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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 1-100
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-529, Document DT No. 1-82 and Document DL No. 1-57

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 1-E

24 October 1988

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention
(Nairobi, 1982) provides that :

.....

- 35 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:
- 36 a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the
Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;
- 37 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities
of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary
Conference;
- 38 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a
fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next
Plenipotentiary Conference after considering all relevant aspects of
the work of the Union in that period, including the programme of
conferences and meetings and any medium-term plan submitted by
the Administrative Council;
- 39 d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the
Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales
and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of
the Union;
- 40 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if
appropriate;
- 41 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the
Administrative Council;
- 42 g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and
fix the dates of their taking office;
- 43 h) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration
Board and fix the dates of their taking office;
- 44 i) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees
and fix the dates of their taking office;
- 45 j) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- 46 k) 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;
- 47 l) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be
necessary.



R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 2-E
24 October 1988
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATIONS TO CONFERENCES

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

Particular attention should be given to the following numbers :

- The office of the signatory of the instruments : No. 381
- The wording of the instruments, criteria to be employed : Nos. 384 to 387
- Credentials sent by telegram shall not be accepted : No. 394
- The depositing of instruments : No. 390

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

ARTICLE 67

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

380 1. The delegation sent by a Member of the Union to a conference shall be duly accredited in accordance with Nos. 381 to 387.

381 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.

382 (does not apply to the Plenipotentiary Conference)

383 (3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in Nos. 381 or 382, 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.

384 3. Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by the appropriate authority mentioned under Nos. 381 to 383, and fulfil one of the following criteria:

385 - they confer full powers;

386 - they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions;

387 - they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts.

388 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.

389 (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.

390 5. Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. A special committee as described in No. 471 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.

391 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 Nos. 381 or 382.

- 392 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.
- 393 8. A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote.
- 394 9. Credentials and the transfer of powers sent by telegram shall not be accepted. Nevertheless, replies sent by telegram to requests by the Chairman or the secretariat of the conference for clarification of credentials shall be accepted.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 3-E
31 October 1988
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ELECTIONS

1. Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, makes provision for the Plenipotentiary Conference to :

- (No. 41) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- (No. 42) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the date of their taking office;
- (No. 43) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and fix the date of their taking office;
- (No. 44) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office.

2. Nominations

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

With regard to nominations for the posts of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, members of the IFRB and Directors of the International Consultative Committees, Members of the Union are requested, in Circular-letter No. DM-1887 of 19 July 1988, to send me their nominations. A copy of this Circular-letter is annexed for information.

These nominations will be published in the form of conference documents.

3. Action to be taken

Subject to the Conferences' deliberations of the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Conference will have to decide on time limits for the submission of nominations, fix the dates of the elections, and draw up the procedures to be followed for the elections concerned.

4. Procedures

The procedures followed for previous elections, at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, will be published for information as a working document. After they have been examined at a plenary meeting, they will be published as an addendum to this document.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES



Place des Nations | Téléphone National (022) 99 51 11 | Tg: BURINTERNA GENEVE | TELEFAX (gr 2/3)
CH 1211 Genève 20 | International +41 22 99 51 11 | Tél: 421 000 UIT CH | +41 22 33 72 56

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

Genève, le 19 July 1988

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

N° DM-1887
RM/CONF/PP-89

Tél.

To all Members of the
Union

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

To the Director-General

Dear Sir,

Your Administration recently received Letter DM-1885, RM/CONF/PP-89 of 15 July 1988, inviting proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Nice from 23 May to 29 June 1989.

In accordance with Article 6 (Nos. 42, 43 and 44) of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference should also elect the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, the members of the IFRB and the Directors of the Consultative Committees (CCIR and CCITT). The relevant provisions to be taken into account in this regard are found in Articles 9, 10, 11, 13, 56, 57 and 58 of the Convention, subject to any modification that the forthcoming Conference may wish to make as a consequence of its deliberations.

I would request that the name of any candidate (or candidates), you may wish to nominate, be communicated to me together with a curriculum vitae. These will be circulated to all Administrations as they are received.

Yours faithfully,

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 5 to
Document 4-E
22 May 1989
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

Annexed hereto is a letter from the Administration of France informing me that it is withdrawing the candidacy of Mr. Jean GRENIER for the post of Member of the IFRB.

Annex 3 to Document 4(Add.1) should therefore be considered as cancelled.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

(Translation)

16 May 1989

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

I confirm herewith that the French Administration withdraws the candidacy of Mr. Jean GRENIER, Director of Industrial and International Affairs, for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) for the Western European Region.

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

M. ROULET

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 4 to

Document 4-E

5 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference the candidacy of Mr. Arthur ITUASSU (Brazil) for the post of member of IFRB.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

MINISTERIO DAS COMUNICAÇÕES

CT. nº 010 /89-GM

Brasília, 03 May 1989.

Mr. RICHARD BUTLER
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva - Switzerland



Reference: Circular-letter DM-1887/RM/CONF/PP/89

Dear Sir,

In view of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU to be held next May, I have the pleasure to transmit to you the decision of the Brazilian Administration to present the candidacy of Mr. ARTHUR ITUASSU for Member of the International Frequency Registration Board - IFRB.

To this effect, I have attached hereto Mr. Ituassu's professional profile and curriculum vitae which I shall kindly request you to disseminate within the member countries of the Union.

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


ANTONIO CARLOS MAGALHÃES
Minister of Communications
Brazil

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: ITUASSU, Arthur

Nationality: Brazilian

Place and date of birth: Manaus, 30 September 1944

Languages: Portuguese, English, French and Spanish

Graduation: Electronic Engineering (Telecommunications)
Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro
December 1969

PROFESSIONAL CAREER

- 1970 - Joined the International Operation Department of EMBRATEL (Brazilian RPOA)
- 1971 - Appointed Head of Maintenance Section, Telegraph Services
- 1973 - Invited by the Ministry of Communications to join the Secretariat for International Affairs
- 1974 - Appointed Deputy Secretary for International Affairs
- 1979-1989 - Appointed Secretary for International Affairs

MAIN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1973 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to WATTC-73
- 1974 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to WARC-74 (maritime)
- 1974 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the IMO Preparatory Working Group on a global maritime satellite service
- 1975 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the IMO Conference for the establishment of INMARSAT
- 1976-1980 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to all CITELE Working Group meetings in preparation for the MF Regional Broadcasting Conference
- 1979 - Brazilian Delegate to WARC-79
- 1979-1989 - Brazilian representative on ITU Administrative Council
- 1979-1989 - Brazilian representative on Executive Committee of CITELE (Interamerican Telecommunications Conference)
- 1979 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the first INMARSAT Assembly
- 1980 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to RARC-80 (First Session of Region 2 MF Broadcasting Conference)
- 1981 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to RARC-81 (Second Session of Region 2 MF Broadcasting Conference/Rio Plan)

- 1981-1988 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to INMARSAT and INTELSAT Assemblies
- 1982 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi)
- 1983-1985 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the Tripartite meetings (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay) for negotiations on the FM Broadcasting Agreement
- 1984 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to CCITT Plenary Assembly
- 1987-1988 - Brazilian expert to the Group on the long-term future of the IFRB
- 1987-1988 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the Preparatory Committee for the WATTC-88
- 1988 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference - WATTC-88
- 1988 - Head of Brazilian Delegation to Region 2 Broadcasting Conference (RARC-88)
- 1988-1989 - Leader of Brazilian Delegation in negotiations for a cellular radio service and spectrum agreement with Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay

BRIEF PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. Arthur Ituassu graduated in electronic engineering (telecommunications) in December 1969 at the Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Rio de Janeiro. His initial experience in the field of telecommunications was acquired at EMBRATEL (Brazilian RPOA), in the International Operation Department.

With the creation of the Secretariat for International Affairs in the Ministry of Communications in 1973, he was appointed Deputy Secretary and headed a team responsible for the establishment of the new body.

Mr. Ituassu has been Secretary since 1979 and, in this capacity, has been responsible for coordinating Brazilian participation in all ITU conferences and Consultative Committee meetings.

As Secretary of International Affairs at the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Ituassu has also been responsible for coordinating all Brazil's activities relating to the international aspects of spectrum management and the use of the geostationary satellite orbit as well as for applying the Radio Regulations and conference decisions. He also headed several Brazilian Delegations to radio conferences and other international meetings in this field.

Having been Councillor of the ITU Administrative Council since 1979, Mr. Ituassu is perfectly familiar with ITU procedures and is fully aware of the major issues facing the Union, in particular, the role of the IFRB and its present challenges.

In the field of regional telecommunications, he has contributed to the development of the Interamerican Telecommunications Conference (CITEL), and has been responsible for many initiatives in the field of regional coordination concerning the use of the spectrum, thus helping to strengthen regional cooperation in this area.

Mr. Ituassu participated in the preparatory work which resulted in the INMARSAT Agreement and has headed many Brazilian Delegations to INMARSAT and INTELSAT assemblies.

Finally, Mr. Ituassu is fully acquainted with the international telecommunication scenario, and in particular with the environment of the developing countries.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 3 to
Document 4-E
25 April 1989
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

Annexed hereto is a letter from the Administration of India informing me that it is withdrawing the candidacy of Dr. M.K. RAO for the post of member of the IFRB.

Annex 7 to Document 4 should therefore be considered as cancelled.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

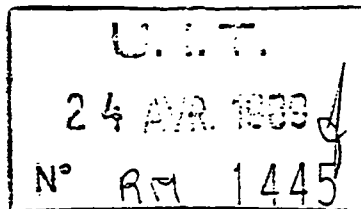
BY AIR MAIL

नाम पत्र-ब्यवहार, सचिव, भारत
संचार, संचार-मंत्रालय के पदनाम
नहीं चाहिये, नाम से नहीं।
नाम : "संचार मंत्रालय"

All Communications should
be addressed to the Secretary
to the Government of India,
Ministry of Communications,
by title NOT by name.

Telegram :

"COMMUNICATIONS"
Telex 31-61169COMN IN



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

संचार मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

संचार भवन, 20, अशोक रोड,
SANCHAR BHAVAN, 20, ASHOKA ROAD,

नई दिल्ली-110001.
NEW DELHI-110001.

No.T-11015/16/88-CON

Dated the 12th April, 1989.

To

The Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland.

SUB:- Candidature for the elected post of Member (IFRB)
from Asia & Australasia Region.

Ref: ITU Circular letter No. DM-1887/RM/CONF/PP-89
dt. 19th July, 1988.

ii. This Ministry's letter No. T-11015/16/88-CON,
dt. 14th September, 1988.

Sir,

Your kind attention is invited to this Ministry's letter
dt. 14th September, 1988, referred above; whereby the Indian candidature
of Dr. M.K. Rao, Wireless Adviser to the Govt. of India, for the elected
post of Member (IFRB) from Asia and Australasia Region was forwarded
to you.

2. I am directed to inform you that the Indian Administration
has now decided to withdraw the said candidature. Inconvenience caused,
if any, is regretted.

With assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,


(P.K. GARG)

Deputy Wireless Adviser to the Govt. of India

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 2 to
Document 4-E
11 January 1989
Original : Russian/
English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference the candidacy of Mr. Vladimir KOZLOV (USSR) for the post of member of IFRB.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

ANNEX

(translation)

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR
7, Gorky Street
Moscow 103375

No. 9688

29 November 1988

To : the Secretary-General of the ITU

Dear Sir,

The USSR Administration has the honour to propose Mr. Vladimir Vasilevich KOZLOV as candidate for the post of member of the International Frequency Registration Board, elections for which will be held at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 23 May - 29 June 1989).

Enclosed you will find Mr. Kozlov's curriculum vitae, which reveals his extensive work experience in the field of telecommunications.

In our view, Mr. Kozlov's election to the above post would contribute to the success of work not only in the IFRB but within the ITU membership as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

V.A. SHAMSHIN

Enclosure : Curriculum vitae of Mr. V.V. Kozlov

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : KOZLOV, Vladimir

NATIONALITY : USSR

DATE OF BIRTH : 25 August, 1936

FAMILY STATUS : Married, one child

EDUCATION :

1954-1959 : Faculty of Radiocommunications and Broadcasting, Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Telecommunications. Obtained the Diploma of Engineer of Radiocommunications.

CAREER :

1959-1977 : Engineer, Senior Engineer, Leading Engineer, Chief of Laboratory at State Radio Research Institute of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Moscow.

Activity in Research and Development in the field of Line-of-sight Microwave Links, Troposcatter Microwave Links and Satellite Radiocommunications Systems ("Molnya-Orbita").

Participation as key figure in the installation and putting into operation of the Troposcatter Microwave Network at the Extreme North of the USSR.

1977-1982 : Chief of the Microwave Division of the Main Department of Long Distance Telecommunications of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR. Responsible for maintenance and development of the Microwave Links Network of the USSR.

1982-1984 : First Deputy Chief of the Main Department of Long Distance Telecommunications of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR.

Responsible for the Maintenance and Development of Primary Telecommunications Network of the USSR, using Microwave, Cable and Satellite Facilities.

since 1984: Member of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB). Vice-Chairman of the IFRB in 1985. Chairman of the IFRB in 1986. As Member of the IFRB - responsible for :

- Terrestrial Services above 28 MHz (except Broadcasting, Mobile and Radionavigation), and
- Space Services (except Fixed Satellite and Broadcasting Satellite Services).

INTERNATIONAL
ACTIVITIES :

1977-1984 : Head of the Soviet Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Delegations in bilateral and multilateral meetings with Delegations of Telecommunications Administrations of other countries.

1984-1988 : As Member of the IFRB, has participated in all ITU WARC's and most RARC's as well as in the CCIR Plenary Assembly.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1 to
Document 4-E
2 November 1988
Original: English/
French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference the following candidacies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the posts of member of IFRB.

<u>Name (Country)</u>	<u>Curriculum vitae</u>
- Mr. Thormod BØE (Norway)	Annex 1
- Mr. Alioune MBodji DIONE (Republic of Senegal)	Annex 2
- Mr. Jean GRENIER (France)	Annex 3

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1



DET KONGELIGE SAMFERDSELSDEPARTEMENT

Vår dato
27.10.1988

Vår referanse

Saksbehandler, innvalgstelefon
Einar Thomesen, 34 82 32

Deres dato

Deres referanse

... Mr. R. E. Butler
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
... Place des Nations
... CH-1211 GENEVE 20

Dear Mr. Butler,

NORWEGIAN CANDIDATE TO THE IFRB

With reference to your letter No. DM-1887 of 19 July 1988, the Norwegian Ministry of Transport and Communications has the honour to inform you that Norway is submitting the candidature of Chief Engineer Thormod Bøe, Head of the Frequency Management Section of the Norwegian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, for the post of member of the International Frequency registration Board (IFRB).


Mr. Thormod Bøe is an efficient organiser and a competent manager with a vast experience and specialized professional knowledge within the field of radio communications. For a number of years Mr. Bøe has been carrying out duties at an international level, bringing him into close contact with the problems to be solved within the IFRB.

Mr. Bøe is at present Vice-Chairman of CCIR Study Group 1 and he has been heading the Norwegian delegation to a number of WARC's in the period 1982 - 1988.

./.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Bøe is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,


William Engseth
(Minister of Transport
and Communications)

Enclosure

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Thormod Bøe
Date of Birth : 13 April 1940
Nationality : Norwegian
Family Status : Married, five children
Languages : English, working knowledge of French and German
Education : NTA College of Engineering
Present Position : Head of Frequency Management Section, Norwegian
Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRA)

Employed as chief engineer and Head of the Frequencies Division of the Norwegian Telecommunications Administration (NTA) until 1 July 1987. Appointed as chief engineer and Head of Frequency Management Section on transfer of this post to the Norwegian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRA) in connection with the 1986 reorganization of the NTA. The NTA and NTRA have since been cooperating towards the complete transfer of the NTA's Frequencies Division to NTRA; this has been approved by the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget) and is expected to take effect from the beginning of 1989.

CAREER

1963 Joined NTA. Worked as radio and telegraph operator, later with supervisory and administrative duties
1968-71 Worked at NTA Radio Laboratory, specializing in the fields of type approval and special measuring techniques
1971 Joined NTA headquarters as executive officer
1971-73 Worked in the Radio Inspection Division
1978 Appointed chief engineer in the Frequencies Division
1973-80 Worked as engineer in the Frequencies Division
1980 Appointed chief engineer and head of Frequencies Division
1987 Appointed chief engineer and Head of the Frequency Management Section at NTRA

Responsibilities as executive officer in NTA HQ

- licensing, all radio services
- technical and licensing regulations
- type approvals
- inspection of all types of radio stations (ship, aeromobile and land mobile, amateur stations etc.)
- acquisition of measuring equipment for radio inspectors

Responsibilities as engineer and later chief engineer with the Radio Transmission Division

- frequency planning for all radio services, both short-term and long-term
- frequency allocation and assignment for all radio services
- built up the national monitoring service, which today comprises 20-25 employees
- preparedness planning towards the overall defence of Norway within the field of frequency and radio administration

External assignments:

- various short-term assignments in developing countries for ITU as well as for Norwegian consultancy companies
- built up the first generation communication links of the Norwegian Foreign Service (embassies/representations) including planning, implementation and operation
- assisted NORAD (the Norwegian Agency for International Development) on several occasions in planning, implementing and operating radio communication links

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. ITU

- a) Participated in IFRB frequency management seminar 1974
- b) CCIR: member of Study Group 8 (Mobile Services); member of Study Group 1 (Spectrum Utilization and Monitoring) since 1974, and at present vice-chairman of Study Group 1

b) Conferences

- Maritime mobile WARC-74: delegate
- Aeromobile WARC-78: delegate
- WARC-79: delegate
- FM BC RARC Reg. 1 1982: head of Norwegian delegation
- Mobile WARC-83: delegate
- FM BC RARC Reg. 1 1984: head of Norwegian delegation
- Mobile RARC Reg. 1 1985: head of Norwegian delegation
- ORB-85 WARC-85: delegate
- HF BC WARC-87: head of Norwegian delegation
- Mobile WARC-87: head of Norwegian delegation
- ORB-88 WARC-88: head of Norwegian delegation

Chairman of various committees and working parties at the conferences; author of many of the Norwegian contributions.

2. CEPT

Member of various working parties; at present vice-chairman of the Working Group for Radio Administration, Regulation and Frequency Management (RARF).

3. NR (Nordic Committee for Radio Questions)

Member of various working parties, especially on matters related to frequencies.

4. ICAO

Member of various working parties.

5. NATO

Member of various working parties.

ANNEX 2

(Translation)

Republic of Senegal
Ministry of Communication
Office of the Minister

No. 88-281 MI.COM/SP
Dakar, 27 October 1988

To the Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union

Dear Sir,

In connection with the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, to be held at Nice (France) from 23 May to 29 June 1989, the agenda of which includes the election of ITU officials, I should like to submit on behalf of the Government of Senegal the candidacy of our compatriot Mr. Alioune MBodji DIONE for the post of member of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB).

Mr. Dione's academic background and professional experience, as described in the enclosed curriculum vitae, make him very well suited for the duties attached to the post.

As a Member committed to playing its full role within the Union, Senegal would see the election of one of its nationals as an encouragement to serve our organization better.

Yours faithfully,

Minister of Communications 3

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : DIONE, Alioune MBodji

DATE OF BIRTH : 1931

PLACE OF BIRTH : KAOLACK (Senegal)

NATIONALITY : Senegalese

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

1947-1954: Faidherbe College (Saint-Louis, Senegal)
Baccalaureat, Basic Mathematics series.

Foreign languages written and spoken, other than French: English,
German.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

1954-1956: Institute of Higher Studies, Faculty of Science, Dakar (Senegal).
Diploma in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

1956-1960: School of Public Works and Building, Paris.
Second year preparatory class.

1960-1964: Advanced School of Electronics, Automation and Informatics,
Paris.

1964-1967: Faculty of Science, Paris.
Degree in Atomic Spectroscopy.

1967-1969: Advanced National Telecommunications School (ENST), Paris.

DEGREE: Engineer, second class, second grade, 1986.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER:

I - Office of Posts and Telecommunications of Senegal (OPT)

1. Chief of the Transmission Service (1970-1974)

- a) Supervision of the introduction of Senegal's first radio-relay link (Thiès-Kaolack-Ziguinchor).
- b) Course in radio-relay systems at the Multinational Telecommunication School, Rufisque.
- c) Mbour-Thiès coaxial cable transmission project engineering and drafting of the specifications.

2. Chief of the Telecommunications Division (1975-1978)

2.1 National activities

- a) Preparation and supervision of OPT telecommunication projects under Senegal's fourth Four-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1973-1977.
- b) Coordination in the Ministry of Planning of the preparation of telecommunication projects under Senegal's fifth Four-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1977-1981: OPT, ORTS, ASECNA, Armed Forces.
- c) Supervision and preparation of fifth Plan project documents.
- d) Establishment of Senegal's first telecommunications chart.
- e) Collaboration with ITU and French (Thomson CSF, CNET) experts in studies of fading on the Thiès-Kaolack-Ziguinchor radio-relay link with a view to finding a technical solution.
- f) Formulation of a draft new national telecommunications code (updating of the Telecommunications Monopoly Act).
- g) Restructuring of telecommunication services as part of the preparation of new institutional regulations for the OPT.
- h) Preparation, with ITU assistance, of the National Master Plan for Telecommunications for 1975-2000.
- i) Finalization and adjustment of the UNDP-ITU-SEN/72/122 programme of ITU assistance to Senegal.

2.2 Regional activities

a) PANAFTEL (Pan-African Telecommunications Network)

Contributions to implementation included:

- Involvement in studies of routing, transmission, numbering, charging and maintenance plans and in studies on training and human resource development;
- Involvement in PANAFTEL network adjustment (additional arteries) and cross-border link studies:

Senegal-Mauritania
Senegal-Guinea Bissau
Senegal-Gambia
Senegal-Mali-Burkina Faso-Benin
Senegal-Guinea

- Direct participation in meetings, conferences and seminars:

ITU transmission seminar, Abidjan, 1974;

"France" meeting, Yaoundé, 1975;

ITU signalling and charging seminar, Yaoundé, 1975;

Conference of African Telecommunication Administrations,
Kinshasa, 1975;

Meetings at Banjul and Dakar of experts from Gambia, Senegal,
Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands and Mauritania on the
implementation of cross-border links.

b) Satellite systems

Represented Senegal at:

- Meetings of the 2nd African Group (INTELSAT Board of Governors),
Abidjan (1974) and Yaoundé (1975);
- Meeting of INTELSAT signatories, Montreal, 1975;
- ITU seminar on satellite broadcasting, Khartoum, 1976.

2.3 International activities

- a) Participation in IFRB frequency management seminar, 1970.
- b) Participation as Head of Delegation in ITU regional and world
administrative conferences:
 - World Administrative Radio Conference for Space
Telecommunications, 1972;
 - WARC for the Maritime Mobile Service, 1973;
Vice-Chairman of the Conference;
 - WARC for LF and MF Broadcasting, 1975;
 - WARC for Satellite Broadcasting, 1977;
Chairman of Committee 2 and Chairman of the African Group;
 - WARC for the Aeronautical Mobile Service, 1978;
Chairman of Committee 3 and Chairman of the African Group.

II - Broadcasting and Television Office of Senegal (ORTS)

Technical Director, 1978-1980.

Carried out the following activities in addition to routine tasks:

a) At the national level

- Study for restructuring the Technical Directorate, as part of the studies for reformulating the decree governing the organization of the ORTS;
- Basic studies for establishing a Master Telecommunications Media Plan for 1978-2000, having regard to the existing OPT Master Plan;
- Participation in the implementation of an emergency plan for the short-term development of ORTS technical facilities.

b) At the international level

- Participation in the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979;
- Represented the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) on the specialized R-HF Group of EBU Working Group R responsible for preparing the WARC for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service: First Meeting of the R-HF Group, Geneva, 2-4 July 1980;
- Participation in the 3rd African Telecommunications Conference, Monrovia, 8-19 December 1980.

III - International Telecommunication Union

a) Technical Cooperation Department: 1981-1983

Project Manager: contribution to technical cooperation and assistance activities in the Africa Division, including management of the following projects:

National projects:

Benin: Telecommunications Planning Cell	Benin 84/009
Côte d'Ivoire: Planning of Telecommunications Development (study of tele-informatics and management informatics requirements)	IVC/82/003
Djibouti: Assistance in Transmission Establishment of a Professional Telecommunication Centre	DJI/82/008 DJI/80/003
Planning of Telecommunications	DJI/82/006

Burkina Faso: Assistance in Telecommunications Sectoral study mission, 15-30 July 1981	UPV/79/006
Gabon: Telecommunications Planning Cell	GAB/81/001
Mali: Sectoral study mission, 15-27 July 1981	
Mauritania: Assistance in Telecommunications (organization of telecommunication management structures)	MAU/79/004
Sao Tome and Principe: Assistance in radio equipment maintenance Assistance in frequency management Inter-island links	STP/85/01
Senegal: Telecommunication Planning and Training.	SEN/72/011
Planning, Development of Services and Improvement of Staff	SEN/82/020
Development of Radio and Television Broad- casting - Specialized Equipment	SEN/82/019
Togo: Development of telecommunication services	TOG/80/006

Regional projects:

Telecommunication Adviser to the Liptako-Gourma Authority	RAF/80/034
Higher Multinational School for Telecommunications, Dakar	RAF/79/039
Inter-African Centre for Rural Broadcasting Studies, Ouagadougou (CIERRO)	

Also contributed to the development of cooperation with URTNA, UAPT and PATU.

b) Department of External Relations: since 1983

Participation in all the activities of the Relations with International Organizations Division. In particular, attendance at many meetings outside the ITU:

- Meetings under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the United Nations system and its subsidiary bodies.
- Inter-agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, Geneva, 1-3 October 1984.
- Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space - New York: twenty-third session (1986); twenty-fourth session (1987); twenty-fifth session (1988).

- Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU)/European Space Agency (ESA) Symposium on Popularization of Satellite Communications in Africa, Lomé (Togo), 18-22 March 1985: Paper on the theme: "The geostationary-satellite orbit: utilization and technical and economic considerations".
- Meeting of Consultation among participating United Nations offices and agencies: preparations for the Colombo Conference on Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation, Geneva, 9-10 May 1985.
- Conference of African Ministers of Information. First Extraordinary Session, Cairo (Egypt), 19-26 November 1985.
- General Assembly of the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA): twenty-sixth regular session, Libreville (Gabon), 27-29 January 1988: Paper on ITU technical assistance activities in Africa in the broadcasting sector.
- International Center for Research Study and action for Development (CINTERAD) - International information programme on development (PID): seminar on "Information and Development", Brussels (Belgium), 10-12 March 1986: Paper on "Communication and data transmission systems in third world countries: present situation and prospects".
- 4th International Broadcast News Workshop, EBU/Friedrich Ebest Foundation, Malaga-Torremolinos (Spain), 12-16 April 1986.
- Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on information and communications in Africa, Cairo (Egypt), 7-12 February 1987: Paper on "The development of telecommunications in Africa in recent years, and ITU technical cooperation".
- Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in the Arab States (ARABCOM), Khartoum (Sudan), 19-25 July 1987: Paper on training and the implementation of ITU communications policies.
- UNESCO General Conference, twenty-fourth session, Paris, 20 October - 21 November 1987. Contribution to discussions on "The application of science to development".
- Seminar of the Côte d'Ivoire P&T on "The increased efficiency of the P&T in the service of the nation", Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire), 30 November - 3 December 1987.
- Intergovernmental Committee on Communications in Africa (CIC), second regular session, Cairo (Egypt), 21-23 September 1988: Paper on "What Africa can do in the area of communications and information over the next five years".
- Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), UNESCO, Paris: seventh session (1985), eighth session (1987).

- Intergovernmental Committee of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP), UNESCO, Paris:

Interim session, 3-6 October 1984;
First session, 21-23 October 1986;
Second session, 3-6 October 1988.
- World Decade for Cultural Development, UNESCO, Paris:
 - Inter-agency Meeting, 16-17 November 1987;
 - First session of the Intergovernmental Committee, 12-16 September 1988.

ANNEX 3

(Translation)

MINISTRY OF POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SPACE
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

DG 531

Paris, 7 November 1988

To the Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter DM-1887/RM/CONF/PP-89 of 19 July 1988, concerning the election of senior officials of the ITU at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, I have pleasure in informing you that the French Administration is submitting the candidacy of Mr. Jean GRENIER, Ingénieur Général (senior administrator), Director of Industrial and International Affairs at the Directorate-General of FRANCE TELECOM, for the post of member of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) for the Western European Region. Mr. GRENIER's curriculum vitae is attached.

Yours faithfully,

M. ROULET
Director-General

CURRICULUM VITAE
of JEAN GRENIER

Ingénieur Général des Télécommunications

(Senior Telecommunications Administrator)

Mr. Jean GRENIER was born in 1935 at Aix-les-Bains (Savoie). A graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique (1956) and the Advanced National Telecommunications School (1961), he served as an engineer at the National Centre for Telecommunication Studies (CNET) and later at the Radio Services Directorate where he was in charge of radio operations and spectrum control. He has participated in the work of several CCIR Study Groups and was involved in the introduction of the semi-automatic service on radiotelephone circuits, the automation of international telegraph traffic handling by electronic message switching and the construction of several earth stations for satellite communications in metropolitan France and the overseas departments.

In 1973 he became Head of the International Commercial and Technical Operations Service and in 1975 he was put in charge of the Sub-Directorate of Space and Submarine Telecommunications at the Directorate-General of Telecommunications. He was INTELSAT Governor for France and Monaco until May 1980 and participated in the setting up of the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT).

In 1980 he was made Head of the International Affairs Service at the Directorate-General of Telecommunications, which is also responsible for radiocommunications and acts as France's notifying administration to the IFRB. In that capacity he has represented FRANCE TELECOM on the Telecommunications Coordination Committee (CCT), a government body responsible inter alia for the distribution and use of radio frequencies in France. He has represented France at numerous international meetings and has helped to introduce several international transmission systems.

Mr. Grenier was also responsible for the implementation of France's national satellite system TELECOM 1 as well as its successor TELECOM 2.

Since July 1987 he has served as FRANCE TELECOM's Director of Industrial and International Affairs, at the head of one of the four directorates which make up the French Directorate-General of Telecommunications.

He holds the rank of Ingénieur Général des Télécommunications and is a member of the governing bodies of COGECOM, France Câbles et Radio and the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES).

Chevalier of the Legion of Honour
Officer in the National Order of Merit.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 4-E
2 December 1988

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

Replace page 14 by the page annexed

Annex: 1

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : BERRADA Abderrazak
Nationality : Moroccan
Date of birth : 27 October 1933
Birthplace : Casablanca
Marital status : Married, three children
Education 1953 : Entered the Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité, Paris
by competitive examination
1955 : Diploma in Engineering : Speciality Radioelectricity
and Electronics
Languages : Arabic - French - English - Spanish
Career 1955 : Research work at National Scientific Research Centre
(CNRS), Paris
1956 : Appointed Engineer with Moroccan Broadcasting Organization
1958 : Appointed Head of Technical Services, Moroccan
Broadcasting Organization
1961-1966 : Secretary-General, Ministry of P.T.T.
Since 1 January 1967 : Member of the IFRB, Chairman 1968, 1971, 1975, 1980 and 1984
Re-elected member of the IFRB in 1974 and 1982

International Activities

1958 : Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
Geneva
1959 : Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva
1959 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva
1960 : Represented Morocco on the Administrative Council
1964 : Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African
Broadcasting Conference
1965 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux
1956-1961 : Member of the Technical Committee of the European
Broadcasting Union
1964 : Universal Postal Union Congress, Vienna
1963 : UNESCO Conference on mass communication media
1967-1988 : As member of the IFRB, attended numerous Conferences,
Seminars, etc..

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 4-E
31 October 1988
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference the following candidacies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the posts of member of IFRB received so far by the General Secretariat of the Union :

<u>Name (Country)</u>	<u>Curriculum vitae</u>
- Mr. William Henry BELLCHAMBERS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Annex 1
- Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA (Kingdom of Morocco)	Annex 2
- Mr. G. C. BROOKS (Canada)	Annex 3
- Mr. Mohamed HARBI (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria)	Annex 4
- Mr. LIU Zhongen (People's Republic of China)	Annex 5
- Mr. Makoto MIURA (Japan)	Annex 6
- Dr. M. K. RAO (India)	Annex 7
- Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud YOUSIF (Democratic Republic of the Sudan)	Annex 8

General information concerning elections can be found in Document 3.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes : 8

ANNEX 1



the department for Enterprise

R E Butler Esq
Director General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 20
Switzerland

**Department of
Trade and Industry**

Kingsgate House
66-74 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6SW

Switchboard
01-215 7877

Telex 936069 DTIKH G
Fax 01-931 0397

Direct line +44 1 215 8130/Fax +44 1 931 7194

Our ref

Your ref DM-1887 RM/CONF/PP-89

Date 12 August 1988

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

In accordance with your request made in Circular Letter No DM-1887 of 19 July 1988, I am pleased to advise you that the United Kingdom wishes to sponsor the candidature of William Henry Bellchambers for election as a Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Nice from 23 May to 29 June 1989.

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

Yours sincerely,

John Mills

John Mills
Telecommunications and Posts Division

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : BELLCHAMBERS, William Henry

NATIONALITY : British
DATE OF BIRTH : 10 July, 1923
PLACE OF BIRTH : Alverstoke, Hampshire, UK
FAMILY STATUS : Married, 2 children
ADDRESS : International Frequency
Registration Board,
Place des Nations
1211 Genève 20

PRESENT POSITION : Board Member (IFRB)

EMPLOYMENT :

1983-1988

Board Member

Responsible to the Board for all activities
relating to,

- (i) Terrestrial Sound Broadcasting and Television
Services (above 28 MHz)
- (ii) Terrestrial Mobile Services and Radionavigation
Services
- (iii) All Terrestrial Services below 28 MHz other than
Broadcasting
- (iv) International Monitoring and resolution of cases
of harmful interference
- (v) IFRB Seminars and Handbooks.
- (vi) Technical Co-operation.

1976-(1983)
Director of
Radio Technology
Home Office, London
United Kingdom

Responsible for the technical aspects of radio regulation in the United Kingdom. General management and technical direction of the Directorate of about 150 staff concerned with the technical aspects of radio regulatory work covering the fields of propagation, monitoring, broadcasting, interference, mobile and fixed radio services, space services and all applications of radio. Co-ordinating UK policy on technical aspects of radio regulatory work and organizing national studies in co-operation with government departments, national authorities and industry, and for presentation of UK contributions to CCIR meetings. The Directorate operates an international Monitoring Station at Baldock, equipment type-approval laboratories and a Radio Interference Laboratory and conducts a limited programme of Research and Development.

1974-1976
Deputy Director
of Radio Technology

Responsible to Director for Mobile Services, Space Services, Microwave Services and Propagation Studies.

1972-1974
Head of Mobile Services
(Directorate of Radio
Technology)

Responsible for Maritime Services, Land Mobile Services and computer applications for radio regulation. Introduced:

- (1) the world's first operation computer system for frequency assignment;
- (2) automated frequency monitoring of land mobile system for traffic analysis.

1971-1972
Manager of Aircraft
Landing Measurement
System - London
Airport (National
Air Traffic Services)

Responsible for installation, operation and development of an automatic precision aircraft landing measuring system and analysis of computerized data. The system was designed to measure the accuracy and characteristics of automatic landings of aircraft.

1968-1971
Head of Frequency
Management Section
(Satellite
Services and
Navigational Aids)

Responsible for:

- (1) frequency assignments in all aeronautical exclusive frequency bands and liaison with Post Office and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications;
- (2) propagation studies - all frequency bands up to 300 GHz;

- (3) introduction of computer techniques to frequency management;
- (4) preparation of UK Aeronautical proposals to WARC-ST 1971;
- (5) preparation of UK submissions to ICAO for WARC-ST 1971;
- (6) investigations of high-energy protons at "Concorde" altitudes of 55,000 to 70,000 feet and methods of predicting main influxes;
- (7) implementation of Brussels Agreement arising from Stockholm Broadcasting Plan 1963 for high-power radars in the band 582 - 606 MHz;
- (8) technical advice to field units on locating, identifying and suppressing interference.

Member of ICAO-EUM Frequency Co-ordinating Body.

Adviser to UK expert on ICAO-ASTRA Panel on Frequency Management and Propagation.

1967-1968
Radio and Space
Research Station

Study of high latitude upper atmosphere phenomena and propagation.

1962-1967
Head of Upper
Atmosphere Studies
(Halley Bay)
(British Antarctic
Survey.)

Responsible for:

- (i) planning ionosphere research programme at Halley Bay, Antarctica, during the International Years of the Quiet Sun 1963-1964;
- (ii) design and preparation of equipment;
- (iii) recruitment and training of staff;
- (iv) installation and calibration of equipment;
- (v) detailed planning and conduct of experiments on site;
- (vi) analysis and publication of results.

(Halley Bay,
Antarctica,
1963-1966)

1960-1962
Planning Branch
(Service Requirements
and Operations)
NATIONAL TRAFFIC
SERVICES

Planning requirements (other than airports) for Civil Aviation HF and VHF communications in the United Kingdom.

1956-1960

Head of Ionospheric
Research (Royal
Society Antarctic
International
Geophysical Year)
1957-1959

Study, at a high antarctic latitude, of

- (i) the morphology of ionospheric reflecting layers and the horizontal drift velocities in the E and F regions;
- (ii) the relations between solar disturbances and auroral zone ionosphere disturbances;
- (iii) analysis and publication of results.

Radio Research
Station 1956-1957
and 1959-1960

Also responsible for the minimization of man-made interference to all scientific experiments.

1951-1956

Head of Engineering
Services (Receiving)
Birdlip Radio Station
NATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC
SERVICES

Responsible for installation, maintenance and repair and some design services at Civil Aviation HF and VHF stations Birdlip. Services included North Atlantic and European HF radio telephony mobile services and world-wide fixed HF services using A1 W/T and FSK equipment and VHF air/ground mobile services. Development of back-scatter techniques and monitoring of services.

1946-1951
Telecommunications
Officer

Installation, maintenance and repair of communications facilities and navigational aids at London Airport, Sumburgh Airport and Cardiff Airport.

1941-1946
Army service

Infantry and Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Mobile field radar for counter-mortar operations in North Africa and Italy.

EDUCATION :

Full Time

Swansea Technical College	}Radio-	1941-1942
Northampton Polytechnic - London	}communi-	1942
Leicester College of Art and Technology	}cations	1943
Various Army College courses on radar theory and techniques		1942-1943

Part Time

North Gloucestershire. Technical College, Cheltenham (Physics and Higher Mathematics).....	1952-1956
Battersea College of Technology (M.Sc. Course on Microwave and Wave Guide Theory).....	1961-1962

LANGUAGES :

English, working knowledge of French.

BOARD ACTIVITIES (1983 - 1988)

Chairman of the IFRB1987

Vice-Chairman of the IFRB...1986

Participated in all Regional and World Administrative Conferences held in Geneva 1983 - 1988.

Lead Member for

- (1) RARC-VHF FM Sound Broadcasting (Region 1+) Geneva, 1984
- (2) RARC-MF Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical R.N. Services (Region 1) Geneva, 1985
- (3) RARC-Maritime Radionavigation Services in European Maritime Area, Geneva 1985.
- (4) RARC-AFBC(1) Nairobi, 1986
- (5) WARC for Mobiles Services, Geneva 1987.

Participation in all International Maritime Organisation meetings of Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications (1983-1988) and 55th Session of the Maritime Safety Committee (IMO) 10 to 20 April 1988.

IFRB Advisor to Technical Co-ordination Meeting for Southern Africa on VHF Sound Broadcasting, Gaborone, Botswana, 26 November to 2 December 1983.

Preliminary co-ordination meeting for TV planning for Southern Africa, Maseru, Lesotho, 10 to 14 March 1986.

Participated in Preparatory Seminar for WARC-MOB 87 and 3rd Meeting of Permanent TCIII - Buenos Aires, 27 April to 8 May 1987.

Participated in ITU Workshop Seminar for AFBC(2) Dakar, Senegal, 30 November to 4 December 1987.

MISCELLANEOUS

Participated in IEE 2nd International Conference on Radio Spectrum Techniques, Birmingham UK 6 to 8 September 1983 and IEE International Conference on Mobile Radio Systems and Techniques, York, UK, 10 to 13 September 1984.

Attended "SVIAZ" telecommunication exhibition, Moscow, URSS, 28 May to 5 June 1985.

Participated in IMO Meeting of Drafting Group on Operational Procedures for FGMDSS. London, 21 January to 1 February 1985.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES :

CCIR and URSI Commission III UK Studies.....1960-1968

Member of National CCIR Study Group 51968-1972

Member of National CCIR Study Group 81968-1976

Member of National CCIR General Purposes Committee1974-1983

Member of British National Committee for Radio Science1975-1983
Chairman of UK Maritime Radio Technical Committee1972-1976
Member of Science and Engineering Research Council's
Computing and Communications Sub-Committee1976-1983
Member of British Standards Institution Committee EEL/25 1976-1983
Chairman of various national technical committees
preparing for ITU Administrative Radio Conferences1968-1983
Attending numerous national and international symposia
and conferences.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES :

ICAO - Astra Panel, Montreal1969/70
Member of UK Delegation to CCIR Special Joint Meeting,
Geneva1971
Member of UK Delegation to ITU WARC-ST, Geneva1971
Member of International Group of Specialists on
Antarctic Telecommunications for Scientific Committee
on Antarctic Research (SCAR)1968-1972
Member of UK Delegation to CCIR Study Group 8 1972 & 1973
Deputy Head of UK Delegation to CCIR XIII Plenary Assembly}
Appointed Chairman of CCIR Study Group 8} 1974
UK Delegate to WMARC1974
UK Delegate to IMCO Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications
(XIII Session)1974
(XIV Session)1975
Represented ITU at International Conference on the
establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System
Organization (INMARSAT)1975
UK Delegate to IMCO Sub-Committee (XV Session)1975
Chairman of Interim Meeting of CCIR Study Group 81976
Chairman of CCIR Special Meeting of Study Group 8 to prepare
technical bases for ITU Aeronautical Administrative Radio
Conference 19771976

Head of UK Delegation to CCIR Final Meetings (Block A).....	1977
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR SPM	1978
Head of UK Delegation of CCIR Final Meetings (Block B)	1978
Chairman of Final Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1978
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR XIV Plenary Assembly - Chairman of the Organization Committee	1978
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR Interim Meetings (Blocks A and B)	1978
ITU Regional Seminar on Radiocommunications preparatory to WARC 1979, Sydney	1979
Deputy Leader of UK Delegation to WARC 1979	1979
Chairman of Interim Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1980
Head of Delegation to CCIR Final Meetings	1981
Chairman of Final Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1981
Chairman of Special Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8 to prepare technical bases for WARC for Mobile Services 1983	1981

AWARDS AND SOCIETIES :

Polar Medal for services to Antarctic Upper Atmosphere Research	1960
Member of Royal Television Society	1979-1988

MAIN PAPERS PUBLISHED :

1958	"Ionospheric Measurements at Halley Bay" - Nature 1958, <u>182</u> , 1596-1597
1960	"The Ionosphere over Halley Bay" - Proc Royal Society A 1960 <u>256</u> , 200-218
1962	"The Royal Society International Geophysical Year Antarctic Expedition, Halley Bay" published by the Royal Society in four volumes
	Vol II "Ionospheric Observations Part I, Equipment, measuring techniques and description of observations" pp 161-178
	PART II Analysis of Results pp 179-289
1964	Vol IV "Electrical Interference" pp 371-377
1965	"Drift Observations during IGY at Halley Bay" - 1956 Annals of IGY, Vol XXXIII 278-275

- 1967 "Ionospheric No-Echo Occurences" - 1967 Nature 215 841-842
- 1974 "Computer-assisted Frequency Assignment for PMR Services" - Communication '74 Symposium, Brighton
- 1978 "Private Land Mobile in the United Kingdom - Current Usage and Future Possibilities" - JRC Conference
- 1979 "Spectrum Engineering" - Electronics Research Council
- 1979 "Technical Preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference 1979" - IEE
- 1979 "Application of Technical Advice of the SPM to Terrestrial } ITU
Services below 40 GHz - Mobile Services" } Seminar
} Sydney
- 1979 "Technical Questions related to Satellite Broadcasting and }
Maritime Mobile Services" }
- 1980 "Planning for the 1982 (1983) Mobile World Administrative Radio Conference" - IEEE Convergence '80
- 1983 "Regulation and utilization of radio spectrum for mobile services" - invited address - IEE 2nd International Conference on Radio Spectrum Conservation Techniques, Birmingham, September, 1983.
- 1984 "The International Telecommunication Union and Development of Worldwide Telecommunications" - W.H. Bellchambers, J. Francis, E. Hummel and R.L. Nickelson - IEEE Communications Magazine May 1984 - Vol 22 No. 5.
- 1987 "The International Frequency Registration Board - Info Actuelle - Siemens-Albis No. 4, October 1987.

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

ANNEX 2

(translation)

Kingdom of Morocco
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

The Minister
No. 6 D.G - M.W./88

Rabat, 16 August 1988

From the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

To the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva

Subject: Candidate for post as member of the International Frequency
Registration Board

Reference: My telex No. 7 M.W./88 of 8 August 1988

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above-mentioned telex, I have pleasure in confirming my Administration's decision to present Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA as a candidate for the post of member of the International Frequency Registration Board.

You will find his curriculum vitae enclosed.

Yours faithfully,
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(Signed)

LAENSER Mohand

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : BERRADA Abderrazak
Nationality : Moroccan
Date of birth : 27 October 1933
Birthplace : Casablanca
Marital status : Married, three children
Education 1953 : Entered the Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité, Paris
by competitive examination
1955 : Diploma in Engineering : Speciality Radioelectricity
and Electronics
Languages : Arabic - French - English - Spanish
Career 1955 : Research work at National Scientific Research Centre
(CNRS), Paris
1956 : Appointed Engineer with Moroccan Broadcasting Organization
1958 : Appointed Head of Technical Services, Moroccan
Broadcasting Organization
1961-1966 : Secretary-General, Ministry of P.T.T.
Since 1 January 1967 : Member of the IFRB, Chairman 1968, 1971, 1975 and 1980
1974 : Re-elected Member of the IFRB

International Activities

1958 : Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
Geneva
1959 : Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva
1959 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva
1960 : Represented Morocco on the Administrative Council
1964 : Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African
Broadcasting Conference
1965 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux
1956-1961 : Member of the Technical Committee of the European
Broadcasting Union
1964 : Universal Postal Union Congress, Vienna
1963 : UNESCO Conference on mass communication media
1967-1988 : As member of the IFRB, attended numerous Conferences,
Seminars, etc..

ANNEX 3

The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



La Mission Permanente du Canada
aupres des Nations Unies

10a, avenue du Budé
1202 Geneva

August 10, 1988

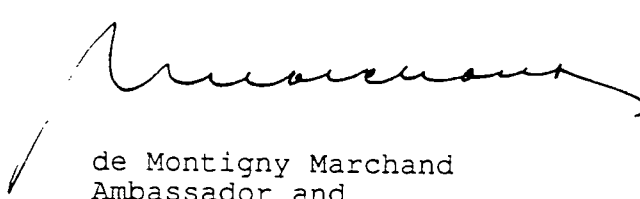
Mr. R.E. Butler
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20

Dear Mr. Butler,

With reference to your circular letter No. DM-1887 RM/Conf/PP-89 of 19 July 1988, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada has decided to nominate Mr. G.C. Brooks as a candidate for re-election to the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union at Nice from 23 May to 29 June 1989.

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Brooks' curriculum vitae for circulation to other Administrations as appropriate.

Please accept, Mr. Butler, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.


de Montigny Marchand
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Encl.

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME - Gary Caulderwood Brooks

NATIONALITY - Canadian

DATE OF BIRTH - 5 October 1937

MARTIAL STATUS - Married
- 2 children

LANGUAGE - English (mother tongue)
- French

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

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

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

- Completed many short courses in subjects such as
Computer Fortran Programming and Project
Management

EXPERIENCE - 1959-1966: Department of Transport with
responsibility for the design of communications
systems for Canadian aeronautical and maritime
mobile communications systems.

- 1966-1972: Department of Communications, Spectrum
Planning engineering with responsibility for the
development of microwave and VHF spectrum
management policies, and the technical examination
of engineering briefs and the preparation of
technical papers for the CCIR and the WARC's -
economical, and financial studies.

- 1972-1975: Director Engineering Branch, Department
of Communications with responsibility for the
development of policies and equipment standards;
the development of EMC criteria and computerized
programs for interference analysis; and the
development of technical policy for ITU WARC's and
CCIR

- 1975-1976: Regional Director, Department of
Communications with responsibility in 3 provinces
and the northern territories for radio system
licensing, EMC analysis of new radio systems and
interference investigations

- 1976-1977: Director of WARC Activities, Department
of Communications with responsibility for Canadian
preparations for the 1977 Broadcasting Satellite
WARC, 1977 Mobile WARC, and the early preparations
for the 1979 WARC

- 1977-1980: Head of the Engineering Department of the IFRB of the ITU with responsibility for the engineering and technical aspects of the work of the IFRB
- 1980-1981: Special assignment for assistant Deputy Minister (Spectrum Management) of the Department of Communications with responsibility for the development and evaluation of management policies and the review of the efficiency and effectiveness of Spectrum Management Operations
- 1981-1982: Director of Spectrum Management Operations, Department of Communications with responsibility for radio regulation policies, operations procedures, computerized licensing systems, and frequency coordination and notification
- 1983-1988: Member of the IFRB/ITU Geneva.- vice-chairman in 1984 and chairman of IFRB in 1985.
Member responsible for:
 - IFRB Frequency Management System-FMS
 - Broadcasting Satellite Service
 - Broadcasting Services below 4 MHz
 - National Spectrum Management aspects
 - Financial matters

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1968-1974: Participation in the CCIR including study Groups 4,9,CMTT, IWP4/1, 1974 CCIR Plenary as Deputy Head of Delegation;
- 1971: Canadian Delegate to the Space WARC including chairman of a major working group
- 1973 Participated in and presented a paper at the Seminar on Spectrum Management, Belgrade Yugoslavia
- 1977 Deputy Head and Canadian Technical Spokesman at the WARC on Broadcasting Satellite
- 1978-1979: Participated in CITELE technical meeting and the pre 1979 WARC Seminar
- 1981: Participated in the Panel of experts meeting for the 1983 Region 2 Broadcasting Satellite Conference
- IEEE: Presented a paper at the 1967 conference and the 1976 International communication conference and participated in a panel discussion at the 1974 Vehicular Technology Conference
- 1983-1988: as Member of IFRB participated in all ITU WARC's and most RARC's, and in many meetings of regional organizations.

5 August 1988

ANNEX 4
(translation)

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Office of the Minister
Ref: No. 255/CAB/MIN/88

Algiers, 11 September 1988

To the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular of 19 July 1988 inviting the Members of the ITU to propose candidates for election to membership of the International Frequency Registration Board, I have the honour, on behalf of my country Algeria, to transmit to you herewith the candidacy of Mr. Mohamed Harbi, as announced by telex on 3 August 1988.

Having studied the terms of your above-mentioned letter with the utmost care, my Administration considers that Mr. Harbi in every respect meets the requisite criteria of integrity, competence and efficiency.

Mr. Harbi has been actively involved in telecommunications for over 22 years. The consideration and respect he enjoys both in Algeria and elsewhere, with postal and telecommunication administrations, specialized international and regional organizations as well as the industrial companies and firms with which he maintained direct and permanent contact in the performance of his many national and international functions and duties, bear witness to his integrity.

In our view, the attached curriculum vitae provides clear testimony of Mr. Harbi's vast experience and skills.

The experience he acquired during his participation in CCIR activities has subsequently been enhanced by his close association with the International Telecommunication Union, where he is currently serving.

For the above reasons, my Administration firmly believes that Mr. Harbi offers all the requisite guarantees for the post concerned. Over and above his extensive and well-established experience in telecommunications, he is endowed with a highly-developed sense of initiative, a creative mind and a sense of total commitment to an organization whose dynamic role and strategic importance for all its Members are well known.

My Administration is therefore offering your organization the services of one of its most valuable officials, who is currently discharging the important functions of Head of Department in the IFRB. He will be released and placed entirely at the organization's disposal if he is elected as a member of the International Frequency Registration Board.

I remain at your disposal for any further information you may require concerning our proposal.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

Mustapha BENZAZA
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

CURRICULUM VITAE

Surname : HARBI

First name: Mohamed

Date of birth : 6 February 1941 in Annaba (Algeria)
Married, 2 children

Address : 32, Promenade des Artisans, 1217 Meyrin, Geneva (Switzerland)

Functions : Senior Adviser
Head of the Engineering and Regulatory Department
International Telecommunications Union (Geneva) since 1981

Education :

1946 - 1956 : Primary and Secondary school, Annaba (Algeria).

1956 - 1960 : Technical Schools Saintes, Rochefort et Auxerre (France)
(Radiocommunications Certificates).

1960 - 1962 : Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris (France).

1966 - 1971 : Algiers University:

- Mathématiques Générales et Physique MGP.
- Licence ès Sciences de Physique.

1971 - 1972 : Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Alger :

Advanced studies in "Physique du solide".

1976 - 1980 : Preparation under the direction of Dr. Joachim, former Senior CCIR Adviser, of a Phd Thesis on Propagation.

Professional activities:

1963 - 1972 : MINISTRY OF PTT, ALGIERS

1963 - 1965 : Head of Frequency Management Division - Ministry of PTT, Algiers

- Organization of National Frequency Management.
- Organization of a Monitoring System.
- Study of equipments and participation to set up a National Center of Monitoring.
- Active participation to set up an interministerial body of radiocommunications coordination.
- Participation in ITU WARC and RARC.
- Responsible for relations with IFRB.

1965 - 1972 : Permanent Secretary of Telecommunications Coordination Committee

- Setting up the structures of the Coordination Committee (Licences Committee, Frequency allocations Committee, ...)
- Elaboration of a National Plan of frequencies allocations.
- Responsible of the preparation and participation in WARC, RARC, CCIR and Administrative Council.

1972 - 1977 : DETACHMENT TO BROADCASTING AGENCY:

Head of Planning Department:

- Planning of TV and BC transmitters.
- Measurements of antenna patterns.
- Measurements of electrical characteristics of the ground.
- Propagation studies and installation of measurements stations in Sahara.
- Study and implementation of a monitoring station.
- Participation to regional (UER, URTNA, ASBU) and international (ITU) activities.

1977 - 1980 : Director of planning and equipments:

- Responsible of planning policy in BC and TV.
- Preparation of planning forecast.
- Preparation of tenders, technical studies and choice of manufacturers.
- Follow up.
- Participation in National Committees of Frequency Management.
- Participation in regional (URTNA, ASBU, UER) and international (ITU, non-aligned) activities.

1980 : **DETACHMENT TO ITU:**

(Technical Cooperation, Director of Gulf-vision project in Bahrain and Senior Adviser to Members of Gulf-vision (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Oman and Qatar))

- Study on propagation in VHF/UHF.
- Design, acquisition and setting up an automatic system, controlled by computer for the 7 States Members of Gulf-vision.

Since 1981 : **ITU HEADQUARTERS, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY
REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB), GENEVA :**

- Head of Engineering Department (1981 - 1984).
- Head of Engineering and Regulatory Department (Since 1984). Five Divisions :
 - Fixed and Mobile Services Division;
 - Broadcasting Service Division;
 - Space Services Division;
 - Conference Preparation and Computer Support Division;
 - Conference HFBC Division.

The staff vary between 60 and 70 persons (mainly Engineers and Analysts)

Publications and Studies:

- Preparation of LF/MF RARC (Telecommunications Journal, ITU, 1974).
- Ground conductivity in Algeria (Telecommunications Journal, ITU, December 1975).
- BC coverage of Burundi (ITU Study) (1975).
- Determination of effective radiated power (Technical Journal, ASBU, 1976).
- Propagation in the Gulf (Telecommunications Journal, ITU, 1981).
- Rio Plan (Telecommunications Journal, ITU, 1982).
- The VHF Sound BC Conference (co-author with Miss M. Huet and Mr. J. Rutkowski) (Telecommunications Journal, ITU, 1984).
- Different publications in Technical Review of URTNA and ASBU.

Lecturer / Expert:

- 1973 - ASBU Seminar (Kuwait) BC LF/MF.
- 1974 - ITU Expert / ASBU Seminar (Khartoum) Propagation / Measurement of Ground conductivity.
- 1974 - URTNA Seminar (Nairobi) LF/MF Broadcasting in Africa.
- 1975 - Bujumbura (Burundi) ITU Expert - Study for Government of Burundi of BC coverage. Comparative study MF/FM.
- 1980 - ITU Senior Expert / Organization of a workshop on propagation measurements in Gulf (Bahrain).
- 1981 - Gulf-Vision Seminar (Bahrain)
Propagation in VHF/UHF
Measurement of Antenna Pattern by helicopter
- 1982 - ASBU Seminar (Amman) VHF FM Broadcasting.
- 1983 - Space Radiocommunications Seminar (Moscow)
Technical and Regulatory Aspects. Space Radiocommunications.
- 1983 - ASBU Seminar (Tunis) VHF FM Broadcasting.
- 1984 - Panafrican Telecommunications Union (Kinshasa) HFBC.
- 1985 - IFRB Information Meeting (Geneva) Preparation of HFBC WARC.
- 1985 - ATU Seminar (Tunis) Internal frequency management.
- 1985 - French Senat (Paris) Regulatory Aspects of BC Regional Plans.
- 1986 - IFRB Information Meeting (Geneva)
Preparation of ORB WARC.
- 1986 - ITU Conference (Nairobi) HFBC.
- 1987 - WARC HFBC(2) (Geneva) HFBC.
- 1987 - Ministry of PTT (Moscow) HFBC.
- 1987 - ONU Seminar (Moscow) Satellite Telecommunications. Preparation of ORB WARC.
- 1987 - ITU Seminar (Dakar) Planning TV.
- 1987 - Symposium on New Communications Technology (Alger) Broadcasting Space Satellite.

Participation in ITU Conferences:

- 1963 - Geneva : Space EARC.
- 1963 - Geneva : IFRB Seminar.
- 1964 - Geneva : EARC on Aeronautical Radiocommunications, 1st Session.
- 1964 - Geneva : IFRB Seminar.
- 1964 - Geneva : LF/MF RARC for African Zone. 1st Session.
- 1965 - Montreux : Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 1966 - Geneva : EARC on Aeronautical Radiocommunications. 2nd Session.
- 1966 - Geneva : LF/MF RARC for African Zone. 2nd Session.
 - Chairman of the Agreement Group.
 - Chairman of Editorial Committee.
- 1966 - Oslo : XIth CCIR Plenary Assembly.
- 1967 - Geneva : Maritime WARC.
- 1968 - Geneva : CCIR Study Groups.
- 1968 - Geneva : IFRB Seminar.
- 1970 - New Delhi : XIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly.
- 1971 - Geneva : Administrative Council - Councillor.
- 1971 - Geneva : Space WARC.
- 1973 - Torremolinos : Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 1974 - Geneva : LF/MF Region 1, RARC, 1st Session.
 - Head of Delegation
 - Chairman of Committee 6.
- 1974 - Geneva : XIIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly.
 - Chairman of Technical Cooperation Committee.

- 1975 - Geneva : LF/MF Region 1, RARC, 2nd Session.
- Vice-Chairman of the Conference.
 - Chairman of the African Regional Group. (Working Group of the Conference).
- 1976 - Khartoum : ITU Seminar on BC-SAT.
- 1977 - Geneva : BC-SAT WARC.
- Chairman of Technical Group.
- 1979 - Geneva : 1979 WARC.
- Chairman of Committee 5, Frequency allocations.
- Since 1981 : Technical Secretary of RARC and WARC.

Participation in Regional Organizations Conferences:

- 1973 - 1980 Participation in Working Groups and meetings of the Technical Committee of EBU. (Athens, Brussels, Berlin, Ohrid, London).
- 1976 - Arabsat Meeting (Cairo).
- 1976 - Unesco Seminar on space radiocommunications (Addis Ababa).
- 1978 - 1979 : Chairman of Experts Group of the non-aligned organization. Algiers, Lusaka, La Habane, Belgrade, Arusha, Algiers).
- 1979 - 1980 : Member of EBU Technical Bureau, 1979 - 1980.

ANNEX 5

中华人民共和国邮电部
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

No. DT/239/88

Peking, 4 August, 1988

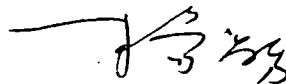
Mr. Richard E. Butler
Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva

Dear Mr. Butler,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter DM-1887 dated 19 July 1988, I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese government has decided to nominate Mr. Liu Zhongen, Deputy Director of the Department of External Affairs and Deputy Director of the Radio Regulatory Department (concurrently) of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of China as a candidate for member of the IFRB. Mr. Liu's curriculum vitae is attached.

It should be appreciated if you would circulate this letter together with Mr. Liu's curriculum vitae to all administrations of the ITU.

Yours faithfully,



Yang Taifang
Minister

Attachment

Curriculum Vitae

Name: LIU ZHONGEN
Born: 3 October 1939, Henan China
Marital Status: Married, one child
Nationality: Chinese
Languages: Chinese, English
Work Address: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
BEIJING, China
 Tl: + 861 660 618
 Tg: + Depafex Beijing
 Tx: + 222187 ptdex cn
 Fx: + 861 201 6362

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY:

Visiting scholar, Temple University, Philadelphia, and University of Washington, Seattle, 1979-1982.

Engineering Degree, Dept. of Radiocommunications and Broadcasting Engineering, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, 1963.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

1977 - Present: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Beijing, China

1987 - Present Deputy-Director, Radio Regulatory Department.
Responsible for the Department's activities related to planning and management of national spectrum management activities, especially related to international radio agreements and standards.

- 1985 - Present **Deputy-Director, Department of External Affairs.**
Responsible for the Department's activities related to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) and other intergovernmental organizations, with particular focus on radio regulatory matters associated with the ITU's World Administrative Radio Conferences, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and International Consultative Committee activities. Member and Head of many delegations of the People's Republic of China to international, regional, and bilateral meetings (see annex).
- 1981 **Faculty Member of Temple University.**
Taught course in electronic circuits.
- 1977 - 1985 **Chief Engineer, Directorate General of Telecommunications.**
Responsible for long range radio planning and spectrum management activities, including the analysis of alternative policies and mechanisms for establishing interference criteria and managing spectrum use for complex international and domestic radio networks.
- 1963 - 1985 **Department of Radiocommunications and Broadcasting Engineering**
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications
- 1977 - 1985 **Professor.**
Created and taught courses on telecommunication system engineering, and related microcomputer applications. Conducted related research projects.

1963 - 1977

Lecturer and Researcher.

Responsible for teaching a wide variety of telecommunication courses, focussing especially in radiocommunications, satellite systems, television broadcasting, colour television technology. Consulted and conducted research projects in the planning and management of television and radio stations, telecommunication equipment manufacturing, microwave relay systems.

CURRENT COMMITTEE AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITY:

Member of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE)

Member of the Society of Telecommunications of China

Member of the Society of Electronics of China

CURRENT BOOKS:

The Application of Microcomputers in the Field of TV Technology, Guefong Publishing House (Aug 1987).

Teletext and Videotex, Nanjing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications Press (Jan 1985).

Colour Television Technology, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications Press (June 1978) [co-edited].

ARTICLES, PAPERS, and SEMINAR MATERIALS:

Some Technical Parameters in Allotment Planning, WARC-ORB(2) Region 1 Seminar, Lome, Togo, April 1988.

Basic Considerations on Planning Objectives and Principles for the Space Services Utilizing the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit, presented at the Region 1 WARC Orbit Seminar of the ITU, Nairobi, April 1985.

Basic Considerations on Planning Objectives, Principles and Methods for the Space Services Utilizing the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit, presented at the WARC Orbit Seminar of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, Bangkok, Jan 1985.

Accelerating the Development of Video Communications, paper presented to National Video Communications Conference, Shanghai, Sep 1984.

Video Communications, Beijing Journal on the Development of Science and Technology, Sep 1984.

Survey of Telecommunications in the United States, Beijing Journal on the Development of Science and Technology, Mar 1984.

The Development of Videotex, Beijing Journal on the Development of Science and Technology, Feb 1984.

The Application of Microcomputers in Colour TV Receivers, paper presented to the National Conference on the Application of Digital Technology, Nanjing, Dec 1983.

Teletext, Telecommunications Journal of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Feb 1983.

The Development of Teletext, presentation at the National Videotex Conference, Beijing, Nov 1982.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE

ITU, 43rd meeting of the Administrative Council, Geneva, June 1988
(councillor).

ITU, WARC Orbit Seminar of Region 1, Lome, Togo, April 1988 (head of
Chinese delegation)

ITU, Preparatory Meeting on WATTC, Geneva, April 1988 (representative
of China).

ITU, meeting of the Panel of Experts on the Long-Term Future of the IFRB,
Geneva, June 1988 (expert).

ITU, Third WARC-Orbit Information Meeting, Geneva, March 1988 (head
of Chinese delegation).

ITU, First HFBC Information Meeting, Geneva, March 1988 (head of
Chinese delegation).

APT, 4th General Assembly of the 11th Management Committee, Sydney,
Nov-Dec 1987 (head of Chinese delegation).

Bilateral consultations with Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Finland, Sweden, and
Denmark, Oct-Nov 1987 (head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, Telecom-87, Geneva, Oct 1987 (deputy head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, meeting of the Panel of Experts on the Long-Term Future of the IFRB,
Geneva, November 1987 (expert).

ITU, World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services,
Geneva, Sep-Oct 1987 (deputy head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, 42nd meeting of the Administrative Council, Geneva, June 1987
(councillor).

ITU, Second Session of the WARC for the Planning of the HF Bands
Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, Geneva, Feb-Mar 1987 (deputy head
of Chinese delegation).

ITU, meeting of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union, Geneva, January 1987 (expert).

INTELSAT, 69th meeting of the Board of Governors, Washington DC, December 1986 (alternative Governor).

Bilateral high-level telecommunication delegation to Australia, August 1986 (member).

INTELSAT, 67th meeting of the Board of Governors, Rio de Janeiro, June 1986 (alternative Governor).

ITU, CCIR 16th Plenary Assembly, Dubrovnik, May 1986 (head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, meeting of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union, Geneva, January 1986 (expert).

Pacific Telecommunications Council (PTC) meeting, Honolulu, Jan 1986 (panelist).

INTELSAT, 10th Assembly of Parties, Washington DC, October 1985 (head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, August 1985 (deputy head of the Chinese Delegation, Vice-Chair of Committee 5).

ITU, WARC Orbit Seminar for Region 1, Nairobi, April 1985 (panelist and head of Chinese delegation).

APT, WARC Orbit Seminar, Bangkok, Jan 1985 (panelist and head of Chinese delegation).

ITU, CCIR Conference Preparatory Meeting for WARC Orbit Conference, Geneva, June 1984 (member of Chinese delegation).

ANNEX 6

MISSION PERMANENTE DU JAPON

AUPRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

GENÈVE-SUISSE

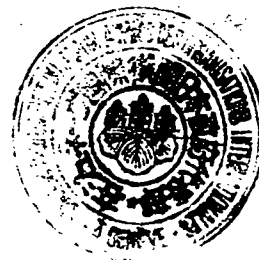
HC/ITU/366

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform the latter of the decision of its home Government to put forward Mr. Makoto Miura as candidate for the election of members of the International Frequency Board of the Union at the next Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice from 23 May to 29 June 1989.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Makoto Miura is annexed hereto.

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

Geneva, 31 August 1988



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Makoto Miura
Position : Councillor of the Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Nationality : Japanese
Date of birth : 26 June 1934
Family Status : Married, five children
Education : Bachelor of Engineering - Faculty of Engineering,
Tohoku University(1957).

Career

1957 Joined the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications(MPT).
1964-1966 Chief of the Aeronautics and Space Division, Research
Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency.
1966-1968 Director of the Land Communications Division, Shin-etsu
Regional Radio Regulatory Bureau.
1968-1971 Deputy Director of the Frequency Division, Radio
Regulatory Bureau, MPT.
1971-1975 Deputy Director of the Technology Division, Broadcasting
Department, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT.
1975-1976 Senior Adviser of the Frequency Division, Radio
Regulatory Bureau, MPT.
1976-1978 Director of the Space International Affairs Division,
Research Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology
Agency.
1978-1981 Director of the Space Communications Development
Division, Radio Regulatory Bureau, MPT.
1981-1983 Director of the Coordination Division, Research
Coordination Bureau, Science and Technology Agency.
1983-1985 Deputy Director-General of the Research Coordination
Bureau, Science and Technology Agency.
1985-1987 Director-General of the Radio Department,
Telecommunications Bureau, MPT.
1987-1988 Deputy Director-General, MPT.
1988- Councillor, MPT.

1957-1961 Engaged in research activities concerning radio equipment
standardization.
1961-1976 Engaged in frequency management, including channel
planning for broadcasting stations and in licensing of

radio stations.

Specially concerned with allocating frequencies to radio stations for shortwave broadcasting, space communication etc., over a six year period.

- 1976-1985 Engaged in the coordination of space development programs and the use of frequencies for these programs.
In particular, played a leading role in MPT for almost all Japanese space communication projects, including the Communication Satellite-2 and the Broadcasting Satellite-2. Also, engaged in work on the Space Treaties and in international coordination and domestic legal arrangements, concerning the principles of direct broadcasting satellites, remote sensing, etc..
Moreover, representative of Japan in the Negotiation of Phase B Cooperation of the International Space Station Program.
- 1985-1987 Generally responsible for radio regulatory administration in Japan. In particular, when the telecommunications system in Japan was reformed, in 1985, Mr. Miura promoted many new reforms in the field of radio communications and allocated new frequencies to cellular radio and radio paging services. As a result, Mr. Miura pioneered the entry of private enterprise into the field of public radio communications.
- 1987- Generally responsible for the ITU and other international affairs, cooperation with developing countries in the field of telecommunications and the standardization of space communications and telecommunication networks.

National Activities

- 1969-1970 Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, Chiba University.
- 1976-1978 Secretary, Space Activities Commission.
- 1977-1979 Member of the Expert Committee, National Institute of Polar Research.
- 1981-1983 Secretary, Space Activities Commission.
- 1981-1984 Secretary, Council for Aeronautics, Electronics and other Advanced Technologies.
- 1983-1987 Expert Member, Space Activities Commission.
- 1983-1985 Member, Geodesy Council, Ministry of Education.
- 1983-1985 Secretary, Council for Science and Technology.

1987-1988 Secretary, Space Activities Commission.

International Activities

a) ITU Conferences and Meetings:

- 1974 - Attended Interim Working Party of the CCIR in the U.K.
- 1976 - Head of the Japanese Delegation for Interim Study Group Meeting (B Block) and Joint Working Party in Switzerland.
- 1987 - Head of the Japanese delegation for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (WARC-MOB) in Switzerland.
- 1988 - Head of the Japanese delegation for the World Plan Committee.
 - Asia and Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference in India.
 - Americans Telecom 88 in Brazil.
 - Japanese Councillor for the 43rd Administrative Council of the ITU.
 - Head of the Japanese delegation for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the "Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It" in Switzerland.

b) Other Activities:

- 1972 - Investigated the Rearrangement of Frequencies in the U.S.A and Canada.
- 1974 - Investigated the reception of Shortwave Overseas Broadcasting from Japan in Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Ecuador.
- 1975 - Attended the Inter-governmental Meeting on the Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System in the U.K.
- 1978 - Attended the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the U.S.A.
- 1983 - Delegate to Japan /ESA Meeting in the Netherlands
 - Attended the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy of the OECD in France.
- 1984 - Represented Japan in the Negotiation of Phase B Cooperation of International Space Station Program in the U.S.A., four times.
- 1985 - Participated in U.S. - Japan Market-Oriented, Sector-Selective (MOSS) talks in the U.S.A.

- 1987 - Head of the Japanese delegation for the Third Annual General Assembly of the World Teleport Association in the U.S.A.
- 1988 - Attended
: the Tenth Annual Conference of the Pacific Telecommunications Council in the U.S.A.,
: PTC (Pacific Telecommunications Council) '88 Sendai Seminar.

Papers

- 1 "Harmonious Development of Telecommunications", a text for the World Plan Committee held in Portugal, Feb., 1988 (Original:English)
- 2 "Toward the Advanced Information Society", a text for the Tenth Annual Conference of Pacific Telecommunications Council (PTC) held in U.S.A., Nov. 1988 (Original:English)
- 3 "For Development of Telecommunications in the Asia-Pacific Region", a text for the Asia and Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference held in India, Nov. 1988 (Original:English)
- 4 "The Japanese Experience (Session 1, Public and Private Systems)", a text for the Americas Telecom 88 held in Brazil, May 1988 (Original:English)
- 5 "Liberalization of Telecommunications and Problems being Confronted by Japan", a text for (PTC) Sendai Seminar held in Japan, June 1988 (Original:English)
- 6 "Perspective of Satellite Telecommunications in Japan", ITU Telecommunication Journal, 1988 (Original:English)

ANNEX 7

NO.T-11015/16/88-CON

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

संचार मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

संचार भवन, 20, अशोक रोड,

SANCHAR BHAVAN, 20, ASHOKA ROAD.

नई दिल्ली-110001.

NEW DELHI-110001, the

14th September, 1988

नाम पत्र-सचिव, भारत
संचार, संचार-मंत्रालय के पदनाम
से होना चाहिये, नाम से नहीं।
तार : "संचार मंत्रालय"

All Communications should
be addressed to the Secretary
to the Government of India,
Ministry of Communications,
by title NOT by name.

Telegram :

"COMMUNICATIONS"

Telex : 31-51163 COMN IN

To

The Secretary-General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Place des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 20

Subject:- Candidatures for the elected posts of
ITU - Member (IFRB) from Asia & Australasia
Region.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your circular letter No. DM-1887/RM/
CONF/PP-89, dated 19th July, 1988. I am directed to state
that the Indian Administration is pleased to sponsor the
candidature of Dr. M.K. Rao, Wireless Adviser to the
Government of India, for the post of Member (IFRB) from
Asia & Australasia Region. A copy of bio-data of Dr. Rao
is enclosed. It is requested that the candidature of
Dr. Rao may kindly be circulated amongst the ITU member-
countries at the earliest.

With assurances of our highest considerations.

Yours faithfully,



(P.K. GARG)

Deputy Wireless Adviser to the Govt. of India

CURRICULUM VITAE OF DR. M.K.RAO, WIRELESS ADVISER

Present position and main responsibilities:	Wireless Adviser to the Govt. of India; As head of the National Radio Regulatory authority, fully responsible for R.F. Spectrum Management both for terrestrial and satellite systems, formulation and implementation of National Radio Regulations, Radio Monitoring, coordination with the various organs of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) including International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) etc.
Date of birth:	15th September, 1931.
Academic Qualifications:	Doctorate Degree in Electronics and Radio Physics.
Professional experience:	<p>Joined service in Government of India in the year 1953 and worked in various capacities, first in All India Radio and then in Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) Wing of Ministry of Communications. Has wide experience in various fields like Radio Frequency Spectrum Management, Radio Regulations, Research & Development work, development of standards etc.</p> <p>Closely associated with the work of CCIR/IFRB for the last 35 years and contributed many documents. Carried out Research and Development activities in various projects related to a variety of communications/broadcasting systems. Developed several prototypes of the equipments used in these areas.</p> <p>Played a major role in the development of National Frequency Plans in the years 1972 and 1981. Functioned as Secretary of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocations (SACFA) for several years. Directly involved in the coordination, both at national and international levels, of the INSAT (both INSAT-I and INSAT-II) systems and other national satellite systems like IRS, SROSS, etc. with various Organisations/Administrations. Participated in several important International Conferences of ITU, APT, etc. as leader of the Indian delegation (kindly refer Annex-I). Closely associated with the formulation of Indian standards in the field of electro-magnetic compatibility/interference (EMC/EMI) and is the Chairman of the Committee of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) dealing with these subjects. Member of the National Committee for the International Union of Radio Science (URSI) and National Coordinator of Commission on Electromagnetic noise and interference. Member of the Panel of Experts on the Long-Term Future of IFRB set up by ITU.</p> <p>List of Papers/Reports published may kindly be seen at Annex-II.</p>

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

- (A) Participated in ITU Conferences/Meetings.
1. World Administrative Radio Conference
(Maritime Mobile Services)- 1974.
(Chairman of a Working Group)
 2. Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference
(Regions 1 & 3) - First Session 1974.
(Chairman of a Committee)
 3. Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting
Conference (Regions 1 & 3) - Second Session 1975.
 4. Final Study Group Meetings of CCIR - 1978.
(Leader of the Indian Delegation)
 5. Special Preparatory Meetings of CCIR Study Groups - 1978.
 6. World Administrative Radio Conference - 1979.
 7. Interim Meetings of CCIR Study Groups - 1980.
 8. Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi - 1982.
 9. World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime
Mobile Service - 1983.
 10. Conference Consultative Groups Meeting (CCIR) - 1983.
 11. First Session of World Administrative Radio Conference for HFBC-1984.
(Chairman of a Working Group).
 12. Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) of CCIR
for WARC-ORBIT, Geneva - July 1984.
(Alternate Leader of Indian delegation).
 13. IFRB seminar/information meeting on intersessional work for
WARC-HFBC, Geneva - September 1984.
 14. Leader of the Indian delegation to the Satellite Coordination meeting
in Jakarta (Indonesia) for coordinating INSAT/PALAPA
systems - 1985.
 15. ITU Seminar for WARC-ORBIT, Bangkok - May 1985.
 16. World Telecommunications Development Conference,
Arusha (Tanzania) - May 1985.
 17. World Administrative Radio Conference for Space
Services (WARC-ORB), Geneva - 1985.
 18. Plenary Assembly of CCIR Dubrovnik - 1986.
(Vice-Chairman of a Committee)
(Leader of the Indian delegation)
 19. Leader of the Indian delegation for Coordination Meeting in
Washington for INSAT/INTELSAT systems.

20. World Administrative Radio Conference for HF Broadcasting, Geneva - 1987.
(Chairman of a Committee)
(Leader of the Indian delegation).
21. Meeting of Group of Experts on Long-Term Future of IFRB - 1987.
22. World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services Geneva-1987
(Chairman of a Committee)
(Leader of the Indian delegation).
23. Regional Telecommunications Development Conference in New Delhi - February 1988.
24. Meeting of the Advisory Council of Centre for Telecom. Development - March 1988.
25. Coordination Meeting for Satellite Systems, Moscow - 1988.
(Leader of the Indian delegation).
26. Annual meetings of the Administrative Council - as Councillor of India during the last 3 years.
27. World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services (WARC-ORB) Geneva - 1988.
(Chairman of a Committee)
(Alternate Leader of the Indian delegation).

(B) Other International Conferences/Meetings.

1. Conference of the Asian Broadcasting Union - 1969.
2. Radio Communication Sub-Committee meeting of IMCO - 1977.
3. Meeting of Telecommunication Administrations of Non-aligned countries - 1979.
(Vice-Chairman of the Meeting).
4. NAMEDIA Conference - 1983.
5. Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on utilisation of satellite technology for mass communication - 1984.
6. Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) General Assembly & Management Committee meeting, Seoul - November 1984.

PAPERS/TECHNICAL REPORTS

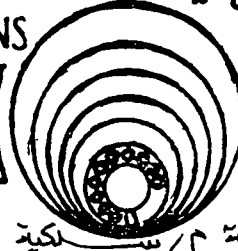
1. A Wireless remote control unit.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom.Eng., 6,256)
2. Investigation of ionospheric absorption at Delhi.
(Jour. Atmos.Torr. Phy., 24,245)
3. Measurement of cosmic noise absorption at 18.9 Mc/s
(presented at I.T.E. Symp., 1963)
4. Ionospheric absorption at Delhi.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom. Eng., 4,205)
5. A method for calculating skywave field strength in
tropical region (presented at I.T.E., Symp., 1961)
6. Nomographs for calculating skywave field-strength in tropical region.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom. Eng., Vol.15,No.11)
7. Ionospheric absorption over Delhi during I.G.Y. &
I.G.C. (Proc. I.G.Y. Symp., 1961)
8. A unit for accurate measurement of M.W.Frequency.
(AIR Research Report No.301)
9. A unit for use in reception with restricted bandwidth.
(AIR Research Report No.382)
10. Results of field tests with Jamaica aerial.
(A.I.R. Research Report No.387)
11. A study of E layer critical frequencies during a sunspot cycle.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom. Eng. Vol.12, 10)
12. A transistorised Tone Generator.
(A.I.R. Research Report No.406)
13. Some studies on Long wave propagation of Radio Tashkent on 164Kc/s.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom. Eng. Vol.14, No.12)
14. Some aspects of ionospheric absorption at Delhi.
(A.I.R. Research Report No.410)
15. A transistorised modulation monitor
(A.I.R. Research Report No.423)
16. Geomagnetic influence on the propagation of MF Signals.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom.Eng. Sl. Vol.15,No.12)
17. Transistorised preamplifier unit.
(A.I.R. Research Report No.432)
18. Study of X-Ray flare in relation to corresponding sudden phase anomaly.
(Jour.Inst. Telecom. Eng. Vol.16 No.11, Nov.,1970)

19. Study of Cosmic noise absorption in relation to corresponding X-Ray flare.
(Jour. Inst. Telecom.Eng., Vol.17, 1971)
20. Some aspects of H.F. Propagation.
(presented at I.E.T.E. Symposium, 1973)
21. Limited natural resources of Radio frequency spectrum & Geo-stationary satellite orbit.
(presented at the Conference of Indian Society of International Law - 1981)
22. Private Radio Communication systems in India
(Paper presented at the Regional Seminar during WCY, 1983)
23. Frequency management & Radio regulations.
(Paper presented at the International Seminar on frequency management, 1983)
24. Estimation of HF skywave field strength in tropical region using AIR method.
(Jour. I.E.T.E., Vol.28, 1982)
25. Role of Wireless Planning & Coordination Wing in Radio Frequency Spectrum Management.
(Paper presented at the NIS Seminar, 1984)
26. Propagation studies relevant to ITU/CCIR
(Paper presented at the User-Researcher interaction seminar, 1987)
27. IFRB/CCIR standards for frequency planning.
(Proceedings of the seminar on Radio wave Propagation, NPL, 1987)
28. Technological changes and their impact on ITU activities.
(Invited paper presented at the Asia Pacific Telecom. Development Conference of ITU and published in "Telecommunications" of July, 1988)

ANNEX 8

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN جمهورية السودان الديمقراطية
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS وزارة المواصلات

SUDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
KHARTOUM
TELEX N° 299



المؤسسة العامة
للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية
بخطوط السودان

مطبعة ٢ / سلكية ٦٩

تلكس رقم ٢٩٩

Our Ref : STC/2-5-17A/6
Your Ref :
DATE : 8th Sept., 1988
التاريخ

M.E. Mr. R.E. BUTLER,
The Secretary-General,
I.T.U.
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVA 20
SWITZERLAND.

SUBJECT :- CANDIDATURE OF DR. A.M. YOUSIF
FOR MEMBERSHIP OF I.F.R.B.

Dear Mr. Butler

Further to my Telex of 5.9.1988, I have the honour to enclose herewith the C.V. of Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Yousif whom we present as a Candidate for the post of Member of the I.F.R.B. looking forward for cooperation please accept my higher consideration .

Encl: (1)
AM/Bedawi

(H. A. ALDIRBI)
DIRECTOR — GENERAL

Family Name : YOUSIF
Given Name : AHMED MAHMOUD
Place & Date of Birth : Atbara, Sudan - 5 December 1939
Nationality : Sudanese
Marital Status : Married, three children
Languages : Arabic, English and French

Education

1953 - 1957 : Comboni College, Khartoum
Oxford University School Certificate (U.K.)

1958 - 1964 : University of Khartoum
Two years in the School of Science,
Four years in Engineering
Electronics and Telecommunication subjects :
B.Sc. (Eng) Degree - 1964

1965 - 1966 : Training at Philips Telecommunication Training Centres,
Hilversum and Eindhoven, Holland, in Microwave Radio Relay
Systems, HF, VHF/UHF, Television and Sound Broadcasting.
Factory training on equipment.
Training Certificate (Diploma) 1966

1967 - 1968 : University of Birmingham , England, U.K.
M. Sc. Course including the following subjects :
Computer Science, Computer Programming, Information and
communication theory, circuit theory, microwave circuits,
microwave measurements, propagation theory and mathematics.
M. Sc. Degree in Information and Systems Eng. - 1968

1968 - 1970 : University of Bradford, England, U.K.
Research programme on the problem of Intermodulation Distortion
Phenomena in Modulators and Mixers extended to limiters as
applied to Satellite Communication.
Ph. D. Degree - 1971

1983 : Diploma in French language Proficiency

Employment Record

1964 - 1972 Joined Sudan Telecom Department as Telecommunication Engineer.

1971 - 1972 Head of Transmission and Planning Department
Sudan Ministry of Communications.

1972 - 1979 Director, Technical Centre - Arab States Broadcasting Union.

1980 - 1986 ITU Department of Technical Cooperation and Department of
Conference and Common Services

1986 - 1988 Chief of Communications Section
United Nations Headquarters, New York
(on secondment from ITU)

1988 - Present ITU Headquarters Department of Conference and Common Services

Duties as Chief of U.N. Communication Section

As Chief of Communication Section, U.N. Headquarters, New York, duties involve the planning, designing and supervision of implementation of the following projects :

- 1) United Nations Global Communication Network
- 2) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Communication
Network in Africa
- 3) United Nations Headquarters Telephone Exchange
- 4) United Nations Message Switching Network
- 5) United Nations Satellite Network for Peacekeeping
- 6) United Nations Global Satellite Network
- 7) Supervision and Administration of United Nations
Telecommunication Operations

Duties and Responsibilities at ITU - Technical Cooperation Department

Administered the technical cooperation programme assigned to me and was responsible for activities detailed below :

- Studied the national and regional needs for technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications in the group of countries assigned to me.

- Based upon the results of these studies and/or the findings of my own missions, prepared country briefs, identified and formulated project proposals and participated in the formulation of project documents.

- Designed and prepared technical cooperation projects based on the needs and the means of participating countries, UNDP and other sources of external assistance.

- Had primary responsibility in following-up all administrative processes involving UNDP and national administrations to ensure that action is taken for the approval of the projects.

- Is responsible for all action necessary to ensure the efficient implementation of approved projects assigned to me.

- Monitored and evaluated the implementation of projects by analysing progress and other reports and by undertaking special missions. Under those duties, designed and promoted the following projects :

ALB/81/005	"Pilot Project for the Development of the Telecommunication Network"
QAT/81/001	"Assistance in the Development of Broadcasting"
BUL/81/007	"Expanding the Activities of the Research Centre for Telecommunications"
BUL/82/002	"International Telecommunications Network Development"
CZE/82/009	"Assistance in Telecommunications Techniques"
HUN/82/009	"Advanced Telecommunication Techniques"
POL/81/003	"Telecommunication"
ROM/82/009	"Improvement of Telecommunication Services" (Phase II)
ROM/82/013	"Microwave Technologies for Communications, Remote Sensing, Navigation and Meteorology"

- Was member of two UNDP/ITU Evaluation Missions relevant to the following projects :

SAU/76/002	"Telecommunications and Broadcasting Training Institutes, Jeddah and Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)"- September 1980
YEM/75/006	"Organization and Administration of Telecommunications" Yemen Arab Republic, April 1981

- Represented the International Telecommunication Union in the "Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC)"; this conference was held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in September 1980

- Carried out several missions and back-stoppage in different countries where telecommunication projects were implemented under UNDP/ITU programmes

- Negotiated with top officials of Telecommunication in the respective countries and drew up 5-year plans for Telecommunication Projects.

- Participated largely on panels for selection of telecommunication experts who were fielded to implement these telecommunication projects.

Duties as Director of Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) Technical Centre

As director of ASBU Technical Centre, responsible for implementation of the decisions of the Administrative Council of the Union which are of technical nature.

The technical activities of the Centre were :

- i) Research and development (Study Groups)
- ii) Training in Radio and TV techniques
- iii) Technical coordination
- iv) Radio Monitoring
- v) Standardization of methods and equipment

Studies included :

- Technical parameters relating to sharing of frequencies in all relevant frequency bands
- Characteristics of broadcasting satellites
- Planning methods of LF/MF broadcasting networks
- Establishment of a monitoring centre
- HF broadcasting
- International and regional networks

The above activities and studies were carried out in close relationship with respective study groups in similar organizations such as EBU, URTNA, OIRT, ABU as well as with ITU (IFRB).

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ITU Conferences and Meetings : Participated as Chief Representative of the Arab States Broadcasting Union in the following ITU meetings and conferences :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1973 - 1975 | ITU Meetings on middle East Telecommunication Network Projects held in Cairo, Algiers, Beirut and Geneva |
| 1973 | ITU LF/MF Seminar in Nairobi |
| 1974 | ITU LF/MF Seminar in Kuwait |
| 1974 - 1975 | ITU LF/MF Conferences in Geneva |

- 1977 Satellite Broadcasting Conference in Geneva
- 1978 - 1979 World Administrative Radio Conferences in Geneva

Others

- 1987 Intelsat Symposium on small Satellite Earth Stations-
Washington D.C., USA, 11 to 13 May 1987
- 1987 Colloque international d'Alger sur la nouvelle technologie de
Telecommunication - November 1987
- 1988 Symposium on "the role of Telecom in socio-economic
development"- Khartoum, Sudan, March 1988

International Broadcasting Union Meetings and Conferences

- 1972 - 1979 All Arab States broadcasting Union Conferences and Administrative
Council meetings and all Technical Committee meetings
- 1972 General Assembly of O.I.R.T., Budapest
- 1973 International Broadcasting Conference, Rio de Janeiro
- 1976 Chief ASBU Delegation to URTNA General Assembly, Ivory Coast
- 1980 Represented the International Telecommunication Union in
"Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries BONAC",
Freetown, September 1980

MISCELLANEOUS

- Founder and editor of the ASBU Technical Review, which was
published half-yearly by ASBU, Technical Centre Headquarters,
Khartoum, until 1979
- Prepared the technical part of a Report prepared by UNESCO for
the Gulf States to establish a Gulfvision Network (1975)
- Planned, designed and executed a Radio Monitoring Centre in
Khartoum which was inaugurated in April 1978
- Co-author of two UNDP evaluation mission reports in 1980 and 1981
respectively
- Secretary-General of Sudan Engineering Society 1973-1974
- Lecturer and External Examiner, Faculty of Engineering,
University of Khartoum, 1971-1972

Dr. A. M. YOUSIF

PUBLICATIONS

1. A.M. YOUSIF Satellite Communications - New Trends and Developments for thin-Route Applications
Colloque international d'Alger, November 1987
2. A.M. YOUSIF "United Nations Enhanced Communication Network"-
Internal Report, UN HQ, New York, November 1986
3. A.M. YOUSIF "On the Computation of Distortion Levels in FDMA Satellite Communication System" - Int. Journal of Electronics, 1984, Vol.56, No3, 437-440
4. A.M. YOUSIF "Spectral Analysis of Broadcasting Transmitters with Pulse Duration Modulation" - International Journal of Electronics, 1983
5. A.M. YOUSIF "Non-linear Distortion Analysis in FDMA Satellite System", Telecommunication Journal, June 1983
6. A.M. YOUSIF "Effect of passing C.W. and Envelope modulated signals through Limiters" - International Journal of Electronics, No 39, 1975
7. A.M. YOUSIF "FM Broadcasting - Technical and Economical Analysis"
& AL ITU Publication No ITU/RAF/R1.05, Geneva, 1979
8. A.M. YOUSIF "FM Broadcasting, Technical and Economical Analysis"
Telecommunication Journal, 1984
9. A.M. YOUSIF "Present Utilization of LF/MF/HF in the Arab Broadcasting Area" - ITU Seminars (Nairobi, 1973; Kuwait, 1974)
10. A.M. YOUSIF "Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone" - ITU Seminar, Kuwait, 1974
11. A.M. YOUSIF "Requirements for Radio and Television Broadcasting in the context of an Arab Space Communication Network"
ASBU Technical Review, 1974
12. A.M. YOUSIF "Training for Radio and Television Broadcasting Engineers with Special Reference to the Arab Countries",
International Broadcasting Conference, Rio de Janeiro, 1973
13. A.M. YOUSIF "Distortion Analysis of Mixers and Modulators"
& AL Symposium on circuit theory, San Francisco, 1969
14. A.M. YOUSIF "Distortion Performance in Single Balanced Modulators"
& GARDINER IEE Proceedings, August, 1970
15. A.M. YOUSIF "Multifrequency Analysis of Switching Modulators under High Level Conditions"
& GARDINER IERE Journal, February 1971

16. A.M. YOUSIF & GARDINER "Distortion Effects arising from Local Oscillator Interference in Mixers and Modulators"
Proceedings of IEE, 1971
 17. A.M. YOUSIF & GARDINER "Distortion Performance in Modulators with Tuned Termination"
Proceedings of IEE, 1972
 18. A.M. YOUSIF & BOZIC "Transformerless Balanced Modulator - Microelectronics and Reliability", Pergamon Press, 1969
 19. A.M. YOUSIF & AL "Statistical Description of the Effective Earth Radius in the Gulf Area during Standard Period"
ASBU Technical Review, Vol.1, Issue No4, 1974
 20. A.M. YOUSIF "Non-linear Distortion Phenomena in Switching Mixers and Modulators" - Ph.D. thesis, University of Bradford, UK, 1971
 21. A.M. YOUSIF Telecommunication and Development
Symposium on the role of Telecom in Socio-Economic Development, Khartoum, March 1988
 22. A.M. YOUSIF Satellite Communications - New Trends and Developments for thin-route. Applications for Socio-Economic Development
Symposium on the role of telecommunications for Socio-Economic Development, Khartoum, March 1988
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1 to
Document 5-E
30 January 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF CCIR

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of CCIR:

Mr. Richard C. KIRBY
(United States of America)

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENEVA

January 23, 1989

The Honorable
Richard E. Butler
Secretary General
International Telecommunication
Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 15

Dear Mr. Butler:

You will recall my letter of November 21, 1988, nominating Richard C. Kirby for Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee. We are proud to nominate him as Director of the CCIR for the election to be held at the Plenipotentiary of the ITU, May 23 - June 29, 1989.

Please consider this letter as confirmation of the candidacy of Mr. Kirby.

A copy of Mr. Kirby's curriculum vitae is enclosed for circulation to ITU members.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph Carlton Petrone".

Joseph Carlton Petrone
Ambassador

Enclosure:
As stated

CURRICULUM VITAE

Richard C. KIRBY

Date and place
of birth : Galesburg, Illinois, USA; 22 Nov. 1922

POSITIONS

Since 1974 *Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, (CCIR) International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland.*

1971 - 1974 *Associate Director, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Telecommunications Washington, D.C., Boulder, Colorado.*

1968 - 1971 *Director of Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Boulder, Colorado; Office of Telecommunications, U.S. Department of Commerce (Now an institute of the National Telecommunication and Information Administration.) The Institute conducts a research and engineering program for the U.S. Government in telecommunications, radio systems, wave propagation, and spectrum utilization.*

1965 - 1968 *Environmental Science Services Admin., U.S. Department of Commerce, Boulder, Colorado, Deputy Director Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, 1967-68. Director, Ionospheric Telecommunication Laboratory, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and Aeronomy, 1965-1967. Fellow in Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., and Telecommunications Adviser, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, 1965-66.*

1948 - 1965 *National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. and Boulder, Colorado, Chief of Radio Systems Division, 1959-65. Assistant Chief of Radio Propagation Physics Division, 1957-59. Chief of Ionospheric Research Section, 1955-57. Research project leader in ionospheric scatter communications, antennas, modulation and radio noise, 1951-55. Junior Scientist in electronics, Medical School, University of Minnesota while a student on leave from the National Bureau of Standards, 1950-51. Staff Scientist, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, assigned to U.S. delegation, ITU Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1948-50.*

1946 - 1948 *Assistant Chief Engineer and Transmitter Supervisor; KFEQ Broadcasting Corporation, AM and FM transmitters, design, audio equipment and directional antenna responsibilities.*

1942 - 1946 *U.S. Army Signal Corps, 1st Lieutenant; Assistant Radio Officer, General Headquarters, Pacific; Officer in Charge Leyte Ionosphere Observatory Philippines; Radio Engineer, Radio Propagation Unit, Office of Chief Signal Officer.*

1940 - 1942 *Telegrapher and Office Manager, Western Union Telegraph Company.*

1942 *Teaching assistant in electrical measurements, University of Minnesota while undergraduate student.*

Education *University of Minnesota, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.*

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO DIRECTORSHIP, CCIR

International Telecommunication Union 1948 - 1974

- USA Delegation, CCIR VIIth, IXth, XIth, XIIth, XIIIth Plenary Assemblies 1953-74.
- Member, USA National Committee CCIR and Chairman USA Committees for Study Group 3 (Fixed Systems below 30 MHz) 1956-70, 1A (Spectrum Utilization) 1970-74.
- USA Delegation, CCIR Study Groups - 1956-74.
- USA Delegation, CCIR Special Joint Meeting for World Administrative Space Conference - 1971.
- USA Delegation, World Administrative Radio Conference - Mobile 1974.
- Chairman, Organizing Committee for USA hostship of CCIR Meetings, 1968.
- USA Delegation, Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1948-50.

International Union of Radio Science (URSI)

- Formerly, URSI Commission 3 (Ionospheric Radio). Commission C (Systems and Signals) since 1975; Delegate XIth Assembly 1954, XIIth Assembly 1957; and on behalf of the CCIR, 1978, 1981, 1984.

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)

- Chairman, International Group of Specialists on scientific and technical problems affecting Antarctic telecommunications, 1968-72.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

- Technical Adviser, U.S. Delegation, North Atlantic Fixed Services, Montreal, 1957.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Chairman, ITU World Telecommunication Forum Technical Symposium, 1975, 1983.
- Co-Chairman, Electromagnetic Science Summer Series of courses; Environmental Science Services Administration and University of Colorado, 1968.

Executive Secretary, Telecommunications Science Panel, Commerce Technical Advisory Board; published report, "Electromagnetic Spectrum Utilization - The Silent Crisis", 1966-67. Task force on telecommunications role of U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Associate Editor, National Bureau of Standards Journal of Research, *Radio Propagation* (now *Radio Science*), 1965.
- Member of Science Advisory Group, International Broadcasting Service (Voice of America); Chairman of subcommittee on modulation; member of subcommittee on antennas, 1964-65.
- Chairman and lecturer, CRPL Radio Propagation course, Boulder, Colorado, 1962 (1961, member of course committee and lecturer).

- Chairman of Standard Frequency Broadcast Committee, National Bureau of Standards, 1960-62.
- Member, U.S. Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) representing U.S. Department of Commerce, 1960-61. Member, U.S. Telecommunications Planning Committee Panel on research and development. Chairman, subpanel on space communications.

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)

- Member of "Spectrum" Editorial Board, 1978-83.
- Member of "Institute" Editorial Board, 1981-84.
- Chairman IEEE Communication Technology Group (now IEEE Communications Society), 1970, 71.
- Member, IEEE Publication Committee, 1974.
- Vice-President for international activities, IEEE Communications Society, 1972-73.
- Chairman, Board of Directors, IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC), 1968-69.
- Member, Board of Directors, National Telecommunications Conference (formerly National Telemetry Conference, now GLOBECOM), 1966-72.
- Member, IEEE Radio Communications Committee, 1964 to present.
- Chairman, Denver/Boulder Chapter, IEEE Communication Technology Group, 1963-64.

Other

Registered professional engineer, State of Colorado, USA.
Adjunct Professor, Electrical Engineering, University of Denver, Colorado, 1969-74.
Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 1st class radiotelephone, first issued 1942.
Radio amateur, WOLCT, licensed since 1938; HB9BOA since 1976.

HONORS, AWARDS, SOCIETIES

University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement (University's highest award).

Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), awarded 1970 with citation "for leadership in telecommunications research and for contributions to radio propagation". Member of IEEE since 1944, Senior member since 1954. IEEE Award in International Communications, 1980 (Hernand and Sosthenes Behn Award). IEEE Communication Society "Don McLellan Award" for service to IEEE.

Fellow, Radio Club of America, 1980.

U.S. Department of Commerce Gold Medal Award, 1956, for "major contributions as a member of research group, leading to the advancement of the science of radio-wave propagation", second Gold Medal Award, 1968, for "outstanding leadership in the field of telecommunications in the Federal Government". Science and Technology Fellow, 1965-66.

Member: Société des Electriciens et Electroniciens (France).

PUBLICATIONS

The Annex gives examples of publications in the telecommunications field.

ANNEX

International Aspects of Spectrum Management, Columbia University, Oct. 1988.

Radio wave propagation [1974] Chapter of *Standard Handbook for Electronic Engineers*, D.G.Fink, ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, also revised ed. 1981, 1988.

International Standards for Broadcasting, Journal of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, SMPTE, Sept. 1988.

Microwave Radio Relay, Journal of the German Bundespost, NTZ, June 6/1987.

International Standards in Radio Communications [January 1985] *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 23, 12-17.

with M. Nesenbergs [May 1972] Data Transmission using lower power VHF ionospheric scatter transmission, SCAR symposium on Antarctic telecommunications.

Advances in radio systems for high frequency use [October-November 1968] IFRB seminar on frequency management, Geneva, Switzerland.

with T.J. de Haas, Satellite Communications [May 1967] A Renewed Challenge in Resource Utilization, Proceedings AAS, Dallas, Texas.

with J.C. Blair and R.M. Davis [September-October 1961] Frequency Dependence of D-Region scattering at VHF, *J. Res. NBS*, Pt D., Radio Propagation, 65D, 417-425.

Report of the IRE-EIA Joint Technical Advisory Committee [January 1960] Radio Transmission by ionospheric and tropospheric scattering, Proc. IRE 48, 3-46 (Kirby a principal co-author).

Extreme useful range of VHF transmission by scattering from the lower ionosphere [1958] IRE National Convention Record, Pt.1, 112-120.

with D.K. Bailey and R. Bateman [October 1955] Radio Transmission at VHF by scattering and other processes in the lower ionosphere, Proc. IRE 43, 1 181-1 231.

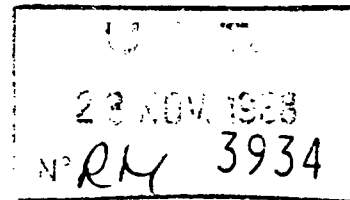
A N N E X 2



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENEVA

November 21, 1988

The Honorable
Richard E. Butler
Secretary General
International Telecommunications Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 15



Dear Mr. Butler:

I am pleased to inform you that the United States will nominate Richard C. Kirby as Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR). Mr. Kirby has held the position since 1974 and performed with great effectiveness.

Dick Kirby will continue to do an excellent job in the next six years as the ITU confronts many technological and structural challenges. I have attached a copy of his curriculum vitae.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph Carlton Petrone".

Joseph Carlton Petrone
Ambassador

CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 5-F/E/S
23 janvier 1989
Original : anglais

CANDIDATURE AU POSTE DE DIRECTEUR DU CCIR

Page 11, sous "M. FONCTIONS DANS LE CADRE DES TRAVAUX DE L'UIT"

ajouter : "1988 - Président de la Conférence CAMR-ORB-88, Genève."

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF CCIR

Page 14, under "M. FUNCTIONS IN THE WORK OF THE ITU"

add : "1988 - Chairman of the Conference WARC-ORB-88, Geneva."

CANDIDATURA AL CARGO DE DIRECTOR DEL CCIR

Página 13, bajo "M. FUNCIONES DESEMPEÑADAS EN LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LA UIT"

Añádase: "1988 - Presidente de la Conferencia CAMR-ORB-88, Ginebra."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 5-E

8 November 1988

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF CCIR

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of CCIR:

Prof. Ilija STOJANOVIC
(Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA R.S.F.
DE
YUGOSLAVIE
AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES
A GENÈVE

5, chemin Thury - Tél. 46 44 33

ANNEX

4 November 1988

Dear Mr. Butler,

It gives me great pleasure to submit, through you, to the International Telecommunications Union, the nomination of Professor Ilija Stojanovic, the Chairman of the recently held WARC ORB 2, as the Yugoslav candidate for the post of Director of the International Consultative Committee on Radiocommunications.

My Government has instructed me accordingly and I am proceeding immediately, being convinced that Prof. Stojanovic has earned such a recognition in the circles close to telecommunications that I hardly need to add any reference about our distinguished expert and friend.

May I express my hope that his nomination will be received with due attention and avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Dear Mr. Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Marko Kosin,
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Mr. Richard Butler
Secretary General
of ITU
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 15

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : STOJANOVIĆ, Ilija

NATIONALITY : Yugoslav (Serbian)
DATE OF BIRTH : 31 August, 1924.
PLACE OF BIRTH : OTOČAC, Yugoslavia
FAMILY STATUS : Married, three children
ADDRESS : Faculty of Electrical Engineering
73, Bulevar Revolucije
BELGRADE
Yugoslavia

A. EDUCATION

- Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Belgrade University,
Department for Electronics and Telecommunications.
Engineering degree (1945 - 1950).
- Laboratoire de recherches physiques et techniques de la CSF,
Paris. Specialisation : 1953 - 54 and 1956.
- Doctor of Science degree, 1957 at the University of Belgrade.
- Languages : English, French, German, Italian, Russian (working),
Serbo- Croatian.

B. PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1951. - Assistant for Telecommunication, Faculty of Electrical
Engineering, Belgrade University.
- 1957. - Assistant professor, Faculty of Electrical Engineering,
Belgrade University.
- 1962. - Associated professor, Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Belgrade University.
- 1971. - Professor (full-time), Faculty of Electrical Eng.,
Belgrade University.

- 1961-1967 Secretary of the Scientific Council of the SR of Serbia.
1976. Member of the Executive Committee of the EC Project COST 25/2, Brussels.
- 1962-1979 Head of Communication Department at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering.
- 1964-1968 Leading engineer of the Communication Department in the Institute "Mihailo Pupin", Belgrade.
- 1965-1967 Councillor in the factory of Electronics Industry in the Department for Multiplex systems, responsible for the construction of Mpx equipments.
- 1956-1981 Councillor in the Radio TV Belgrade, responsible for planning radio links and TV transmitter network.
- 1966-1988 Extraordinary Senior Councillor in the Federal direction of radio-communications.
- 1982-1988 Member of the Governmental Council for Telecommunications.
- 1986-1988 Chairman of the Yugoslav PTT Council on the research affairs.

C. AWARDS AND SOCIETIES

- 1975 Member of Scientific Society of Serbia.
- 1976-1988 President of Yugoslav National Committee for the CCIR.
- 1985- Elected as member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.
- 1970 - The Award "7-th July", the most important Serbian Award for Scientific Work.
- 1973 - The RTV award for the best scientific paper in Telecommunications.

D. PUBLISHED BOOKS

1. "Fundamentals of telecommunications", I.S.Stojanović, six editions: 1973., 1973., 1977., 1981., 1985 and 1988., Belgrade, p.816.

2. "Radio-relay links", I.S. Stojanović & Al., Belgrade, 1962., p.212.
3. "Solved problems in telecommunications", I.S.Stojanović, Belgrade, 1957., p.115.
4. "Digest of problems in telecommunications", I.S.Stojanović, Z.D.Josimović, Belgrade, 1967, p.152.
5. "Electricity in the human life", I.S.Stojanović, H.K.Kurtović, Popular book, Belgrade, 1957.

E. PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

1. "Influence des variations du temps de propagation de groupe sur la bande video d'un faisceaux hertzien", I.S.Stojanović, Annales de Radioelectricite, Paris, 1956, XI, 46, pp.293-301.
2. "Determination of integration limits in calculating distortion noise power", I.S.Stojanović, Z.D.Josimović, Proceedings IEE, London, 1967, Vol.114, pp.1206-1208.
3. "Antenna feeder mismatch effects on error probability in digital systems", I.S.Stojanović, Z.D.Stojanović, Brussels, 1976, European Community, COST 25/2, No TD 24/75, pp.1-23.
4. "Numerical results of antenna noise temperature calculation", Z.R.Petrović, I.S.Stojanović, A.S.Marinčić, Brussels, 1976, European Community, COST 25/2, TDGI/76 pp.1-8.
5. "A new demodulation method improving FM system interference immunity", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Transactions on Communications, New York, 1981, COM-29, pp.1001-1010.
6. "A new probabilistic approach to the definition of the radio coverage area", Dj.S.Paunović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of the MELECON, Athens, 1983, v.I, pp.BG.13,1-3.
7. "Novij metod demodulacii ulučšajušćij ustojčivost ČM-sistemi k interferencionoj pomehe", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, Ekspres-informacija, 30, Moskva, Akademija Nauk SSSR i Gosudarstvenij Komitet SSSR po nauke i tehnike, 1982, str.1-13.

8. "Choice of a suitable method for the prediction of the field strength in planning land mobile systems", Dj.S.Paunović, Z.D. Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, New York, 1984, v.VT-33,3; pp.259-266.
9. "A new robust FM demodulator reducing adjacent radio-channel interference noise", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Transactions on Communications, New York, 1984, v.COM-32, 11; pp.1224-1227.
10. "Tracking a pair of unresolved targets with monopulse radar", J.E.Lebarić, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Southeastcon 1984, Session N: Radar, N.5, Louisville, Kentucky 1984, pp.275-279.
11. "Development and verification of Rayleigh-Rice fading simulation model", Dj.S.Paunović, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of MELECON, Madrid 1985, v.III, pp.173-176.
12. "A procedure for the approximate prediction of digital radio system performances", H.O.Beca, Z.R.Petrović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of MELECON, Madrid, 1985, v.III; pp.177-190.
13. "A PSK demodulator reducing adjacent radio-channel interference noise", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of MELECON, Madrid, 1985, v.III; pp.415-418.
14. "Error rate prediction for NCFSK digital mobile radio systems", M.M.Pejanović, I.S.Stojanović, IEE Proceedings, London, 1987, Vol.134, Pt.F, No 1, February 1987.
15. "Algorithm for obtaining a self-synchronising M-ary code enabling data compression", M.L.Mirković, I.S.Stojanović, IEE Proceedings, London, 1987, IEE Proceedings, Vol.134, Pt.E, No.2, March 1987.
16. "A new definition of the radio coverage area", Dj.S.Paunović, I.S.Stojanović, Telecommunication Journal, Geneva 1987, Vol.54.
17. "A new method for the narrow-band interference rejection in the direct sequence spread-spectrum systems using transversal filters", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of MELECON, Rome, 1987.

18. "A new direct sequence spread spectrum receivers using decision feedback and transversal filters for reduction of the narrow-band interference and errors caused by signal distortion", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, IEEE Proceedings of MELECON, Lisboa, 1989, received for publication.
19. "Calculation of nonlinear distortion of an FM signal in a rapide regime of modulation", I.S.Stojanović, Publications of Faculty of Electrical Eng., Belgrade, 1959, p.11.
20. "Calculation of the sum of some infinite Bessel's series", I.S. Stojanović, Publications of Faculty of Electrical Eng., Belgrade 1961, p.4.
21. "Design of hybrid satisfying specified operating conditions", I.S.Stojanović, Z.D.Stojanović, N.M.Simić, Publications of Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Belgrade, 1968, pp.1-6.
22. "Approximate and exact solutions in FM distortion theory", I.S.Stojanović, Publications of Faculty of Electrical Eng., belgrade, 1972, pp.35-47.
23. "Analysis of the method of interpolation of digital multiplex signals transmitted in satellite communication systems", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, XX-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Opatija, 1976, pp.621-625.
24. "Calculation of the antenna noise temperature based on the radiation diagram", Z.R.Petrović, I.S.Stojanović, A.S.Marinčić, XX-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Opatija, 1976, pp.611-620.
25. "Examination of the capacity of the cables transmitting digital signals", N.P.Jeftić, A.S.Marinčić, I.S.Stojanović, XXI-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Banja Luka, 1977, pp.35-43.
26. "Understanding of the causality problem in linear transmission systems", I.S.Stojanović, Tehnika, 1977, XXXII, 1, pp.103-106.
27. "Improvement in transmission characteristics of systems using digital speech interpolation and prediction coding", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, XXI-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Banja Luka, 1977, pp.181-190.

28. "Intermodulation effects study of the system consisted of several transmitters and receivers on same location", K.S. Ninevski, A.S. Marinčić, I.S. Stojanović, XXIII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Zadar, 1978, pp.431-439.
29. "A new method for improving signal to interference noise ratio in FM systems", Z.D. Stojanović, M.L. Dukić, I.S. Stojanović, XXIII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Maribor, 1979, pp.243-248.
30. "G/T measurement of an earth satellite station", M.R. Stojković, Z.D. Stojanović, I.S. Stojanović, Proceedings of the JUREMA, V-th symposium, Pt.6, Zagreb, 1979, pp.23-27.
31. "Some possibility of using radio-channels in the same frequency band for FM and digital radio-relay systems", Lj.P. Strezov, I.S. Stojanović, XIII Symposium, YUTEL, Ljubljana, 1979, pp C/I-1 -C/I-14.
32. "Impact of the receive filter bandwidth on the interference noise in FDM-FM radio-relay systems", M.L. Dukić, Z.D. Stojanović, I.S. Stojanović, XXII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Maribor, 1979, pp.235-241.
33. "New version of an recently proposed FM demodulator significantly reducing the interference noise", XXII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Zadar 1980, pp.185-191.
34. "Interference between SPADE and FDM Radio-relay systems", XXIII-th Symposium for ETAN in Maritime affairs, Zadar, 1981, pp.200-205.
35. "Numerical calculation of the power spectral density of FDM-FM signals", M.D. Dukić, Z.D. Stojanović, I.S. Stojanović, IV-th Symposium "INFORMATICA", Jahorina, 1981, pp.331.1-331.10.
36. "Most appropriate choice of the median field strength prediction method in the land mobile radio systems", XXVI-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Subotica, 1982, pp.207-214.
37. "Realization of the data transmission modem by means of comercial microcomputers", N.A. Bogdanović, M.L. Dukić, I.S. Stojanović, Symposium MIPRO, Rijeka, 1982, pp.3.1-3.6.

38. "Application and verification of one method for the field strength prediction in land mobile radio systems", I.S.Stojanović & al., Tehnika, Beograd, 1982, XXXVII, 1, pp.79-82.
39. "A new robust FM demodulator reducing the interference noise", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, XXVII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Struga, 1983, pp.485-492.
40. "A new method improving the immunity of PSK systems against interference", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, XXVIII-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Split, 1984, pp.515-520.
41. "A proposal for a new method of the field strength measurements in urban areas", D.L.Moravčević, I.S.Stojanović, Dj.S.Paunović, XVIII-th YUTEL, Ljubljana, 1984, vol.2.
42. "Prediction of the error rate in digital mobile radio systems", M.M.Pejanović, I.S.Stojanović, XXX-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Hercegnovi, 1986, pp.429-436.
43. "A robust PSK demodulator reducing the adjacent radio channel interference noise", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, XXX-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Hercegnovi, 1986, pp.413- 420.
44. "Reduction of the interference in direct-sequence spread-spectrum systems using binary phase shift keying", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, XXX-th Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Hercegnovi, 1986, pp.511-517.
45. "Reduction of the narrow-band interference in the BPSK systems using transversal filters", Z.D.Stojanović, M.L.Dukić, I.S.Stojanović, XXXI-st Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Bled, 1987, pp.65-72.
46. "Reduction of the narrow-band interference in the DS spread-spectrum systems using recently proposed receiver and DFB transversal filter", XXXII-nd Yugoslav Conference for ETAN, Sarajevo, 1988.
47. "Analysis of different methods reducing the narrow-band interference in spread-spectrum systems", M.L.Dukić, Z.D.Stojanović, I.S.Stojanović, International Symposium, Faculty of Electrical Eng., Belgrade, May 1988.

F. ITU PUBLICATIONS

1. "Sharing criteria and interference aspects for space communication services", ITU Geneva, 1985.
2. "Decision of the XVI-th CCIR Plenary Assembly", I.S.Stojanović, R.C.Kirby, Telecommunication Journal, Geneva, 1986, v,X; pp. 574-586.
3. "Salient features of the Report of the First Session to the Second Session of the WARC on the use of Geostationary satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it", I.S.Stojanović, Geneva, 1988.

G. DIFFERENT PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTIONS

(I.S.Stojanović & al)

1. "Project of the TV transmitter network in Serbia", RTV Belgrade, 1959.
2. "Project of the radio-relay system for TV transmission in Yugoslavia", JRT, Belgrade, 1961.
3. "Design of the terminal of the RR network for TV system transmission in Belgrade", Belgrade 1967.
4. "Project of the 960-channel radio-relay system Yugoslavia-Romania", Belgrade, 1968
5. "Project of the interconnection of Yugoslav and Hungarian telecommunication systems", Belgrade, 1968.
6. "General plan of Yugoslav electro-power distribution telecommunication system", 1978.
7. "Project of the radio-mobile system in Monte Negro", Belgrade, 1979.
8. "Design of the communication system of the Townhall Belgrade", 1979.
9. "Radio - relay equipment, 7 GHz", Elektronska Industrija, Belgrade, 1967
10. "Transistorized carrier equipment DV 16", Institut "Mihailo Pupin", Belgrade, 1965.

11. "Radio-coverage analysis of the SR of Serbia", Belgrade 1983.
and other similar project and designs.

H. LECTURER AT THE ITU SEMINARS

1. "Preparatory Regional Seminar-Meeting for WARC-ORB 85", Nairobi,
24-April-2-May 1985.
Lecture: Sharing and interface aspects for space services.
2. "Preparatory Regional Seminar-Meeting for WARC-ORB 85", Bangkok,
6-10 May 1985.
Lecture: Sharing and interface aspects for space services.
3. "Preparatory Seminar Meeting for ORB(2)" Lome, Togo.
Lecture: Salient feature of the Report of the First
Session to the Second Session of the ORB Conferences.

I. PARTICIPATION IN ITU CONFERENCES

- 1961 - Regional Administrative Radio Conference for VHF - UHF
Broadcasting Service (RARC - VHF/UHF 61), Stockholm.
- 1969 - ITU Preparatory Conference for Space Telecommunication,
Geneva.
- 1976 - CCIR Interim meeting, SG 4, Geneva.
- 1977 - World Administrative Radio Conference for Broadcasting Space
Service (WARC-BSS-77), Geneva.
- 1978 - CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting for WARC-79, Geneva.
- 1979 - General World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79),
Geneva.
- 1984 - Regional Administrative Radio Conference for planning FM
Broadcasting Service (RARC-84), Geneva.
- 1985 - World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the
Geostationary satellite orbit and planning Space
Services utilizing it, (WARC-ORB 85), First Session,
Geneva.
- 1986 - XVI-th CCIR Plenary Assembly, Dubrovnik.
- 1987 - CCIR Joint Interim Working Party ORB-88 (JIWP-ORB 88),
Geneva.

- 1987 - World Administrative Radio Conference for planning of the HF bands allocated to the Broadcasting services, (WARC-HFBC 87), Geneva.
- 1988 - World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary satellite orbit and planning the Space services utilizing it, Second Session (WARC-ORB 88), Geneva.

J. PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 1986 - 41st Session of Administrative Council.
- 1987 - 42st Session of Administrative Council.
- 1988 - 43st Session of Administrative Council.

K. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER CONFERENCES

- 1975 - European Broadcasting Union preparatory meeting for WARC-77, Rouen.
- 1976 - European Broadcasting Union preparatory meeting for WARC-77, Las Palmas.
- 1978 - UN Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, New York.
- 1979 - UN Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space, New York.
- 1982 - Conference intergouvernementale pour mettre au point le Statut définitif d'Organisation européenne de telecommunications par satellite, EUTELSAT, Paris.

L. SPECIAL MEETINGS

- 1986 - First IFRB information meeting for ORB 88, Geneva.
- 1987 - Second IFRB information meeting for ORB 88, Geneva.
- 1988 - Third IFRB information meeting for ORB 88, Geneva.
- 1987 - Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB, March, Geneva.
- 1987 - Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB, September, Geneva.
- 1988 - Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB, March, Geneva

1987 - Telecom, Geneva.

M. FUNCTIONS IN THE WORK OF THE ITU

1984 - Chairman of the Planning Committee RARC-FM, 84, Geneva.

1985 - Chairman of the Conference, WARC-ORB 85, Geneva.

1986 - Chairman of the XVI-th Plenary Assembly of the CCIR,
Dubrovnik.

1986 - Chairman of the Panel of Experts on the long-term future of
the IFRB, nominated by the Administrative Council at
its 41st Session. This function was performed during
1986, 1987 and 1988.

- Head of Yugoslav delegations : WARC-ORB 85, XVI-th CCIR
Plenary, CCIR, JIWP-ORB 88, WARC-ORB 88.

- Deputy Head of Yugoslav delegations at several ITU
Conferences and Administrative Council Meetings.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 6-E
5 December 1988
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

German Democratic Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

In view of

- the great importance of telecommunications for the preservation of peace and social and economic development of all countries, and
- the significant role to be played by the ITU in the process of organizing and harmonizing the international telecommunications of all kinds,

keeping in mind the DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION and the DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, submitted by the Group of Experts "Basic Instrument of the Union",

wishing to simplify the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

the Administration of the German Democratic Republic submits its proposals on

1. modification of Article 11 of the Draft Constitution;
2. its preferred alternative text versions on items, where no agreement could be reached within the Group of Experts;
3. a draft resolution concerning the improvement of the preparatory, regulatory and post-conference activities of the Administrative Radio Conference.

1. Modification of Article 11 (2)

Article 11

DDR/6/1

MOD (34)
85

(2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to take part in fulfilling the purposes of the Union, referred to in Article 4, and in particular to study and issue recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services, taking due account of the worldwide dynamic progress in science and technology in the field of telecommunications (technical or operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications according to No. 84 (83) come within the purview of the CCIR).

Reason:

A modification of Article 11 of the Draft Constitution in form of a direct reference to Article 4 of the Constitution appears to be necessary to avoid an unilateral interpretation of CCITT activities towards exclusive recommendation drafting. Moreover, a reference to the progressive development of science and technology in the field of telecommunications on a worldwide scale is considered useful.

2. View of the Administration of the German Democratic Republic on some alternative text versions of the Draft Constitution and the Draft Convention

2.1. Constitution

Article 1

DDR/6/2

MOD 6

2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reason:

To support the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

Article 8:

DDR/6/3
MOD 57

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 Convention, 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.

Reason:

To ensure a constant number of Members of the Administrative Council.

Article 10:

DDR/6/4
MOD 73

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 Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

Reason:

To ensure a constant number of Members of the IFRB.

Article 38:

DDR/6/5
MOD (177)
173

~~1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument.~~

The ratification of the Constitution and the approval/acceptance of the Convention shall be effected in accordance with the constitutional rules of the Members of the Union. Both the instrument of ratification and approval/acceptance shall be simultaneously and as short a time as possible deposited with the Secretary-General ~~by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union,~~ who will inform the Members of the Union.

Reason:

Therewith the differing significance of the instruments and differings in constitutional rules of the Members of the Union are taken into account. In addition, the suggestion made by the Group of Experts to cancel the phrase "by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union" is supported.

Article 39

DDR/6/6

MOD (183)
178

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.

Reason:

To support the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

Article 43

DDR/6/7

NOC 187

2. Any proposed modification to any proposal submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member of the Union or its delegation, including at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reason:

By this clause the working capability of delegations and their capacity to act will be ensured to full extent for all stages of preparing and holding a Plenipotentiary Conference.

DDR/6/8

Sup 187

DDR/6/9

MOD 189

Alternative text (2a/2b)

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union ~~(two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote)~~.

Reason:

To ensure the stability of the Constitution.

DDR/6/10

SUP 191 1st alternative text

MOD 191 2nd alternative text

6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of ~~acceptance~~ ratification with the Secretary-General by ~~three-quarters~~ one third of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; ~~acceptance~~ ratification of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reason:

Amendments to the Constitution are to be treated in the same way as the Constitution itself (ref. MOD 198).
The same terms should be applied in consequence of No. 173.

DDR/6/11

SUP 192 1st alternative text

DDR/6/12

MOD 192 2nd alternative text

7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of ~~acceptance~~ ratification and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reason:

The same terms should be applied in consequence of No. 173.

DDR/6/13

MOD 194

9. Upon entry into force of such ~~(a-Protocol)~~ amendments to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~(*)~~ them with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 (52 + 48) of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reason:

Revision in consequence of No. 191, 2nd alternative text.

Article 44

DDR/6/14

MOD (184)
195

1. Each Member which has ratified this Constitution and has adopted or accepted the Convention or acceded to both of them shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reason:

Revision in consequence of No. 173. In addition, the suggestion of the Group of Experts to cancel the phrase "by diplomatic channel ..." is supported.

Article 46

DDR/6/15

MOD (193)

198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of:

~~(the-25th-instrument-of-ratification-or-accession)~~

~~(the-/41st/-/-/55th/-/-instrument-of-ratification-or-accession)~~

instruments of ratification or approval/acceptance or accession by more than a ~~(quarter)~~ third of the Members of the Union.

Reason:

1. Revision in consequence of No. 173;

2. The period between the signing of the Constitution and the Convention and their entry into force should not be too long; however, a sufficient number of ratifications should have been effected.

DDR/6/16

NOC 203

5. In case of any discrepancy among the various language versions of this Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

Reason:

To support the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

2.2. Convention

Article 3

DDR/6/17

MOD 31

1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the number of which is determined in Article 8 of the Constitution.

Reason:

The number of the Members of the Administrative Council should only be fixed in the Constitution (in consequence of MOD 57 of the Constitution).

Article 5

DDR/6/18

MOD 110

1. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the number of which is determined in Article 10 of the Constitution. (Go on with the text.)

Reason:

The number of the IFRB members should only be fixed in the Constitution (in consequence of MOD 73 of the Constitution).

Article 35

DDR/6/19

NOC 421

2. Any proposed modification to any proposal submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member of the Union or its delegation, including at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reason:

The working capability of delegations and their capacity to act will be ensured to full extent for all stages of preparing and holding a Plenipotentiary Conference.

DDR/6/20

MOD 423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote (~~of the Members of the Union~~).

Reason:

Possibility of a more flexible Convention compared with the Constitution.

DDR/6/21

SUP 425

1st alternative text

DDR/6/22

MOD 425

2nd alternative text

5. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of approval/acceptance with the Secretary-General by ~~two~~ one thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; approval/acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reason:

Revision in consequence of No. 173 of the Constitution and to bring the text into line with MOD 198 of the Constitution.

DDR/6/23
SUP 427 1st alternative text
DDR/6/24
MOD 427 2nd alternative text

8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of approval/acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reason:

Revision in consequence of No. 173 of the Constitution

DDR/6/25
MOD 429

10. Upon entry into force of such ~~(a-Proposed)~~ amendments to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~(it)~~ them with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 (52 + 48) of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reason:

Revision in consequence of No. 425 of the Convention; 2nd alternative text

3. Draft Resolution

DDR/6/26

ADD

RESOLUTION ...

**Review of the Preparatory, Regulatory
and Post-Conference Activities of
Administrative Radio Conferences**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

taking account of

- a) the expenses incurred and the high performance demand of the IFRB because of character, duration and scope of the recent administrative radio conferences;
- b) the enormous changes resulting from applications of computer techniques in preparing and holding administrative radio conferences and implementing their decisions;
- c) the dynamic development of telecommunications and the resulting changes in character and extent of the utilization of frequencies;

resolves to initiate a careful review of the preparatory and
regulatory system of administrative radio conferences and their
post-conference activities

- 1. to instruct the Administrative Council;
 - 1.1 to establish a group of experts of administrations in order to effect the review referred to in this Resolution;
 - 1.2 to request the group of experts to effect the review and submit to the Administrative Council a report on the review, including relevant recommendations, by 1 January 1993;
 - 1.3 to instruct the group of experts to consider carefully the replacement of the forthcoming administrative radio conferences by a more cost-effective, time-saving and less energy-consuming alternative and to submit relevant recommendations to the Administrative Council by 1 January 1993;
 - 1.4 to instruct the group of experts to compare in its report all advantages and disadvantages of any suggested alternative;
 - 1.5 to include the matter on the agenda of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 2. to invite administrations to support the initiative to be taken by the Administrative Council by naming suitable experts for the group of experts referred to in paragraph 1.1;

3. to request the Secretary-General, the Chairman and the members of the IFRB, and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees as well, to provide all necessary assistance to the group of experts in completing the review;
4. to urge the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the report and the recommendations of the group of experts following the approval by the Administrative Council, and initiate appropriate measures.

Reasons: Some of the main reasons, which led to an increase of the ITU's general and staff costs in recent years, are to be found in character, extent and duration of the administrative radio conferences.

Since the IFRB had been increasingly furnished with new computer techniques, this ITU organ had been involved in preparation of frequency planning procedures and software to an ever more extensive degree.

While in the course of conferences, in particular frequency planning conferences, a high amount of time and energy is required for the elaboration of technical parameters (Study Groups, Interim Working Parties and Plenary Assembly of CCIR), which are to be adopted at the first session, the software for the planning process is arising after the first session and is as a consequence available to the administrations at the second session.

During recent conferences this resulted in extended and ineffective debates on the availability of the elaborated planning parameters and principles and the software as well. Furthermore, the capability of a timely and unambiguous regulation of the resultant planning procedures is restricted.

In accordance with the reasons mentioned it is necessary to elaborate alternatives of the current preparatory, regulatory and post-conference activities of administrative radio conferences.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 7-E

5 December 1988

Original: EnglishPLENARY MEETINGThailand

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

THA/7/1

- MOD 57. 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of [forty-four] 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 Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons :

In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for regions D and E should be increased to 13 and 12 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows :

	Seats	Countries	
		Countries	per seat
Region A (Americas)	8	32	4
Region B (Western Europe)	7	25	3.57
Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)	4	12	3
Region D (Africa)	13	51	3.92
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	12	46	3.83

The proposed increase for Regions D and E is strongly recommended for the following reasons :

1. Regions D and E consist of 51 and 46 countries respectively with a total population of approximately 3,556 million people (Region D : 601 millions, Region E : 2,955 millions) which represents two-third of the world's population.
2. Regions D and E cover the largest geographical area of the world and they are composed of countries with a varied degree/ level of development ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well developed countries. These countries must have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for these regions to have higher number of representatives in this world organization.
3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Regions D and E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the regions must therefore be increased.

DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 3 (55)

Administrative Council

THA/7/2

MOD [231] 31.1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of [44]
Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary
Conference.

Reasons :

In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for regions D and E should be increased to 13 and 12 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows :

	Seats	Countries	Countries per seat
Region A (Americas)	8	32	4
Region B (Western Europe)	7	25	3.57
Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)	4	12	3
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3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Regions D and E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the regions must therefore be increased.

THA/7/3

ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Strengthening of ITU regional presence

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (NICE 1989),

having examined

The report of the Secretary General relating to "ITU Regional Presence" and the report of the Group of Experts relating to the "Changing Nature of the Technical Cooperation Activities of the ITU";

realising

that there is a need to further strengthening of the Regional Presence as perceived by many developing countries in view of the success of the present arrangement which provide some assistance from fragmented sources;

recognizing

that other comparable international organisations e.g. the ICAO has a well established system of Regional Offices worldwide;

convinced

that a well established Regional Office of the ITU will be able to enhance the pace of development of telecommunications by looking after appropriate "Regional" and "Country" activities;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. To carry out the necessary organisational studies with the aim of the establishment of fully-fledged Regional Offices of the ITU by further devolution of Headquarters TCD, by consolidating the existing fragmented presence of ITU in the regions and by other possible means.
 2. To submit a report including recommendations to the 1990 session of the Administrative council for a decision by the Council.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 8-E

7 December 1988

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Czechoslovakia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Proposal No. 1 to the Constitution

TCH/8/1

NOC

- 57 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 Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: The number of the Members of the Administrative Council is of great importance and therefore should be included in the Constitution.

Proposal No. 2 to the Constitution

TCH/8/2

NOC

- 73 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 Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

Reasons: The number of the members of the (IFRB) is of great importance and therefore should be included in the Constitution.

Proposal No. 3 to the Constitution

TCH/8/3

MOD

- 189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union ~~{two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote}~~.

Reasons: This solution will facilitate the process of ratification.

Proposal No. 4 to the Constitution

TCH/8/4
NOC

- 191 6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reasons: The importance of the Constitution requires a larger number of ratifications; three-quarters of the Members seems to be sufficient. Second alternative text is more suitable for amendments of the international treaty.

Proposal No. 5 to the Constitution

TCH/8/5
NOC

- 192 7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: In accordance with our proposal to No. 191.

Proposal No. 6 to the Constitution

TCH/8/6
MOD

- 198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the thirtieth day after deposit of ~~instruments~~ of ratification or accession by more than a ~~quarter~~ third of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: As the basic instruments of the Union, both - the Constitution and the Convention - should be ratified or accepted by at least one-third of the Members of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 9-E

7 December 1988

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Czechoslovakia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Proposal No. 1 to the Convention

TCH/9/1
MOD

- [231] 31 1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~{41}~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution.

Reasons: The number of the Members of the Administrative Council is of great importance and therefore should be included in the Constitution.

Proposal No. 2 to the Convention

TCH/9/2
MOD

- [310] 110 1. (1) ~~{The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference}~~ in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution. 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.

Reasons: The number of the Members of the (IFRB) is of great importance and therefore should be included in the Constitution.

Proposal No. 3 to the Convention

TCH/9/3
MOD

- 423 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~{of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote} {of the Members of the Union}~~.

Reasons: The Convention should be less rigid than the Constitution.

Proposal No. 4 to the Convention

TCH/9/4
NOC

- 425 6. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reasons: The procedure provided by the second alternative text is less complicated and more suitable for the amendments of international multilateral treaties.

Proposal No. 5 to the Convention

TCH/9/5
NOC

- 427 8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: In accordance with our proposal to No. 425.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 10-E
7 December 1988
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Sultanate of Oman

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Our Administration would like to put forward the following proposals:

OMA/10/1

MOD [120] 125 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be
Arabic,

Reasons: Arabic is the official language of more than 20 Member countries of the Union.

OMA/10/2

MOD [126] 131 (3) All other ... shall be drawn up in the ~~three~~ four
working languages.

Reasons: Corollary of [120] 125.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

OMA/10/3

MOD [418] 215 (2) The preparatory documents ... shall be issued in
the ~~three~~ four working languages of the Union.

Reasons: Corollary of [120] 125.

OMA/10/4

Establish an Arabic Region for Arabic speaking countries and post experts to assist in the training, development and implementation of the projects within the framework of the ITU Technical Cooperation Department.

OMA/10/5

Updating of the Glossary of Telecommunication Terms. English-Arabic-French-Spanish.

Reasons: The purpose of the Union is to extend its cooperation to all Members to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of the telecommunication services and increasing their usefulness to the public.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 11-E
7 December 1988
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

State of Kuwait

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

KWT/11/1
ADD

- 3A Each Member will appoint a "Focal Point" to deal with the Union in its day-to-day operations. The Focal Point will normally be the specialized telecommunication entity, designated by the government of the Member, for this purpose.

Comment: The introduction of this amendment is to provide for an orderly communication channel between the Member and the Union, in particular when implementing the provisions of 7-11. Moreover this amendment will prevent interferences from lesser competent authorities in the country of the Member.

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

KWT/11/2
ADD

- 16A d) promote the use of telecommunication services for peaceful purposes.

Comment: It is necessary to indicate that telecommunication should lead, more and more, to the peaceful coexistence of mankind. Its use for military purposes, therefore, should be cut down drastically in order to achieve this objective.

KWT/11/3
MOD

- 21 d) coordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing the development of telecommunication facilities, notably those using space techniques and including the coordination of geostationary orbital locations for

telecommunication satellites, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities;

Comment: This amendment takes account of the Union's involvement in the coordination of geostationary orbital positions for telecommunication satellites.

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

KWT/11/4

ADD

33A

- e) the International Consultative Committee for Space Telecommunication (CCITS)

Comment: Issues relating to space telecommunication is becoming more and more enlarged. Presently problems relating to such issues are dealt with by both CCIR and CCITT and are retained within the confines of these two committees. Perhaps it would be useful to diversify the work and provide a specialist committee to examine telecommunication from all aspects of space technologies.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

KWT/11/5

ADD

46A

- ka) provide opinions and directives on cases of gross misuse and destruction of the telecommunication systems, taking place in any area of the world. Such opinions and directives shall be followed up by the Administrative Council;

Comment: Telecommunication must now be considered, on an international scope the property of the world as a whole, even though it is developed on separate national levels. Therefore wanton misuse or destruction of a system by parties, with intent to harm other national interest, would impact severely upon the interests of the international community.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

KWT/11/6

MOD

58

- (2) Each Member of the Council shall appoint a person to serve on the Council who may be assisted by one or more advisers. In order to preserve continuity in the work of the Council, each Council Member will endeavour to maintain attendance of that person at all Council meetings, whilst the advisers may be alternated.

Comment: This amendment is introduced so that Council can receive greater input from its Members and that continuity of the work is maintained. It is believed such an amendment does not interfere with the jurisdictional rights of the Members.

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

KWT/11/7
MOD

- 65 (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General assisted by ~~one~~ three Deputy Secretaries-General elected from each of the Union's Regions. The three Deputy Secretaries-General will be designated as first, second and third, in order of priority not necessarily consistent with the numbering of the Regions.

Comment: There are problems of consultations with either the Secretary-General or his Deputy at the present time, particularly during important international meetings. The problems arise from the work-load placed upon them. The suggested amendment will provide for such consultations to take place throughout and relieve the Secretary-General from the work-load for other matters. The appointment of three Deputies will also assist developing countries.

KWT/11/8
MOD

- [66] 67 (3) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretaries-General shall take up etc.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

KWT/11/9
MOD

- [67] 68 (4) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The three Deputy Secretaries-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

KWT/11/10
MOD

- [68] 69 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the first Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to the provisions of No. 67 [66]. When under these conditions the first Deputy Secretary-General succeeds to the office of the Secretary-General, the post of a Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on the same date and the provisions of No. 70 [69] of this Constitution shall be applied.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

KWT/11/11
MOD

- [69] 70 (2) If any of the posts of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term. The newly appointed Deputy Secretary-General will always assume the post of third Deputy Secretary-General.

Comment: Consequent amendment and it would be appropriate not to place a newly appointed Deputy Secretary-General in a position of seniority immediately upon appointment.

KWT/11/12
SUP [70] 71 (3)

Comment: This sub-paragraph becomes unnecessary.

KWT/11/13
MOD 72 3. The Deputy Secretaries-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted to ~~him~~ them by the Secretary-General. ~~He~~ The first Deputy Secretary-General shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter.

Comment: Consequent amendment. It should be noted that the distribution of tasks by the Secretary-General to his deputies can take place in accordance with their regional expertise, but may extend to any of the other two regions.

KWT/11/14 ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

Comment: It is necessary to introduce a new paragraph in this Article to incorporate action requirements by the new International Consultative Committee for Space Telecommunication (CCITS). In this regard a small Working Group may be established during the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice, France 23 May - 29 June 1989, to draft this new paragraph. An input from the Secretary-General to the Working Group may assist its work.

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

KWT/11/15
MOD [96] 98 1. The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the three Deputy Secretaries-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and etc.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

KWT/11/16
MOD [117] 122 8. A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 10 and 11 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years. At a Plenipotentiary Conference, such lost rights to vote, may be re-instated by a decision of the Conference.

Comment: The Plenipotentiary Conference will, inter alia, deal with the amendment to the Union's legal Convention and financial matters, which will bind Members in the next five to six years. Therefore in this particular Conference the right to vote should be preserved, if seen fit to do so. However this type of waiver shall not apply to other meetings defined in 10 and 11.

ARTICLE 16

Languages

KWT/11/17

MOD [120] 125 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Comment: The Arab countries constitute a large sector amongst the membership of the Union. They are twenty-two countries taking up in area a little over 10% of the world land area as a whole, and having a population of over 200,000,000 people. The location of the Arab world is in the transit position between east and west where communication development is a necessity. Arabic is a language not only used by Arab countries, but by other countries where the language was fostered through many traditions.

The Union produces many important working documents in its present working languages (i.e. English, French and Spanish) and without a doubt the Union dutifully circulates these documents to the Arab countries for their information, yet no matter how efficient the Union or the Arab Administrations are in placing such documents in the right hands, they, meaning the documents, will not produce the end result they aim for. Not being in the Arabic language documents are not read and even if they are read they are always not well understood. The aim of the Union is not to provide these documents to Arabs who are scholars in English, French and Spanish languages but to Arab technicians and engineers, a large percentage of whom do not speak these languages well, if not at all. Therefore that is why there is a marked discrepancy in the transfer of knowledge from the Union to the Arab world. This discrepancy can easily be eliminated by taking the step of introducing Arabic as a working language of the Union. Additionally, this step, if introduced, would encourage active participation of the Arab Members in the Union's process.

Recently a project was completed to produce an Arabic telecommunication terms glossary, with equivalents in English, French and Spanish. Such a glossary will now make the introduction of Arabic as a working language of the Union that much easier.

KWT/11/18

MOD [126] 131 (3) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the ~~three~~ four working languages.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

CHAPTER II

General Provisions Relating to Telecommunications

ARTICLE 22

Secrecy of Telecommunications

KWT/11/19

Comment: [136] 141 and [137] 142 appear to contradict each other and therefore redrafting must be done to indicate that monitoring may take place and the conditions upon which such monitoring is conducted.

CHAPTER III

Special Provisions for Radio

ARTICLE 30 [35]

Harmful Interference

KWT/11/20

ADD

156A 4. The Members may, through regional conferences, regional arrangements and regional organizations, resolve problems relating to harmful interference.

Comment: It is obvious that a great load can be taken from the IFRB if the regional activities are directed into resolving harmful interferences particularly these related to microwave transmissions.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

KWT/11/21

SUP

ARTICLE [27] 33

Secret Language

Comment: It is believed that [145 to 147] 405 to 407 are presently more or less redundant, since development of communications has now become so advanced that messages can be passed in any type or form without reverting to the use of secret languages in telegrams. The Article may have some meaning if the word "TELEGRAM" is changed to "CORRESPONDENCE" however such an amendment would cause some problems; therefore it is proposed to delete the Article.

ARTICLE 31 [30]

KWT/11/22

[150] 401

Monetary Unit

Comment: It is proposed to use the "SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS" of the International Monetary Fund as the unit for accounting in the absence of special arrangements concluded between Members. The reason why this is proposed is due to the fact that such a unit provides for a monetary arrangement averaged in a justifiable manner amongst the international community.

CHAPTER I [VIII]

Functioning of the Union

ARTICLE 3 [55]

Administrative Council

KWT/11/23
ADD [235A] 35A c) When a Council Member withdraws from the membership of the Union.

KWT/11/24
MOD [241] 41 5. The Secretary-General and the three Deputy-Secretaries General, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board

Comment: Consequent amendment.

KWT/11/25
[244] 44 8. (Include the new margin number referring to the new International Consultative Committee for Space Telecommunications (CCITS) within Article 5.)

KWT/11/26
MOD [268] 68 p) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Director of ~~either~~ any of the International Consultative Committees at

Comment: Consequent amendment.

ARTICLE 4 [56]

General Secretariat

KWT/11/27
MOD [309] 109 2. The Secretary-General or any of the three Deputy-Secretaries General should participate

Comment: Consequent amendment.

CHAPTER III [X]

General Provisions Regarding International Consultative Committees

ARTICLE 19 [71]

Languages and Right to Vote in Plenary Assemblies

KWT/11/28
MOD [418] 215 (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~~ four working languages of the Union.

Comment: Consequent amendment.

CHAPTER IV [XI]

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

ARTICLE 25 [77]

Rules of Procedures of Conferences and Other Meetings

18. Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees

KWT/11/29
ADD

358A (4) The summary records referred to in [588] 356 shall also be distributed to other Members of the Union, who did not attend the meetings, not later than [30] working days after each meeting.

Comment: The purpose of this amendment is to involve all Members of the Union in its activities and not limit such activities to a fortunate few.

CHAPTER VII

Arbitration and Amendment

ARTICLE 34 [82]

Arbitration: Procedure

KWT/11/30
MOD

[642] 419 12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need. The outcome of the arbitration shall be reported to the Secretary-General for future reference.

Comment: The Secretary-General may require to use the outcome of arbitration for future guidance of issues that may result in arbitration, particularly in cases where such information may assist in preventing disputes.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 12-E

23 January 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of ITU:

Mr. Jean JIPGUEP
(Republic of Cameroon)

R.E. BUTLER

Secretary-General

Annex: 1

PP-89\DOC\000\12e.txt

ANNEX
(TRANSLATION)

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE, GENEVA

Geneva, 22 December 1988

No. 400/L/MPCG

Subject: Candidacy of Mr. Jean JIPGUEP for the post of Deputy Secretary-General
of the ITU

To the Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Circular-letter
No. DM-1887/RM/CONF/PP/89 of 19 July 1988 and to inform you that the Government
of the Republic of Cameroon has decided to propose Mr. Jean JIPGUEP as a
candidate for a second term of office as Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU,
post for which elections will be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 23 May - 29 June 1989).

I am enclosing Mr. Jipguep's curriculum vitae, which you are kindly
asked to circulate to the Member countries of the ITU.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

(signed)

F.-X. NGOUBEYOU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: JIPGUEP
Christian name: Jean
Date and place of birth: 15 July 1937, Batoufam (Cameroon)
Marital status: Married, 6 children
Grade in the civil service: Ingénieur Général des Télécommunications
Current post: Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union

Education and training

From 1957 to 1962, studied at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris and Strasbourg, obtaining degrees in physics and applied mathematics. Also attended the Institute of Geophysics, Strasbourg (1959-1961). From 1962 to 1964, studied at the Ecole nationale supérieure des télécommunications (ENST) in Paris, obtaining the Diploma of Telecommunication Engineer. During that period, underwent practical training courses in French telecommunications, in particular at the Centre des lignes à grandes distances (LGD) in Nice and the Centre national d'études des télécommunications (CNET). Also followed courses at the Institut d'administration des entreprises, Paris.

Service career

Prior to his election as Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU by the Union's Plenipotentiary Conference at Nairobi, Kenya, in 1982, Mr. Jipguep held senior posts in the Administration of Posts and Telecommunications of Cameroon, which he joined on 24 December 1964. Until February 1965, he served as engineer in the Federal Posts and Telecommunications Department, Yaoundé; February 1965 to August 1969 - Head of the Federal Telecommunication Service, Douala; August 1969 to April 1972 - Deputy Director of Telecommunications, Assistant Director of Technical Services; April 1972 to September 1978 - Director of Telecommunications; September 1978 to December 1982 - Technical Counsellor to the Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications.

It was between 1965 and 1979 that Cameroon planned and installed its modern and comprehensive telecommunication network providing a fully automatic service to users in the country's ten provinces.

Mr. Jipguep, who was technically responsible for this network, was the prime mover of the design and implementation of the vast project for the development of telecommunications in Cameroon. His activity and his role were particularly significant during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, a period during which the infrastructure was installed, comprising at the time 34 automatic telephone exchanges, five national and regional transit centres, one international transit centre, 3,200 km of radio-relays and a space centre equipped with three antennas, one 30 metres in diameter and two standard B antennas.

In addition, he served as Member of the Governing Boards of the Société Equatoriale Electronique (1971-1982) and the Société des Télécommunications Internationales du Cameroun (INTELCAM) (1972-1978).

Work at the international level

Prior to 1983, Mr. Jipguep represented Cameroon at most ITU Conferences and played an extremely active role in the work of the African telecommunication organizations (PATU, UAPT, CAPTAC) and the work of the International Satellite Telecommunications Consortium (INTELSAT).

Conferences attended include, in particular:

- 1966: African Broadcasting Conference (Geneva)
- 1967: World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference (Geneva)
- 1971: World Administrative Conference for Space Radiocommunications (Geneva)
- 1971: Committee of Ministers of UAMPT (Brazzaville)
- 1973: Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos)
- 1974: World Administrative Maritime Radio Conferences (Geneva)
- 1975: Meeting of Operators of INTELSAT Earth Stations, Atlantic Region (Kingston)
- 1974-1976: Meetings of the Second African Regional Group of the INTELSAT Board of Governors (Abidjan)
- 1978: Meeting of Signatories and Assembly of Parties, INTELSAT (Manila)
- 1979: Coordination Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries in Preparation for WARC-79 (Yaoundé)
- 1979: WARC-79, Geneva
Vice-Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries on Telecommunication Problems
- 1980: Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in Africa, organized by UNESCO (Yaoundé)
- 1982: PATU Plenipotentiary Conference (Kinshasa)
- 1982: ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi)

From October 1973 to December 1982, Mr. Jipguep was a Member of the ITU Administrative Council, representing the Republic of Cameroon, during which time he performed the following functions within the Council:

- Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee from 1975 to 1978 (30th, 31st and 32nd sessions);
- Vice-Chairman of the Council (1978/1979: 33rd session);
- Chairman of the Council (1979/1980: 34th session).

Since taking up his duties as Deputy Secretary-General in January 1983, Mr. Jipguep has been involved in and made an extremely active contribution to work to ensure effective implementation of the decisions and programmes of activities adopted by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982. He has represented the Union at numerous international conferences organized by the governments of Member countries and by international, regional or national bodies.

Titles

Member of the Association amicale des Ingénieurs de l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications

Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite Camerounais

Chevalier et Officier de l'Ordre national de la Valeur

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 13-E
7 December 1988
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

State of Qatar

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

QAT/13/1

Introduction of the Arabic language as a working language. Document A, Article 16, Provision 125 [120] should be amended accordingly to include the Arabic language as a working language.

Reasons: This proposal will assist the Arabic Administrations certainly in performing their responsibilities towards ITU in an efficient manner.

QAT/13/2

Establishment of a division for the Arab Region within the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU

Document A, Article 11, Provision [93] 95 and Document B, Article 25, Provision [464] 262 should be amended accordingly to achieve this.

Reasons: To benefit from this Department in its utmost standard and to act as a liaison body between the Technical Cooperation Department at the ITU and the Arab countries.

QAT/13/3

Employment of an Arabic Training Expert for the Arab Region similar to other regions.

QAT/13/4

Updating of the Telecommunication Glossary.

QAT/13/5

Exclusion or suspension of the Membership of the Member called State of Israel from the ITU.

Under Article 35, Provisions 420, 421, Provision 5 for amending this Convention and Article 43, Provision 186 for amending this Constitution, appropriate measures should be taken to add a new provision to empower the Union to expel the so-called Member, a well-known expansionist, human rights violater and whose proven policy is aggression.

QAT/13/6

Carry out studies for the evaluation of the state of telecommunications in the occupied land.

Reasons: To assess the damage done and to fulfil the obligations of purpose of the Union in particular under Document A, Article 4, Provision 15 B, 23F.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 14-E

11 January 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Saudi Arabia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARS/14/1

Expulsion or suspension of the membership of the so
called State of Israel in the ITU.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 15-E

10 January 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Syrian Arab Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- SYR/15/1 Adopting the Arabic language as a working language in the ITU
- SYR/15/2 Establishing an Arabic region for the Arabian countries
- SYR/15/3 Specifying Arabian training specialists for the Arabian countries as has
been done for the other regions
- SYR/15/4 Updating the Arabic telecommunication terms dictionary
- SYR/15/5 Dismiss or suspend the membership, of what is called "State of Israel"
from the ITU
- SYR/15/6 Studying and evaluating the present telecommunications situation in the
occupied Palestinian lands
-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Addendum 2 to
Document 16-E
12 June 1989
Original: Russian

COMMITTEE 8

USSR

The text of proposal URS/16/20 should appear as follows:

URS/16/20 (Corr.1)	16A	d)	to promote diversity and innovation in telecommunication so as to facilitate the transition of all members of the world community into a global information fabric through a greater provision of services by means of telecommunications.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 2 to
Document 16-E
7 June 1989
Original: Russian

COMMITTEE 8

USSR

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

URS/16/20
ADD

- 16A d) to promote the computerization of the world community through a greater provision of services by means of telecommunications.

Reasons: The need to reflect the increasing role and importance of telecommunications in the infrastructure of States and of the world community as a whole.

The need to take account of the changing nature of telecommunications, the expansion of services and the integration of telecommunications with computer techniques.

ARTICLE 23

Establishment, Operation and Protection of
Telecommunication Channels and Installations

URS/16/21
MOD

- 144 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. For this purpose, Members shall have equal rights of access to telecommunication techniques and technology and to the public correspondence services.

Reasons: The need to allow for the disparity in levels of technical and technological development in telecommunications in the developed and developing States.

The desirability of creating conditions designed to speed up the introduction of technical and technological advances in telecommunications practice in order to establish an optimum basis for the exchange of international communications.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1 to
Document 16-E
10 May 1989
Original: Russian

PLENARY MEETING

USSR

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

URS/16/17

MOD [120] 125

(2) The working languages of the Union shall be English, French, Russian and Spanish.

URS/16/18

MOD [126] 131

(3) All other documents ... shall be drawn up in the ~~three~~ four working languages.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

URS/16/19

MOD [418] 215

(2) The preparatory documents ... shall be issued in the ~~three~~ four working languages of the Union.

Reasons: Russian is used as a working language in intergovernmental relations in a number of countries in all regions. These countries combined have a very large population, cover a vast territory and make an important technical and financial contribution to the activities of all the organs of the ITU. The introduction of Russian as an ITU working language would increase the effectiveness of the participation of these countries in the activities of the ITU.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 16-E
10 December 1988
Original: Russian

PLENARY MEETING

USSR

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

URS/16/1
MOD

- 57 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 Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: To fix the composition of the Administrative Council in the Union's basic instrument.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

URS/16/2
MOD

- 73 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 Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate, who shall be one of its nationals.

Reasons: To fix the composition of the IFRB in the Union's basic instrument.

URS/16/3

MOD [79] 80

- 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; to provide Members of the Union with information (preferably through direct remote access to the computer) contained in the IFRB data bases, and also with computer programs needed to process that information, in order to facilitate application of the procedures in the Radio Regulations by administrations, and also to achieve more effective use of telecommunication networks.

Reasons: To spell out the IFRB's duties as regards access to the information it holds.

ARTICLE 25

Priority of Telecommunications Concerning Safety of Life

URS/16/4

MOD [143] 148

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 hospital ship telecommunications and epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

Reasons: To ensure protection under international law for the telecommunication frequencies used by hospital ships.

ARTICLE 29 [33]

URS/16/5

MOD

Rational and Efficient Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit

URS/16/6

MOD [154] 153

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 (i.e. rationally and efficiently) 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. As far as frequencies are concerned, this also applies to terrestrial radio services.

Reasons: To make the provisions on economical use of radio frequencies and the geostationary-satellite orbit more precise.

ARTICLE 43

Provisions for amending this Constitution

URS/16/7

- 187 2. Any proposed modification to any proposal submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member of the Union or its delegation, including at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

URS/16/8
MOD

- 189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union ~~{two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote}~~.

URS/16/9

- 191 6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

URS/16/10

- 192 7. The Secretary-General shall notify Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: To choose the best of the alternatives submitted by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 46 [52 + 48]

Entry into Force and Related Matters

URS/16/11

MOD

- [193] 198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the thirtieth day after deposit of:

~~{the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.}~~

~~{the [41st] [55th] instrument of ratification or accession.}~~

instruments of ratification or accession by more than a ~~{quarter}~~ third of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: To choose the best of the alternatives submitted by the Group of Experts.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE ITU

ARTICLE 27 [79]

Finances

URS/16/12

MOD [608] 376

(1) The scale from which each Member shall choose its class of contribution, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 15 of the Constitution, shall be as follows:

40 unit class	10 unit class
35 unit class	8 unit class
30 unit class	5 unit class
<u>29 unit class</u>	4 unit class
<u>28 unit class</u>	3 unit class
<u>27 unit class</u>	2 unit class
25 unit class	1.5 unit class
<u>23 unit class</u>	1 unit class
<u>21 unit class</u>	1/2 unit class
20 unit class	1/4 unit class
18 unit class	1/8 unit class for the least developed
15 unit class	countries as listed by the United Nations and
13 unit class	other Members determined by the
	Administrative Council.

Reasons: To provide greater flexibility in choosing the class of contribution.

ARTICLE 33

Secret Language

URS/16/13

MOD [145] 405

1. Government ~~telegrams~~ communications and service ~~telegrams~~ communications may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

Reasons: To improve the drafting so that the two halves of the sentence go together better.

ARTICLE 35

Provisions for amending this Convention

URS/16/14

MOD

423 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote ~~{of the Members of the Union}~~.

URS/16/15

- 425 6. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

URS/16/16

- 427 8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: To choose the best of the alternatives submitted by the Group of Experts.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 17-E
15 December 1988
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Solomon Islands

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. In terms of Provision 45 of Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi 1982, Solomon Islands considers a revision of the Convention to be essential to reflect the prestige of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the changed circumstances since 1982.
2. In general Solomon Islands would wish to be party to a Constitution that is clear and complete and without the need for a separate complementary document in the form of a Convention.
3. We do recognize however, that many of the provisions proposed in the draft Convention of the ITU, Document B prepared by the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union, should not be written into the Constitution.
4. It is our view that much of the draft Convention refers to what might be described as administrative matters which should be addressed quite separately from the Constitution and any document closely complementing it.
5. However, Solomon Islands does not intend to pursue this latter point at the Nice 1989 Conference, but will consider it further for attention at a subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference.
6. In the meantime we wish to make the following detailed proposals concerning the draft Constitution of the ITU, Document A prepared by the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

SLM/17/1
NOC

- 1 ... the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of
the Contracting States

Reasons: We consider the word "Contracting" preferable to
"Negotiating" since the latter might appear to exclude future Members
not present at Nice 1989.

SLM/17/2
MOD

- 5 c) any 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 unless one~~
third of the Membership of the Union objects to
such application, accedes to this Constitution
and the Convention in accordance with Article 39
[46] of this Constitution.

Reasons: Considering that it is highly desirable to encourage
membership of the Union and considering Provision 5 with Provision 6
it is not clear if the two-thirds approval refers to two-thirds of
total Members or two-thirds of those not abstaining. In the former
case and as an example, if there were 165 Members there would be an
implication that should 56 abstain an applicant State could not become
a Member.

SLM/17/3
ADD

- 5A d) any State which having been unsuccessful in an
application in accordance with No. 5 of this
Constitution and which re-applies after a period
of 12 months from the date when so advised by
the Secretary-General, and whose re-application
is objected to by less than one-third of the
Members of the Union, accedes to this
Constitution and the Convention in accordance
with Article 39 of this Constitution.

Reasons: Considering the desirability of universal participation in
the Union it is necessary to clarify the eligibility of a potential
Member to make further application for membership.

SLM/17/4
MOD

- 6 Delete all inside square brackets and delete
similar references throughout the draft Constitution.

Reasons: We support the recommendation of the Group of Experts. This
requirement is unnecessary.

SLM/17/5
SUP

12

Reasons: If necessary this statement could be made in the Convention.
It does not appear to be relevant to the Constitution.

SLM/17/6
(MOD)

14

Separate into two distinct paragraphs, the first ending "... telecommunications of all kinds." and the second paragraph starting "To promote and to offer ...".

Reasons: It is necessary to emphasize the importance of technical assistance to developing countries and not to hide it as an adjunct to some other matter.

SLM/17/7
SUP

16

Reasons: It does not appear particularly meaningful nor add very much to the other comprehensive statements made in Article 4.

SLM/17/8
(MOD)

19

Separate into two distinct paragraphs, the first ending "... of different countries." and the second paragraph starting "Coordinate efforts to improve ...".

Reasons: To emphasize the importance of both the statements made in No. 19.

SLM/17/9
(MOD)

20

c) foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to ~~the~~ developing countries and the

Reasons: Removal of the word "the" to make consistent with No. 14 and elsewhere.

SLM/17/10
ADD

33A

e) the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD).

Reasons: The importance of the CTD needs to be recognized if it is to be better nourished and hence better able to pursue its objectives.

SLM/17/11
(MOD)

38

... until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering all ~~relevant~~ proposed aspects of the work

Reasons: Draws attention to consideration of formal proposals being put to the Conference.

SLM/17/12
MOD 40 e) ~~examine~~ receive the audited accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate.

Reasons: Solomon Islands is not in a position to examine accounts which implies auditing costs. We suspect other developing countries might be in a similar situation. We would prefer to receive audited accounts for approval or otherwise.

SLM/17/13
(MOD) 54 b) exceptionally, the complete revision of one or more of ~~these~~ the Administrative Regulations.

Reasons: It should be possible to read b) as a continuation from 3.(1) without reference to a) or indeed any other part.

SLM/17/14
(MOD) 55 c) any ~~other~~ question of a world-wide character within the competence of the conference.

Reasons: As No. 54.

SLM/17/15
NOC 57 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of forty-one Members of the Union

Reasons: We prefer this to be within the more permanent Constitution.

SLM/17/16
MOD 64 (4) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical ~~cooperation~~ assistance to ~~the~~ developing countries by

Reasons: As a developing country Solomon Islands would prefer this more active statement. The removal of the word "the" is for consistency elsewhere.

SLM/17/17
MOD 68 (4) The Secretary-General shall take all action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and ~~he~~ shall be responsible

Reasons: We feel that the Constitution should not imply favour of one particular gender.

SLM/17/18
MOD [315] 75 3. ... 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

Reasons: We consider that this purely administrative matter should be dealt with outside the Union's prestigious Constitution.

SLM/17/19

MOD [95] 97

7. The working arrangements of the International Consultative Committees ~~are~~ shall be defined in the Convention.

Reasons: We prefer the compulsive "shall" rather than the informative "are".

SLM/17/20

ADD 106A

The Administrative Council shall have the authority to remove from office any elected official who acts in serious breach of this Article 13 or acts in any other way which is incompatible with the status of an international official.

Reasons: It is necessary to address the mechanism for removal from, as well as election to, an office.

SLM/17/21

(MOD) [113b]116

(2) If a Plenipotentiary Conference adopts an amendment to the table of classes of contribution in Article 27 of the Convention, the Secretary-General ...

Reasons: For clarity.

SLM/17/22

MOD [115] 120

6. Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in No. 50 of this Constitution shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by ~~all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Member of other regions~~ which have participated in such conferences.

Reasons: Solomon Islands could not accept an unlimited liability to meet the expenses of a conference unless it had participated in that conference.

SLM/17/23

MOD [131] 136

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 other than the priorities described in Articles 25 and 26 of this Constitution.

Reasons: To remove any possibility of inconsistency.

SLM/17/24

SUP

ARTICLE 23

Reasons: The whole Article is considered superfluous.

SLM/17/25

MOD [163] 159

1. Members retain their entire freedom with regards to ~~military~~ radio installations for national defence services of their army, naval and air forces.

Reasons: To assist those Members which are not military nations and maintain no army etc., but which wish to express their freedom with regard to radio installations for national defence purposes.

SLM/17/26

SUP [167] 163

Reasons: It is considered superfluous.

SLM/17/27

SUP [181] 176bis

Reasons: It is considered an unnecessary statement.

SLM/17/28

187 Version 2 is preferred. Delete alternative texts 2a and 2b.

SLM/17/29

191 First alternative text is preferred. Delete second alternative text.

SLM/17/30

192 First alternative text is preferred. Delete second alternative text.

SLM/17/31

MOD 194

9. Upon entry into force such ~~{a protocol}~~ ~~{amendments}~~ to this Constitution the Secretary-General shall register ~~{it}~~ ~~{them}~~ with the Secretariat ...

Reasons: The term protocol is preferred.

SLM/17/32

MOD [193] 198

1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of:

~~{the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.} {the {41st} {55th} instrument of ratification or accession.}~~

~~{instruments of ratification or accession by more than a {quarter} {third} of the Members of the Union.}~~

Reasons: This is the preferred text.

SLM/17/33

MOD

ANNEX 1

Reasons: We would like to see this Annex listing Members in regional groupings and alphabetically within groupings.

7. In addition to the above detailed comment we would propose for consideration and/or seek clarification on the following matters:

SLM/17/34

7.1 At No. 22 the Constitution requires the Union, particularly, to foster collaboration between Members to establish (international) rates at levels as low as possible. We endorse this objective but would comment that some measure of subsidization from international revenues into rural telecommunications development is considered proper by the Solomon Islands' Administration even should this mean a modest increase over a "low as possible" rate to users of international services.

SLM/17/35

7.2 At No. 57 of the Constitution, Plenipotentiary Conferences are required to pay due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Administrative Council among all regions of the world.

We endorse this requirement. We feel further, however, that not only is it desirable that all countries of the world should be Members of the Union but also that all countries should be active Members of the Union.

With this in mind we could see some advantage in formally "revolving" eligibility for election to the Administrative Council among Members within their regional groupings; those having served previously having a lower eligibility priority than those which had not previously served.

The mechanism to apply such a concept could become quite complex and would need great care in its formulation. Nevertheless we feel this warrants consideration at a future Plenipotentiary Conference.

SLM/17/36

7.3 We appreciate the intentions behind Article 42 of the draft Constitution and some of the difficulties its provisions are intended to avoid. However, we feel that if the Preamble to the Constitution is to have real meaning then Article 42 should be reconsidered in some depth at a future Plenipotentiary Conference.

The existence of No. 185 and the Optional Protocol might seem to dilute a fundamental principle in the establishment of the basic instrument of the Union which has the object of facilitating peaceful relations (and) international cooperation ... between peoples.

SLM/17/37

7.4 We are unsure of the meaning of No. 193 and would appreciate clarification.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 18-E

6 February 1989

Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Chile

PURPOSES OF THE UNION

ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC TASKS OF THE UNION AS SET FORTH IN ARTICLE 4 OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

A. Objective

To improve the provisions relating to the purposes of the Union, so as to include all areas of activity deriving from the important role played by the Union as a world organization dedicated to cooperation and coordination in the field of international telecommunications.

B. Background

1. In the preamble of the Draft Constitution, the following considerations constitute the basic conceptional framework of the activities to be carried out by the ITU:

- the growing importance of telecommunications as a factor in the economic and social development of all States, as well as the advisability of maintaining efficient services in accordance with the requirements and characteristics of such development;
- the need to have a basic instrument of the Union in order to establish on a generally agreed basis all the various elements involved in the work of the ITU in carrying out its complex and important task of ensuring cooperation and coordination in the provision of these "efficient" telecommunication services;
- finally, recognition, in connection with the Union's involvement in this process, of the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications.

2. In accordance with the Preamble, the following three purposes of the Union are defined in Article 4:

- 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;

- to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends.

3. An analysis of these three points shows that the objectives indicated are concerned with contributing to the development of telecommunications as such but fail to include those activities which highlight the social and economic benefits to be derived from the improvement of telecommunications, particularly in the developing countries.

4. This objective which, in compliance with Nairobi Resolution No. 24, the ITU has in practice been pursuing since the Nairobi Conference of 1982, through the dissemination of a series of studies during the present decade, has not been given due consideration in Article 4 of the Draft Constitution. In the opinion of the Chilean Administration, this objective should be included since it is aimed at strengthening the close interdependence which exists between telecommunications and development, particularly in those countries which have still not succeeded in clarifying the situation and are therefore failing to enjoy the benefits to be derived from this interdependence.

C. Proposal

It is proposed to expand paragraph 14 of the Draft Constitution as follows:

CHL/18/1

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| MOD | 14 | a) 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 offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, <u>including the study and dissemination of background information which will facilitate the proper assessment of the social and economic benefits to be derived from telecommunications as a support for development.</u> |
|-----|----|---|

Remarks:

- The incorporation of this type of cooperation in the purposes of the Union will be of real assistance and value, in particular to the administrations of the developing countries. The provision of more accurate and solid guidelines will help them in their task of seeking to assign an appropriate place and priority for national telecommunications within the key factors contributing to their countries' social and economic development.
- It is considered that the proposed amendment will confer permanent status on the objective envisaged at the time of the approval of Nairobi Resolution No. 24 "Telecommunication infrastructure and social-economic development".
- If the Draft Constitution presented at the Conference is approved, the proposed amendment should be incorporated as paragraph 14 a).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 19(Rev.1)-E

19 June 1989

Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

Chile

STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

A. Purpose

The aim of this document is to improve the procedure for constituting the Administrative Council, in such a way as to ensure reasonable application of the following principles on which the membership of the Council should be based:

- representativity;
- equitable distribution of seats;
- rotation.

B. Background

1. Any Member of the Union shall be eligible for election to the Administrative Council (No. 9 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982).

2. In view of the status which the Council enjoys and its role in the management of the Union, it may rightly be assumed that membership of the Council is an extremely important objective for all Members of the Union.

3. Obviously, the size of the Council will depend on:

- the total number of Members of the Union;
- the workload resulting from the duties assigned to it;
- available funds to finance its running costs, including delegates' travel and subsistence expenses.

4. The principles set out in section A above are currently applied as follows:

- Representativity

The principle whereby the number of Members on the Council should be equivalent to a representative proportion of the total membership of the Union so as to enable the Council to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be made quite clear if the Conference accepted the proposal that the Constitution should establish the principle and the Convention the percentage, since the principle should remain constant and the percentage might change. For the time being, 25% is appropriate.

- Equitable distribution

This principle is adequately applied with the distribution of seats among the various regions.

- Rotation

On this question, we agree that there are countries that should remain continuously on the Council because of their experience and significant level of participation in and support for the Union's activities. This situation is normally produced through the number of votes individual countries obtain, votes which represent a genuine recognition of their experience and level of participation and support. Nevertheless, we think there ought to be some element in the Constitution and Convention which will lead to a reasonable level of rotation. It is also true that such a level of rotation is achieved at present through:

- prior regional agreements by which members of a region rotate as candidates. This procedure is difficult for some regions to apply because practically nobody will give up his right to be re-elected in order to allow rotation;
- an increase in the number of seats on the Council, a procedure which is more relevant to the principle of representativity than to rotation, and hence is not to be recommended, unless it proves necessary to vary the percentage;
- accordingly, it would be useful and necessary at this Plenipotentiary Conference to improve the procedure for election of countries to the Administrative Council so as to ensure a reasonable amount of rotation, without however restricting the right to re-election or unnecessarily increasing the number of seats.

C. Essential characteristics of the proposed procedure

1. The right to re-election is maintained unchanged, since it follows from the principle of universality by which the Union is governed.
2. The basic factor in determining who rotates and who does not is the number of votes obtained by each Member standing for election.
3. Application of the rotation procedure at a Plenipotentiary Conference will only apply to the period up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, i.e. at the next Plenipotentiary Conference all Members would be fully entitled to stand for the Council.
4. Generally speaking, 60% of elected Members do not rotate, i.e. they remain on the Council for the whole term of office, and 40% are subject to the rotation procedure described in the modifications proposed to the draft Convention.

5. This establishes a stable and rational policy for setting the number of seats on the Administrative Council and maintains equitable geographical distribution.
6. It does not call for any increase in credits for the Administrative Council.
7. It would seem to be more encouraging and to some extent fairer for those Members from each region which fail to be elected by only a few votes and equally for those countries which stand for re-election but similarly fail to be elected by a small number of votes.

D. Proposed amendments

DRAFT CONSTITUTION (Document "A")

CHL/19/1
(Rev.1)

MOD 57

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. The number of seats shall correspond to a representative percentage of the total membership of the Union so as to enable the Council to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the election procedure shall allow for the possibility of rotation within each region. Except in the case of vacant seats 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.

DRAFT CONVENTION (Document "B")

CHL/19/2
(Rev.1)

MOD

31

1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The number of seats on the Council shall correspond to 25% of the total membership of the Union, rounded up to the nearest integer. It shall be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to maintain or alter this percentage and to establish the number of seats when the membership of the Union increases.

CHL/19/3
(Rev.1)

ADD

31A

- A number of regions shall be identified at the time of the election and a number of seats assigned to each region for the purposes of ensuring equitable geographical distribution. The seats for each region shall be filled by the elected Members, according to the number of votes obtained.

CHL/19/4
(Rev.1)
ADD

31B

Within each region, 60% (rounded up to the nearest integer) of the Members elected, comprising those elected Members which obtained the largest number of votes, shall remain on the Council for the whole term of office. The remaining elected Members shall rotate with an equal number of Members which stood for election but were not elected. The latter shall be selected according to the number of votes obtained in the election, in descending order.

CHL/19/5
(Rev.1)
ADD

31C

Rotation shall take place halfway through the term of office set until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. If the halfway mark falls during the course of a year, rotation shall take place at the end of that year.

CHL/19/6
(Rev.1)
ADD

31D

All matters concerning rotation shall be regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

CHL/19/7
(Rev.1)
ADD

31E

No rotation shall take place in regions for which there are as many vacant posts as Members standing for election.

CHL/19/8
(Rev.1)
ADD

31F

In regions where the number of Members standing for election but not elected is smaller than the quota of seats subject to rotation, rotation shall be limited to that number.

CHL/19/9
(Rev.1)
MOD

32

(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. In this case, the rotation procedure described in No. 31 shall be reduced, with the result that the Member in the group subject to rotation which obtained the largest number of votes in the election and the Member filling the seat which has become vacant will not be obliged to rotate.

Remarks

1. As can be seen, the proposed procedure establishes the following system, in conformity with sections A ("Purpose") and B ("Background") of this document.

- The Constitution establishes the principle of rotation as appropriate, necessary and permanently valid.
- The Convention, after fixing the percentage, lays down the procedure itself, covering all the alternatives to which it may give rise.

2. In submitting this document, Chile is merely seeking to help solve a problem which has arisen in the past at all Plenipotentiary Conferences, giving rise to considerable disputes which tend to divide those Members that legitimately wish to remain on the Council, availing themselves of the right to re-election, and those Members (generally developing countries) that equally legitimately wish to play a role in the delicate and important duties performed by the Council.

3. Finally, we are aware that the proposed procedure could be improved or similarly that there might be other better procedures to achieve the desired aim. What is important is the need to provide for a satisfactory amount of rotation, without undermining the organic stability which this organ of the Union requires.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 19-E
18 April 1989
Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Chile

STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

B. Background

5.

5.7 should read: "If the term of office set until the next Plenipotentiary Conference is an odd number of years, rotation..."

Second part

CHL/19/2 should be amended as follows:

CHL/19/2(Corr.1)
MOD [231] 31

1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The number of seats on the Council shall correspond to 25% of the total membership of the Union, rounded up to the nearest integer. It shall be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to maintain or alter this percentage.

CHL/19/3 should be amended as follows:

CHL/19/3(Corr.1)
ADD

A number of regions shall be identified for the purposes of ensuring equitable geographical distribution in the election. The seats for each region shall be filled by the elected Members, according to the number of votes obtained.

CHL/19/4 should be amended as follows:

CHL/19/4(Corr.1)
ADD

Within each region, 60% (rounded up to the nearest integer) of the Members elected, comprising those elected Members which obtained the largest number of votes, shall remain on the Council for the whole term of office. The remaining elected Members shall rotate with an equal number of Members which stood for election but were not elected. The latter shall be selected according to the number of votes obtained in the election, in descending order.

CHL/19/5
ADD

should be deleted.

CHL/19/6

should be amended as follows:

CHL/19/6(Corr.1)
ADD

Rotation shall take place halfway through the term of office set until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. If the halfway mark falls during the course of a year, rotation shall take place at the end of that year.

Remarks:

Remark 1 should be amended as follows:

1. In the light of the remark made in connection with the amendment to No. 57 of the draft Constitution to the effect that the Constitution should include only the permanent principles determining the composition of the Administrative Council, it is suggested that the Convention should set a percentage (25%) which will determine the number of posts on the Council, rather than specifying the actual number of posts, which will vary according to the total number of Members of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 19-E
6 February 1989
Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Chile

STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

A. Purpose

The aim of this document is to improve the procedure for constituting the Administrative Council, in such a way as to ensure reasonable application of the following principles on which the membership of the Council should be based:

- representativity;
- equitable distribution of seats;
- rotation.

B. Background

1. Any Member of the Union shall be eligible for election to the Administrative Council (No. 9 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982).
2. In view of the status which the Council enjoys and its role in the management of the Union, it may rightly be assumed that membership of the Council is an extremely important objective for all the Members of the Union.
3. Obviously, the size of the Council will depend on:
 - the total number of Members of the Union;
 - the workload resulting from the duties assigned to it;
 - available funds to finance its running costs, including delegates' travel and subsistence expenses.
4. The principles set out in section A above are currently applied as follows:
 - Representativity - The principle whereby the number of Members on the Council should be equivalent to a representative proportion of the total membership of the Union so as to enable the Council to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference is a valid one, and the current proportion of 25%, at present corresponding to 41 Members, should be maintained.

- Equitable distribution - This principle is adequately applied through the distribution of seats among the various regions.
- Rotation - This principle is not very well applied in the composition of the Administrative Council, chiefly on account of the possibility of unlimited re-election; it is easy to imagine that the countries on the Council, whose delegates can be assumed to have fulfilled their duties quite satisfactorily, will have an advantage in future elections over other countries which have not had the opportunity to prove their ability and vocation for such a post. In practice, it may be said that the group of countries constituting the Administrative Council form a historical nucleus, which naturally tends considerably to restrict rotation in the elections held at each Plenipotentiary Conference.

Application of the principle of rotation by way of prior regional agreements is also ineffective in practice, since it is unlikely that a country which is entitled to re-election and furthermore is keen to remain on the Council would forego its right and relinquish its seat in favour of another country from the same region.

One measure which has been employed to give more countries access to the Council is an increase in the number of seats. Clearly, however, if the Council is not to become an inordinately large body with excessively high running costs, an upper limit has been reached (41 seats, or 25% of the total membership of the Union).

Accordingly, it would be useful and even necessary at this Plenipotentiary Conference to improve the procedure for election of countries to the Administrative Council so as to ensure a reasonable amount of rotation, without however restricting the right to re-election or indiscriminately increasing the number of posts.

5. The procedure which we are putting forward for consideration by the Conference differs from the current procedure as follows:

5.1 Of the 41 Members elected to seats on the Council, 60% (25 Members) would serve a complete term of office and 40% (16 Members) would be subject to a process of rotation halfway through the period.

5.2 These percentages would be distributed among the regions in proportion to the number of seats held by the region concerned, as follows:

Region	Seats	Members not subject to rotation	Members subject to rotation
A	8	5	3
B	7	5	2
C	4	3	1
D	11	6	5
E	11	6	5
Totals	41 (100%)	25 (60%)	16 (40%)

5.3 In each region, the Members not subject to rotation would be selected according to the number of votes obtained, in decreasing order.

5.4 Rotation would take place in each region between the Members filling the seats which are subject to rotation and an equal number of Members which were unsuccessful in the election, selected according to the number of votes obtained.

5.5 No rotation would be necessary in regions for which there are as many seats as Members standing for election.

5.6 When the number of unsuccessful candidates is smaller than the quota of seats subject to rotation, only that number will rotate.

5.7 If the term of office is an odd number of years, rotation will take place in such a way as to favour those Members initially elected to the seats subject to rotation in their region. For a five year period, for example, rotation would take place after three years.

5.8 To illustrate this process, as an example we shall see how the procedure would have applied to the results of the election for region A (Americas) at the Nairobi Conference in 1982:

- number of seats for the region: 8
- number of Members standing for election: 12
- elected Members which would not have been subject to rotation: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Canada and the United States
- elected Members which would have been subject to rotation:

sub-period 1983-1986	sub-period 1987-1989
* Peru * Venezuela * Colombia	* Costa Rica * Cuba * Guyana

6. The Chilean Administration believes that the proposed procedure for selecting the countries to hold seats on the Administrative Council has the following advantages and disadvantages, as compared with the current procedure:

6.1 Advantages

- Establishment of a stable and rational policy for setting the number of seats on the Council.
- Maintains equitable distribution of seats in each region.
- In practice, a process of rotation is obtained which involves only a maximum of 40% of the Members of the Council.
- It is fair to those Members which obtain the most votes, since they remain in the quota not subject to rotation.

- It does not call for any increase in credits in the Union budget.
- The possibility of standing for re-election is retained.
- Those Members from each region which fail to be elected by only a few votes are given a chance to sit on the Council.
- It is also fairer to those countries which stand for re-election but similarly fail to be elected to the Council by a small number of votes.

6.2 Disadvantages

Rotation could make for a certain lack of coordination in the work of the team of Councillors. Conversely, however, it might prove advantageous insofar as it may be assumed that the countries which know that they will be taking up office on the Council at a given time will keep abreast of the Council's work and may even assist it, without actually attending the meetings at Union headquarters. If they wished to attend the meetings, defraying their own travel and subsistence expenses, they could participate as "collaborators" without the right to vote.

First part

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

CHL/19/1
MOD

- 57 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. The number of seats shall correspond to a representative percentage of the total membership of the Union so as to enable the Council to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Seats shall be distributed equitably among the regions and the election procedure shall allow for the possibility of rotation within each region. Except in the case of vacant seats 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.

Remark - Since the content of the "Basic Provisions" (or Constitution) is to be permanent in nature, it seems advisable to include therein only the permanent principles on which the procedure for election of Member countries to the Administrative Council is to be based.

Second part

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

General Regulations

CHL/19/2
MOD [231] 31

1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The number of seats on the Council shall correspond to 25% of the total membership of the Union. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall ensure that this percentage is respected.

CHL/19/3
ADD

The seats for each region shall be filled by the elected Members, according to the number of votes obtained.

CHL/19/4
ADD

Within each region, there shall be two groups of elected Members. The first group, comprising those elected Members which obtained the largest number of votes, shall remain on the Council for the whole term of office. The second, comprising elected Members who obtained the smallest number of votes, shall rotate halfway through the term of office, with an equal number of Members which stood for election but were not elected. The latter shall be selected according to the number of votes obtained in the election.

CHL/19/5
ADD

With the current distribution of seats by region and in order to maintain equitable distribution, these groups shall be as follows:

Region	Seats	Group not subject to rotation	Group subject to rotation
A	8	5	3
B	7	5	2
C	4	3	1
D	11	6	5
E	11	6	5
Totals	41	25	16

CHL/19/6
ADD

Rotation shall take place halfway through the term of office set until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. If this term of office is an odd number of years, the duration of each half (sub-period) shall be determined in such a manner as to favour those Members occupying the seats subject to rotation, e.g. for a five-year period, rotation would take place after three years.

CHL/19/7
ADD

All matters concerning rotation shall be regulated by the Rules of the Procedure of the Council.

CHL/19/8
ADD

No rotation shall take place in regions for which there are as many vacant posts as Members standing for election.

CHL/19/9
ADD

In regions where the number of Members standing for election but not elected is smaller than the quota of seats subject to rotation, rotation shall be limited to that number.

CHL/19/10
MOD [232] 32

(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. In this case, one seat shall be removed from the rotation procedure described in No 231, with the result that the Member in the group subject to rotation which obtained the largest number of votes and the Member filling the seat which has become vacant will not be obliged to rotate.

Remarks

1. The proportion of 25%, which is currently equivalent to 41 seats on the Administrative Council, is deemed to ensure satisfactory representativity of the Members of the Union on the Council.
2. In submitting this contribution, Chile is confident that it will help to solve a problem which has arisen in the past at all Plenipotentiary Conferences, giving rise to considerable dispute between Members wishing to avail themselves of the right to re-election and remain on the Council and those which legitimately wish to play a role in the delicate and important duties performed by the Council.
3. In submitting this contribution for consideration by the Conference, we are also aware that the proposed procedure could be improved or similarly that there might be other better procedures to achieve the desired aim. What is important is the need to provide for a satisfactory amount of rotation, without undermining the stability which this organ of the Union requires.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 20-E
16 January 1989
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

People's Republic of Bulgaria

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

BASIC INSTRUMENT OF THE UNION

The Administration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria approves the draft Basic Instrument (Documents A and B) as well as the principle of complementarity and the unitary construction approach.

In view of the importance of Articles 2 and 3 of the Nairobi Convention, it is fitting that they should be included in the future ITU Constitution (Document A).

The number of members of the Administrative Council and of the IFRB should be determined in the Constitution. It is appropriate that the present numbers should be retained (41 and 5, respectively).

We agree that Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention should be divided into two parts, one forming part of the Constitution, the other of the Convention. We propose that the terms should be supplemented and established on the basis of the outcome of the work done at WATTC-88 concerning the International Telecommunication Regulations.

We support the structural modifications proposed, e.g. the elimination of the Protocol with the United Nations and changes in certain denominations (including "Convention").

We submit below our proposals and considerations relating to the texts of draft Documents A and B.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

BUL/20/1

ADD 33bis The working arrangements of the organs of the Union are defined in the Convention.

Reasons: Chapter I [VIII] of the Convention (Document B) describes the working arrangements not only of the two International Consultative Committees but also of all the organs of the Union. It would be appropriate for Article 5 of the Constitution to reflect that fact, thus rendering paragraph [95] 97 superfluous.

BUL/20/2

SUP [95] 97

BUL/20/3

SUP [181] 176bis

Reasons: Since the entry into force of the Constitution and the Convention is covered by Article 46 of Document A (paragraph [193] 198), paragraph [181] 176bis is superfluous.

BUL/20/4

187 Alternative 2 should be adopted in preference to alternatives 2a and 2b.

Reasons: The definition provides greater freedom and flexibility.

BUL/20/5

191

BUL/20/6

192 The second alternative texts proposed for the paragraphs in question should be adopted since they are correlated.

BUL/20/7

194

Reasons: It would be more fitting to adopt and approve amendments to the Constitution directly rather than in the form of Protocols.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE DRAFT CONVENTION

BUL/20/8

MOD [230] 30 Replace all references to the CCIR by "the International Consultative Committee concerned".

Reasons: Since the possibility of entrusting a similar task to the CCITT should not be precluded, this paragraph should relate to both Consultative Committees.

BUL/20/9

MOD [252] 52 Replace "administrative regulations" by "administrative rules" or some other suitable term.

Reasons: Confusion should be avoided between these administrative regulations (rules) and the Administrative Regulations referred to in paragraph 165 of Document A.

BUL/20/10

MOD [405] 202

"... should be completed in a period which is no longer than twice the interval between two Plenary Assemblies;"

Reasons: The proposed amendment makes for greater flexibility. In principle, the aim should be to accelerate work and complete the study of certain Questions within a single study period.

BUL/20/11

425

BUL/20/12

427

The second alternative texts proposed for the paragraphs in question should be adopted since they are correlated.

BUL/20/13

429

Reasons: It would be more fitting to adopt and approve amendments to the Convention directly rather than in the form of Protocols (as in the case of the Constitution).

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject

APPORTIONMENT OF REVENUES

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered WATTC-88 Resolution No. PL/3 concerning apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services, and the related need to continue to study the costs of providing the operating telecommunication services between developing and developed countries.

3. Recommendation

As a result of the Council's consideration, this Resolution is hereby transmitted to the Conference for any action it deems necessary. The action taken by the Secretary-General regarding further studies is dealt with in a separate document.

R. E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

WATTC-88 RESOLUTION PL/3

**Apportionment of Revenues in
Providing International Telecommunication Services**

The World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
(Melbourne, 1988),

considering

- a) the importance of telecommunications for the social and economic development of all countries;
- b) that the International Telecommunication Union has an important role to play in promoting the universal development of telecommunications;
- c) that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report "The Missing Link", recommended, inter alia, that Member States of the ITU consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;
- d) that the ITU, to assist administrations and as a follow-up to this Recommendation in "The Missing Link", carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services between developing and developed countries; the study did not draw definitive conclusions but indicated the existence of disparities;
- e) that CCITT Recommendation D.150, which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues on international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, was amended at the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, as confirmed at the IXth Plenary Assembly, to provide for sharing in a different proportion in some cases where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services;
- f) that consideration of this matter, based on a detailed study of the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services between developing and developed countries, needs to be continued,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1. to take action to have the study referred to in considering f) completed on a priority basis;
- 2. to report on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- 3. to make the study available to Members so that further action can be taken by them on the basis of full consideration of the results of the study,

resolves

that, should such studies lead to the application in particular cases of accounting rates other than on a 50/50 basis, the developing countries concerned should be able to utilize the resulting additional revenues towards improvement of their telecommunications, including, if necessary, and insofar as possible, assistance to the Centre for Telecommunications Development,

invites administrations

to extend full cooperation to the Secretary-General in carrying out the study and in the consideration of further action on the basis of the study.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 22-E
12 January 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Hungarian People's Republic

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Hungary took part with great interest in the preparatory works for the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice, 1989 and is in agreement with the agenda of the Conference.

Having studied and thoroughly analysed the Report and the two new draft instruments prepared by the Group of Experts, established under Resolution N° 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU /Nairobi, 1982/, Hungary approves in general the work done by the Group of Experts because the instruments are basically consistent with the purposes and tasks provided for by similar documents and the status to be assigned to them.

Hungary believes that the new instruments in recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its own telecommunications, have the most suitable structure to fulfil the purposes and tasks of the instruments being worked out and set down the general principles for the establishment of the international telecommunication services and as such they should:

- a/ be acceptable to all Members;
- b/ be sufficiently flexible to accommodate divers national structures and evolutionary change in national regulatory and telecommunication environments;
- c/ foster the development of telecommunications;
- d/ ensure that Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses;
- e/ make arrangements not to allow for the annual budget of the Union to exceed the limits for expenditures set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Hungary fully subscribes to the suggestion made by the Group of Experts to include into the body of the Constitution the General principles relating to telecommunications and the Special provisions for radio / Chapters II and III/.

We are of the opinion that the role and activity of the Coordination Committee are very important in discharging all the duties with which it is entrusted. So that its functions might be fulfilled even better, it would be worth establishing principles for functional rules covering among others events of disagreement, when a vote should be desirable to find out the feeling of the majority and act accordingly.

Hungary shares the views that the activity of the Telecommunication Development Centre proved to be useful, particularly for the developing countries. We support the idea of retaining its present "status quo" and to have its activities assessed after a period of 3-4 years and to make a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The International Frequency List serves as an indispensable tool for the Administrations in discharging their frequency management duties. However, it can be very often observed that it contains no valid data. The IFRB should do its best to keep it up-to-date by initiating appropriate actions to this effect. This duty is in close relation with its procedure of examination, which should be simplified and if possible, standardized for the different frequency bands. A task force should be established to deal with all the related questions.

Pursuant to the provision of N^o 997 of the Radio Regulations the IFRB is to study, on a long-term basis, the usage of the radio frequency spectrum with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use. This task could be completed in an easier way in close cooperation with the CCIR. We propose that this paragraph of the RR be examined by a future competent radio conference and a decision be made thereon.

Hungary reaffirms her intent to support, in co-operation with other nations, the International Telecommunication Union in achieving the purposes of the Union.

Hungary submits her proposals in support of these broad aims, recognizing that the Conference may be able to meet them in a variety of ways. Hungary will give very careful consideration to all proposals put forward prior to and during the Conference in order to endeavour achieve an outcome acceptable to all Member countries and which stand to test of time. Our proposals are based on the texts developed by the Group of Experts.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

HNG/22/1

Preamble

MOD

Hungary supports the recommendation of the Group of Experts to use "Negotiating States" instead of "Contracting States" as this notion is fully consistent with the present international legal usage.

HNG/22/2

ARTICLE 1

MOD

6 2. For the purpose of N^O 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reason: In order to simplify the course of actions; we are in agreement with the suggestion of the Group of Experts to delete the words in square brackets.

ARTICLE 8

HNG/22/3

MOD 57 1.(1) Remove the square brackets around "forty-one"
Reason: The number of Members of the Administrative Council shall be set down in the Constitution in order to give it a permanent character.

ARTICLE 10

HNG/22/4

MOD 73 1. Remove the square brackets around "five"
Reason: The number of members of the IFRB shall be set down in the Consitution in order to give it a permanent character.

HNG/22/5

MOD 74 2. 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, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only. ~~At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national.~~
Reason: To apply the same provision for all elected officials of the Union.

ARTICLE 11

HNG/22/6

MOD 94 4. The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election once only 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 (68 p) of the Convention.

Reason: To apply the same provision for the Directors of the CCI's as for all elected officials of the Union.

ARTICLE 36

HNG/22/7

MOD 167 3. The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are supplemented by those of the Administrative Regulations, enumerated below, which regulate the use of telecommunications and shall be binding on all Members:

- ~~Telegraph-Regulations~~
- ~~Telephone-Regulations~~
- International Telecommunication Regulations
- Radio Regulations

Reason: Consequential change made in the title by the WARC 88 (Melbourne 1988).

ARTICLE 38

HNG/22/8

MOD Ratification and approval

HNG/22/8A

MOD 173 1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified ~~simultaneously~~ or approved by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument of ratification or approval 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 country-of-the-seat-of-the-Union/:-~~

The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each deposit of such instrument of ratification or approval.

Reason: To be consistent with the title of the Article on the one hand, and to simplify the course of actions on the other hand. We are in agreement with the suggestion made by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 39

HNG/22/9

MOD 178 2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General. ~~/by-diplomatic-channel~~

~~through-the-intermediary-of-the-Governemnt-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.

Reason: To simplify the course of actions. We are
in agreement with the suggestion made by the Group
of Experts.

ARTICLE 43

HNG/22/10

NOC 187 2.

Reason: We support the language of N^O 187 2. against
187 2a and 2b

HNG/22/11

MOD 189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to
a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a
whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved,
at a Plenary Meeting, by at least /~~two-third-of-the~~
~~Members-of-the-Union/~~ two-third of the delegations
accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and
having the right to vote.

Reason: This way of action seems to be viable

HNG/22/12

NOC 191 6. /Second alternative text/ Remove square brackets
Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a
Plenipotentiary Conferenc shall as a whole enter into
force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instru-
ments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by
three-quarters of the Members and shall thereafter be
binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of
only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reason: Hungary would like to see "amendments" with
regard to the Constitution.

HNG/22/13

NOC 192 7. /Second alternative text/ Remove square brackets. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reason: We prefer the 2nd alternative which is in line with N^o 191 6. /second alternative/

HNG/22/14

MOD 194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~/a-Protocol/~~ amendments to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~/it/~~ them with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reason: Consequential change made to N^o 191 6.

ARTICLE 44

HNG/22/15

MOD 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reason: To simplify the course of actions

ARTICLE 46

HNG/22/16

MOD 198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.
~~/the-/41st/-/55th/-instrument-of-ratification-or-accession-/~~
~~/instruments-of-ratification-or-accession-by-more-than-a-/quarter/-/third/-of-the-Members-of-the-Union/-~~

Reason: To promote the smooth entry into force of the new instruments. The sooner they can be implemented, the better.

HNG/22/17

NOC 203 5. In case of any discrepancy among the various language versions of the Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

Reason: We fully support the use of the term "discrepancy" instead of "dispute".

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION

ARTICLE 3

HNG/22/18

MOD 31 1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference as specified in Article 10 of the Constitution.

Reason: The number of Members of the Administrative Council shall be set down in the Constitution in order to give it a permanent character.

ARTICLE 5

HNG/22/19

MOD 110 1. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference as specified in Article 10 of the Constitution. The members ... frequencies.

Reason: The number of members of the IFRB shall be set down in the Constitution in order to give it a permanent character.

ARTICLE 35

HNG/22/20

MOD 423 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote. ~~/of-the-Members of-the-Union/~~

Reason: In order to ensure an orderly course of action during the Plenipotentiary Conference.

HNG/22/21

/Second alternative text/ Remove the square brackets

NOC 425 6. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reason: Consequential change resulting from N° 191 6. /second alternative/ of the Constitution.

HNG/22/22

/Second alternative text/ Remove the square brackets

NOC 427 8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reason: Consequential change resulting from N° 192 7. /second alternative text/ of the Constitution.

HNG/22/23

MOD 429 10. Upon entry into force of such ~~/a-Protocol/~~ amendments to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~/it/~~ them with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reason: Consequential change resulting from N^o 192 7.
/second alternative text/ of the Constitution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 23-E
8 February 1989
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

State of Israel

STATEMENT RELEVANT TO DOCUMENTS 13, 14 AND 15

(Communicated by the Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations Office and other
international organizations at Geneva)

In view of the circulation of the proposals in Documents 13, 14 and 15, I wish to state the following under instructions of the Government of Israel.

1. The proposals made in Documents 13, 14 and 15 constitute a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the ITU Convention, which is based on the principle of the universality of the Union, as stipulated in Article 1. Furthermore, proposals to expel or suspend a Member State have no legal basis whatsoever according to the basic instruments of the Union.
 2. These proposals are yet another attempt by Saudi Arabia, Syria and Qatar to exploit the Union as an instrument in the political warfare, waged by them incessantly against the State of Israel since its foundation over 40 years ago. As is well known, a first abortive attempt to this effect was made by almost all Arab States at the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.
 3. Those actions clearly demonstrate that these States seek the politicization of the work of the Union and the utter distortion of its functioning.
 4. The Government of Israel is confident that the illegal and unconstitutional proposals submitted by Saudi Arabia, Syria and Qatar will be treated by all Member States committed to the principles of the legal and orderly functioning of the Union in the manner they deserve, and will therefore be rejected out of hand, if tabled at the Conference.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 24-E

31 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject** The ITU Publication Policy

2. **Reasons and background**

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to the Report by the Secretary-General on the ITU Publication Policy. This policy as proposed is to facilitate the introduction of various forms of electronic dissemination of published information and to avoid any discrimination against those who cannot utilize modern technology. In this regard, subsidies to the regular budget, as well as costs involved in the preparation of master copies presently charged to the published material are eliminated. These non-publication cost elements result in expensive publications and preclude the practical introduction of electronic dissemination because the latter would lead to a reduced sales volume of printed copies, still higher prices and thus to discrimination against users preferring publications in the traditional form.

3. **Recommendation**

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the said Report, duly revised to take into account the comments made by the Council, is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for approval of the policy as contained therein. It is specially recommended that, as in the case of other staff members of the Union, the costs of permanent staff engaged in data capture, treatment of information, verification and processing of information subject to reciprocal exchange, as an on-going function of the Union should be borne by the regular budget (Sw.fr. 1,186,000) and that the general subsidies (Sw.fr. 500,000) should be eliminated (first variant, i.e. Sw.fr. 1,686,000, Section IV D of the Report on the basis of cost levels of 1989 provisional budget). The proposals that other work involved in the material preparation of master copies (Sw.fr. 3,945,000) should likewise be a regular budget matter, are included in the second variant (i.e. Sw.fr. 5,631,000, on the basis of cost levels of 1989 provisional budget).

Provision should be made for the recognition of these regular responsibilities in the ceilings of the Financial Protocol. Some minor modifications to the Convention would also be required.

The Administrative Council would be in a position from year to year, if it so wishes, to make use of the surplus income for specific purposes, including reduction of the contributory unit.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

THE ITU PUBLICATION POLICY

I. Introduction

1. This report responds to the needs of the global telecommunication community concerning the Union's basic information processing and distribution activities associated with publications.

Since the inception of the Union's permanent Secretariat in 1869, the exchange of information has constituted an important element of its work. With the technological and operational environment for telecommunication changing so rapidly today, this exchange function has become even more significant to the telecommunication community, the Union being uniquely at the confluence of valuable and timely information concerning a broad spectrum of operational, institutional and technological developments.

2. a) Aggregates of information that are publicly disseminated in a fixed and organized fashion at a price in consequence of decisions taken by a Conference (in particular, service lists or documents), or by a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee, are defined as Publications in this report.

b) Article 79, No. 625 of the Convention stipulates that the cost of reproduction and distribution of publications should be recovered, in general, by income from purchases. These costs and income are to be recorded in the Supplementary Publication Account in accordance with the Financial Regulations.

c) The regular work of collecting and coordinating information for publication constitutes one of the Union's main activities; the provisioning and preparation of texts as part of the effort associated with the mutual contribution or reciprocal exchange of information are inherent in the normal regular activities of the Union. Therefore, the Regular Budget should be charged with the cost of reproduction and distribution of material produced to ensure the continuity of the ongoing work of the Union (circular-letters, reports, contributions to Study Groups, CCI Plenaries, conferences and texts prepared for ITU conferences or meetings). This approach presupposes that staff engaged in data capture, treatment of information, coordination, verification and effective processing, particularly of service lists and documents, would be included in the normal operational section of the Regular Budget (Sections 1 to 8).

d) Thus the ongoing work charged to the Regular Budget should cover work related to manuscripts and preparation of proper texts in the languages of the Union, as provided for in the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences. For example, the preparation and distribution of the documents of CCI plenaries to the participants should be charged to the Regular Budget and only the additional costs of actions to enable dissemination in printed form to the users should be charged, after final approval, to the Supplementary Publication Account.

3. At present the expenses (see Annexes 1 and 2) which are charged to the Supplementary Publication Account, with the approval of the Administrative Council, include not only the reproduction and distribution costs referred to in No. 625 of the Convention but also the costs of 13 permanent staff posts (Annex 1, items a) and g), and Annex 2) engaged in the regular and ongoing work of the Union including treatment of documents.

In this connection it should be recalled that the Administrative Council decided to transfer nine established posts from 1 January 1977 from the Supplementary Publication Account and that the remaining posts should be considered for transfer over the coming years in accordance with budget resources (Document 4995/CA31 refers).

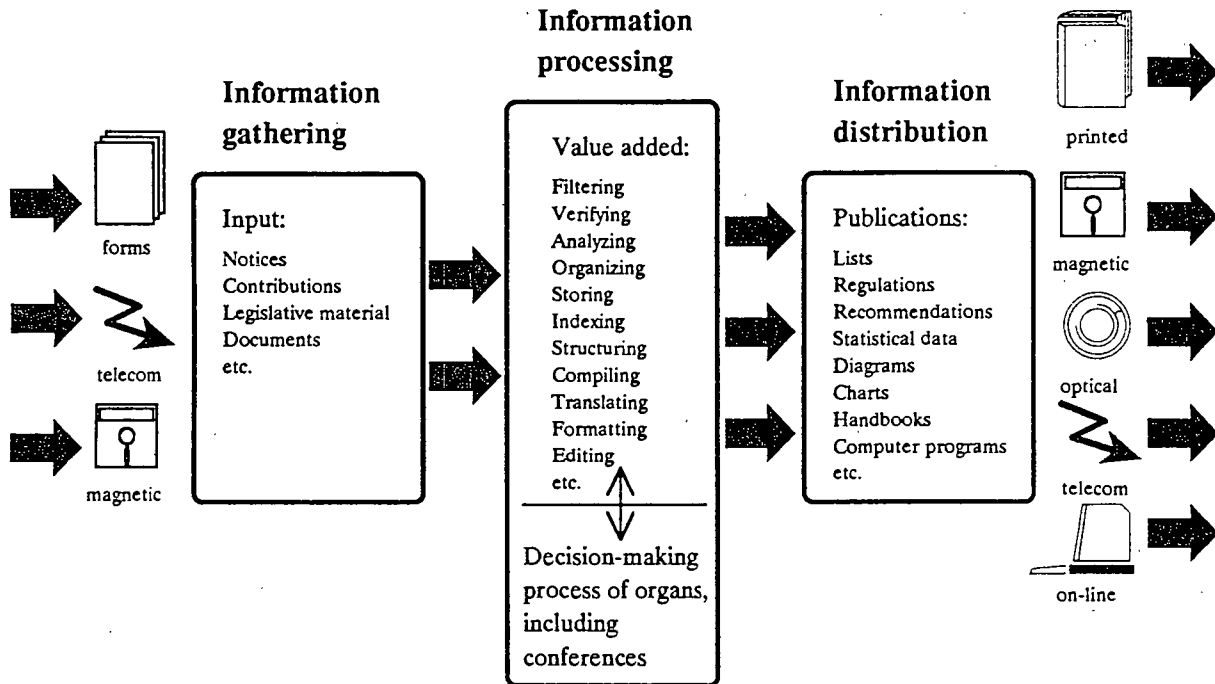
4. Furthermore, since the late 1970s, due largely to difficulties in the application of the ceilings established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Supplementary Publication Account is charged with subsidies to the Regular Budget (item q) of Annex 1) to cover shortfalls in financing the regular ongoing work of the Union as well as production of master copies, i.e. work to be done prior to reproduction referred to in No. 625 of the Convention (item b) of Annex 1).

5. With these subsidies and other non-publication elements the sale price of ITU publications is driven up to a level which is not only a disincentive to the dissemination of information but also makes it difficult to compete against unauthorized reproduction. The impact of these cost elements has precluded the practical introduction of alternative forms of publications because dissemination in alternative media to serve the needs of some buyers and users would lead to a reduced sales volume of printed copies and thus to still higher sale prices.

It is important to consider and act on this matter now because the continuing changes in information processing and dissemination practices, as well as the needs of users are increasingly at variance with present dissemination, budgeting and pricing methods in the ITU. These methods, which were devised in a previous information technology era, now work against not only the availability of alternative forms of dissemination to meet the needs of those using more advanced information technologies, but also result in relatively high cost and untimely products for those preferring traditional paper-based media.

II. ITU Information Processing and Distribution Activities

6. Most of the ITU information processing and distribution activities are functionally similar and can be treated in a general way as a large institutional information system.



Information treatment function of the ITU

7. A large volume of material enters the ITU system every day in the form of paper, magnetic disks or tapes, or telecommunications by telex, Teletex, facsimile, etc. This material typically includes proposals and contributions for administrative conferences, the work of the IFRB and the Consultative Committees; notifications of changes of operations or personnel within administrations or service providers; and information collected by the Secretary-General - usually in response to a mandate established by an organ of the Union.

8. This information, once it has been processed by the Union, is made available, as appropriate, to the telecommunication community in various forms of information products. Although the majority of these products are still in traditional paper form, the need for dissemination in machine readable form is continuously increasing.

III. Advances in publication technology

9. Emerging electronic publishing technology allows more efficient production of traditional paper publications and has introduced new forms of dissemination of information on magnetic or optical media and via telecommunication networks. These technology changes have an impact on the production, dissemination and use of publications.

10. Publications are to an increasing extent produced entirely from information available in digitalized form; either as figures and facts in a structured data base or as an electronic document in a document base which contains text, diagrams and even pictures.

11. Once the information is in electronic form, the presentation and the media of delivery can be selected according to the volume, contents and intended use of the publication. Different forms of publications can be produced from the same source. For example, paper publications could co-exist with CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory) publications or an on-line information service accessible from remote locations.

12. For many publications the paper version will remain the preferred output medium. The level of quality can vary from simple computer printouts to finest typesetting and color graphics art work. The use of magnetic tapes and flexible diskettes might be more convenient for the publication of factual data, low complexity text and computer programs. For large volumes of relatively stable information CD-ROM discs can be a cost effective alternative.

13. The distribution of publications in electronic form via international telecommunication facilities is developing. Authorized subscribers could access on-line information services for inquiries and browsing or could transfer full or partial publications to their own information system. This subject will be covered in more technical detail in the report on the ITU Information Exchange Services.

14. Indeed, looking to the very long term with the progress in electronic publishing and dissemination, remote access and non-printed material will become the usual way of obtaining information, although the ITU itself will need to maintain basic manuscript material including material in printed form; for example, the results of conferences and meetings, regulations, lists, etc. It is therefore important that these aspects be addressed now and that costs be provided for in the appropriate budgets of the Union.

IV. Factors relevant to the ITU publication policy

A. User Needs - Timely and Widespread Availability of Information

15. The base of users of ITU information has increased in the past decade - commensurate with the expanding number of entities providing and using international telecommunication capabilities. This base is also very broad - encompassing everyone from researchers in laboratories to administration policy makers, network planners, technical cooperation specialists, corporate strategists and operators at the working level.

It is clear that to effectively meet the needs of this range of users, the ITU must have the flexibility to tailor the form, quality, and method of distribution of its information products to the needs of different user groups. A very wide variation in cost arises today, not so much from the quantity of publications, but from variations as to form, quality and distribution method.

As a rule usability is more important to most ITU information users than elaborate layout and high resolution graphics. Functionality in many cases today includes the capability to easily import the information into user applications using commonly available software.

16. Users also expect timely access to the information being published. When the information, which results from legislative, regulatory standards-making and administrative processes of the ITU, is definitive, it should be made available with minimum delay.

An effective way of disseminating information in a timely fashion is through electronic networks. With the development of the CCITT standards for Message Handling Systems and a wide variety of packet switched networks being implemented throughout the world, the ITU could also apply these capabilities in certain cases to the dissemination of publications.

B. Special needs of developing countries

17. Many users of ITU information especially in developing countries, indeed some users in all countries, require low-cost paper-based products. Often, only limited numbers of copies may be needed, and costly transmission methods or elaborate graphics are not desired. Such factors must be considered in devising a publication policy.

Any procedure detrimental to the interests of Members who cannot take advantage of new technologies must be avoided. However, it is feasible to achieve this objective by publishing low-cost paper copies of all publications which are also published in electronic form.

C. Appropriate Costing and Pricing Practices

18. The current pricing method for publications in printed form is intended to be based on the cost of actually producing, storing, and shipping each run of each individual product. This cost is often increased to account for the employment of supernumerary personnel in the particular permanent organs to complete the manuscripts in a form suitable for reproduction. The adjusted cost is then further increased by an overhead percentage to cover certain general administrative costs, packaging and distribution. The total - adjusted cost plus overhead divided by the number of copies printed - is the price at which a published item is sold. Not surprisingly, prices vary widely among different publications, sometimes without any relation to the potential value for the user.

19. With this orientation, the present pricing method results in relatively high prices for bound, paper-based publications with small production runs, as well as in disincentives to the introduction of alternative means of distribution and thus in substantial user dissatisfaction.

Therefore, the current practice should be improved by removing the costs of permanent staff, and eliminating subsidies to the Regular Budget and by allowing for more flexible pricing of published material. The resulting increase in income to the Supplementary Publication Account could be utilized by the Administrative Council, as it considers appropriate.

20. Although the information content of a published item is in principle free of charge, the reproduction and distribution costs should be recovered from the users in accordance with Article 79, No. 625 of the Convention which stipulates that: "... the cost of reproduction and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications".

21. Therefore, it would be appropriate to establish the following definitions and principles:

The cost of the master copy in paper, electronic, magnetic or optical forms (original) is the overall cost of establishing the original of each publication in the languages in which it is to be published. The cost of the master copy should be borne by the Regular Budget of the Union.

From any master copy, copies in paper, electronic, magnetic or optical forms can be produced with different levels of quality, presentation, and other attributes. The cost of each copy distributed is defined as being the cost of producing and distributing each different publication in each different form from the master copy, divided by the number of copies (expected to be) sold in that form. These costs for the transformation to various forms of publications should be borne by the Supplementary Publication Account.

22. The sale price of published items should be fixed taking into account the need to:

- a) recover from the sales of publications the total costs of reproduction and distribution each year;
- b) keep the sale price per unit within reasonable limits;
- c) maintain a relationship between the sale price and the potential value to the user;
- d) make increased use of electronic means to supply information.

23. Technological capabilities and special needs of some users necessitate low-cost paper-based products. This factor should be considered also in pricing to meet all user needs in a non-discriminatory fashion.

24. In order to establish and maintain a network of secondary distribution, special prices may have to be granted for subsequent resale of ITU publications.

25. When publishing is effected via an on-line service or periodical replacement copies the sale price could be replaced by a service or subscription fee. This fee should be defined taking into account the factors listed above.

26. Within these general guidelines the sale price or subscription fee of each published item in its different forms of dissemination should be determined by the Secretary-General. The sales revenue should be recorded as income to the Supplementary Publication Account.

D. Budgetary considerations

27. In application of the Financial Regulations of the Union and following the current budgeting practices the Supplementary Publication Account is charged, among others, with the following expenses :

	Budget 1988	Budget 1989
- 13 permanent staff posts, engaged in carrying out regular, ongoing functions of the Union including treatment of documents (Annex 1, items a) and g), Annex 2)	1,092,000.-	1,186,000.-
- Subsidies to the Regular Budget (item q) of Annex 1)	<u>500,000.-</u>	<u>500,000.-</u>
Sub total (First variant)	1,592,000.-	1,686,000.-
- Production of originals ¹ (artwork, composition, layout, paper or film originals) (item b) of Annex 1)	<u>1,923,000.-</u>	<u>3,945,000.-²</u>
Total (Second variant)	<u>3,515,000.-</u>	<u>5,631,000.-</u>

¹ These are basic costs of handling information and preparing it in a proper form for dissemination.

² The sharp increase of these costs is due to preparatory work for production of the Blue Book of the CCITT Plenary Assembly, Melbourne 1988.

28. Concerning the production of originals, it should be noted here that contrary to service documents, costs for CCI Plenary documents are relatively high. If a part of these costs were to be charged against post Plenary Assembly work for the definitive presentation and preparation of texts for reproduction, the costs of CCI volumes could be substantially reduced, which in turn would facilitate availability in alternative forms of dissemination. In particular after each Plenary Assembly, supplementary resources are required for the treatment of texts, largely in the secretariats of the Consultative Committees, as well as for graphics and artwork, etc. in the common services of the General Secretariat. In regard to the second variant, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to provide a component within the new ceilings for treatment of documentation, by the Consultative Committees, at least up to the definitive preparation of text in an original form for reproduction.

Such actions would remove the inherent restrictions in the present pricing method which inhibit the publishing of information in alternative media, and would allow more flexible pricing according to the principles laid

down in this document. The two variants shown below should be considered. This would make it possible for copies of texts to be available in small quantities i.e., a single Recommendation rather than complete fascicles at fixed and competitive price levels which would also avoid photocopying by users in certain circumstances.

First variant

The 13 permanent staff posts and subsidies to the Regular Budget should be charged to the Regular Budget as ongoing regular work of the Union in the coordination, treatment, verification of information or its preparation in the form of master copies prior to reproduction; much of the time of the composition staff concerned is associated with treatment of documents and normal work of the Union. In the case of the service documents concerned, there is a degree of discrimination against particular users who purchase large quantities, i.e. the maritime community.

As an example, the assignment of permanent posts and subsidies would involve an increase in the Regular Budget: 1,592,000.- Swiss francs in 1988, 1,686,000.- Swiss francs in 1989 (according to the Budget).

Second variant

In addition to the first variant and in accordance with No. 625 of the Convention, the Supplementary Publication Account should be charged only with the expenses of reproduction and distribution, and the Regular Budget should be charged with the artwork, composition, layout and production of paper or film originals.

The increase in the Regular Budget would be: 3,515,000.- Swiss francs in 1988 and 5,631,000.- Swiss francs in 1989 (according to the Budget).

If this proposal were accepted in full, then the Administrative Council could consider the financial benefits derived from the income from the particular publications and use the profits accordingly.

E. Secondary distribution

29. In earlier years the ITU's approach was to provide publications to Members, RPOAs and SIOs. Today, however, the use of and the demand for information developed and maintained by the Union extends beyond these users.

30. For some time, arrangements have existed for institutions and private entrepreneurs to receive ITU publications at prices granted to administrations for subsequent resale. Secondary distribution, if developed fully, could serve as a valuable means of reaching a wider range of potential users. This consideration is even more significant in an era where distribution might occur through electronic mail or other forms of message handling. Thus, when it is feasible, and in the light of the overall financial interests of the Union, the use of secondary distributors should be further developed.

31. Secondary distribution would also facilitate ordering and allow for payment in local currency and would in this way make ITU publications more easily available to the public.

F. Copyright protection against unauthorized reproduction

32. The ITU will continue to maintain the copyright on its publications, in order to protect its particular economic rights thereon, as well as to be able to object to any distortion or modification thereof.

33. Therefore, reproduction of ITU publications or part thereof should continue to require the prior authorization of the Secretary-General. There has been an increasing number of such requests from outside the Union, where profit motives were involved; authorization has been granted subject to an appropriate royalty varying according to the volume of the material concerned. In non-profit oriented reproductions, the material reproduced by organizations or persons concerned has made reference to the ITU as a source.

34. The effectiveness of the ITU's copyright and the protection of it should be enhanced by pricing. Reducing the actual cost of the published material as outlined in this document would make unauthorized reproduction less attractive.

Recommendations

35. In view of the factors outlined above, it is recommended that the Administrative Council propose to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the approval of the following publication policy:

Policy Objectives

36. The first objective of the ITU publication policy is to publish the information necessary for the development, operation and maintenance of telecommunication services, as embodied in the International Telecommunication Convention. The second objective is to disseminate as widely as possible appropriate information that may support the development of telecommunications. The third objective is to cover the costs of reproduction and distribution from the sale of publications.

Secondary distribution

37. More emphasis will be placed on marketing activities so as to foster the widest circulation possible of the published information and to advise on changing user needs. Distribution networks external to the Union are to be considered as well as pricing to facilitate and make the secondary distribution of ITU publications possible under specified conditions.

Budgeting

38. The staff costs and the current subsidies (first variant) as well as the cost of producing the originals of ITU publications in each form (second variant) should be included in the Regular Budget of the Union for approval by

the Administrative Council. The Supplementary Publication Account will be charged for reproduction and distribution of publications. The sales revenue is to be recorded as income to that account.

In this regard it is recommended that the Administrative Council propose to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the inclusion in the expenses of the Union mentioned in the Financial Protocol of credits to absorb these costs according to the variant chosen.

Pricing

39. The Administrative Council will continue to determine the general rules governing the price of publications for different categories of users bearing in mind the special requirements of the developing countries. Within these general rules, the sale price of each publication in each form used should be determined by the Secretary-General, taking into account the principles defined in the present document as well as guidance from the Administrative Council.

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

The Supplementary Publication Account

Breakdown of expenditures

	Budget 1988	Budget 1989
Direct costs		
a) staff costs (4 permanent posts) ¹	330,000.-	370,000.-
b) production of originals ²	1,923,000.-	3,945,000.-
c) reproduction	1,225,000.-	2,550,000.-
d) binding	390,000.-	809,000.-
e) packing	214,000.-	417,500.-
f) mailing	786,000.-	1,145,500.-
Total direct costs (a-f)	4,868,000.-	9,237,000.-
Indirect costs		
g) staff costs (9 permanent posts) ¹	762,000.-	816,000.-
h) supernumerary staff in sales service	100,000.-	100,000.-
i) furniture	30,000.-	15,000.-
j) material	15,000.-	15,000.-
k) rents	72,000.-	72,000.-
l) extraordinary items (sales service)	20,000.-	20,000.-
m) bad debts, bank charges	30,000.-	30,000.-
n) interests on advanced funds	300,000.-	300,000.-
o) production of List of publications	24,000.-	30,000.-
p) other expenditures	10,000.-	10,000.-
q) subsidies to the Regular Budget	500,000.-	500,000.-
Total indirect costs (g-q)	1,863,000.-	1,908,000.-

¹ Permanent staff costs total. 1,092,000.- 1,186,000.-

² Including artwork, composition, layout, paper or film originals.

ANNEX 2

The Supplementary Publication Account

The Supplementary Publication Account is charged with 13 permanent posts corresponding to an annual expenditure of 1,092,000.- Swiss francs in 1988 and 1,186,000.- Swiss francs in 1989, according to the Budget. Of these posts four are charged directly against particular publications and nine included in the overheads. All of these posts constitute regular work of the Union including treatment of documents; related posts involving regular work are paid from the Regular Budget.

No of post / Duties	Budget 1988	Cost Budget 1989
Posts charged directly against particular publications		
List of coast stations		
List of ship stations		
E 7W/G6/638 Clerk, treatment,		
E 7W/G6/639 verification of		
E 7W/G6/641 telecommunication		
information, subject to		
reciprocal exchange	260,000.-	290,000.-
Special Service stations		
E 7W/G5/640 Clerk, data capture,		
treatment, verification of		
telecommunication information,		
subject to reciprocal		
exchange	<u>70,000.-</u>	<u>80,000.-</u>
	330,000.-	370,000.-
Posts included in the overheads		
S 75V/P2/068		
Head, document composition service	96,000.-	100,000.-
S 84V/G7/069		
Chief, text capture group	93,000.-	104,000.-
S 81V/G7/077		
Assistant to the Head, Publications		
composition service	89,000.-	98,000.-
S 83V/G5/71		
Secretarial support	92,000.-	93,000.-
S 83V/G5/72		
Electronic keyboard operator	87,000.-	67,000.-
E 7V/G5/637		
Clerk, telecommunications	62,000.-	78,000.-
S 84V/G4/70		
Electronic keyboard operator	72,000.-	81,000.-
E 4V/G4/636		
Clerk, preparation of documents	75,000.-	81,000.-
accounted with proposals for		
conferences and post-conference		
documentation		
S 89V/P2/635		
Production assistant, calculations	<u>96,000.-</u>	<u>100,000.-</u>
	762,000.-	816,000.-
	<u>1,092,000.-</u>	<u>1,186,000.-</u>

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 25-E

12 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Information Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject - ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services
2. Reasons and background

The reciprocal exchange of information among Members and among the global telecommunication community through the ITU is critical to the effectiveness of the Union's legislative, standards making, development and operational coordination functions.

Improved means for information exchange and distribution, which take advantage of widely available, cost-effective computer and telecommunications technologies, are critical to reducing costs and meeting, on a timely basis, the information needs of those relying on the ITU today.

Information exchange services include remote access to information systems and Videotex infobases in the ITU Headquarters, as well as electronic mail and other computer-based messaging systems such as computer-based conferencing. Electronic messaging would result in time and cost savings for participants in ITU activities, especially facilitating the work of CCI participants as the pace of telecommunication standards work continues to accelerate, and potentially allow a broader base of participation in ITU work.

3. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to give directives to the Secretary-General in view of pursuing the actions initiated in the context of the ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services, as outlined in this information note.

Annex: 1

1. Objectives

The overall goal of the ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services (TIES) is to provide means for all concerned elements of the world telecommunication community to obtain up-to-date ITU-related information quickly and to exchange information rapidly. Appropriate tools can aid participants in ITU activities in exchanging information and views and commenting on evolving work in a timely manner. The use of electronic communication methods allows effective flow and timely availability of information on regulatory, administrative and standards activities. A computer-based retrieval system will also make the information more accessible with query capabilities, subject, keyword and document cross reference indexing.

1.2 TIES will provide participants in ITU activities and others in the world telecommunication community with access to an ensemble of computer-based communication tools and data. TIES is to be a flexible platform for further services and the information resources made available via TIES will be added to in successive phases. TIES will provide for wide connectivity (PSTN, PSPDN, ISDN) and will support a wide variety of user equipment types, and provide a focal point for access to the different services offered. These capabilities will be important in aiding the ITU community to deal with the expected increase in CCI work, as well as regulatory and other matters.

1.3 TIES is to be equally available to users in all time zones, with an initial target of 95% availability around the clock.

2. Benefits of TIES to Members

2.1 More efficient interaction and exchange of information with Headquarters.

2.2 Access to data bases of the ITU with flexible query and extraction facilities, including updating where applicable.

2.3 Rapid access to recent and previous versions of ITU texts with the query, browsing and index facilities which computers make possible. This provides a qualitative, as well as a speedy, improvement in information availability.

2.4 Time and cost savings for participants in ITU activities due to lower correspondence costs, less effort, and documents more rapidly available.

2.5 More equitable access and distribution with electronic distribution, reducing the effects of postal delays.

2.6 Increased openness of ITU activities (e.g., the standards process), by possible inclusion of a wider base of participants in "discussions" by having access to computer-based conferencing systems of various groups - where formerly correspondence was limited to those directly active. This may be particularly attractive, for example, to participants from developing countries.

2.7 Possibility of specialized computer-based bulletin boards or conferencing subjects on various practical matters. Computer conference topics such as Rural Telephone Networks, Traffic Forecasting, etc. would provide source of advice and information for interested Members. Participants might include ITU staff as well as experts from administrations, RPOAs and SIOs.

2.8 Accessibility of the full library of ITU material, without the need to maintain an organized collection of this material at the Member's site.

2.9 Experience in the use of new Telematic services, techniques for consultation and research using on-line information sources, standard query languages, open document architecture, OSI systems, etc.

2.10 Improvement of CCI and administrative conference preparatory work - speedier and potentially less costly with the use of computer conferencing and electronic mail to settle some issues in a more expeditious fashion. Use of these tools could possibly be incorporated in future accelerated procedures, leading to faster distribution of information and possibly shorter meetings.

2.11 Cost savings in document preparation due to availability of an increased part of texts in machine readable form. This will become increasingly important as the ITU makes further progress in machine assisted translation.

3. The TIES concept

3.1 The general concept of TIES is an "umbrella" covering all the different types of electronic information transfer and consultation which ITU may provide. Some of the basic services are under pilot test. The Secretary-General's intention is to make services available gradually, on a schedule which does not strain limited staff resources and which maximizes synergy with other developments both at the ITU (e.g., document processing system) and with outside suppliers. Expansion of usage, and guidance in emphasis and directions will also be driven by feedback from participating administrations and other users.

3.2 A key policy is to prefer practical results, on a reasonable scale, to a grandiose all-encompassing scheme. The implementation philosophy for these practical service offerings will nonetheless provide a sufficiently open architecture to facilitate the addition of further services as demanded.

3.3 The initial services will include those identified as being the most urgently required (electronic mail including X.400 and other computer-based messaging) as well as data base access services for which many parties have indicated a strong interest.

3.4 The system must be easy to use for novices; key criteria in addition to an easy user interface, are multi-language capability and documentation, as well as local support and training in many geographic areas.

4. The TIES implementation

The ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services will be gradually introducing support in the following areas:

4.1.1 Computer-based communication

- a) Electronic mail (including X.400)
- b) Computer-based conferencing (similar to bulletin board)
- c) File transfer (including OSI FTAM in a later phase)

- 4.1.2 Videotex infobases
- 4.1.3 Access to data bases of telecommunication information
- 4.1.4 Electronic publishing of ITU documents and publications, including a document reference system with rich query and retrieval capabilities
- 4.1.5 Integration with various Telematic services such as telex, Teletex and facsimile
- 4.2 The initial IES services, which are being used in pilot tests include those mentioned in sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.
- 4.3 A brief description of the services is given in the following sections.

5. Computer-based communication services

5.1 Electronic mail

The TIES electronic mail will permit designated individuals (or functions) from each Member to exchange messages both with ITU Headquarters, including the CCIs, and with other participants in ITU activities. X.400 (1984) mail exchange is supported and the implementation of systems conforming to the 1988 Recommendations for Message Handling Systems is envisaged. Files such as computer programs or graphic elements can be included as mail attachments. In the future the exchange of complete compound documents as mail messages is envisaged.

5.2 Computer-based conferencing

The TIES computer-based conferencing system will support group communication for specific subject areas such as a matter relating to a given Study Group. In this context the term "conferencing" has no relation to the ITU usage of the term "conference." Computer-based conferencing and bulletin boards are very useful tools, in which written messages are electronically shared among participants. These tools can facilitate group communication around a topic, a document, a question, etc., perhaps in relation to the preparation for a meeting. This type of communication is particularly valuable for participants in different time zones and with busy schedules, for whom the matter under discussion may be only one part of their work. Typically each "computer-based conference" would deal with a certain number of topics, would have a designated moderator, and participants could add comments to existing topics. The system controls the participation authorization, organizes the comments around the different topics, interfaces with the electronic mail system, etc.

5.3 File transfer

File transfer will provide a means of exchanging data in binary form, for example, documents in specific word processing formats, as well as computer programs made available by groups such as GAS 10, and data files, e.g., for information submitted to the CCITT/CCIR Plan Committees.

6. Videotex

The TIES Videotex will present information on various areas of ITU activities including the Global Telecommunications Directory, telecommunication terminology (glossary), the list of publications, lists of available software and data bases, meeting schedules, post vacancies, etc.

7. Access to data bases of telecommunication information

7.1 The TIES includes access to the data bases established by the ITU. In addition to the texts of ITU documents and publications, these information resources include the data bases of operational information subject to reciprocal notification, such as the various lists presented in the service documents enumerated in Article 26 of the Radio Regulations. Prototype tests are being carried out for providing access and information exchange for the data used by the Plan Committees and for access to the maritime services data bases. If the Plenipotentiary Conference approves remote access to the data bases of the IFRB, this service will be an integral part of TIES.

7.2 In the course of work for several development activities the General Secretariat has compiled data bases of telecommunications and economic statistics which may be very useful for telecommunication planners (as well as other officials). This is an example of another type of information (specifically information which does not appear in the same form in any ITU publication) which the ITU could make available via TIES.

7.3 Hardware and software components of the TIES will serve both to provide a convenient entry point for users of the ITU data bases and to provide front end security functions protecting the computers on which the ITU's production applications run.

7.4 The user interface and query languages will evolve with technology and related standards.

8. Electronic publishing of ITU documents and publications

8.1 The ITU is planning to establish a comprehensive document reference system which will permit document retrieval by subject, keyword, document number, etc. by TIES users. The scope of the system is presently under study.

8.2 ITU documents frequently include graphic elements and present considerable structural complexity. This implies that storage of documents, if they are to be used as a basis for further processing, must be based on a rich document content architecture.

8.3 The ITU's policy is that the TIES, as well as other automated systems at the ITU, follow the applicable international standards; e.g., in this area, the T.400-Series of Recommendations concerning Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Document Transfer and Manipulation (DTAM).

8.4 In addition to the logical structure (revisable form) representation of documents, which will be useful for those who wish to perform further processing, facilities will be provided for distributing documents in layout structure (final form) for those who simply want to read them. Distribution of documents in this form could use not only the same telecommunication methods as other TIES services, but also facsimile.

8.5 TIES includes dissemination of information by a wide variety of media (CD-ROM, magnetic tape, diskettes, etc.), not just on-line access. In addition to the pure information content, value added processing aids (for retrieval, manipulation, data entry, etc.) may also be distributed on these media.

8.6 Electronic mail or facsimile services of the ITU's TIES could be used as a means of delivering information such as circular telegrams or the weekly circular to administrations preferring to receive information in this form.

9. Access to TIES

9.1 The TIES will be accessible via the packet switched public data network (PSPDN - X.25) and via the public switched telephone network (PSTN) with support for several different modem types and data rates. The ISDN will be a preferred method of connection to TIES when international ISDN capabilities are widespread. In the area of computer-based communication, where an important objective is to have a very wide coverage, the TIES plans to support a wide variety of terminal types including Videotex terminals, Teletype compatible "dumb" terminals (using IA5 coding), personal computers running simple communication or terminal emulation programs, etc. These devices are suitable for receiving text and simple graphics. For access to specialized data bases and more complex information structures, such as for the exchange of mixed mode documents, it may be necessary for the user terminal to be a computer (usually a PC) with the appropriate software.

9.2 The dissemination of ITU information via TIES is, in effect, electronic publishing and as such subject to the same pricing policies as other forms of ITU publishing. These matters are discussed in the ITU Publication Policy document (PP-89/24).

10. Resource requirements

10.1 It is expected that there will be a gradual build-up of requirements as demand increases; to some extent demand will be held in check by the resources made available. The TIES functions are simply modernized means for fulfilling the institutional functions of the Union as defined in the Telecommunication Convention. As such, the costs involved should be considered as part of the regular expenses of the Union.

10.2 The Secretary-General's present intention is to carry out the work involved in providing the increased efficiency for these functions via TIES. Resource availability will play an important role in the rate at which services can be made available.

10.3 Network and communication services - Support to Members

The explosion of these services requires one additional staff, particularly to support the networking and communication requirements of the Members. The expected general use of the ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services can be made really effective if Members, on different levels of development, can count on a reasonable level of support from the ITU Headquarters. For this reason, one P3 post is required.

10.4 Telecom Information Exchange Services - Support to Members

For the provision of:

- a) up-to-date Videotex infobases;
- b) document exchange facilities;
- c) standard query and reporting facilities across data base systems;
- d) system administration of computer-based conferences;
- e) updating of directory services;
- d) TIES interface to applications (e.g., X.400 or Videotex-based publication ordering),

and related services, one P3 post is also required.

10.5 Document reference system

Faced with an increasing workload, the introduction of appropriate new technologies, parallel with the evolution in working methods, will continue as the major strategy for satisfying the need for increased productivity.

ITU documents need to be increasingly regarded as a strategic resource to be efficiently managed in order to fully exploit derivative information services requested by Members. Like all strategic resources, the ITU document environment will require improved management to fully exploit the emerging technologies which will offer new methods of document preparation, composition, consultation and dissemination in a distributed environment.

The enhanced ITU document system is expected to provide a quantum jump in scope and functionality. Its central feature will be the document base which will permit the storage of compound documents, i.e., containing several different data types (such as character, graphics, tables and images) and related document management information (e.g. concerning version, author and tracking). Main challenges and focus areas of the project include specification of content architecture, the use of descriptive markup languages, the special ITU multilingual requirements and synthetic graphics.

To lead the development of the document reference system (see section 9.1), which is part of the future ITU document system, one P4 staff is necessary. The scope of the task will also necessitate the cooperation of administrations and major suppliers.

Note - Acknowledgements

The TIES design and implementation enjoys excellent technical and material support from recognized private operating agencies (AT&T and KDD) and industrial organizations (Fujitsu and, the major contributor, Digital Equipment Corp.).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 26-E

28 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject REPORT ON REMOTE ACCESS (Resolution 69)

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Joint Report by the Secretary-General and the Board on the subject matter. Resolution 69 deals with the Extended Use of Computer by the IFRB and, in particular, with the remote access to the related databases. The on-line dissemination of the information contained in ITU databases is a form of publishing, governed by the pertinent provisions. User requirements dictate making information available in different forms: paper, microfiche, CD-ROM, on-line, etc. The enhanced role of the Union in providing a wide range of dissemination options is presented in the Publications Policy report. The substance of the annexed report is on-line access only to the IFRB Frequency Management System (FMS) databases. This facility will be part of the overall ITU Information Exchange Services (see Doc. PP89-25).

The annexed report identifies the different components of the proposed facility, elaborates on the advantages of the services to the Administrations and the Headquarters, and defines the resources necessary for its implementation and operation.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference with the recommendation that the Conference would wish to address only the major principles involved and set financial limits for annual expenditures in accordance with Recommendations in Section 7 of the annexed report, leaving the overall details for implementation by the Administrative Council.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

REPORT ON REMOTE ACCESS (Res. 69)

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REMOTE ACCESS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report which was prepared in response to Res. 69 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, focuses on the provision to administrations of remote access to the IFRB databases. This service could lead to a more effective communication between the Union Headquarters and administrations in the application of some of the procedures of the Radio Regulations.

This report discusses the possible access by administrations to the following data and/or program facilities of the IFRB:

- remote information retrieval
- remote data entry
- remote radio interference calculations and similar applications software available at the IFRB Secretariat.

For each of these services, the capability is described, possible technologies are explored, and the impact on administrations and the ITU are discussed. Alternative physically transported media, such as magnetic tape, compact discs, microfiche and paper are considered.

The report further suggests that specifications for remote access capabilities and their implementation could start by 1991. This schedule permits accommodation of related decisions made at the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

EDP technology is developing rapidly and hardware costs decrease constantly. At the same time, telecommunication administrations design, develop and offer more and more sophisticated and specialized services to the customer. It is noted that about two-thirds of the administrations presently use or plan to use computers in their daily work related to spectrum management. These changing factors greatly influence any design concept for a remote access system. In view of the above considerations, the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989, may wish to address only the major principles, including the possible regulatory implications, and leave the detailed decisions relating to its implementation for the Administrative Council based on reports to be prepared by the Secretary General and the IFRB.

Access requirements by administrations will not be limited to IFRB data in the Master Register. Administrations will also benefit directly and indirectly from access to other data published regularly. The dissemination of published data via the most appropriate means allows a wide range of options in conformity with legislative provisions in force. Studies on possibilities to satisfy such requirements are under way in the ITU and relate in particular to instructions given in Res. 65, Res. 66 and Res. 67, but are undertaken outside the scope of Res. 69 as concluded by the Administrative Council on the matter.

The remote direct access to FMS databases (Res. 69) proposed in this report will be integrated with the other information services that the ITU will be providing in the coming years. The overall plan for such services, including the infrastructure being put in place, is presented in the Report on the ITU Information Exchange Services (IES) (PP 89/25).

As a result of the review of the present situation as well as the possible changes following the implementation of remote access, it is concluded that there are no significant regulatory issues that would require special consideration before proceeding with the implementation of remote access.

For ceiling purposes the cost of implementing remote access to the IFRB databases is estimated to be as follows:

- annual recurring costs for staff	443,000
- annual recurring costs for hardware	510,000
- one time costs for hardware	540,000

2. INTRODUCTION

Computer utilization in the IFRB started in 1962 for limited tasks and has since grown at an increasing pace over the years. The extended use of the computer by the IFRB, which is synonymous with the IFRB Frequency Management System (FMS), includes such diverse applications as examination of assignment notifications for recording in the Master Register, and requests for modification of entries in the assignment plans. Some of the IFRB applications such as the HFBC software, preparations for administrative radio conferences, and administrative support tasks such as document preparations remain largely independent from the FMS.

The foundation of the FMS was the "Interim System" which was designed prior to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. This Conference authorized an "Incremental Plan" which provided for a flexible framework and a cautious step-by-step approach to the future development of the FMS.

One of the increments proposed to the Plenipotentiary Conference 1982 comprised the "design and installation of facilities to provide remote information retrieval from the ITU database by all administrations". This was examined in the broader context of remote access. The need for further study was questioned in that it would delay access to the ITU databases which was considered to be a very important instrument for dissemination of technical information in particular for the benefit of developing countries. However, the Conference expressed its concern in that direct remote access capabilities would involve more expenditure and give advantage to more developed countries. Furthermore some policy issues needed further reflection.

Frequency management units, in each administration, will have available, or will develop, computerized tools for their work. A recent inquiry carried out by the IFRB in the context of Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79, revealed that about one-third of the administrations already use computers in their daily work, another third requested assistance for their introduction and the remainder did not indicate what their plans might be concerning the use of computers. Major areas for computerization were planning and compatibility analysis, maintenance of a national frequency list, monitoring and equipment inspection, technical standards and type approval, prediction of frequency requirements, etc. These activities are so essential to national frequency management that they need to be undertaken in all administrations. To facilitate such tasks, simple as well as complex software packages are continually being developed and become available through the ITU for all administrations.

In particular, smaller administrations and those from developing countries will benefit from this development, in that they can perform a variety of tasks of frequency management with the help of low-cost personal computers, and with a minimum of qualified staff which is also a limited resource. The distribution of this electronic-data-processing (EDP) hardware has now risen to world-wide proportions, and has resulted in rapid reduction of maintenance problems and cost. These advantages will proliferate the availability of computing facilities, be they very small, of medium size or large mainframe

computers, in all administrations. The hardware then available would permit direct inquiries into the Magnetic Reference File (MRF) which is the computerized counterpart to the Master Register, or into other computerized data files maintained in the ITU, via the public network from remote positions. National frequency management will benefit from the extensive database maintained by the IFRB which, if accessible remotely, would reduce the number and complexity of files to be kept nationally.

The term "direct remote access" consists only of a user at a computer terminal, or workstation, accessing the data files and/or the programs in a central computer which is remotely located, sometimes in a different town or country. It is clear that in this simple model the workstation and the computer are connected via a telecommunication link such as a telephone line or by a more sophisticated means such as a packet-switched data network or ISDN.

It is also important to note that the above-mentioned user's underlying purpose is information communication and/or analysis. To this end, other more conventional means such as correspondence by post, telex or electronic mail are also available to the remote user. In many circumstances the most cost-effective method of satisfying the user's needs will be a hybrid use of the techniques and facilities of direct remote access and other methods of communication.

The remainder of this report addresses principally the question of remote access to the IFRB data which is maintained in the FMS database, comprising data communicated to the IFRB under Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the Radio Regulations, and data pertaining to various ITU frequency assignment plans. As background information, therefore, the next section provides a summary of the salient features of FMS. A Glossary of Terms is provided in Annex 1 to further facilitate the reading of this report.

3. BACKGROUND

The computer-assisted Frequency Management System (FMS) covers both terrestrial and space services. The FMS consists of a central software system, and a number of peripheral software subsystems. The central system can conceptually be divided into three segments: the Space-segment; the Terrestrial segment; and the Common-Functions segment comprising publication functions, a powerful Extract-and-Inquiry Subsystem (EIS) for inquiries concerning terrestrial assignments (EIS is being extended to permit investigations on assignments in space networks). The central system provides all non-technical and bookkeeping functions which are needed to support activities related to capture, validation and publication of notices and related findings, as well as the regular update of the Magnetic Reference File (MRF). Extracts from the FMS database are available to member administrations at cost covering principally processing, material (such as magnetic tape or floppy diskettes) and postage.

The peripheral subsystems of the FMS are dedicated to specialized and often technical functions, such as Article 12 Technical Examinations, compatibility and interference computations relating to different assignment plans. A graphic facility allows the digitization and storage of graphic data (e.g. antenna gain patterns, coordination contours for earth stations, etc.) which can be readily consulted during interference analysis.

Many of the functions included in the FMS software which has been developed for use within the IFRB would also be useful in the context of national frequency management. This software is well documented and can be made available to member administrations upon request. However, the FMS software is not easily "transportable": this is primarily because the application software was developed to fit the system hardware/software environment at the ITU

Headquarters which tends not to be locally available within the administrations. Another problem for local usage of the FMS software within administrations would arise due to the investments needed for hardware, system software and for specialist support services, particularly in the smaller administrations. A remote access facility would bridge many of these problems, rapidly making most of the FMS functions directly usable for national frequency management purposes.

4. DIRECT REMOTE ACCESS FACILITIES

The main facilities which may be envisaged in the framework of Res. 69 can be grouped in three main categories as follows:

- remote information retrieval,
- remote entry of data,
- remote engineering.

Each of the above services is addressed in turn in Sections 4.1 to 4.3, with the following breakdown:

1. Functional description, explaining the underlying concepts by citing practical examples;
2. Impact on administrations, with brief consideration of costs and benefits;
3. Impact on the Headquarters, covering preliminary considerations of manpower for: (a) application software development/adaptation; and (b) remote-user support and the associated software maintenance.

The possible use of CD-ROM as a complementary technology for the implementation of remote access facilities is addressed in Section 4.4. Operational considerations relating to the installation of the remote access facility and its maintenance and support by the Computer Department (including both hardware and the associated system software), as well as the additional loading on the mainframe computer due to the remote-access processing, are addressed under "Operational Considerations" in Section 5.3.

The Plenipotentiary Conference will be aware that the ITU is installing computer-based Information Exchange Services (IES) for use by the administrations and other organizations participating in ITU activities (see PP 89/25). These services will provide new possibilities such as electronic correspondence, on-line access to an ITU bulletin-board, transfer of computer programs for local use by administrations, electronic transfer of documents, etc. Direct remote access services will benefit from these complementary functions, the discussion of which falls outside the scope of this report.

4.1 REMOTE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

4.1.1 Functional Description

The remote-information-retrieval facility will allow any designated remote-user of the administrations to look at data in the IFRB's databases, to search and find information which fulfills those conditions that the user has specified, and perform the electronic transfer of the selected data in the user's local system. The remote user can choose to do all this with assistance or without any intervention from officials at ITU Headquarters. All remote functions will be "read-only" without updating any of the data files stored at the ITU headquarters.

The user will not need to become a computer specialist to use this service. The retrieval software will allow the user to obtain what he needs by answering in normal language a set of simple questions that will progressively appear on the user's video screen. Furthermore, the user will be able to choose his preferred language for this computer dialogue: English, French or Spanish.

Two examples will help to illustrate the usage of the Remote Information Retrieval service:

a) A simple query may be:

Which are the notified broadcasting stations operating with an assigned frequency of 999 KHz in Region 1?

b) A more complex query may be:

Collect all frequency assignments which satisfy the following conditions:

- assigned frequency between ... MHz and ... MHz
- power in excess of ... watts
- located in Region 3 but not in countries A, B or C
- and notified between dates ... and ...

In the second example, the system might detect that the request is likely to result in a voluminous file. In this case the estimated size of the file would be indicated on the remote-user's video screen with a request for the user to decide whether he would prefer an alternative delivery of a diskette/magnetic tape by mail.

In addition the remote-user will have the option of requesting the information from the Specialized Secretariat of the IFRB. In this scenario, the remote-user may resort to electronic correspondence to specify the required information extract which is then prepared at the ITU headquarters, by using additional computerized tools if need be, for dispatching by electronic file transfer or on tape/diskette as appropriate.

4.1.2 Impact on Administrations

At the location of the remote users, the following facilities for remote access purposes are required as a minimum: a PC with appropriate communication software; a modem for connection to a telecommunication network; connection to a communication network via dial-up or leased lines; a printer, for use with the PC, would be desirable.

The minimal cost of terminal equipment and related software is of the order of magnitude of that of a sophisticated typewriter for remote access only and the costs of the network use vary as a function of its utilization. It should be noted that such an installation would also be available for other uses.

The remote user needs basic training in order to use the terminal equipment. He also requires access to specialist advice ("end-user support") for a variety of questions relating to the use of remote access facility. This task will be mainly supported by on-line help facilities and by well-structured user manuals to be developed at the same time as the application software. Furthermore, it may be advantageous to convene user workshops, for the benefit of the administrations, in conjunction with the IFRB Seminars which are organized at the ITU Headquarters every two years.

These investments will bring to administrations the benefit of easier and faster communications with the IFRB. The remote-information-retrieval service will make a copy of a large part of the IFRB databases accessible by the member administrations. The functional benefits of this service to the national frequency management units of the administrations, and other users designated by the member administrations, are covered by the description of the proposed service under sections 4.1.1 and 5.4.

4.1.3 Impact on the Headquarters

The funding implications can best be considered under the following subheadings:

- development and maintenance of updated application software;
- support to remote-user.

4.1.3.1 Applications Software

a) Impact on the IFRB

Additional manpower will be needed for the following tasks:

- (i) The existing Extract-and-Inquiry Subsystem (EIS) in the FMS will form the basis of the application software needed for the remote-information-retrieval service. Standard end-user oriented retrieval facilities provided by the underlying database software would provide additional possibilities for the remote retrieval service. Additional work is needed to implement a user friendly and suitable user interface for space and terrestrial inquiry systems, write appropriate user-manuals for distribution to the administrations (in three languages E/F/S). Experience based on the evolution, volume and complexity of user requirements may also warrant software extensions to the remote information retrieval facility.
- (ii) It is also necessary to establish standard "ITU data exchange formats" (files, records and fields) based on the IFRB data definitions for use on PC (an industry-standard Personal Computer).

b) Impact on the Computer Department

- (i) Development of software necessary for the integration of the remote access to IFRB databases into the overall ITU Information Exchange Services.
- (ii) Development of software interface between the IFRB databases and the electronic mail facility.

4.1.3.2 Support to Remote User

Impact on the IFRB

User support is an essential task which is often under-estimated with adverse consequences. This activity covers guidance and advice on the use of application software, whether accessed remotely or supplied to the administrations. It is an on-going activity which will assist all the remote users to quickly learn and become proficient in the effective use of the service in question.

It is well-known that vendor-supplied software and its associated documentation need continual upgrading. The ITU-supplied software will need the same "maintenance" for the benefit of the administrations.

Impact on the Computer Department

Extensive support to the user will be necessary in the following areas: software for terminal equipment, data communication problems, data interchange and conversion, integration with other services (e.g. electronic mail), accounting of resource utilization, invoicing when applicable, etc.

4.2 REMOTE DATA ENTRY

4.2.1 Functional Description

The current practice is for the administrations to submit their frequency-assignment notifications on paper-printed "notice forms" which are then transferred to the FMS via a computer-assisted process of data-capture and validation. Some administrations already have the capability to generate these frequency-assignment notices as outputs from their computer systems. For conference preparations, the IFRB has sometimes accepted magnetic tapes with large files of frequency assignments representing the planning requirements of one or more administrations. The past difficulties associated with this practice of accepting data in machine-readable form should diminish as more administrations adopt the IFRB data definitions for frequency management purposes.

The remote-data-entry facility will provide the capability to administrations to prepare their frequency-assignment notices in the appropriate format for electronic transmission to the ITU. The necessary programs which would be prepared in the IFRB will be sent to the administrations for local use.

4.2.2 Impact on Administrations

The local investment in hardware, associated software and specialist manpower remains practically the same as that described under section 4.1.2. The benefits of remote data entry will be much more significant, particularly for the less-developed administrations who may choose to use some of the ITU-developed software as the nucleus for a simple computer-assisted system suitable for national-frequency-management applications. It is envisaged to make this type of software available to the administrations by electronic file transfer.

4.2.3 Impact on Headquarters

4.2.3.1 Applications Software

Impact on the IFRB

Three options should be considered:

- (i) The remote-user is allowed to use his PC preliminarily as a terminal to validate the notice and enter it into a separate data file for subsequent processing by the IFRB.
- (ii) The remote-user is supplied with a software package with data capture functions, for use on a PC. The data so captured is transmitted to the ITU Headquarters by telecommunications file transfer or on magnetic tape/diskette through postal services.
- (iii) File transfer from the administration's national spectrum management system to a separate file for submission to the Board.

All options will require a significant amount of software to be developed and documented for the remote users. The present data capture software used in the FMS was designed for specialized users and is not suitable to be made directly available to administrations.

Option (i) would mean that the administration will use part of the FMS for the validation of their notices and would require a significant modification to the existing FMS data capture software, with more of the validation checks available to the administrations on line. This option is not recommended.

Option (ii) which appears to be more cost-effective and beneficial to administrations would require the development of PC-based version of the FMS software for the capture of the various notice forms. Such software will include a number of validation routines and would need to take into account the IFRB Rules of Procedure and the logic of the FMS, on the mainframe computer, derived therefrom.

Option (iii), particularly useful for administrations having computerized frequency management systems, would necessitate the development of appropriate operational procedures.

In all options, a high quality of user documentation in the three languages would be required, which would have to be of the same quality as that provided with commercial software.

Impact on the Computer Department

Development of software for the integration with the overall ITU services, particularly in the area of file transfer and electronic mail.

4.2.3.2 Remote-User Support

The remote-user support and software maintenance needed for the remote-data-entry service will be similar to that needed for the remote-information retrieval service. The scope of manpower needed, both for the IFRB and the Computer Department, will be significantly higher due to the higher volume and complexity of the software involved.

4.3 REMOTE-ENGINEERING

The purpose of the remote-engineering facility would be to permit the administrations to carry out relatively complex radio-engineering calculations and analyses using computer programs and data which are only accessible on the mainframe computers at ITU Headquarters. This service would include the possibility of administrations entering data at their own terminals to conduct what might be considered as "what-if" studies. This would not replace the formal submission of notices and their consideration by the Board, but it would give the administration concerned an early indication of the agreements necessary in the current situation.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Voluntary Group of Experts this facility should be given very low priority and no resource requirements are included at present.

On the other hand, in recent years there has been a growing demand from administrations for PC-based versions of IFRB's technical applications software (such as App. 28, App. 29, VHF interference calculations, etc.). Systemization of this work will be a cost effective alternative to "remote-engineering" which may be preferred by many administrations. As a matter of practice, the Board is now developing software, which may be of use to administrations, so that the software could run on either the mainframe computer or a PC, therefore the software and its associated data files could be made available to administrations.

4.4 CD-ROM: A POSSIBLE COMPLEMENTARY TECHNOLOGY

The efficient use of the remote access facilities for the transmission of very large data files would require high-capacity telecommunication circuits. A more appropriate technology which is being considered at the ITU is the CD-ROM (Compact Disk, Read Only Memory) which is externally similar to an audio compact disk, but it contains data. The production of CD-ROM by the ITU, as well as its usage by the administrations, requires specialized software which needs to be purchased and maintained by the ITU. To use CD-ROM, Administrations have to procure the necessary equipment, of the order of US\$1,000, which is normally connected to a PC. From the ITU's point of view, large savings, compared to present practices, may be expected as the technology develops. An advantage of this technology is that the information transferred can be easily consulted without any risk of accidental damage to the database contents. For example, the CD-ROM is expected to prove cost-effective for periodic dissemination of the MRF (extract of key data only) or the space-related graphic data for local use within administrations. From the user's point of view the machine readable information provides much greater functionality than printed or micro-fiche listings.

4.5 IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

4.5.1 Software Costs

The cost estimates for the development of the different functional facilities (remote retrieval and remote data entry) are shown in Annex 2. All software development will use computer languages and tools which are industry standard.

The purpose of these estimates is to establish ceilings in the framework of the Additional Protocol, as guidelines for the annual review of expenditure requirements by the Administrative Council.

Each of these facilities would involve different software considerations:

a) With respect to the remote retrieval from IFRB databases, the main changes to software would be to modify the existing retrieval software that is used in the IFRB secretariat so that it can be used in a more user friendly manner. Preliminary work has started to develop and document a standard ITU data exchange format (file, record and field definitions) which may be used independently and will be needed for all remote access facilities. As also mentioned there are a number of publication issues, separate from but related to direct remote access, such as publishing the IFL, the Weekly Circular and the various frequency plans on appropriate machine readable media.

b) With respect to the remote data entry, the software costs fall into three categories:

- modification of the data entry software of the FMS so that it can accept batch input from tapes, diskettes, or a holding file that is connected to the direct remote entry facilities.
- development of a PC-based version of the FMS data capture software so that the various notice forms could be captured, in the administration, with easy to follow guidelines embedded in the capture screens. This software would also have to provide for an input from the administrations own National Spectrum Management System data base.
- the development/provision of the necessary communications software for the communications of the data files to the ITU. This could be part of the Electronic Mail system.

4.5.2 Hardware and Associated Cost

Annex 2 presents for ceiling purposes, the one-time and on-going hardware and associated system software.

4.6 ON-GOING COSTS

4.6.1 Software Maintenance Costs

Even with the application software which is well designed and well documented, the user community will continually have questions, problems or modification requests. This is confirmed by experience within the ITU, in the Computer Department and in the FMS Project Team, and more generally in the industry even for general-purpose packages such as word-processing or spreadsheet applications. This maintenance is essential for effective and efficient usage of the specialized IFRB application software which is in productive use, whether the software resides on the ITU mainframe computers or made available as a PC-based version for local use within the administrations. See Annex 2 for cost estimates associated with the application software maintenance.

4.6.2 User Support Costs

Annex 2 shows the estimated additional user support costs, not including the extensive support that will be provided by the existing ITU infrastructure. This support covers different areas including data communications, application programs, and application data. Account should be taken of the diverse nature of remote users in different administrations.

4.6.3 Operational Costs

The operational costs will depend on the volume of activity. Preliminary studies were made to forecast possible levels of transactions. Annex 2 specifies the initial necessary hardware and supporting software costs for its development. For the operational phase the Administrative Council could review the related resource requirements in view of an evolving technological environment, as well as the actual demand from members.

4.7 **OVERVIEW OF A POSSIBLE REMOTE ACCESS FACILITY**

Annex 3 provides a very simplified overview of what a Remote Access Facility could be.

5. MATTERS RELATING TO REMOTE ACCESS

5.1 **REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS**

The only regulatory considerations that have been identified as a result of this remote access study are the following:

- impact of the date of receipt of notices;
- publication of the weekly circular, and the Frequency Plans
- publication of the IFL.

5.1.1 Date of Receipt

The date of receipt of notices is a very important date as it determines the order in which notices are considered for processing. Two notices sent by two different administrations on the same day, one by mail and other by telecommunications would result in the notice that was received by remote access having an earlier date and therefore an earlier date for processing. The second notice received by mail would then, in accordance with the Radio Regulations, have to take into consideration the notice received by remote access facilities. During the consideration of this question at previous periods it was considered that this would give an unfair advantage to the administration that used remote access facilities. No. 1232 of the Radio Regulations currently provides for an administration to submit its notices by telegram, therefore the question of an advantage already exists and has not given rise to problems. In addition many administrations are already using facsimile facilities for communications to the ITU and these could equally be used for communication of notice forms. In the next few years there will also be an increasing use of electronic mail. In conclusion, the introduction of remote access for the communications of notice form data does not have any regulatory impact that is not already existing if administrations took advantage of the present provisions of the RR or of the present means of telecommunications.

5.1.2 Publication of WIC and Plans

In application of some provisions of the RR or Regional agreements, there are certain actions which depend on the date of the WIC. This is the date of the publication, not the date of the reception of the WIC by administrations. As suggested previously, there would still be a "publication", however, it would be in machine readable form, and still be subject to the mail.

With respect to the publication of the Plans, there is no regulatory impact, as there are no specific obligations or rights associated with the date of publication of the plan.

5.2 **IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**

The specifications for the direct-remote-access facility should be prepared in 1990, leading to the design and installation of the facility which could start by 1991, a schedule which permits account to be taken of the relevant Plenipotentiary Conference decisions in 1989. The staffing level will have a direct bearing on the implementation timeframe which is likely to extend into the late nineties and beyond. However, evolution of the technologies relating to remote-access services as well as changing priorities and demands of the member administrations will affect both the scope and the timing of the services and functions to be implemented. The integration with other evolving services to be provided by the ITU will be an on-going implementation work.

5.3 **OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This section describes the operational principles to be followed by the General Secretariat, particularly the Computer Department, in providing the necessary information processing and communication environment to support the envisaged services. These matters are treated in more detail in the report to the Plenipotentiary on the ITU Information Exchange Services.

5.3.1 Hours of Availability

The services identified are to be provided on a non-stop basis. Yearly overall availability should be at least 95% of the time.

5.3.2 Operational Support

For operational matters, particularly data communications oriented, user support should be done through electronic mail in one of the three working languages. Electronic mail reduces difficulties related to different time zones and keeps a record of problems. On-line documentation, bulletin board and computer-based conferencing should also help users with operational problems.

5.3.3 Access Control

Standard access control procedures (e.g. user registration, password, etc.) should be used as applicable to each user category and type of service. Some services should be quite open (e.g. bulletin board) while others should be strictly controlled (e.g. access to notices under treatment).

5.3.4 Resource Utilization Accounting

For control, statistical and, when applicable, billing purposes, the use of the computer/communication resources will be accounted.

5.3.5 Data Communication Network

For reliability reasons, preference should be given to Public Data Networks (PDNs). The Public Switched Telephone Network should be used where and when PDNs would pose difficulties to particular Administrations.

5.3.6 Data Integrity and Security

In addition to authorization controls, accessible databases should typically be copies of operational databases. This would avoid unauthorized modifications or destruction of operational data. Strict access control should be established in situations which warrant the assurance of data privacy for Administrations, limiting the remote access to data that is intended for publication.

5.3.7 Data Communication Facilities in the ITU Headquarters

The ITU data communication facilities, being put in place for applications such as electronic mail, should also support some of the requirements identified in this report, particularly in the area of information dissemination.

5.3.8 Telecommunication Costs

As remote users should originate the calls to the ITU services, Headquarters related communication costs should be kept to a minimum. ITU originated messages should be restricted as much as possible to the ones essential for remote user support and official communication.

5.4 **POTENTIAL IMPACT ON NATIONAL FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT UNITS IN ADMINISTRATIONS**

IFRB Circular-letter No. 677 of 14 November 1986 provided information on the development of national frequency management collected in the context of Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79. Four possible model units were described therein, ranging from a simple unit to a model relying heavily on data processing techniques. Two of those scenarios, which are probably typical for most administrations, foresee the need for staff experienced with the use of computers and software development capabilities.

The underlying scenario for the ITU concept for remote access to the IFRB's databases foresees the provision to administrations of software for remote retrieval of information, PC-based versions of data capture software and technical application software. Together with the available database concept of the IFRB, and the more modern publication and evaluation means for the WIC and the IFL, administrations will thus have available a complete PC-based database system and evaluation software that can be expanded as national circumstances require.

The benefits achievable in such circumstances cover improved performance and increased automation of repetitive tasks, as well as improved control methods. These benefits may be tangible and measurable such as savings in manpower, savings of working and storage space, materials, equipment, processing time, increased workload capacity etc. Further benefits would be improved management and accessibility of information, better quality of results and improved services to users.

It is difficult for the ITU to quantify these benefits but probable savings and improved service should most likely, in a very short period, compensate for the required investment, in all circumstances and independently of the model unit (referred to above) which might be appropriate for a particular administration.

6. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

This section elaborates on policy matters, with the understanding that related policy issues are dealt elsewhere (Convention, Radio Regulations, report dealing with Publication Policy, etc).

6.1 EQUAL ACCESS BY ADMINISTRATIONS AND OPERATING AGENCIES

6.1.1 Pricing of the Information

The principles to be applied depend on the type of information: published, public, in-process, etc.

Provisions in force authorize the Secretary-General to publish information in the appropriate form. Paper, microfiche, CD-ROM, magnetic tape, electronic, etc., are just different forms of publishing. The current provisions (Article 26 of the Radio Regulations, Articles 56 and 79 of the Convention, Resolutions 66 and 67 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary, the Financial Regulations, etc.) should be applied taking into consideration applicable factors such as the mutual impact on "sales" of the different forms of a same publication. It is impractical to give specific directives for all cases. The pricing should be based on the general principles mentioned above and treated in more detail in the report dealing with the ITU Publication Policy.

6.1.2 Pricing of the Service

General principles defined in the Publication Policy will be applied.

6.1.3 Access Time

The telex service introduced many years ago - a precursor of modern computer-based communication systems - provided the remote Administrations with a more uniform time-to-deliver. The services described in this report would have a similar enhancement effect for the access time to a wide base of information to be made available. The around-the-clock availability of the services and their support by electronic mail are operational measures which also contribute to make the access more equitable vis-à-vis problems related to distance or different time zones.

Information services similar to the ones described in this report are commonplace in many countries at different levels of development, reflecting the convergence of computers and communications. It is in the best interest of all countries to take advantage of such services to provide their decision makers with immediate access to up-to-date information and to contribute to the modernization of the computer/communications infrastructure.

6.1.4 Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

The implementation plan should include measures to facilitate the use of the services by the developing countries. Technical cooperation projects, training programs are some of the actions which would contribute to setting up the necessary competence and apparatus to benefit from the remote access to the proposed information services.

6.2 PRICING OF SERVICES TO OTHER USERS

Current policy applicable to printed publications should apply, taking into consideration, when applicable, other factors such as the value of the information, impact on printed publication price, etc. Processing costs would typically be charged. Access to bulletin board information which would stimulate the sales of ITU publications is an example of service which would not be charged, as the user is already incurring a data communication cost just to get some information (date of a meeting, price of a publication, etc). This matter is further explored in the report dealing with Publication Policy.

6.3 INTERACTION WITH OTHER STUDIES AND PROJECTS

The publication policy and information exchange matters, dealt in detail in separate reports, have very close interaction with the direct remote access issues.

This remote access facility would be integrated with other remote access facilities in the ITU. The intended approach would be that of a cooperative development by the IFRB and the General Secretariat, with each developing its own part of the integrated system.

Studies in the context of Resolutions 66 and 67 also relate to improvements in the way information is exchanged with Administrations.

6.4 CONCLUSION ON THE POLICY MATTERS

Existing provisions, particularly the pricing ones, valid for different forms of publication (printed, microfiche, CD-ROM, magnetic tape, electronic, etc) would be adequate, the Secretary-General being responsible for their proper application in each case, taking into consideration accepted principles such as the equitable treatment of Administrations. The future Administrative Council would consider, when necessary, the new conditions of a changing environment.

This conclusion is reflected in the second recommendation proposed in the next section.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to:

- a) endorse the development and implementation of the direct remote access services in the most cost effective, efficient and expedient manner as outlined in the report;
- b) instruct the Secretary-General to price the direct remote access services in accordance with provisions applicable to the pricing of publications and giving due consideration to the principle of equal access by the Administrations;
- c) instruct the Secretary-General to use technical assistance programs to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries;

- d) make provisions for development of the outlined direct access facilities within the appropriate budgetary ceilings and under the control of the Administrative Council;
- e) instruct the Secretary General and the IFRB to report regularly to the Administrative Council on the progress achieved.

Annex 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read Only Memory.
EDP	Electronic Data Processing, synonymous with computer processing.
EIS	Extract and Inquiry Subsystem.
FMS	Frequency Management System.
HUB	Refers to the central part of the FMS software which covers non-technical and bookkeeping functions, and which conceptually comprises three largely independent portions of software: C-Hub, S-Hub and T-Hub.
IES	Information Exchange Services
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network.
Master Register	Synonym for the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR) which includes the MRF.
MRF	Magnetic Reference File which is the computerized counterpart to the Master Register.
Notice Form	Refers to a paper-printed form designed by the IFRB and used by the administrations for frequency assignment notifications to the IFRB, or for requesting modification of entries in one of the frequency-assignment plans.
On-line	Refers to a computer-assisted process of relatively short duration requiring interactive inputs from the user.
PDN	Public Data Network.
PC	Abbreviation for "industry-standard personal computer".
User	Refers to the person who uses a computer-assisted system as distinct from the specialist who designs, implements and maintains the system in question. In the context of this report, "the user" is generally synonymous with an official concerned with national-frequency management in an administration.
WIC	The IFRB Weekly Circular

Annex 2

RESOURCE/COST ESTIMATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REMOTE ACCESS

1. **Software Costs**

- modification of inquiry software for remote retrieval of data;)
)
)
- modification of FMS software for batch data entry)
)
- development of PC-based version of the FMS software for the capture of various notice forms) 2 P 3/4
) (Note 1)
)
- development and documentation of ITU FMS data exchange format (file, record and field definitions)
)

2. **One Time Development Costs for the Preparation for Publication**

- of WIC on diskette**)
) Note 1
- of IFL on CD-ROM*)

3. **Additional Hardware/Telecommunications Facilities**

- one front-end processor, one communication server, one disk storage unit, miscellaneous data communication equipment*** 540,000 SFR

4. **Annual Recurring costs**

- maintenance of data capture and inquiry software and user support by IFRB Note 1
- development and maintenance of software for (2) integration with the Information Exchange Services, electronic mail, file transfer, etc 1 P3/P4
- operational support by Computer Department 1 G6
- yearly hardware costs: increase by about 20% the power of the computer A expected to be installed in 1990, share of related hardware maintenance, upgrading of data communication equipment)*** 450,000 SFR
- yearly system software costs (share of maintenance costs of related packages (operating system, IDMS, X.400, X.25, etc.) 60,000 SFR

* provisional figures

** without any software for processing of data by users

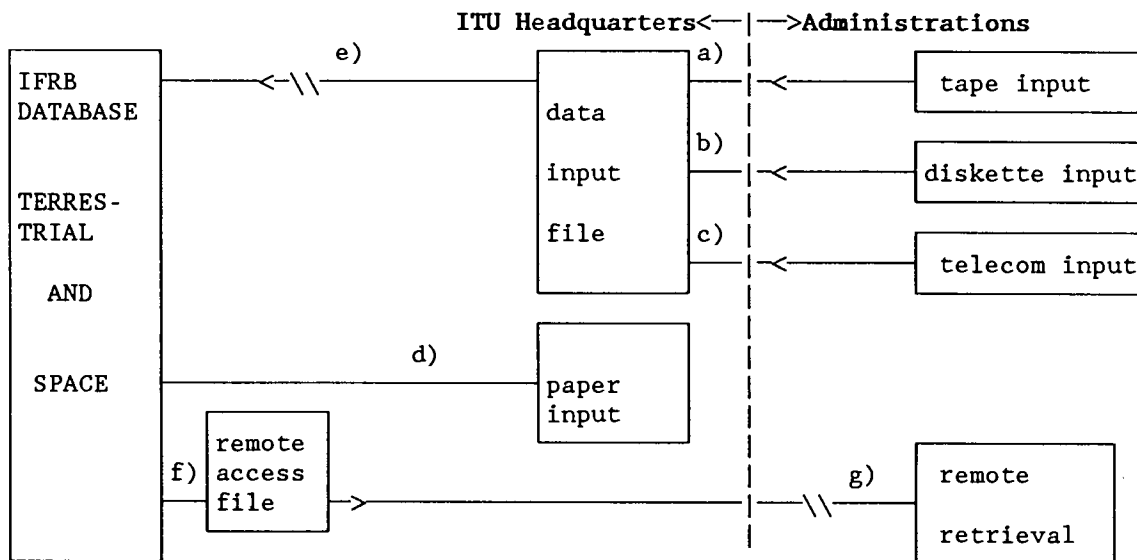
*** estimates (for ceiling purposes) to be confirmed in 1990

(1) In order to keep the costs low, it is now recommended that all of these IFRB tasks be carried out in a gradual phased approach with two permanent P3/P4.

(2) From the start of the project.

Annex 3

AN OVERVIEW OF A POSSIBLE REMOTE ACCESS FACILITY
TO IFRB DATA BASES



Notes:

- the data input file is a separate file for the storing of data received on magnetic media or by telecom network. It is not linked directly with the FMS. Data in this file is transferred to the FMS by the IFRB Specialized Secretariat.
- Remote Access file is a separate file to provide security and is the file which is used for remote access.

Symbols used in the diagram:

- a tape access - tapes are received by IFRB. Date of receipt is the date on which the tape is received by the Board.
- b diskette access - same as for tapes
- c telecommunications input - file transfer or electronic mail/document submission via the Information Exchange Services which timestamps incoming material
- d notices on paper go to IFRB as they now do or via electronic mail
- e the data input file is transferred to FMS by the IFRB for validation and processing in the date order.
- f the MRF is transferred to the remote access file for access by administrations
- g administrations can access file using an updated retrieval software.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 27-E

28 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF THE FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - FMS

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Joint Report by the Secretary-General and the IFRB on the subject matter. There was general agreement in Council on the importance of ensuring the necessary resources for the FMS maintenance and additional development.

The FMS is today fundamental to the operations of the IFRB in carrying out its mandated tasks. Use of manual methods is no longer a possible approach to IFRB frequency management even if unlimited staff were available. It is therefore essential that adequate provision is made for the necessary maintenance, development and support staff throughout the coming years.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report is transmitted herewith (Annex 1) to the the Plenipotentiary Conference for decision to enable inter alia the incorporation of the staffing and computing resources for the maintenance of the FMS in the appropriate budgetary provisions (Chapters 2/3 and 6).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF THE FMS

1. INTRODUCTION

At the 1987 meeting of the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) dealing with RES 69 on the Extended use of the Computer by the IFRB there was a request to the Secretary-General and the Board to prepare a document dealing with the FMS in the post 1989 time period. Another important aspect of the use of the computer by the Board is the extensive software that is developed by the Board for use by WARC/RARC's for the planning of some bands and services.

2. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE FMS

2.1 In 1974, the Administrative Council decided that a study should be undertaken relating to the operation of the ITU Secretariats from the point of view of organization and methods. Amongst other recommendations, the Study recommended the increased use of computers within the IFRB Secretariat with a view to eliminating, to a large extent, routine work and minimizing manual processing within the framework of the existing Radio Regulations. In subsequent experts' meetings, a comprehensive system analysis was suggested with a view to defining the objectives and operations of an integrated automatic system to process notification data and maintain up-to-date records within the IFRB.

2.2 In 1978, the Administrative Council approved the engagement of a consultant to carry out that systems analysis and, in 1979, selected Arthur Anderson and Company to carry out a comprehensive computer systems analysis and design relating to the extended use of the computer for IFRB activities. That analysis was to take into account the decisions of WARC-1979.

2.3 The resultant report was submitted at the end of 1980. The project design foresaw the progressive automation of most of the manual processes, together with many of the complex regulatory and technical examinations of frequency assignment data, which the IFRB undertakes in its day-to-day work. To this effect, a phased implementation programme was recommended. An invitation to bid for the implementation of the first phase of the proposed integrated system was sent out before the end of 1980.

2.4 The bids received were evaluated and the Computer Sciences Company (CSC) was recommended to be contracted for a total of 22 million Swiss francs for a period of three years. However, in view of the high cost, the Administrative Council decided in 1981 to defer the decision on the implementation of Phase I of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Management (RFSM) system and, in the meantime, authorized negotiation of a contract for a limited scope of work which would furnish the IFRB with a relatively simple system, called the "Interim System", as the required minimum essential action. The Interim system was intended for later integration into the RFSM system, should it be implemented. The invitation to tender for the design and development of the Interim system led to bids, from which the one from CSC was selected.

2.5 At the same time, in 1981, the Administrative Council also authorized the establishment of a Project Management Team, to ensure tight and effective management of the project. The team was installed in late 1981, was confirmed in 1982, and was to ensure the management of the Incremental Plan referred to in

paragraph 2.6. To facilitate the Administrative Council's supervision and revision of that progress at its annual sessions, a Panel of Experts from administrations was established to assist it in that task.

2.6 In 1982, the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi, after due consideration of the plans for computerization of work, adopted and financed an "Incremental Plan for Extending the Use of the Computer by the IFRB" which, over a period of eight years, would result in an integrated system referred to as the Frequency Management System (FMS). The first stage of FMS was represented by the Interim System, whose development extended over two years and, after appropriate training of the IFRB user staff, was implemented in 1984. This enabled the IFRB to offer administrations a better and more efficient service with respect to the notification, examination and registration of their frequency assignments. Experience in using the system led to the incorporation of many minor improvements since 1984. The major addition (FMS-A), in accordance with the Incremental Plan was implemented in 1988.

2.7 In 1984, the initial plan to use a single integrated database led to management concerns as to the size, complexity, reliability and maintainability of such a system. In 1985, a reorientation of the FMS was approved by the Administrative Council which is now based on an architecture consisting of an integrated hub sub-system and a number of independent but linked peripheral sub-systems. While the hub sub-system will provide all the necessary functions for the management of the Master Register, the peripheral sub-systems will contain the functions required for the management of the various assignment plans, the Space Network Facility (SNF), technical examinations, and others. As part of that reorientation, it was decided to increase the in-house portion of the software development and to contract for specialized consultancy services on a fixed-rate basis. A request for proposals for services relating to the first of three major additions to the FMS foreseen within the Incremental Plan, called FMS-A, was released in 1985 and, after evaluation of the replies received, a contract was signed in mid-1986 with the Canadian software company SHL. Later in 1986, an additional continuity contract was signed with CSC to transfer know-how acquired during the development of the Interim System and to provide advice on the design review process.

2.8 A study was endorsed on the possibilities of further economies in the FMS Project, which led to redefining the scope of the first and second major additions to the FMS, namely FMS-A and FMS-B, resulting in reduced expenditures for 1987 and 1988. This report was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1986.

3. STATUS OF FMS AS OF 1989

3.1 One aspect that should be taken into consideration is the status of the FMS development as of 1989. The following list is based on the established program of the FMS. But in keeping with the normal approach to this project, it may be necessary to make some adjustments to these plans as a result of the changing priorities in the work of the Board. By the end of 1989 and in accordance with the FMS incremental plan, the following functions will by then be incorporated in the FMS:

- all activities relating to data capture for the recording of frequency assignments in the Master Register, and for modifications to all plans (terrestrial and space);

- validation of all terrestrial services notices;
- partial validation of space services notices, (the final development of software for the space services has been scheduled to end in 1990 to include the decisions of the Space Conference);
- maintenance of all frequency assignment/allotment plans;
- technical examinations related to the modification of all frequency assignment/allotment plans;
- technical examinations for all terrestrial and space assignments;
- printing of weekly circular except the space special sections;
- printing of the IFL;
- RR1218, RR1255 procedures , and review of findings;
- IFRB Graphics facility (GIMS);
- extract and inquiry system.

3.2 The main functions which according to the incremental plan may be added after the 1990 time period are the following:

- Regulatory examinations (Table of frequency allocations)
- International Monitoring Sub-system.

These additional developments do not concern the remote access which is the subject of a separate document (see doc PP 89/26) or the HFBC for which decisions by the foreseen 1992 conference are required.

3.3 There are a number of other items identified in the Incremental Plan relating to decisions of conferences to be held in the future which might be added after the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989 provided that a thorough analysis confirms that action needs to be taken and funds are available. These items should now be regarded as part of the continuing and ongoing up-grading of the FMS system to keep it current with the decisions of future conferences. The major items are as follows:

- implementation of the decisions of the WARC ORB-88 for the allotment plans and the improved procedures (the impact on the FMS system of decisions taken by this conference is under study);
- implementation of the decisions of WARC-ORB-88 for the feeder link plans for BSS;
- remote access in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989;
- decisions of the WARC foreseen in 1992 to deal with the HFBC;
- decisions of the WARC foreseen in 1992 to deal with mobile service matters;

- the possible impact on the FMS system, deriving from decisions to be taken at the later conferences cannot be evaluated.

4. COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT FOR CONFERENCES

4.1 During the past few years there have been many planning conferences of either a world or regional nature. These planning conferences have all required the preparation of software for the development of the plans, and this development usually takes place during the inter-sessional period of a two session conference. During the development of this software the Board is generally faced with a relatively short time period (the time between the two sessions), and the need to use staff not trained on the ITU data base system. This software has often had to use different data structures. All software for conferences includes two different functions as follows:

- a) the necessary software for the processing of the requirements for their inclusion in the requirements file to be used for the planning process;
- b) the technical and analytical programs to develop and analyse the plans/planning exercises. Included in this category are the necessary reporting programs to report to the conference on the results of the exercises.

4.2 After the conference is over, it is necessary for the Board to adapt this software so that it can interface with software for the ongoing activities of the Board for the required regulatory and technical examinations including the updating of the plans and recording of data in the MIFR. Because all of these software functions have been developed during the past years by separate teams, and needed to be used by administrations in their preparations for the conference concerned, there has been minimal interaction and standardization with the software used in the FMS. The approach used in the system design with respect to the Management of Plans has been to integrate the data management aspect into the FMS and have the technical programs operating as peripheral systems using the FMS database. In the future, keeping in mind the constraints associated with planning conferences, the Board intends to develop to the extent possible the software for (a) above with the idea of following the FMS data structure as close as possible. The technical programs will be developed in such a way as to minimize the costs associated with adapting them to interface with the FMS.

5. MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FMS-SOFTWARE IN THE FUTURE

5.1 During the past few years, in accordance with the decisions of Council, the Board has reduced its use of contracted software development and is now using more in-house staff for this development. In addition there has been a change in the approach to the use of outside consultants. Initially, the development was based on the use of fixed price contracts for specific software items; now the approach is to use fixed rate contracts to supplement the staff of the Board. It is envisaged that in the foreseeable future there will always be a need for some outside consultant services, however, this should be less than 10% of the annual maintenance and development costs.

5.2 Software Maintenance

As mentioned in section 3.1 of this report, the FMS system has developed to the extent of including many functions and it has become a very complex and large computer system. Irrespective of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding the remaining functional development of the FMS system it will be essential to continually maintain and update the parts already developed. The commitment of the Union over the last six years to the use of a computerised frequency management system costing in excess of 30 million Swiss francs precludes any possibility of reverting to manual methods. Due use of manual methods is no longer a possible approach to IFRB frequency management even if unlimited staff were available. During the last six years the development of computerized procedures has dictated the general approach to frequency management in all aspects of the Board's work and the work of the Specialised Secretariat as well as the Frequency Management System (FMS).

Consequently, in the interests of all Members of the Union, it is vital that the FMS continues to function effectively; the most important element necessary to ensure continuing effective functioning is the maintenance and minor enhancements of the FMS software which will continue to remain essential on an ongoing basis. Without such maintenance the FMS will rapidly deteriorate and become useless.

It is therefore essential that adequate provision is made for the necessary maintenance staff throughout the coming years.

5.3 FMS software Development

Possible functional additions to the FMS system in the post-1990 period were indicated in Section 3.2.

Other development activities may result from:

- small development tasks inherent to the maintenance functions. These have been included within the definition of maintenance;
- the addition of other small functions resulting from the Board's decisions on the application of the Radio Regulations mainly with respect to technical examination for which account has to be taken of the advances of the studies in the CCIR and the Regional Agreements. These will be carried out by the small development group.
- any specific functional additions derived from the decisions of conferences. These would be carried out under the specific conference budget.

Again, if the FMS system is not updated and functionally improved to keep up with the decisions of Administrative conferences, the usefulness of the system will gradually decrease as these functions would have to be carried out using separate systems/approaches outside the FMS. The Board is obligated to modify its procedures to include the various decisions of conferences, and it is very likely that this would be much more expensive if it were to be done outside the FMS and then suitable interfaces with the FMS developed.

5.4 Organizational Measures

At the 1984 session of the Administrative Council, the Board presented a document (CA39/6096) dealing with the reorganization of the Specialized Secretariat of the IFRB. This report included at that date the intentions of the Board with respect to the FMS project team, and in that document it was proposed that both the FMS maintenance and FMS development divisions should be integrated into the Registration and Operations Department as separate divisions. As part of the reorganization, it was also proposed, for the time being, that provisionally the software maintenance and development divisions would be under the supervision of the FMS project manager. That reorganization proposal was approved by Council. The subsequent studies by the Board and experience have confirmed that this was a sound interim measure.

6. OTHER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT IN THE IFRB

6.1 The same reorganization mentioned in paragraph 5.5 provided an engineering computer support group within the engineering department dealing with software support to the service divisions on software items that were not part of the FMS. Initially, the computer support group consisted of 2 professionals. Having considered the workload in the service divisions, the need for engineering computer support to the service divisions, and the changing priorities within the IFRB, the Board transferred to this group 2 other professional posts from other parts of its specialized secretariat. This group of 4 professionals provided the following computer support to the Service divisions:

- development of engineering programmes including programs for use on PC
- additional computer engineering support to the conference teams;
- some additional support to FMS development.

During the next few years, the engineering computer support group will continue to be essential, however, at a somewhat lower level of staffing as it will no longer be necessary to support FMS development from this group.

6.2 It was recognized that the efficiency of the secretariat could be increased by grouping together all software resources. The view of the Board is that the best approach for the future would be for all software activities to be integrated within one unit of the specialized secretariat of the IFRB which will result also in some staff savings.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 As a consequence of the above considerations it is proposed to establish in the specialized secretariat of the IFRB a unit responsible for:

- the maintenance of the FMS
- the limited but necessary ongoing development of the FMS
- the engineering computer support (including PC) to the service divisions

The structure of this unit within the IFRB secretariat will be submitted to the Council in 1990.

7.2 Considering that the long-term activities relating to the FMS will mainly consist of maintenance of the existing system and the development consequential to the implementation of final decisions of Radio Conferences, it can be concluded that,

- the FMS will have reached the stage of a large operating system,
- that the software requires continuing maintenance and updating,
- that there is a need for some limited ongoing development being undertaken within the IFRB

7.3 In order to achieve the envisaged integration it is recommended to adopt the following decisions of principle:

- a) in order to protect the large investment made over many years, and to adapt the software to the evolving requirements of member administrations and of the Board, an adequate level of maintenance staff be provided;
- b) that the daily application of the complex procedures of the Radio Regulations and the Regional Agreements will require some additional development effort beyond that included within the definition of ongoing maintenance;
- c) to integrate within the IFRB specialized secretariat all the software functions (maintenance and development) necessary for the Board to carry out its duties and to staff these functions adequately.

7.4 As the last of the major developments for the FMS have not yet been implemented (scheduled for end of 1989), there is some degree of uncertainty as to what the maintenance requirements would be in the post 1990 period. Therefore, it was concluded that the most prudent approach would be to recommend for the FMS maintenance a mix of permanent and fixed term posts, with the continuing need for these fixed term posts beyond 1990 to be the subject of a report to Council in 1990.

7.5 In the context of the future of the FMS, the Computer Department related staffing will have to be set as a function of the respective areas of responsibility in the different planned activities. Thus for database support the two existing fixed term posts (one P4 in Chapter 2 and one P3 in Chapter 9 of the Budget) would also have to be made permanent and provided for in Chapters 2 and 3 accordingly. This would also apply to the EDP Coordinator, who has been responsible in the Management Team to coordinate EDP environment matters.

7.6 It is recommended that in the application of the above principles, the following staffing decisions be taken with effect from 1.1.90.

- a) cancel the joint management team;
- b) confirm the transfer of the necessary FMS Maintenance and Development responsibilities to the Specialized Secretariat of the IFRB

- c) establish in the IFRB Specialized secretariat:
 - i) Maintenance (as per para. 5.2 of the document)
 - 10 permanent posts;
 - 4 posts to be filled by fixed term staff during 1990;
 - have a review conducted by the Board and the Secretary-General and submitted to the 1990 session of Council dealing with the need for any or all of these 4 fixed term posts in the post 1990 period.
 - ii) Development (as per para. 5.3 of the document)
 - two permanent posts for additional functional development.
 - iii) Transitional period of 1990
 - during the transitional period of 1990 provide funding equivalent to that of 3 P4 posts for the year, so that the transition may be carried out gradually.
- d) establish in the Computer Department 3 permanent posts for computer support.

7.7 As a result of:

- the above proposal;
- Chapter 9 (1989) of the budget includes 19 fixed term posts for IFRB and 1 fixed term post for the Computer Department;
- IFRB presently has 5 permanent posts for FMS support.

the following actions for 1991 and after are proposed:

- a) transfer from Chapter 9 to Chapter 2/3 7 permanent posts for IFRB;
- b) transfer from Chapter 9 to Chapter 2/3 2 permanent posts for the Computer Department
- c) convert 1 fixed term post (chapter 2/3) in the Computer Department into permanent post;
- d) establish the financial ceilings for 1991 and after based on a, b, and c above plus the 4 fixed term posts that are subject to further review (see 7.6 c).

7.8 The staff requirements identified in this document would lead to:

- a) a transfer from Chapter 9 to Chapter 2/3 of staff costs of the order of 1,803,000 Swiss francs per year for the post-1989 period;
- b) a transfer from Chapter 9 to Chapter 6 of credits for computing resources of the order of 429,000 Swiss francs per year from 1990;
- c) provision of 100,000 Swiss francs for 1990 and subsequent years for limited contract work.

- d) transfer from Chapter 9 to Chapter 4/6 of 100,000 Swiss francs for premises and furniture.

7.9 Re-organization of the IFRB Specialized Secretariat

The Board recognizes that once the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Council, are known, it will be necessary for the Board to submit detailed proposals on the organization of the Specialized Secretariat. These proposals will be made to the 1990 session of Council and will take into consideration a complete review of the secretariat including the integration of all software activities.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 28-E

12 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject: Computer Department Role and Resources
2. Reasons and background

Computer/communications based information systems are essential components of the mechanisms used to carry out the ITU mission as defined in the Convention and Regulations. As the ITU Headquarter's focal point for information systems and services, the Computer Department plays a major role in equipping the organization with the information technology capabilities which are vital to the achievement of the Union's goals.

The merge of computers and communications has created the opportunity for a much closer relation between the Members and the ITU Headquarters. Existing resources were stretched to a maximum to provide new services including some supporting the work of the CCITT Plenary, WATTC and the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (e.g. electronic mail, X.400 interworking, Videotex, access to Maritime Services information systems, etc).

Many information system projects presenting great potential to Members are starting or are under consideration: a comprehensive telecommunication statistical data base, the exchange of documents in accordance with the CCITT Open Document Architecture, a reference system supporting retrieval functions on the ITU document base, Videotex-based services, interface of applications to X.400, etc.

Less than one-fourth of the Computer Department staff is involved in development and maintenance of various information systems developed over a period of many years. The majority of the CD staff has support and service responsibilities. In order to meet Members' requirements and to support the new services well, the resources and actions outlined in Section 4 of the Annex could be considered.

3. Recommendation

This note is submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration as appropriate.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Computer Department role and resources

1. ITU information systems requirements

Information systems are essential components of the mechanisms used to carry out the ITU mission as defined in the Convention and Regulations. The key requirements for information systems at ITU stem from the Union's mission. These requirements, which guide the development and use of information systems in the ITU, include the following:

a) Information exchange

The ITU has constitutional responsibilities for the gathering, processing and dissemination of information concerning international telecommunication facilities, services and activities. Members require effective, efficient and timely exchange of information conducive to increased productivity both of the Members and of the Headquarters Secretariat. Accessibility of the information in computer usable form is increasingly of value to Members.

b) Computing and communications services for fulfillment of institutional functions

The International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations specify functions, such as management by the IFRB of the Master International Frequency List and conference related planning activities, which require efficient computing and communications services. The productivity of the Headquarters and of the delegates during conferences depend upon these services. It was this key requirement which, in the late sixties, led to the establishment of an independent computing centre in the ITU.

c) Headquarters productivity and quality of work

Members require an increasing level of Headquarters productivity to cope with increasing complexity and volume of information handling within strict budgetary constraints.

Computerized information systems should provide means for staff members to best apply their abilities to the Union's work. Appropriate tools should be available to reduce time spent with routine tasks and permit more effective manipulation and presentation of information, leaving more time for intellectual information evaluation. Usually information systems which increase productivity also improve the quality of work: the staff becomes more innovative, creative and productive.

d) Adherence to standards

To facilitate information exchange and software portability, and to demonstrate the viability and advantages of international standards, particularly the ones issued by the ITU, information systems should be based on or evolve towards recognized international standards. For efficiency reasons, industry standards should also be used if necessary, particularly to ensure wide portability of software developed by the ITU.

e) Technical support to Members

Support to Members on related technical matters, within reasonable limits, should be available from ITU information system specialists.

The foregoing information systems requirements constitute a frame of reference for the following presentation of the functions and policies of the Computer Department.

2. Computer Department functions and policies

The role of the Computer Department is defined in direct relation to the ITU information systems requirements. As the focal point for information systems and services, this department plays a major role in equipping the organization with the information technology capabilities which are vital to the achievement of the Union's goals. This department also has the responsibility to analyse and organize the overall information systems requirements and interrelate and integrate those requirements wherever necessary. Further, it must define, implement and install automated tools and application systems to directly support those requirements and train and support the Union's staff in the use of information technology.

2.1 Major functions

The main functions of the Computer Department are the following:

- a) define, evaluate, select, install, maintain and support the operation of the necessary hardware and software environment as a basis for the efficient development and production use of computerized information systems;
- b) design, develop (or alternatively evaluate and select), implement and maintain information systems serving the information management, processing and dissemination requirements of the Union, allowing for the well organized exchange and sharing of information between all partners concerned;
- c) provide extensive user support, documentation and training in the efficient use of the ITU information systems and end-user workstations, in the recommended approach for the use of software tools applied in the regular office work;
- d) establish standards and methodologies for the development, operation and use of computerized information systems, applicable to internal and external users;
- e) provide advice on information technology matters;
- f) evaluate information technology evolution and assess applicability to the ITU computing/communications environment;
- g) assist and support in-house computing/communications activities.

2.2 Major policies

The use of information technology in the ITU follows a set of policies and guidelines which provide a framework for related management and technical decisions. The policies and guidelines are applied in accordance with a vision of the strategic objectives to be achieved: wide and timely information availability and high level of productivity. These overall goals are to be

achieved through sound and innovative technical leadership, evolution of working methods and administrative procedures to take advantage of communication facilities, connectivity and active interoperability of the information processing units, modular information system design, and use of productivity increasing software development methodologies and tools.

a) Integrated information architecture

An integrated information architecture allows the interconnectivity of multivendor equipment, interoperability of different operating systems, planned and coordinated information processing distribution, active cooperation between distributed components, information sharing, workstation standardization, operational standardization, etc. Through the realization of this goal, information as a valuable resource of the ITU becomes manageable and available for the users in an efficiently organized and integrated environment.

b) End user computing

An essential policy followed in the ITU Headquarters is the close participation of end users in the information systems area. This is reflected in the policy of installing on the desktop the processing capabilities (workstations) necessary for the proper performance of the end users' information management activities and the integration of the workstations with servers in a local area network.

c) Information systems development

The professional development of major information systems is an important responsibility of the Computer Department. To reduce development and maintenance costs and to increase system flexibility for adaptation to changing requirements the professional development relies on the application of standard development methods of software engineering, automated design and development tools, and precise specification languages and automated code generation tools.

Simple office applications are often developed by user services with training and guideline support from the Computer Department. Where necessary clear interfaces to larger application systems have to be incorporated to those small systems to guarantee compatibility with the overall integrated information architecture.

Certain specialized applications (e.g. optimization models or propagation studies for conference work) are developed in the concerned services. For such end user development the Computer Department defines the applicable methodologies, standards and tools as well as the related development and operational guidelines.

d) Adherence to international standards

As standardization of telecommunication services and facilities is one of its main roles, the ITU should be leading in the practical application of those standards whenever feasible and appropriate. The same applies to related international standards for information management and exchange (e.g. open system interconnection, open distributed processing, etc.) which should also be used to facilitate the interworking of information systems serving the ITU Headquarters and administrations.

e) Information exchange with ITU partners

The reciprocal exchange of telecommunication information with ITU partners has always been a major activity of the Union. The ITU information systems, implemented or planned, take into consideration this important policy in order to improve the quality and timeliness of information available to Members. International standards for information exchange play a major role in this area.

f) Portability of software developed in the Headquarters

This policy responds to a requirement from administrations which want to take advantage of information systems developed by the ITU Headquarters. This is also true for software developed and supported by administrations and distributed by the ITU. Portability to widely available computing platforms (e.g. industry-standard personal computer) is emphasized. Use of standard programming languages facilitate the support of different environments.

g) Application of policies tempered by several factors

As stated previously the policies enumerated above provide a framework for decisions. The degree of enforcement is a function of several factors (cost, historical, etc.) and trade-offs are necessary. End user computing is an example of a successful policy achievement. In this area the ITU Headquarters has preceded the market: personal computers were installed from 1975, almost six years before the announcement of the industry standard personal computer. In the late seventies, the Computer Department developed cooperative processing applications, using the limited tools then available, with database functions performed on the mainframe computers and presentation processing done on the personal workstations. In this area again the ITU Headquarters was quite in advance, as the proper tools and standards for such cooperating processing only now, ten years later, are finally emerging on the market.

3. Resource evolution

The ITU information processing resources are evolving in accordance with requirements and available means, and in consonance with the established policies. The mainframe computers are gradually converging towards industry standards, the desktop workstations are achieving a level of performance conducive to further increased productivity, and specialized network servers are augmenting the overall functionality of the workstations and mainframes.

The ITU information communication resources are also evolving towards global connectivity of all Headquarters processing resources, as well as the related resources of the administrations. An ITU-wide local area network (ethernet type, 10 million bits per second), reaching all ITU offices and including a fiber optic link between the two ITU buildings, is gradually becoming the information sharing and circulation system of the organization, complemented by the long established star network based on the mainframes. Connectivity with administrations is being introduced both via the packet switched public data network (PSPDN - X.25), via the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and in the future via ISDN. Additional details are presented in Document PP-89/25, "ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services".

The human resources specialized in information technology have remained stable in the Computer Department. However, a considerable change in the profile of activities with an evolution towards an increased support role has had the effect of decreasing the software development capacity.

The following breakdown, reflected in the manning table submitted to the Administrative Council in 1989, gives an interesting view of the Computer Department staffing level: 2 management, 18 technical support, 8 operation, 10 development-maintenance-support, 1 secretary, 2 assistants, i.e. a total of 41 staff or one less than in 1982. It should be stressed the many services now operational (local area network with 900 connection points, training and support of 600+ PC users, database management support of large application systems including FMS, information resource administration, information exchange and remote access (pilot), communication facilities (e.g. X.25), installation and maintenance of 600+ PCs and peripherals, etc.) did not exist in 1982. Data entry was, to a great extent, transferred to the services concerned.

The appendix illustrates the evolution of a selected set of resource measurements.

4. Additional activities and related resource requirements

4.1 Introduction

The Computer Department has a very wide on-going plan of activities up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. The pace of technological developments might accelerate or delay some of the planned activities. Several goals will help to focus the activities: increased productivity (unit cost reduction of products, increased output per staff, increased speed), gradual shift from information products to information services, increased and improved information exchange, and increased information integration.

The existing staff is already overloaded. The foreseen very charged level of work leaves no possibility of tackling new projects or even meeting presently identified application requirements in a timely way. In reality, just maintaining the current work programme and keeping up with the implications of technology developments would require more resources. The staffing recommended in the following sections is an essential element for the achievement of the related objectives.

4.2 Collection and dissemination of telecommunication statistical information

The WATTC-88 and the Administrative Council (Document 6841) have endorsed the strengthening of ITU's role as the prime intergovernmental and international entity responsible for the collection and dissemination of accurate and current telecommunication statistics. Such statistics are of immense benefit to Member governments, service providers and operators, the telecommunications industry, and the agencies involved in development activities. Economic studies can greatly benefit from such databases.

Up to now, due to scarce staff resources, only limited solutions have been implemented in this area. The development of an up-to-date and portable statistical database system, capable of also being used at regional and national levels, would be implemented in a gradual way if the necessary resources are made available: one P3/P4 post (from January 1990), one P2/P3 post (from January 1991) and one G.6 post (from July 1990). The database system would be available for use in industry standard high end personal computers and would also include applicable dissemination facilities (on-line access, CD-ROM publication, etc.) and tools (statistical reporting).

Hardware and basic software requirements can be covered with ongoing Chapter 6 credits. About 50% of one P5 (supervisor role) will also be absorbed by the current staff.

4.3 Financial systems

At its 38th session the Administrative Council approved credits for the further automation of the financial systems of the ITU Headquarters. The planned implementation of the budget/commitment control and general ledger accounting system was done successfully, according to the scheduled plan and within the approved budget. Further sub-systems were gradually introduced afterwards: debtors accounting, Technical Cooperation project accounting, sales offers, orders management, TELECOM general ledger and debtors accounting and CTD general ledger and project accounting. Only one P4 staff is dedicated to the project and is responsible for all implementation activities: installation of new versions, operational and backup procedures, study of user requirements, software adaptation, development of data entry and reporting programmes (more than 100 developed to date), user support, etc. The continuous operation and maintenance of all sub-systems in use and the implementation of additional sub-systems (suppliers, inventory, accounts payable, cost analysis, cash management, etc.) requires an additional P3 post from January 1990. In addition to the reasons given above, this post is essential to assure the backup of the only specialist working on all aspects of the financial systems.

4.4 Workstation system programmer

The complexity of the workstation software environment is increasing continuously: new operating systems (e.g. OS/2), new user interfaces (e.g. presentation manager), new integrated applications, specialized servers, new peripherals, etc. The efficient use of these new facilities relies on the work of the workstation system programmer who integrates all new facilities in a transparent way to the end user. In this area the ITU is implementing state-of-art solutions which can be of great interest to Members. To cope with the additional load and to back-up the only workstation system programmer a P2 post is necessary.

4.5 End user equipment maintenance

The ITU has a competent maintenance section responsible for many tasks which would require considerable budget credits if they were done on the basis of standard contracts with the suppliers. Although the maintenance load is increasing in proportion to the number of installed workstations, which has grown by a factor of 10 since 1982 when one post sufficed, only one additional G.5 post is requested.

4.6 HFBC resources

In the ITU Budget, budget line 6.2 has traditionally covered the overall computing resource requirements of the ITU.

The Nairobi Plenipotentiary introduced a new budget line (9.804) for credits related to computing resources needed for the development and maintenance of the Frequency Management System.

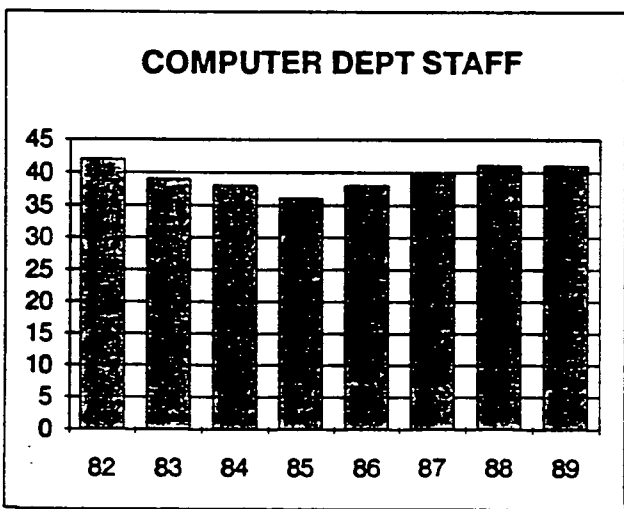
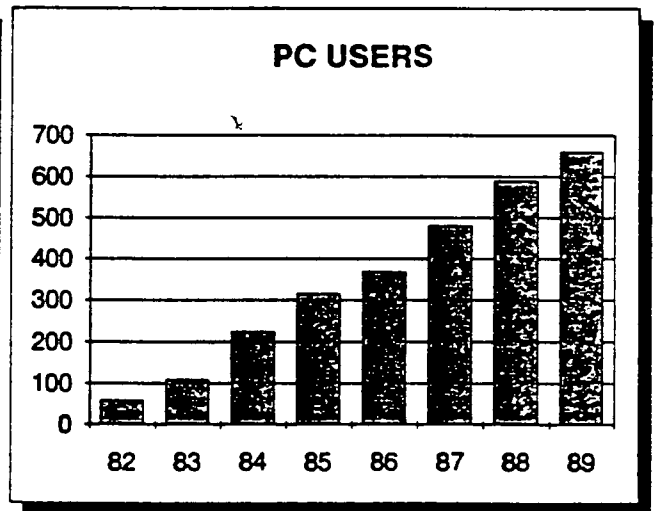
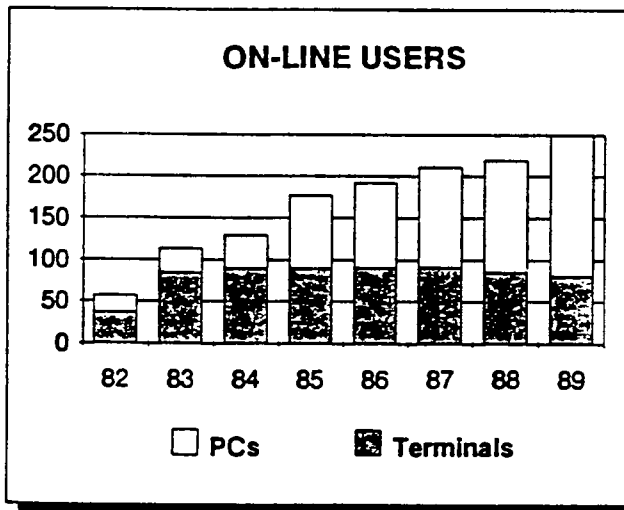
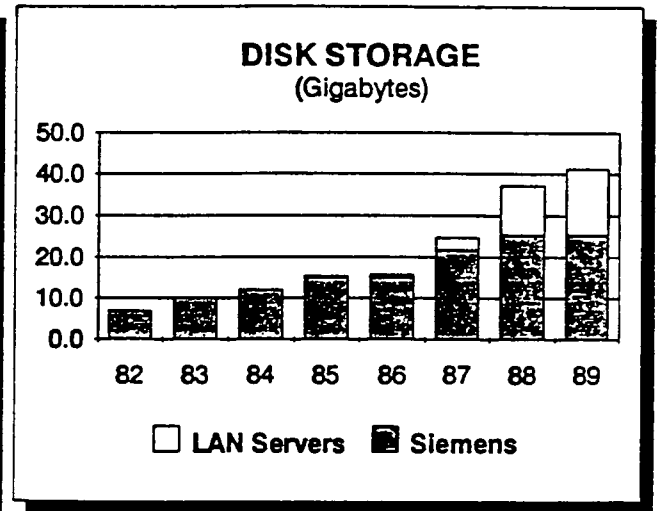
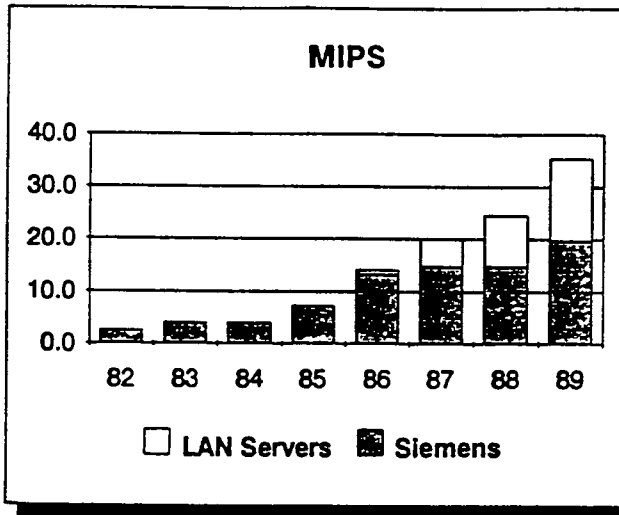
However, no specific provisions were made in the ceilings of the regular budget for the computing resource requirements of regional and world conferences. To accommodate these requirements, particularly in the area of

intersessional activities, credits were set aside within the conference ceilings. The related credits permitted the ITU to establish an effective computing environment allowing the in-house execution of major tasks such as the computation of the propagation data for the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

For efficient computing and staff resource planning, the credits currently entered in Chapter 11 under the HFBC heading should be transferred to Chapters 2 (Post OR8F/P3/870 which should be made permanent) and 6 (330,000 Swiss francs), as accepted by the first session (January 1989) of the 44th session of the Administrative Council for the ORBIT-related credits (Document CA44/6826). These credits are already included in the draft budget for 1990.

Appendix 1

Evolution of resources



New Responsibilities In the Department after 1982

- Local area network with 900 connection points
- Training and support of 600+ users
- Database management support of large applications including FMS
- Information resource administration
- Information exchange / remote access (pilot)
- Online financial systems
- Data communications: X.25, X.400, etc.
- Installation and maintenance of 600+ PCs

Note: The figures for the first four graphs (MIPS, Disk Storage, On-Line Devices and PCs) were calculated at the end of each year. The staffing figures in the fifth graph are as reported to the Administrative Council each year.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 29-E

6 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Report on General Staff Policy and Management.

a) Post classification

To resolve the serious problems dealt with in paragraphs 6.11 through 6.13 and in section 14.3 of this document, provision is required for the following additional posts in the Personnel Department:

1	Classification Officer	Grade P.3
1	Clerk/Administrative Assistant	Grade G.6
1	Clerk/Assistant	Grade G.5

Annual credits required for these posts amount to Sw.fr. 247,000 (1990 costs).

b) In-service training

The comments in section 8 of this document indicate a number of areas where in-service training for the staff of the Union could be improved. Further studies are under way to determine priority training requirements which meet the criteria recommended by the ICSC and would be of immediate benefit to both the Union and its staff.

The financial constraints imposed during recent years, including the global cut in credits, have prevented the full allocation of 0.25% of that part of the budget dealing with staff costs to in-service training as provided for in Resolution No. 60 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. In accordance with the budget for 1989, a total of Sw.fr. 120,000 is available for in-service training whereas 0.25% of the relevant expenses for staff amounts to Sw.fr. 176,000.

Authorization of the full amount of 0.25% should be provided for 1990 and future years.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for review and also approval of the financial provisions to service the actions on post classification and in-service training with consequential authorization for adjustment in the budgets by the Administrative Council

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Report by the Secretary-General

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The general situation in the ITU
3. Recruitment policy and procedures
4. Employment of women
5. Types of appointment
6. Post classification
7. Staff appraisal system
8. In-service training
9. Promotion policy
10. Linked grades
11. Recognition of long service
12. Geographical distribution
13. Retirement policy
14. Issues for decision

Annexes 1 - 7

1. Introduction

1.1 The general staff policy of the Union is established by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention while the mandates of the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General in this area and in the management of the Union are contained in Articles 55 and 56 respectively.

1.2 Under the terms of the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, which, in accordance with Article 39 of the Convention, governs the relationship between the United Nations and the ITU, the Union and the United Nations have agreed to develop, as far as practicable, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements. Cooperation in these matters with the United Nations is assured by the Union participating in and contributing to the work of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The Commission comprises fifteen independent and impartial experts and is responsible as a body to the General Assembly.

1.3 The ITU, together with other organizations of the United Nations Common System, has accepted the Statute of the ICSC and the Personnel Department is responsible for cooperation with the Commission. Staff representation in the work of the Commission, in a consultative capacity, is provided for in the Statute and Rules of Procedure of the ICSC. In compliance with its mandate the Commission makes recommendations to the General Assembly on the broad principles for the determination of conditions of service and on matters concerning remuneration and allowances of Professional staff. The ICSC is also the expert body which establishes such matters as the classification of different duty stations for purposes of post adjustment and allowances which vary with the cost of living.

1.4 With the cooperation of the organizations of the system, the ICSC has also established job classification standards for different categories of staff. This is an on-going process due to the variety of different professions represented in the Common System and is currently being extended to embrace staff employed in General Service grades. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Governing Bodies of the organizations on matters ranging from standards of recruitment to staff training programmes and personal evaluation requirements.

1.5 Staff policy with regard to pensions is governed by decisions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund of which the ITU is a member. The ITU is represented on the Board which administers the Fund and which makes recommendations to the General Assembly on an annual basis concerning the operations of the Fund and its investments. The ITU representation is tripartite comprising members designated by the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the staff.

1.6 The United Nations Joint Inspection Unit is yet another unit in the system which makes recommendations to Governing Bodies some of which are related to matters of personnel policy and management.

1.7 In this introduction an attempt has been made to outline the many different inputs to the consideration and establishment of personnel policy and the management of the staff of the Union. The purpose of this document is to provide an overall picture of the personnel system as it is being

developed and to bring before the Plenipotentiary Conference relevant decisions and recommendations promulgated by Common System bodies and transmitted to the Secretary-General for the attention of the Governing Body.

2. The general situation in the ITU

2.1 The action taken by the Administrative Council under its mandate in the Convention and in response to the different Resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, is reported in separate documents to the Conference. In particular, in application of Nos. 257 to 261 of the Convention, the Council has taken the appropriate measures to apply to the staff of the ITU the conditions of employment in force in the United Nations Common System. These measures were in general almost exclusively concerned with the system of salaries and allowances adjusted in accordance with decisions of the United Nations General Assembly. Questions relating to pensions have also been the subject of decisions by the General Assembly which have had an impact on the conditions of the staff of the Union.

2.2 Measures implemented on the recommendations of the Commission which have led to a freeze in the level of Professional salaries over a number of years, as illustrated in Annex 7, the reduction of pensionable remuneration and the effective reduction of take-home pay in Geneva in terms of Swiss francs, due to the deterioration in the currency exchange rate for the United States dollar, have resulted in discontent and a consequent decline in staff morale.

2.3 There is also a large spectrum of other issues concerning personnel policy and management which has received attention from the ICSC and has been the subject of decisions or recommendations addressed to the Governing Bodies of the organizations of the Common System. Many of the recommendations appear to be framed with mainly the United Nations organization or other very large organizations in view and their application to all of the organizations, in particular the smaller agencies, of the Common System is sometimes difficult if not impossible.

2.4 The credibility of the ICSC as an impartial highly competent body recommending technical solutions to technical matters arising in the personnel field has recently been called into question by both the organizations and the staff. It has been apparent that the actions of the Commission have been unduly influenced by some political considerations rather than always providing impartial advice. As a consequence there has been some lack of confidence in the ICSC, the staff representatives have suspended their participation in the work of the Commission. The suspension of staff participation has been regretted by the organizations, the ICSC and the General Assembly, all of which have been unanimous in appealing to the staff to resume their consultative role in the work of the ICSC.

2.5 The organizations of the Common System continue to participate actively in the work of the ICSC through the inter-agency Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ). The Personnel Department of the Union represents the Secretary-General in the work of this Committee and its Working Groups and ensures the direct participation of the Union during sessions of the ICSC.

2.6 The working methods of the ICSC are currently under review both by the Commission and in the General Assembly. The organizations welcomed a number of changes introduced by the ICSC at its twenty-eighth session in July 1988 designed to permit a more comprehensive participation of the representatives of the organizations in the deliberations of the Commission. Furthermore, the General Assembly has invited the ICSC to take early action to allow for the fullest possible participation of the organizations and the staff in the work of the Commission.

3. Recruitment policy and procedures

3.1 No basic changes have been introduced in the recruitment policy and procedures of the Union as a consequence of recommendations of the ICSC in this area. The ICSC recommendations are wide-ranging in nature and are summarized in Annex 1.

3.2 A number of these recommendations were considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, which decided to maintain currently applied ITU practices which differ substantially from those recommended by the ICSC. Since these recommendations of the Commission have been maintained and extended, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989, may wish to re-examine the possibility of their application to the Union but in the light of comment in the following paragraphs.

3.3 Many of the measures recommended are only appropriate for large organizations and would be quite impracticable for an agency like the ITU. In response to the request of the ICSC, the ITU has provided information on vacancies in the Union for publication in the Common System vacancy notice brochure which is distributed to offices throughout the System. Enquiries received from potential candidates as a consequence of this publicity have been referred to the national administration for further processing in accordance with established procedures.

3.4 While the recommendations of the ICSC concerning the centralization of prospectation for candidates for vacant posts may have little appeal for the Union, since administrations will continue to be the main source of telecommunications engineers and specialists, the advertisement in the specialized press of vacancy notices relating to specific posts in such fields as computer science will continue to be required.

3.5 The subject of common prospectation procedures was discussed at length during meetings of Committee 5 at the last Plenipotentiary Conference and led to the reconfirmation of the specific requirement for candidatures to ITU vacant posts to be submitted through member administrations. It should be noted here that only one other organization of the Common System, the IAEA, has an identical rule. As long as the particular requirement is maintained it is hardly possible for the ITU to follow the ICSC recommendation on matters of common prospectation/recruitment procedures.

3.6 In view of the very limited number of occupations in ITU which overlap with occupations in other organizations of the Common System, the harmonization and coordination of recruitment would not result in significant benefits for the ITU. Furthermore, the compatibility of such a joint approach, with the requirement that candidatures should be submitted through member administrations, needs to be studied further.

3.7 The Commission upholds the principle of competitive examinations as a useful and objective tool for recruitment, especially for the junior levels. While recognizing the constraints imposed by the paucity of candidates in certain given fields and the small number of junior posts available, the Commission also recommends that organizations consider the use of competitive examinations as much as possible, and especially for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category.

3.8 Such competitive examinations are regularly organized by the United Nations where a large number of staff are performing identical functions in a given field of work. It would not be practicable for the ITU to organize such examinations nor to use the UN ones in view of the very limited number of staff and the almost totally different fields of work.

3.9 Recruitment of TCD project personnel

3.9.1 In the field of recruitment of project personnel the ITU has been able to follow more closely some of the ICSC recommendations. However, some of the proposals have proved unsuccessful or hardly compatible with the instructions of the Administrative Council.

3.9.2 Thus in order to develop our recruitment sources, ITU vacancy notices are circulated monthly to all member administrations as well as UNDP offices. Due to our very highly technical field of work and to the requirement that candidatures should be presented through member administrations, the use of National Recruitment Services has not proved practicable.

3.9.3 As recommended by the ICSC, the ITU is making extensive use of a computerized roster of candidates for TCD. However, this roster is very specific to the ITU in order to cover the field of telecommunication specialists, and it is not envisaged to engage on a common approach with other organizations of the Common System.

3.9.4 The ITU is using reimbursable loans whenever requested by member administrations and is using UN Volunteers and Associate Expert schemes.

3.9.5 Finally, as recommended by the ICSC, the ITU has positive experience in the employment of retired specialists for short-term assignments in view of their experience and availability.

3.10 With the exception of the ITU practice with regard to the recruitment of project personnel, the use of rosters in the recruitment of staff has not been compatible with ITU recruitment procedures.

3.11 A certain amount of action along the lines suggested in the foregoing paragraphs could be seen as a partial response to the recommendations of the ICSC in a context appropriate to the situation of the Union.

4. Employment of women

4.1 In 1985 the ICSC considered a document on special measures for the recruitment of women in the organizations of the United Nations Common System and in that connection approved a series of recommendations. The Commission also decided that this item would be a standing one on its agenda, reporting in full on progress made every two years and updating the statistical data every other year.

4.2 The recommendations of the ICSC made to the Governing Bodies of organizations in 1985, and which have been reiterated regularly since, can be found in Annex 2.

4.3 It will be observed that the Union is not in a position to comply with all of the recommendations nor would it be appropriate for the Union to attempt to set targets relating to the recruitment of women. Women candidates are put forward by administrations and women staff members are active in all departments of the organization with a relatively small number in the Professional category. However, since 1982 the number of women in the Professional category has significantly improved. There is certainly no discrimination against women in the recruitment process and the small proportion of women Professionals in the organization is probably indicative of the limited number of women following a career in telecommunications or whose candidatures are presented by Administrations.

4.4 Women in the Union participate in the internal activities related to the administration of the organization and its staff and are adequately represented on boards and committees set-up for this purpose. They also participate in inter-agency meetings, inter-governmental meetings and field missions.

4.5 The policy of the Union, which takes into account the size of the organization, not to recruit persons having a close family relationship to a staff member, runs counter to the recommendations of the ICSC. However, policies with regard to working flexible hours, part-time work and adoption leave are in accord with the recommendations of the Commission.

5. Types of appointment

5.1 The recommendations of the ICSC on this matter can be found in Annex 3 and call for the following comments.

5.2 Unlike the largest organizations, the ITU has no reservoir of posts from which to draw when necessary to grant permanent appointments on permanent positions, and thus has less flexibility than such organizations.

5.3 However, it is felt that the principle of establishing permanent positions when the job is of a permanent nature would suffice to ensure to a reasonable extent that the recommendation of the ICSC is adhered to.

5.4 In this context it should be noted that the nature of the budget source financing the post should not be a factor influencing the nature of the post as is now the case.

5.5 Adoption of such a policy in the ITU would no doubt preserve a certain ratio between fixed-term contracts and permanent ones; a ratio reflecting the nature of the programmes to be performed. The conversion of staff members on fixed-term appointments to permanent appointments would not be automatic. Permanent posts marked to be filled only on a fixed-term basis, in pursuance of No. 251 of the Convention, as well as Resolution 58 adopted at Nairobi, would continue to be filled on a non-permanent basis.

6. Post classification

6.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) approved the implementation of the ICSC's common grading standards for Professional and higher category posts (P.1 to D.2 inclusive), at Headquarters and established field offices, as described in the sixth annual report of the Commission submitted to the UN General Assembly and outlined in the Secretary-General's Document No. 53 to the Nairobi Conference.

6.2 The Plenipotentiaries at Nairobi made an important reservation however, when drafting Resolution No. 57, which replaced Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Resolution No. 4. The indication that the implementation should take place "without incurring any net extra expense" to the Union has made it impossible to carry out the instructions to apply the ICSC Master Standard "at the earliest possible date and that detailed classifications be made for all positions".

6.3 The ICSC has continued to monitor the rate of implementation of recommendations on post classification and the Union has been required to report on progress at regular intervals. For the Period 1981 - 1983, ITU had implemented the Master Standard in 35 cases, confirming 33 grades and upgrading 2 posts.

6.4 In 1986, we were able to report to the ICSC that classification levels for a further 180 posts had been determined. Apart from the upgradings occasioned by revised job descriptions forming part of reorganizations in the Specialized Secretariats of the IFRB, CCIR and CCITT and the Common Services Department of the General Secretariat, only 3 posts were upgraded in the period from 1981 to 1985 on the basis of existing job descriptions reviewed according to the ICSC system.

6.5 This left 76 out of the total 306 Professional posts on the Manning Table which had not been considered and the large number of cases treated, with relatively modest resources, can be explained by the fact that in highly specialized organizations such as ITU, there are many posts in the Professional category with identical job descriptions, i.e. Technical Cooperation Administrators, EDP Specialists and language staff, where Tier II standards are applicable. Classification studies are also facilitated for posts such as Telecommunication Engineers, with clearly structured grades.

6.6 The ICSC has developed Tier II standards for Professional occupations common to several organizations and in some cases revised existing standards. ITU has participated in special working groups in a number of cases.

6.7 In its 5th Annual Report (1979), the ICSC proposed that common grading standards for the General Service and related categories in Geneva be established. It has already developed standards for New York, Vienna, Addis Ababa, Baghdad and Santiago, and for small and medium-sized field duty stations.

6.8 Attempts have been made to initiate such action in Geneva as such standards would be used for grade equivalencies with outside comparator posts in the next salary survey for the General Service category scheduled for the latter half of 1990.

6.9 Preparatory work has already been undertaken by the ILO with some organizations in Geneva and the ICSC has requested a status report for its 29th Session in the Spring of 1989. Its suggested timetable has been judged to be over-optimistic by the organizations in view of the workload involved in the exercise, and they have informed the Commission of this fact.

6.10 In the meantime, classification work relative to General Service posts has continued, in accordance with non-standardized criteria, in all organizations in Geneva. In the ITU, General Service posts are reviewed according to the system established during the Weinstein Survey (1977/78). These posts are graded according to a benchmark system and not a points system, which makes the process less straightforward. The number of cases requiring classification studies far outnumber those in the Professional category. Of the outstanding cases, there are roughly 40 in the General Service category compared to 10 in the Professional category.

6.11 Experience over the past six years has shown that the staff resources available in the Personnel Department are inadequate to deal with the volume of classification work in the Union. In consequence, there has built up a back-log of requests for review, some of which have been waiting for over twelve months. The effect of such long delays on the credibility of classification work as a whole and on the morale of the concerned staff has been extremely negative, and action by some staff has been initiated at the level of the ITU Appeal Board.

6.12 Although no firm assertions may be made, it is more than probable that the number of cases where reclassifications are justified will remain fairly constant. In any case financial consequences will remain within the limits of the budgetary constraints of Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 923 and 753. In many cases, a review of the classification has led to the conclusion that the post is correctly graded, the level of responsibility being appropriate to the position of the post in the staffing of the Union. Hence, while accurate estimates cannot be provided, it is clear that large scale reclassification of posts will not result from improving the capacity of the Personnel Department to deal with requests for classification review.

6.13 On the other hand, the reduction of delays in responding to requests for classification review would help to remove the grievance expressed by staff members who feel that they are being called upon to undertake responsibilities which are beyond the grade of their post. The evolution of the work of the Union is such that staff are not infrequently called upon to undertake new tasks or to change the method by which old tasks are handled. Such changes should be reflected in job descriptions and the concerned staff should be reassured concerning the level of responsibility involved, which, as has been stated, frequently remains the same.

7. Staff appraisal system

7.1 A report on the ITU staff appraisal system was submitted to the last Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, following detailed recommendations by the ICSC.

7.2 The ICSC model appraisal form has been adapted for ITU use and the new system applied as from December 1983. Comprehensive guidelines to be used by all levels of the hierarchy have been established and circulated.

7.3 In 1987 the ICSC, when dealing again with this subject, made a series of recommendations which can be found in Annex 4. The ITU appraisal system, which has been based on recommendations the ICSC made before 1983, responds fully to these eleven principles.

7.4 If some of the proposed consequences for varying performance levels are applied at present, in particular consequences 4.2.1 (i) and (ii) and 4.2.3 (i) to (vi), other proposals of the ICSC seem to be more designed for large organizations which, like the UN, might have established:

- precise criteria for the granting of permanent contracts not linked to the nature of the post occupied by the staff member;
- voluntary reassignment schemes;
- promotion rosters;

and before consideration is given to introducing them for ITU staff much more fundamental changes in the assignment and promotion policy in the ITU would be required.

7.5 The last category of measures proposed by the ICSC, namely those listed under part II, have very far-reaching implications in terms of personnel management and also in terms of financial implications. As measures 4.2.2 (iv) to (vii) are studied further in the context of a comprehensive review of the conditions of employment of the staff in the Professional category and above, it would seem appropriate to await the outcome of the study as well as more detailed guidelines about their application and implications before implementing such measures.

8. In-service training

8.1 The ICSC and the organizations of the Common System have consistently devoted considerable attention to the question of in-service training which has normally been associated with career development.

8.2 In 1981 the Commission decided that training should be seen as fulfilling three purposes:

"a) the maintenance and updating of skills which each staff member needed in his or her current job;

b) the development of skills required to perform different work at the same level of responsibility or to assume work at higher levels of responsibility;

c) the development of the staff members' individual abilities, aptitudes and intellectual awareness."

8.3 The organizations recently noted that, far from reducing training budgets in times of financial constraints, organizations should be recognizing the positive role of training in optimizing staff productivity and effectiveness. Importance should be attached to maintaining and upgrading the technical excellence of the staff, in the field of both telecommunications and office automation, both of which are expanding rapidly.

8.4 Since its inception in 1974, the ITU training programme has expanded to cover new fields, though no substantial increase in funds was authorized except in that part of the budget allocated to language training. As mentioned in the Report on Activities, the actual cost of language training has diminished since 1987 when it was decided to transfer students to the classes organized by the ILO.

8.5 With the introduction of electronic data processing material, special efforts have been made to provide in-house training in this field. Positive results have been observed, especially in economies achieved in the typing pools, due to the use of word processing systems.

8.6 While the ITU is not in a position to provide basic engineering training to young professionals, positive results have also been obtained with a mix of training outside the Union and on-the-job training provided for young specialists recruited at the P.1/P.2 level. A number of the staff recruited at this level since the adoption of Resolution 58 by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), have demonstrated their ability to acquire experience and appropriate skills in their work in the Union and have benefited from promotion opportunities.

8.7 Requests have been received for specialized training from experienced members of the staff wishing to update their knowledge in a particular specialist field or to benefit from information on recent advances in management techniques. Training courses of this type are only obtainable outside the Union, usually involve the payment of substantial participation fees and also involve travel, residential or per diem costs for the staff undertaking the training. Because of the cost of such training, very few opportunities are available for interested staff.

8.8 The opportunity for many of the staff to follow in-service training courses has been influenced by the continuing heavy workload of the Union and consequent difficulties in their being absent during normal office hours. The extensive conference schedule of recent years is unlikely to continue in the future and the possibility for staff to be released for in-service training should improve. The question of staff being required to devote time outside normal working hours to participation in language and other courses would also merit further review.

9. Promotion policy

9.1 The recommendations of the ICSC are in Annex 5.

9.2 The Recommendations in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of this Annex are fully in line with the spirit and the letter of the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, and with the ITU practice relating to vacancy announcement and selection procedure. Regulations 4.2, 4.3 and 4.8 are relevant.

9.3 The implementation of the Recommendation in paragraph 5.3 in the ITU may, in some fields and type of work, create more problems than it would solve, in particular in posts where technical background at a very high level is coupled with supervisory functions but is much more important than the managerial aspect. It is thus not proposed to implement this recommendation which in any case would affect a very limited number of vacancies. However, this recommendation could be taken into account in connection with personal promotion (see paragraphs 9.8 to 9.10).

9.4 The Recommendation in paragraph 5.4 if adopted would facilitate the assessment of the management abilities of internal candidates. It should be noted, however, that the introduction of such a procedure would create an imbalance of treatment with external candidates as, in most cases, internal and external candidatures are considered at the same time. Some modification of the composition of the Appointment and Promotion Board, or at least of its rules of procedure would be required to introduce such a procedure, which could be limited to cases where only internal candidates are considered or when outside candidates are subject to an interview.

9.5 Some organizations of the Common System are highly decentralized and they clearly need incentives for staff members accepting assignments outside headquarters. The Union is not in such a situation, and if it benefits in the long run from the experience of career staff having been called upon to exercise a certain variety of responsibilities within the organization, it should be noted that such opportunities are rather infrequent, particularly in view of the technical particularities of each post of the Union. However, experience gained in prior service outside the Union can have a significant impact on promotion prospects as can the capacity of a staff member to extend and improve language skills.

9.6 In the case of reclassification of a post, the incumbent might be promoted without a competitive process after an assessment of his/her qualifications is made by the Coordination Committee in the presence of staff representatives. However, no distinction is made between posts upgraded by deliberate managerial design and those where there had been a gradual accrual of new responsibilities. Such a distinction could only be made through a management study which is not part of the procedure applied in the ITU for job classification.

9.7 A transitional assignment, such as is envisaged by the ICSC in the recommendation concerning "Promotion to full performance level", is incompatible with the existing procedures in the Union where a staff member called upon to assume greater responsibilities for at least 4 weeks may be granted a special post allowance in recognition of this situation. Recruitment to fill the vacant post would normally resolve the position of the staff member concerned.

9.8 A personal promotion scheme has already been introduced in some organizations of the Common System, such as the ILO and WHO, while others are considering introducing it in the near future (UNDP). The experience of those organizations running such a scheme shows that it presents some advantages, such as diminishing slightly the pressure from staff claiming upgrading of their positions and giving staff in an occupational group that has a low "career rating" some chance of being treated on an equal footing with colleagues in other groups where promotion opportunities are more frequent. On the other hand, some disadvantages exist, and it has been noted in some cases that staff granted a personal grade were less interested in the development of their career and thus no longer applying for vacant positions corresponding to their grade.

9.9 In addition, supervisors' behaviour in appraising the work of the staff is far from standardized. Some see their staff, almost systematically as excellent performers, others are more balanced in their judgement and had fine-tuned their assessment by using excellent, very good or even good ratings for the same intrinsic performance. Personal promotion based on such relative appraisals are viewed as inequitable by the staff.

9.10 In view of these experiences, it is proposed that before giving any follow-up to the recommendation of the ICSC some further studies are conducted in order to design a procedure ensuring equitable treatment between the staff members concerned and that the final decision be left to an impartial body. In this connection, see paragraph 14.6.2 in the "Issues for decision".

9.11 No formal arrangements for accelerated promotion based on outstanding performance exists in the Union. On the other hand, the minimum time-in-grade required before further promotion may be awarded is six months for General Service staff and one year for the Professional category. The Staff Regulations and Staff Rules provide for flexibility in this aspect of promotion policy based upon exceptional qualifications and/or experience of the staff member concerned.

10. Linked grades

10.1 The policy of using "linked grades" in the organizations of the Common System has been the subject of differing viewpoints on the part of such bodies as the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and the ICSC as well as within the organizations themselves.

10.2 "Briefly stated, a linked grade approach provides for the application of the salary scales of two or more grades to a position whose value to the organization is equal to that signified by only one of the grades; thus, grades P.2 and P.3 might be linked to administer the salary of an incumbent performing a job evaluated at either the P.2 or the P.3 level.

10.3 Some organizations have made strong pleas for the use of linked grades in the name of promoting career development by providing opportunities for advancement to staff members who remain in the same job for a considerable period. The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) has also advocated linked grades, which it feels are "perfectly compatible with the job classification methods" and it has justified their use by suggesting that systematic underrecruitment to the lower of two linked grades would achieve economies and that linked grades would enable some staff members to remain in the same job for say, 8 to 10 years with possibilities for promotion. The JIU expressed a concern that job classification might lead to too frequent job changes, and that organizations might find it difficult to retain staff members in positions where their expertise is required. Moreover, the JIU considers that the use of linked grades would improve financial management by reducing the demand for reclassifications "on the most diverse pretexts".

10.4 On the other hand, there are many arguments against the use of linked grades which lead to the conclusion that it is an approach that is incompatible with the concept of job classification, and that its introduction would play havoc with most other personnel management subsystems, especially salary administration, recruitment and career development.

10.5 The ICSC in particular has been opposed to the use of linked grades in personnel management. The Commission considers that linked grades are no substitute for career planning. Where progression is planned for staff within a given occupational group, career paths should be charted to reflect a genuine increase in responsibility, and work in organizational units should be structured accordingly.

10.6 The conclusions of the ICSC were stated as follows:

"the Commission considers that linked grades should not be used to classify posts to which the Master Standard applies. It further recommends that solutions for the managerial problems that have led to the use of linked grades be sought through adjustments in the recruitment and promotion policies of organizations."

10.7 The question of linked grades was raised again at the ICSC's 26th Session in 1987 and it reiterated its recommendations to several organizations still applying this system that it was no substitute for career planning and that they should not be used to classify posts to which the Master Standard applied.

10.8 The ITU agrees with the recommendations of the ICSC in respect to linked grades and follows the policy that jobs change when new requirements are created due to specific new mandates and hence jobs are not changed artificially for promotion purposes.

10.9 However, the question of recruitment below the level of the post is one which may well call for further study and, as long as well-defined guidelines are established, may resolve certain staff and management problems.

11. Recognition of long service by the United Nations Common System staff

11.1 In 1984 the ICSC recommended to the United Nations General Assembly the introduction of a long-service step for staff at the levels P.1 through P.5. At the same time the Commission recommended to the executive heads of the organizations of the system that this provision should also be applied to General Service staff. Such a step would be granted when the staff member has:

- a) 20 years of service with the common system organizations; and
- b) five years of service at the top of the grade;
- c) before granting the longevity steps the organizations should ensure that entirely satisfactory service has been performed by those meeting criteria a) and b) above.

11.2 It should be noted that, in response to the recommendation addressed to executive heads, all organizations including the ITU have subsequently introduced such a scheme applicable to the General Service category.

11.3 However, the United Nations General Assembly did not approve the recommendation of the ICSC relating to Professional staff and the divergent practices between the organizations remained with the International Labour Office (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) continuing their existing arrangements:

- In the ILO, awards for long service are specifically linked to the problem of staff who are at the top of their grade. Thus one increment beyond the maximum is granted to a staff member after 20 years of service, and another after 25 years of service, provided he or she has been in the grade for more years than there are steps in the grade, and is at the top of the grade.
- WHO rules provide strictly speaking only for awards for meritorious service; long service is equated to merit. The essential difference between a within-grade merit award and that made for long service (20, 25 or 30 years) is that the former must be approved by a special committee which meets twice a year for this purpose, while the latter is contractually due if the requirements of length of service and consistent satisfactory service (as verified by Personnel) are met. In either case the maximum of the grade can be extended if necessary by the number of increments. Up to two increments at a time may be granted. There is no specific link to the problem of staff at the top of their grade, although in practice it is most often such staff who receive long-service awards.
- The UPU scheme provides that staff with fully satisfactory service may receive one increment beyond the maximum of the grade after they have been at the maximum for at least five years, and one further increment after a further minimum period of five years. The award of such increments is based on an assessment of merit.

11.4 In 1986 the Commission decided to advise the General Assembly that it would maintain the recommendation on the introduction of a long-service step for the Professional category and, at the same time, to request the executive heads of ILO, WHO and UPU to consider ways of harmonizing their practices along the lines recommended by the Commission.

11.5 Following this recommendation the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has introduced the scheme as proposed by the Commission on a provisional basis and UPU has modified its system which corresponds now to the ICSC recommendation. It is to be noted that in addition to increased remuneration when awarded, long-service steps have an effect on pensionable remuneration and this factor will be considered by the Administrative Council in relation to Document No. CA44/6847.

11.6 In 1987, as well as in 1988, the ICSC reiterated its recommendation on long-service steps for Professional category staff.

12. Geographical distribution

12.1 While recognizing that the criteria used to define equitable geographical distribution could be adopted by the larger organizations of the Common System, for the smaller organizations such distribution can only be set in accordance with their individual programmes and mandates. The ICSC recommended that the organizations should engage in closer cooperation to develop a concerted prospection programme for unrepresented countries. A summary of ICSC recommendations can be found in Annex 6.

12.2 As far as the ITU is concerned, reference should be made to the evolution of the geographical distribution since 1982 as described in the Report from the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 6754).

12.3 The appropriateness of the Union engaging in inter-agency recruitment missions or publicity campaigns has already been discussed in the section dealing with recruitment of the present document and the conclusions remain valid in this context.

12.4 The question of the creation of internships and fellowships was discussed at length during the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982) and it is not proposed to reopen the debate on this subject at this stage. On the other hand, as recommended by the ICSC, ITU has established with some success, Junior Professional Officer and associate expert schemes.

12.5 The last step proposed by the ICSC, namely the conclusion of arrangements for recruitment of Professional staff on a secondment basis, presents a number of difficulties. Formal establishment of a tripartite contractual relationship between the member administrations, the staff members and the Union could lead to undesirable administration complications, could result in divided loyalties and would also necessitate action to clarify the position of such officials with regard to the host country.

13. Retirement policy

13.1 The Commission by a majority decided not to recommend to the organizations any change at this stage in the existing mandatory age of separation. The Commission, furthermore, taking into account the views of the organizations and the staff, as well as the relevant recommendations of the World Assembly on Aging, decided to recommend to the organizations of the Common System that they:

13.1.1 Regard preparation for retirement as an ongoing process and facilitate the transition from active work to retirement for their staff by consideration of appropriate measures;

13.1.2 Ensure that all staff receive full information on provisions for retirement well in advance of their departure from the work force;

13.1.3 Provide pre-retirement training programmes, which should address, inter alia, material problems, health issues and the future use of time, particularly leisure time.

13.2 ITU staff near to retirement are invited to follow pre-retirement training programmes organized jointly by the organizations of the Common System based in Geneva which provide all the relevant information as recommended by the ICSC.

14. Issues for decision

14.1 Recruitment policy and procedures

14.1.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to note the emphasis placed on the recruitment of women by the ICSC and take appropriate steps to encourage Members to put forward suitably qualified women candidates in response to vacancy notices published by the Union.

14.2 Types of appointment

14.2.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to accept the recommendation of the ICSC that upon the completion of five years of service each employee be given every reasonable consideration by the employing organization for a career appointment. The granting of such an appointment would of course depend upon the availability of a post, the activities of which were of a permanent nature.

14.2.2 In applying this policy, the provisions of No. 251 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) will be respected at all times and permanent appointments will not be granted automatically.

14.3 Post classification

14.3.1 The introduction of the ICSC post-classification system in the Union following the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) has provided a useful management tool and the system has been widely accepted by the staff.

14.3.2 The ICSC post-classification system is not static in that it continues to evolve as new technologies emerge and the system is extended to incorporate a wider range of Common System posts in the General Service category.

14.3.3 Due to the resource restrictions placed upon the implementation of this system, it has not been possible for the Union to:

- i) fully implement the post-classification standards by applying them to all posts in the Union;
- ii) keep abreast of requests for recommendations concerning the classification of posts where there have been changes in duties and responsibilities;
- iii) participate fully in the work of the ICSC and the inter-organization committees dealing with the further development of the system.

14.3.4 To alleviate this situation, the Plenipotentiary Conference will be asked to authorize the allocation of adequate resources for work in the field of post classification.

14.4 Staff appraisal system

14.4.1 The staff appraisal system employed in the ITU is very close to that recommended by the ICSC and it is not envisaged to introduce any substantial changes in the near future.

14.4.2 Further action could be contemplated in the measures to be taken in recognition of exceptional merit following appraisal reports. However, further study is necessary before deciding whether, and to what extent, the measures recommended by the ICSC could be applied in the ITU.

14.4.3 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to take note of the recommendations of the ICSC and to instruct the Administrative Council to take appropriate action on these recommendations following a further report on this subject by the Secretary-General.

14.5 In-service training

14.5.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note the report on in-service training and to decide whether some increase in the present level of resources, not exceeding 0.25% of the budget, should be allocated for this purpose.

14.6 Promotion policy

14.6.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to agree that the policy of the Union be reexamined with a view to providing for closer consultation with supervisors when candidatures for promotion are being examined. The adoption of this procedure would be in line with the relevant recommendation of the ICSC.

14.6.2 The Conference may wish to note the recommendations of the ICSC relating to "personal promotions", recommendations which have been successfully implemented in the ILO since 1985. Under these circumstances the Administrative Council could be instructed to consider further the introduction of "personal promotions" in accordance with provisions to be developed by the Secretary-General and submitted for the approval of the Council.

14.6.3 While less restrictive than those recommended by the ICSC, the time-in-grade provisions required before further promotion in the Union have been applied without difficulty for many years and it is recommended that no change be made in the relevant staff regulations of the Union.

14.7 Linked grades

14.7.1 The practice of the Union is in accord with the recommendation of the ICSC and no change in this practice is proposed.

14.8 Recognition of long service

14.8.1 In view of the repeated recommendations of the ICSC in favour of introducing long service step increments in the Professional category (P.1-P.5) and the implementation of these recommendations by a number of organizations in the Common System, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to decide to adopt these recommendations for application in the ITU.

14.9 Geographical distribution

14.9.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to note the recommendations of the ICSC and the action taken by the Union as reported by the Administrative Council in the report on activities.

14.9.2 The policy of the Union to continue to strive for wider geographical distribution of staff appointments is entirely consistent with the recommendations of the ICSC.

14.10 Retirement policy

14.10.1 The conference may wish to note that recommendations of the ICSC with regard to retirement policy are entirely respected by the Union.

ANNEX 1

Recommendations of the ICSC on Recruitment Policy and Procedures

- 1.1 The organizations should conduct employment interviews as a desirable component of their selection process and choose, to the extent possible, a structured, evaluative approach, preferably involving a series of interviews.
- 1.2 Common prospection procedures should be used which would require first seeking qualified candidates from within, then from other organizations of the Common System, and finally from outside sources.
- 1.3 A standardized notice-of-vacancy form should be used by all organizations in order, among other things, to facilitate application procedures for staff members of the Common System.
- 1.4 The organizations should use reference checks in their recruitment process.
- 1.5 The organizations should conduct formal examinations for the recruitment of staff against continuing established language-related posts and pursue, on an interagency basis, their efforts to harmonize and standardize further such official recruitment examinations for Professional language staff.
- 1.6 The organizations should standardize further the examinations for the recruitment of staff for general clerical, accounting or finance, statistical, editorial, shorthand-typists and typists posts.
- 1.7 The organizations should assess prior to recruitment, the drafting abilities of candidates for Professional posts, if the specific requirements of the post so warrant.
 - the organizations should harmonize and coordinate their recruitment efforts in order to take into account the overlap in occupations for which they recruited, as well as the potential advantages of a common approach to Member states;
- 1.8 The organizations should introduce special recruitment measures to ensure an adequate flow of candidates for technical cooperation positions in view of the relatively high turnover of project personnel:
 - a) development of recruitment sources for technical assistance personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
 - b) providing of forecasts of recruitment requirements to Member states, national recruitment services and other recruitment services;
 - c) full utilization of national recruitment services with a strengthening of their activities in order to concentrate and consolidate recruitment efforts;
 - d) utilization by the organization of reimbursable loan agreements for specific technical assignments of limited duration;

- e) full utilization of the UN volunteers, the associate expert scheme and non-governmental organizations as ongoing sources to develop rosters;
- f) utilization of the experience of retired persons in fields of work where expertise is scarce.

1.9 The organizations should consider adding to their personal history form a question where applicants for specific posts could signify consent to being rostered for general consideration as well as to having their applications shared with other organizations.

1.10 The organizations should use integrated rosters and should exchange data on a regular basis.

ANNEX 2

Recommendations of the ICSC on Employment of Women

2.1 Recruitment

- (i) Strengthening contacts with Member States, identification of recruitment sources, establishment of targets for short-lists, preparation of recruitment literature and fielding of dynamic recruitment missions with the participation of senior management;
- (ii) Establishing quantitative, geographical and occupational targets for the recruitment of women at level P-5 and above, as well as targets for their promotion to those levels;
- (iii) Establishing quantitative, geographical and occupational targets for the recruitment of women at levels P-1 to P-4;
- (iv) Setting targets for the recruitment of women experts and consultants in technical co-operation programmes and development projects;
- (v) Reviewing the internal processes whereby recruitment decisions were taken and recommendations finalized for consideration by appointment bodies.

2.2 Career development

- (i) Developing a statistical data base concerning staff distribution by level, gender, age, occupation, category, location, turnover, entry level, rates of advancement, years of service, time-in-grade, nationality, types of posts, etc.;
- (ii) Developing a skills inventory of women in all categories;
- (iii) Reviewing the promotion process, guidelines of promotion bodies, accelerated and ad hoc promotions, reclassifications, etc.;
- (iv) Increasing participation of women in personnel advisory and administrative boards, such as selection and promotion bodies, appeals machinery, disciplinary committees, grievance panels, pension committees, classification boards, staff welfare panels;
- (v) Ensuring full participation of women in training programmes; developing special training programmes on working relationships between men and women in the organization;
- (vi) Increasing participation of women in inter-agency meetings, intergovernmental meetings and field missions.

2.3 Grievance systems and conditions of service

- (i) Establishing anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures;
- (ii) Facilitating the employment of spouses, both inside and outside the organization; planning joint assignments of married staff members;
- (iii) Reviewing leave arrangements, such as flexible working hours, part-time work and adoption leave;
- (iv) Supporting child-care facilities.

ANNEX 3

Recommendations of the ICSC on Types of Appointment

3.1 When dealing with this subject, the ICSC invited the organizations to come to grips with the practice of granting successive fixed-term contracts over an extended period of time, as this creates a climate of anxiety and insecurity among staff which is not in the interest of sound management.

3.2 The ICSC felt that the granting of a permanent contract does not necessarily imply an unconditional commitment to employ a staff member for the rest of the person's working life, as career appointments can be terminated if the interests of the organizations so dictate. The financial implications of such terminations are laid down in the staff regulations, and the indemnities foreseen are no more than equitable in the light of the commitments long-term staff have made to the organizations.

3.3 The ICSC has taken the position that five years would appear to be a reasonable time for organizations to decide whether a staff member should be permanently retained, both in terms of determining if the work to be performed is of a continuing nature or not and evaluating the suitability of the staff member. Several organizations use approximately this period of time for converting staff members to permanent appointments.

3.4 Finally, the Commission recommended that, upon completion of five years of service, each employee be given every reasonable consideration by the employing organization for a career appointment.

3.5 By adopting such a policy, organizations would assume responsibility for their long-term employees, rather than shifting the burden of continued uncertainty to the staff. The recommended policy does not by any means restrict the flexibility of organizations to determine their ratio of permanent staff and fixed-term staff according to the particular needs of their programme: if the ratio truly reflects their operational reality, the phenomenon of long-term staff on short-term contracts should disappear.

ANNEX 4

Recommendations of the ICSC on Staff Appraisal System

- 4.1 The organizations should take into account the following performance appraisal principles:
- 4.1.1 Prior to selecting or developing a performance appraisal system, the objectives of the organization for performance appraisal should be formulated.
 - 4.1.2 Performance appraisal must be made important and meaningful to supervisors.
 - 4.1.3 The performance appraisal system, including forms and procedures, should be as simple as possible and consistent with the use(s) to be served.
 - 4.1.4 The performance appraisal system(s) should be fully transparent to all concerned, i.e., supervisors and staff members. This means that supervisors and staff must fully understand the purposes of performance appraisal as well as procedures and forms that are used.
 - 4.1.5 The performance appraisal system should be structured to provide clear communication between staff and supervisors about expected and actual performance.
 - 4.1.6 To the extent possible, objective, performance-based work and tasks important to the efficient and effective operation of the organization, should provide the basis for the appraisal.
 - 4.1.7 The standards of performance and priorities as weights for each duty or task should be established by the supervisor and communicated to the staff member before the staff member begins the work.
 - 4.1.8 There must be a provision for at least three levels of performance, with more levels necessary depending on the objectives of the appraisal.
 - 4.1.9 The timing of performance appraisals should be consistent with the use(s) to which the information will be put.
 - 4.1.10 There should be an automatic process for review and approval of performance ratings but performance ratings per se should not normally be rebuttable or subject to grievances.
 - 4.1.11 There must be consequences for different levels of performance that are known to both supervisors and staff.

4.2 The organization should also take into account the following principles and associated guidelines concerning appropriate consequences for different performance levels:

4.2.1 For acceptable performance

- (i) Job retention
- (ii) Within-grade salary increments
- (iii) Conversion of appointment from fixed-term to permanent after 5 years' good service
- (iv) Consideration for promotion, voluntary reassignments and for training

4.2.2 For performance that exceeds acceptable

- (i) Verbal and written recognition
- (ii) Special training opportunities
- (iii) Priority consideration for reassignments
- (iv) Cash awards
- (v) Extra credit for administrative decisions such as credit of months towards eligibility for promotion, towards meeting time- in- grade requirements for other posts at a higher grade or towards time-in-service requirements for conversion from fixed- term to permanent appointments
- (vi) Accelerated within-grade increments
- (vii) Sabbaticals
- (viii) Certificates

4.2.3 For unacceptable performance

- (i) Performance improvement plan/training
- (ii) Letter of reprimand or censure
- (iii) Reassignment
- (iv) Delay or withholding within-grade salary increment
- (v) Demotion
- (vi) Termination

ANNEX 5

Recommendations of the ICSC on Promotion Policy

5.1 Organizations announce all vacancies open for internal advancement and allow staff to compete for posts at a higher level without restrictive pre-screening;

5.2 The fullest regard be given within the framework of the organizations' overall staffing needs and, without prejudice to the need for equitable geographic distribution to internal candidates, whenever a vacancy occurs, taking into account requests for lateral moves as well as aspirants for promotion;

5.3 Organizations develop specific guidelines concerning the criteria for promotion to managerial positions; such criteria might include:

- (i) An understanding of the organization's work programmes, policies and procedures;
- (ii) The ability to plan work programmes effectively and to make full use of available staff resources by appropriate delegation of responsibility, by showing concern for staff aspirations, by motivating staff and by furthering staff development;
- (iii) The ability to negotiate successfully and carry out sensitive assignments;
- (iv) The capacity to communicate successfully;
- (v) The readiness to innovate and to take decisions;

5.4 Organizations adopt procedures providing the opportunity for selection and promotion bodies to invite supervisors, when necessary, to their meetings, in order to obtain additional pertinent information about the potential of staff to assume more responsibility and perform at a higher grade;

5.5 Each organization individually clearly define the impact that mobility, experience gained in lateral assignments and language skills would have on promotion opportunities for its staff;

5.6 The organizations distinguish between those posts which were being upgraded by deliberate managerial design and were therefore to be treated as new vacancies and those posts where there had been a gradual accrual of new responsibilities, so that the incumbent, if fully qualified, might be promoted without a competitive process;

5.7 "Promotion to full performance level" be given after a transition period of up to one year to staff who were assigned to a position at a level higher than their personal grade with the understanding that they did not yet meet all the requirements of the post and would have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and promotion to that higher level;

5.8 "Personal promotions" be considered to recognize exceptional situations where the personal value of certain staff members in the organization exceeded the value of the job they performed and where conditions such as the following prevail:

- (i) The organization wished to keep a staff member in a certain field duty station for a protracted period, in the interest of the organization's programme, whereas the staff member would normally have had an opportunity to progress to functions at a higher level;
- (ii) The organization wished temporarily to keep a staff member in a certain narrow field of specialization, in order to retain a certain expertise that had become crucial to the programme, while the staff member had the potential to take up broader responsibilities at a higher level;
- (iii) A staff member had shown truly exceptional merit and was expected to be assigned to a higher-level post in the foreseeable future;
- (iv) A staff member had served the organization well for many years in an occupational group that had a low "career ceiling" (e.g., translators and editors) and had developed an "institutional memory" that the organization could tap for exceptional purposes (e.g., research);

5.9 The use of "personal promotions" be restricted wherever possible to either 5 per cent of the established posts at a given level or to the percentage of the average vacancy rate at that level, whichever was less.

5.10 When dealing again with this matter at a later stage, the Commission reiterated its position that promotions should be based primarily on the merit and competence of the staff. The Commission recommended that organizations give adequate weight to seniority in the promotion process, all other conditions being equal; it further recommended that special strict criteria be developed for accelerated promotions based on outstanding performance to counteract a situation where part of the staff stagnated while others ascended rapidly on the career ladder. In all other cases, the Commission recommended that the organizations be guided by the following minimum time-in-grade requirements: five years for promotions to levels D.1 and P.5, two years to level P.2 and three years to all other levels.

ANNEX 6

Recommendations of the ICSC on Geographical Distribution

6.1 The launching of a publicity campaign to present current common system employment opportunities and stress at the same time the ongoing nature of the recruitment programme to potential candidates;

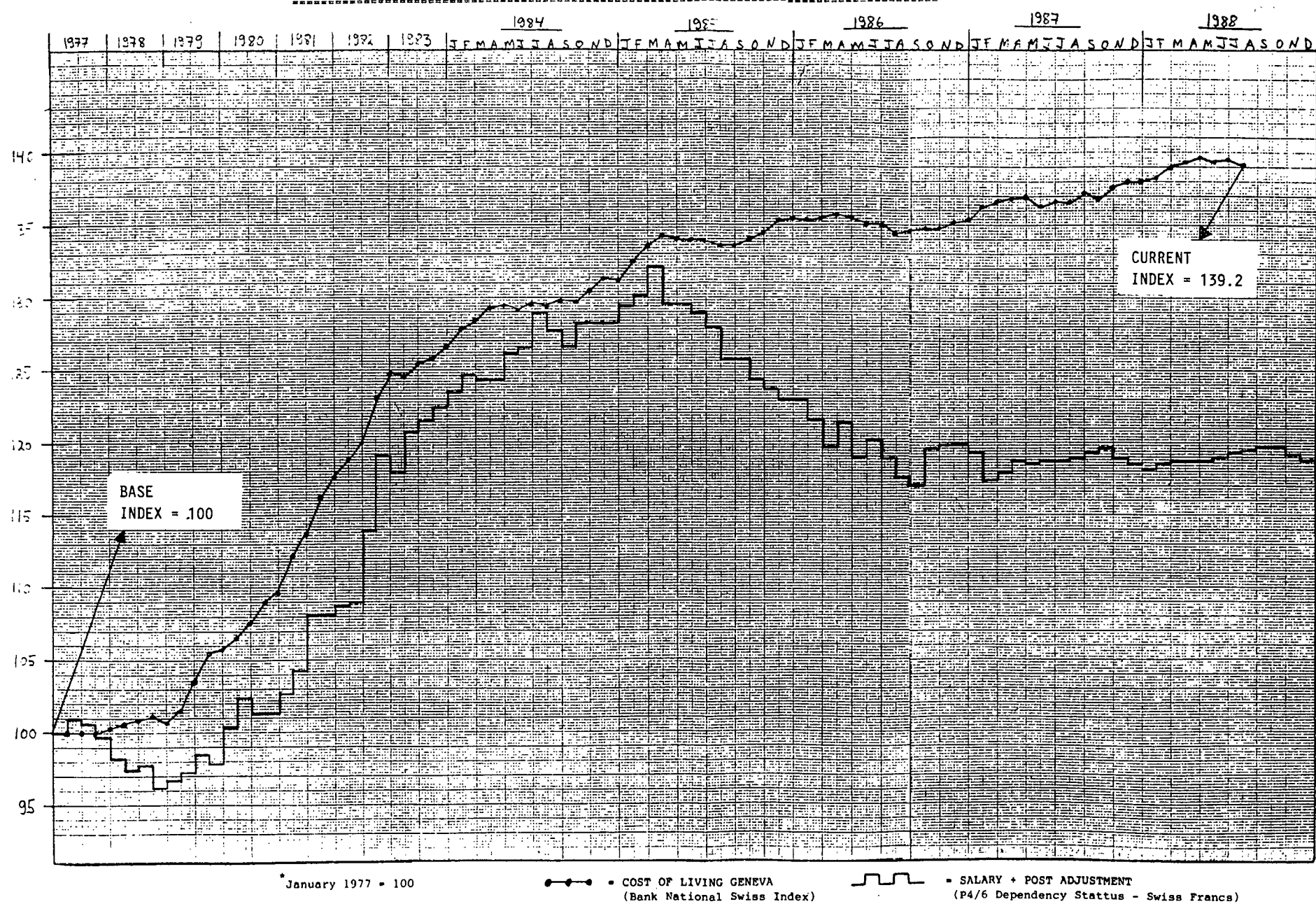
6.2 Bearing in mind the recruitment constraints faced by the organizations, to the extent possible, the organizing of inter-agency recruitment missions to unrepresented countries or regions to survey the recruitment potential of a given country and to identify candidates, particularly young people who could be further prepared for international service. The missions would be based on vacancies projected for the medium term and composed of recruitment specialists;

6.3 The creation of internships and fellowships that would provide on-the-job training and experience for promising, but not yet fully qualified, young candidates;

6.4 Encouraging organizations that did not already have such schemes to establish Junior Professional Officer, associate expert and youth programmes for young professionals;

6.5 Arrangements for the recruitment of Professional staff on a secondment basis for countries that could not spare their trained cadres to work in international organizations for more than a few years at a time.

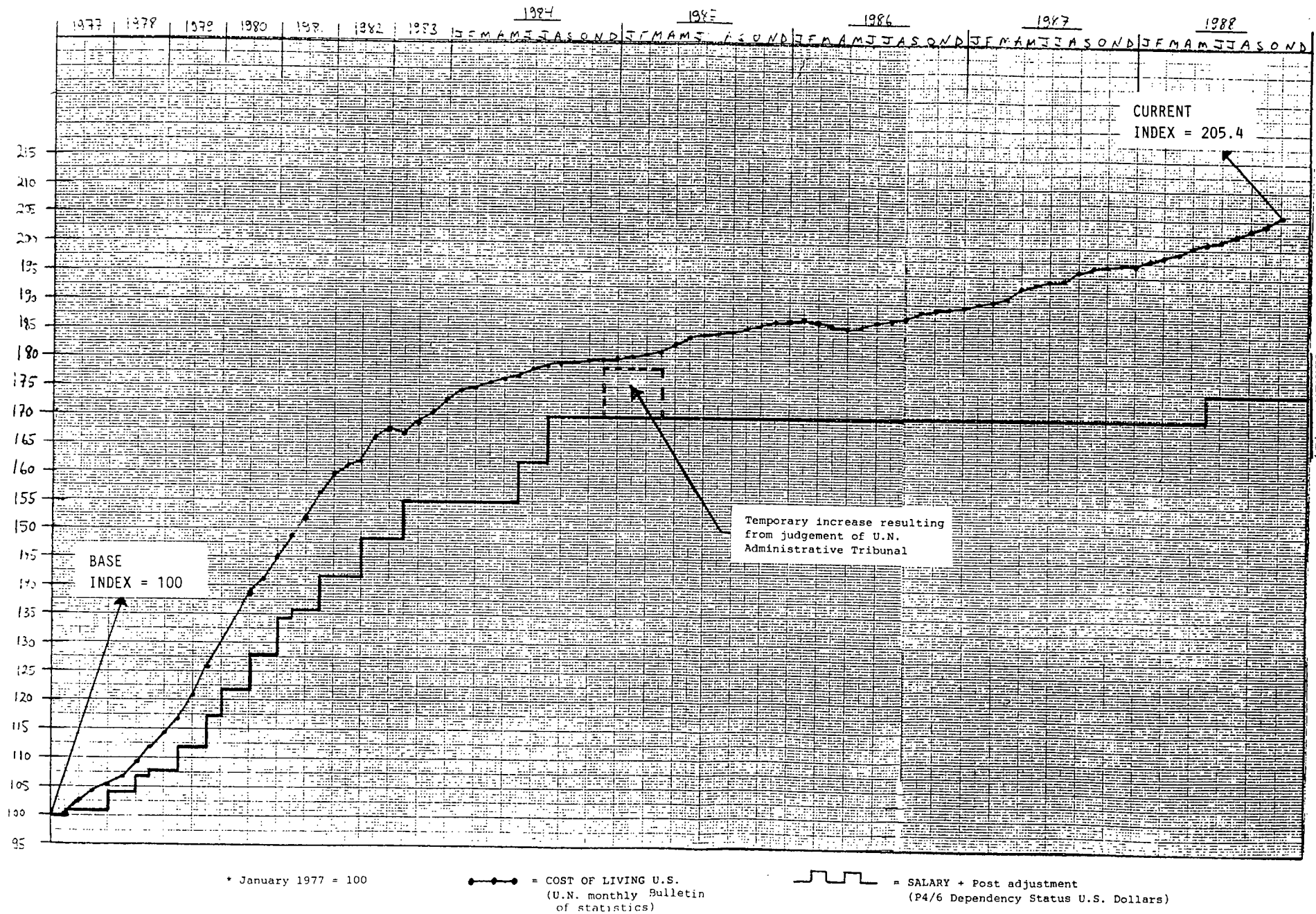
COMPARISON OF EVOLUTION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF SALARY IN GENEVA TO COST OF LIVING IN GENEVA



ANNEX 7 (1)

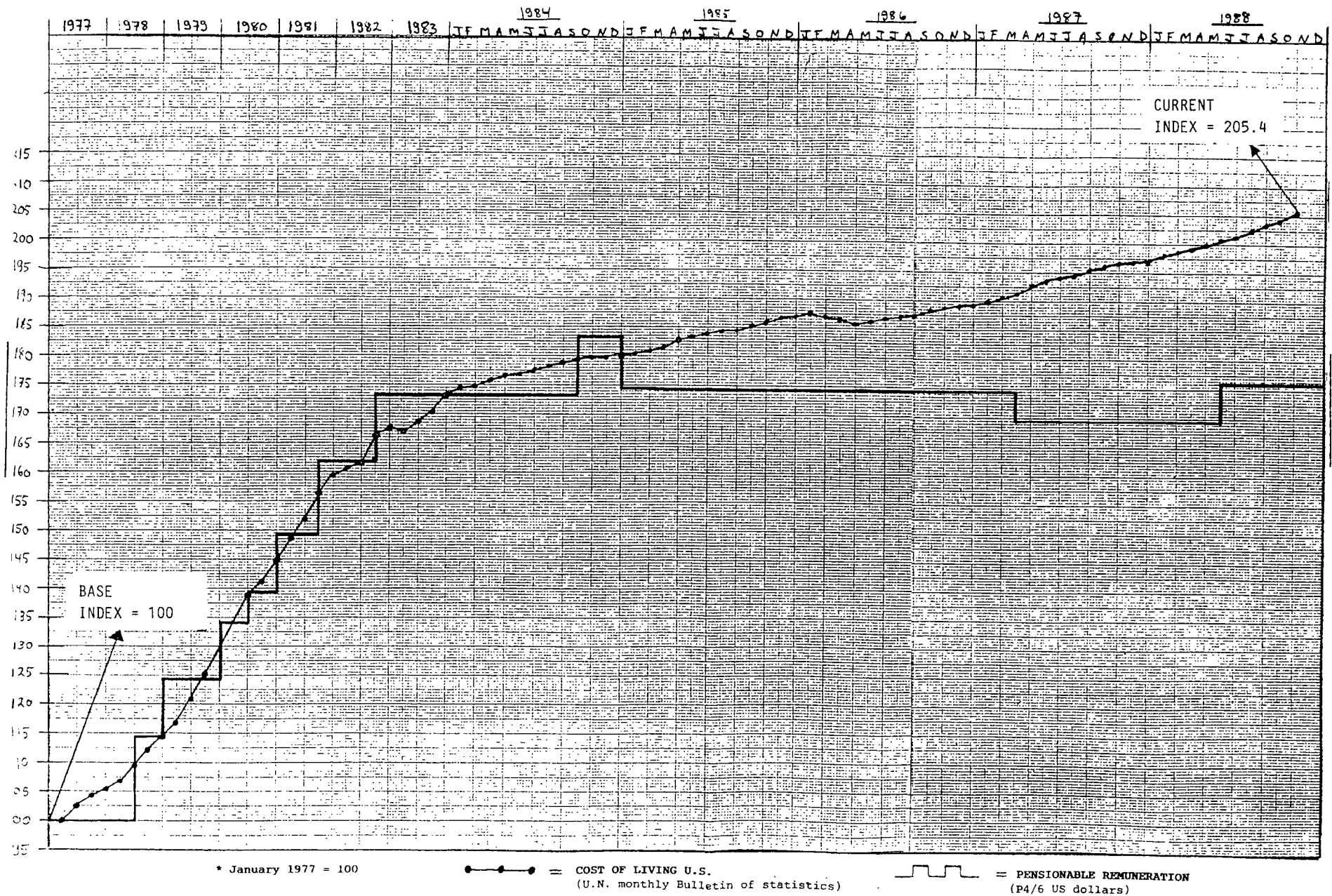
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COMPARISON OF EVOLUTION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF SALARY IN NEW YORK TO COST OF LIVING IN U.S.



ANNEX 7 (2)

COMPARISON OF EVOLUTION OF PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION IN US \$ TO COST OF LIVING IN U.S.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 30-E

16 March 1989

Original: FrenchPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

1. Subject: PLANNED PENSION PURCHASING POWER PROTECTION INSURANCE

2. Reasons and background

The Administrative Council considered the action necessary to give effect to Resolution No. 61 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) during each of its annual sessions since 1984 and adopted a series of Resolutions which the Secretary-General was instructed to bring to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and United Nations bodies dealing with conditions of service in the Common System. At its 42nd session in 1987, having noted that, despite the concern the Council had expressed, the General Assembly had not taken decisions to resolve the concerns in relation to pension benefits, the Administrative Council instructed the Secretary-General to submit to the 43rd session of Council proposals for appropriate action to be taken by the Council in accordance with Resolution No. 61 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), having regard to the evolution in the Common System.

In compliance with these instructions, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the 43rd session of the Administrative Council including a proposal relating to a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance. Having noted the outcome of the study as reported by the Secretary-General, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to submit precise draft rules concerning a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance plan and related financial and legal information, together with available information on practices in other agencies, to the 44th session of the Council with a view to their transmission, as appropriate, to the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) with an appropriate recommendation and a report on action taken as a result of Resolution No. 61 (Nairobi, 1982).

3. Recommendation

The information in Annexes 2 and 3 is transmitted for the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference in compliance with Resolution No. 985 (Annex 1) in which the Administrative Council:

"resolves to transmit this proposed insurance scheme for the protection of the purchasing power of pensions to the relevant body in New York and to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), with a view to addressing the concerns expressed by the Council since the 39th Session and in response to Resolution No. 61 (Nairobi, 1982)."

This information has also been transmitted to the relevant body in New York, namely the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB).

Annexes: 3

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

ANNEX 1

Resolution

R No. 985 PENSIONS

The Administrative Council,

considering Resolution No. 61 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) concerning the adjustment of pensions which followed on from Recommendation No. 3 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

recalling that, by Resolutions Nos. 917, 932 and 956, adopted at its 39th, 40th and 41st sessions, the Administrative Council drew the attention of the competent authorities of the Common System to its concern regarding the level of benefits and the future of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF);

having noted

a) the outcome of the study carried out by the Secretary-General and published in Document CA43/6764, in compliance with Resolution No. 963 adopted by the Administrative Council at its 42nd session;

b) the detailed information contained in Document CA44/6847 and its Addendum 1 presented by the Secretary-General in response to Resolution No. 978, which was adopted by the 43rd session of the Administrative Council;

recognizing that setting up an insurance scheme for the protection of the purchasing power of pensions, as proposed in Document CA44/6847, may settle the problem, to which the Plenipotentiary Conferences and the Administrative Council have been seeking a solution for almost 20 years;

further recognizing that any solution must respect the prerogatives and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Regulations of the UNJSPF and their application;

considering that under the mandate entrusted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), in Resolution No. 61, the Administrative Council has been instructed to take the appropriate action to achieve this end;

resolves to transmit this proposed insurance scheme for the protection of the purchasing power of pensions to the relevant body in New York and to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), with a view to addressing the concerns expressed by the Council since the 39th Session and in response to Resolution No. 61 (Nairobi, 1982).

ANNEX 2

Report by the Secretary-General

PROPOSED PENSION PURCHASING POWER PROTECTION FUND

1. At its last session, the Administrative Council considered the report of the ITU Staff Pension Committee and in particular a study by the Committee on the level of ITU Staff members' pensions (Document 6754-CA43).

2. This matter was considered in order to comply with Resolution No. 61 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982), the last paragraph of which reads as follows:

"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".

3. The Pension Committee's report highlighted the fact that the level of pensions for staff members in the Professional and higher categories would be very seriously affected in the future not only by the successive applications of two scales, which would reduce pensionable remuneration, but also more particularly by the continued depreciation of the United States dollar in countries whose currencies have strengthened in relation to the dollar.

4. Despite the measures taken by the United Nations General Assembly to correct the effect of monetary fluctuations, in recent years the salary replacement ratio has remained lower in countries with strong currencies than in the city taken as the base for the system, i.e., New York. In the case of Switzerland, for example, over the last few years the salary replacement ratio* for grade P4, top step after 30 years of service, compares as follows:

<u>Retirement date</u>	<u>New York Pension</u>	<u>Geneva Pension</u>
31.12.80	79.6 %	63.5 %
31.12.81	82.1 %	67.0 %
31.12.82	83.2 %	69.4 %
31.12.83	84.0 %	71.5 %
31.12.84	83.2 %	72.8 %
31.12.85	80.0 %	76.2 %
31.12.86	77.3 %	73.4 %
31.12.87	76.1 %	71.7 % **/

*/ The salary replacement ratios represent the real value of the gross pension benefits, i.e. before deduction of national taxes which have to be paid by the retirees, as a percentage of their net remuneration, i.e. the net plus the post adjustment they have or would have earned serving in their country of retirement. As an example, in the case of pensioners having established their residence in Switzerland, the disposable retirement benefit, i.e. after the payment of Swiss taxes and other compulsory deductions, represents after 30 years of service about half the disposable income they had while in service.

**/ Taking into account the interim measures guaranteeing a floor rate of 2.10 Swiss francs to the dollar. These measures were introduced on 1 January 1988 and will be applied until 31 December 1990, without any acquired right thereafter.

5. Convinced that despite the many efforts deployed by both the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the legislative organs of the General Assembly the situation of pensioners will remain critical in future, the ITU Staff Pension Committee recommended that the Administrative Council, at its 43rd session, should approve the planned establishment of a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund (PPPPF).

6. The principle underlying the planned Fund is extremely simple - to guarantee equality of treatment for all retired staff. Their purchasing power would be guaranteed whatever their place of residence, but in no case would the Fund offer benefits beyond the purchasing power level defined by the United Nations General Assembly at the base of system - New York.

7. Guidelines for the proposed Fund were drawn up by a consultant actuary. It will be remembered that the scheme foresees for staff members a contribution of 1% of their salary for future service and a variable contribution, ranging according to age from 0.50% to 2.0%, for validation of previous service. For all such service and on the assumption that all staff members in the Professional category and above join the scheme, the annual cost for the ITU is estimated at 1,200,000 Sw.Frs.

8. Various comments were made during the discussions which took place within the Administrative Council, relating inter alia to compatibility of the Fund with the conditions governing the United Nations common system, the legal aspects of the proposed scheme having regard to No. 261 of the Convention, and the not insignificant financial implications. In the light of those comments, the Members of the Council expressed the wish for more comprehensive information on various aspects of the proposed Fund and in particular precise rules for its application, details of the financial and legal implications and information on relevant practices in other agencies. Accordingly, in Resolution No. 978 the Secretary-General was instructed to submit appropriate documents to the 44th session of the Council for consideration.

The various points raised are therefore discussed below.

Precise rules

9. A full set of Regulations has been drawn up, and is given in annex to this document. All the necessary rules for administration of the proposed Fund have been established. On numerous occasions, reference is made to the Regulations and Rules and the practices of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Regulations have been examined by the ITU Legal Adviser, who has made any necessary corrections to ensure that the document meets all the requirements to constitute a legal instrument.

Financial implications

10. The financial impact of the planned Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund may be summarized as follows:

Cost of the PPPPF for future years of service

11. On the basis of the present wage bill, the maximum annual cost to the ITU would be 700,000 Sw.Frs., which represents 2% of the net salaries of staff in the Professional and higher categories eligible to participate in the PPPPF. This annual figure of 700,000 Sw.Frs. may be affected by two factors:

a) Number of participants in the PPPPF

12. In view of the voluntary nature of the PPPPF, account must be taken of the fact that some ITU staff members in the Professional and higher categories would elect not to participate in the protection scheme, for the following reasons:

- duration of their contract with ITU;
- probable place of residence outside the area in which the PPPPF will "come into play";
- existence of private or public complementary retirement schemes, making the protection system offered by the PPPPF less attractive;
- deduction of the contribution to the PPPPF from their salary.

13. In the light of the above, it may be estimated that at least 20% of staff members would not wish to participate in the PPPPF. Under these circumstances, the annual cost for the ITU can probably be reduced proportionately, i.e., from 700,000 to 560,000 Sw.Frs. per year, value September 1988.

b) Growth in staff levels

14. The hypothesis adopted for growth in the Union's staff levels is 1% per year up to the year 2010. This results in an estimated increase in the annual cost to the ITU of around 6,000 Sw.Frs. per year.

Union contributions to the UNJSPF for the years 1982 to 1988

15. Union expenditure on contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for staff in the Professional and higher categories is estimated at 3,743,000 Sw.Frs. for 1988.

16. The Union's contributions for 1982 are estimated at 4,251,000 Sw.Frs., i.e. 508,000 Swiss francs higher than the 1988 figure.

17. When comparing with the 1982 reference year, the following two factors have to be taken into account:

a) The amounts quoted for 1982 and 1988 are expressed in current rather than in constant francs. Since the consumer price index has risen by around 20% between 1982 and 1988, the reduction in ITU contributions is in actual fact much greater than the quoted figure of 508,000 Sw.Frs., i.e. Sw.Frs. 1,250,000 expressed in constant Swiss francs of 1982.

b) The number of posts in the Professional and higher categories has increased significantly between 1982 and 1988 (36%), as a result inter alia of the new activities decided upon by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982 (posts under Sections 7, 18, application of Resolution No. 909 for redeployment of posts from G to P grades in order to recruit young specialists, etc).

Annual costs relating to pension funds

18. A sum of 1,450,000 Sw.Frs. is budgeted to cover annual costs in respect of pension funds (1989 budget).

19. The cost-of-living allowance for pensioned staff is currently running at 1,050,000 Sw.Frs. per year, as against an annual budget of 1,200,000, i.e. 150,000 Sw.Frs. below the forecasts on account of the fall in the number of beneficiaries in 1988.

20. The evolution of Union expenditure for future years remains somewhat unpredictable. However, it may reasonably be assumed that the cost will necessarily fall, although neither the proportions or the periods involved are known.

Cost of the PPPPF for past years of service

21. The ITU's contributions to the PPPPF are estimated at 500,000 Sw.Frs. a year, equivalent to a single capital payment of 5,600,000 Sw.Frs.

The annual cost of 500,000 Sw.Frs. or single payment of 5,600,000 Sw.Frs is maintained in the event that only 80% of ITU staff members join the PPPPF for the reasons given in paragraph 12 above.

Legal aspects

22. This section of the report will be found in Addendum 1 to this document (Document No. CA44/6847-Add.1).

Practices in other agencies

23. In response to the ITU's request, various agencies in the United Nations family have supplied information on their practices in respect of pensions. This information is summarized below.

World Health Organization (WHO)

24. In its reply, WHO states that it has no plans for a pension purchasing power protection fund, and that it relies on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and existing arrangements in order to fulfil its obligations.

25. However, WHO makes provision for its staff members to be granted additional step increases for the accomplishment of work of particular benefit to the organization as well as for 20, 25 and 30 years of satisfactory service.

26. These additional steps are pensionable. Although there is in theory no restriction on their allocation, the number of such steps is generally limited to seven.

27. Thanks to the granting of these additional steps, the pensions of WHO staff members may be higher than those of ITU staff members, thereby securing better purchasing power. A comparison between the ITU and WHO for a pension payable with effect from 1 January 1989 to staff members having completed 30 years of service and having reached the top step in their grade reveals the following differences in favour of the WHO staff :

<u>P2</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>D1</u>
+15.1%	+13.6%	+13.5%

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

28. Like WHO, this organization frequently grants its staff members a step increase or personal promotion. For this purpose, the ILO salary scale provides, in all Professional and higher category grades, for two extra steps over and above those which appear in the scale approved by the United Nations General Assembly for use in the common system. Since these additional steps are also pensionable, it transpires that in most cases an ILO staff member will receive a higher pension than an ITU official. After 30 years of service, the difference in favour of ILO staff members is as follows:

P2	P4	D1
_____	_____	_____
+4.3%	+3.9%	+3.8%

29. In the above two organizations, it is general practice to grant steps or personal promotions in the years leading up to retirement when on account of his function the staff member concerned has not had the opportunity for any significant career development, in order to raise the level of his pension; it will be remembered that the amount of the pension is calculated on the basis of the 36 months of highest pensionable remuneration within the last five years of service.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

30. Although it is part of the United Nations common system, this organization has not joined the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, preferring to maintain its own Pension Fund which is a fund under Swiss civil law.

31. For the salaries paid to its staff, UPU uses the official United Nations scale. For pensions, on the other hand, some years back the amounts in dollars according to the United Nations scale were converted once and for all into Swiss francs using the reference rate at the time, and since then have been adjusted in line with the Swiss consumer price index. The monetary unit is the Swiss franc and all accounts - contributions, benefits, adjustments - are kept in that currency. Hence, in the same grade, a UPU staff member enjoys a pensionable remuneration in Swiss francs which is much higher than that of an ITU official converted into Swiss francs.

32. As a result, the pension of a UPU staff member at the highest step of his grade and after 30 years of service is much higher, as shown by the following percentages:

P2	P4	D1
_____	_____	_____
+48.7%	+64.9%	+70.6%

These benefits therefore reflect a much higher replacement ratio than the guarantee which would be offered by the PPPPF.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

33. When this organization became a member of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, its old Pension Fund was closed on 1 October 1975.

34. Staff members who were serving at that date are entitled to a guaranteed pensionable remuneration in Swiss francs based on the United Nations scale of pensionable remuneration in force on 1 January 1985 and on exchange rate of 2.83 Sw.Frs. for the US dollar (official rate for March 1985). This guaranteed remuneration may subsequently be exceeded in the event of promotion or a change in the exchange rate or salary scales. The new equivalent in Swiss francs then becomes the minimum pensionable remuneration.

35. The difference in contribution between the guaranteed pensionable remuneration and the pensionable remuneration according to the United Nations scale is shared between the organization and the staff member on a two-thirds/one-third basis. Staff members may choose to retain the pensionable remuneration guarantee or abandon it.

36. Currently, the guaranteed pensionable remuneration of the WIPO staff members concerned produces a pension which is higher than that of ITU staff members. For 30 years of service, and at the top step of the grade, the difference* in favour of WIPO officials is as follows:

P2	P4	D1
_____	_____	_____
+51.7%	+59.4%	+59.9%

* Updated as of 31 March 1989.

Other organizations

37. The other organizations in the common system do not offer any special conditions in respect of retirement benefits. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that in the large organizations, by virtue of their size:

1) there are considerable career opportunities and more particularly chances of promotion during the last few years of service

2) the range of grades open to appointed officials is also broader. At the moment, in the Professional and higher categories, only six grades are used at the ITU, whereas in the other organizations appointed officials may have access to the nine grades which exist (4% of the total number of staff members are in fact in the three grades not used at ITU).

National civil services

38. At its 4th session (November 1988), the Joint Committee on the Public Service of the International Labour Organisation had before it a document (Document JCPS/4/1988) on "Social security including social protection of public employees in respect of invalidity, retirement and survivors' benefits". This document contains a large volume of data on the pension schemes of national civil servants in 48 countries. Without going into all the aspects of the national pension schemes, it emerges that in the very large majority of the countries discussed in the document, the retirement benefits paid are directly related to the remuneration actually received by the staff member. In 29 of the 48 countries, the pension is calculated on the basis of the last salary, in eight cases on the basis of the average salary over the last year or over a shorter period, in four cases on the basis of the average salary over the last two years, in four cases on the basis of the average salary over the last three years, and in two cases on the basis of an average calculated over a longer period (five years and six years). The purchasing power relationship which the PPPPF is designed to establish is therefore also consistent with the situation prevailing outside the common system, in national civil services.

Concluding remarks

39. It emerges from the above that practices in other agencies with their headquarters in Switzerland can vary considerably and that this has a direct impact on pension levels. It should be mentioned that in all cases where the pension is higher than that of ITU staff members, the relevant contributions are defrayed by both the organization and the staff member on a two-thirds/one third basis.

40. The aim of the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund as proposed by the ITU Staff Pension Committee is to ensure equality of treatment for all retired staff living in different countries, and not simply to secure an increased pension.

41. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the ITU Pensions Secretariat calculates pension guarantees each month, since many retired Union officials still benefit from provisions safeguarding the rights of those who were members of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds when the organization joined the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Regular calculations are carried out to check the amount of the guaranteed pension, be it the amount resulting from participation in the old ITU Fund or the amount resulting from affiliation to the UNJSPF.

42. Similar operations would thus be carried out for the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund.

43. Thus there would be no administrative or legal difficulties to administer a PPPPF scheme in order to enable adequate protection and assurance on pensions for ITU personnel.

ANNEX

Regulations of the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund (PPPPF)
for staff in the Professional and higher categories of the
International Telecommunication Union

Preamble

The purpose of these Regulations is to establish the measures required to protect staff members in the Professional and higher categories against any erosion in the purchasing power of pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, of which the Union is a member organization, caused by currency fluctuations which may affect pensions expressed in certain local currencies.

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

A. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Provident institution, of which the International Telecommunication Union is a member organization and in which staff members participate in accordance with the statutory and regulatory provisions of the International Telecommunication Union and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (hereinafter designated "Joint Pension Fund").

B. Fund

Fund shall mean the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund for staff members in the Professional and higher categories of the International Telecommunication Union.

C. Dollar

Dollar shall mean the United States dollar.

D. Reference salary in New York

Reference salary in New York shall mean the basic net salary in dollars plus the post adjustment for New York at the family rates.

E. Local reference salary

Local reference salary shall mean the basic net salary plus the local post adjustment at the family rates, expressed in the currency of the country of residence of the recipient or his beneficiaries. The exchange rates applied for this purpose shall be the official rates of the Union.

F. Staff member

Staff member shall mean any member of the staff of the International Telecommunication Union whose basic conditions of service and whose rights, obligations and fundamental duties are set forth in the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules or in the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules for Elected Officials of the Union.

G. Recipient

Recipient shall mean any former insured person entitled to a benefit from the Fund; unless otherwise stipulated in these Regulations, this term shall also include the beneficiaries of a recipient or, where appropriate, an insured person.

H. Leave without pay

Leave without pay shall mean any limited period for which an insured person is granted special unpaid leave.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Staff eligible to join the Fund

Any staff member of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter designated "the Union") whose pensionable remuneration is that of the Professional and higher categories and who is a participant in the Joint Pension Fund may elect to join the Fund under the conditions laid down in the present Regulations.

Article 2

Administration of the Fund

The Fund shall be administered by the Union and at Union expense, under the responsibility of the Secretary-General, through a Supervisory Board. The Fund shall be administered in accordance with these Regulations and the Administrative Regulations which the Supervisory Board shall establish for the purpose of implementing these Regulations.

Article 3

Supervisory Board

1. The tasks and the powers of the Supervisory Board, together with the provisions governing the auditing of the Fund's accounts, shall be defined in its Rules of Procedure as approved by the Administrative Council of the Union.
2. The Supervisory Board shall consist of three members and three alternates designated by the Secretary-General and by three members and three alternates elected by the insured persons.
3. Members and alternate members of the Supervisory Board shall hold office for three years; they may be reelected.
4. The Supervisory Board shall submit annually to the Administrative Council via the Secretary-General a report together with a statement of the financial situation.

Article 4

Secretariat

1. The Secretary of the ITU Staff Pension Committee shall serve as Secretary of the Supervisory Board (hereinafter designated "the Secretary").
2. Under the direction of the Supervisory Board, the Secretary shall prepare a handbook setting forth the procedures of the Fund.
3. The Secretary shall authorize payment of any benefit due under the present Regulations.

Article 5

Financial and technical bases

1. Within the limits stipulated in these Regulations, the financial and technical bases of the Fund shall be laid down by the Secretary-General at the proposal of the Supervisory Board.
2. Without prejudice to any other rate which may be used for actuarial valuations, the rate of interest applicable to the accounts of insured persons or recipients shall be 4 per cent per year.

Article 6

Actuarial valuation

1. At the proposal of the Supervisory Board, the Secretary-General shall have an actuarial valuation made of the Fund from time to time, but at least once every five years. At least 24 months must elapse between one valuation and the next.
2. The actuarial valuation report submitted to the Supervisory Board shall state the assumptions on which the calculations are based, it shall describe the method of valuation used, and it shall state the results, as well as the recommendations, if any, for appropriate action.
3. The Supervisory Board shall, in the light of the report, recommend such action to the Administrative Council as it deems desirable.

Article 7

Contributory salary

For the purpose of calculating premiums, the contributory salary shall be the basic salary of the insured person plus the post adjustment at the family rate applied by the Union at the duty station.

Article 8

Accounting unit

The accounting unit of the Fund shall be the Swiss franc. Benefits shall however be paid in the currency of the recipient's country of residence; they shall be established on the basis of the official exchange rates of the Union.

Article 9

Method of determining period of membership
in the Fund and age

The period of membership in the Fund and the age at which insured persons become eligible for benefits shall be determined in accordance with the relevant statutory and regulatory provisions of the Joint Pension Fund.

Article 10

Information to be supplied

The information supplied by recipients under the Regulations, Rules and Procedures of the Joint Pension Fund shall be used for the same purposes for the requirements of the Fund. The Secretary-General may however ask recipients or their beneficiaries to supply further information concerning their relations with the Fund and to provide the requisite proofs.

Article 11

Property in the assets and investments

1. The assets of the Fund shall be the property of the Fund. They shall be acquired, deposited and held in the name of the Union in a separate account, on behalf of the insured persons and the recipients.
2. The Secretary-General shall invest the assets of the Fund in consultation with the Supervisory Board.

Article 12

Advances of funds

On the recommendation of the Supervisory Board, the Secretary-General may request for the benefit of the Fund advances of funds from the Union or the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the International Telecommunication Union*, in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon.

*The Regulations of which were approved at the 15th Session of the Administrative Council.

CHAPTER III

MEMBERSHIP, PERIOD OF INSURANCE, PREMIUMS

Article 13

Conditions of membership

1. Any staff member referred to in Article 1 may elect to join the Fund in the year following the date on which all the conditions set forth therein have been fulfilled.
2. Irrespective of the date on which the election is made, membership of the Fund shall take effect on the day on which all the conditions set forth in Article 1 have been fulfilled.
3. Membership shall cease when the insured persons separates from the Union, dies or notifies his decision to withdraw from the Fund.
4. Any insured person who desires to withdraw from the Fund shall notify his decision in writing to the Secretary, giving 30 days' notice. This decision shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiry of the period of notice. This decision shall be irrevocable and shall preclude any future membership of the Fund.

Article 14

Validation of a previous period

1. On joining the Fund, any insured person may elect to validate a previous period during which he was a participant in the Joint Pension Fund or for which he requested and obtained the validation or restoration of prior service under that Fund and during which he was a staff member of the Union fulfilling the conditions set forth in Article 1 of these Regulations.
2. A previous period shall mean a staff member's total period of service in the Union taken into consideration by the Joint Pension Fund before he joined the Fund.
3. A former insured person who separated from the Union and who is reappointed or reinstated may, in the year following his reappointment or reinstatement and if he does not receive any periodic benefit from the Fund, elect to restore his previous period of membership provided that he reimburses all the benefits received in accordance with Article 18a, plus, up to the day of reimbursement, compound interest in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 of these Regulations.
4. The reimbursement referred to in paragraph 3 above may be made in cash or in the form of periodic payments, plus interest, over a period which may not exceed half the previous period of membership. The period of reimbursement may not however extend beyond the date of a new separation from service.

Article 15

Insurance period

1. The insurance period used for determining the benefits paid by the Fund shall be the period over which insurance premiums are paid.
2. In the case of disability or death of the insured person, the period used for determining the benefits paid by the Fund shall be the period defined in paragraph 1 above if the insured person is 60 years of age or more at the time he separates from service; if he is less than 60 years of age at the time he separates from service, the period defined in paragraph 1 above shall be increased by the period remaining up to the age of 60.

Article 16

Premiums

1. The premium rates shall be laid down by the Administrative Council at the proposal of the Supervisory Board.
2. One-third of the premiums shall be paid by the insured persons and two-thirds by the Union.
3. In the case of leave without pay, the total amount of the premiums is payable by the insured person on the same basis as an insured person in pay status.

Article 17

Details of premiums

1. As soon as a staff member joins the Fund, the following premiums, expressed as a percentage of the contributory salary (see Article 7 above), shall be payable :

Total percentage	Percentage payable by insured person	Percentage payable by the Union
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3%	1%	2%

2. A period of leave without pay may, if it is included in the staff member's period of contributory service in the Joint Pension Fund, be also taken into account for the purpose of determining the benefits payable by the Fund provided the premiums for this period are paid in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 16.

3. In the case of validation of a previous period, the following additional premiums, expressed as a percentage of the new contributory salary, shall be payable:

<u>Age of the insured person</u>	<u>Total percentage</u>	<u>Percentage payable by insured person</u>	<u>Percentage payable the Union</u>
Under 45	1.50%	0.50%	1.00%
45 to 49	1.80%	0.60%	1.20%
50 to 54	2.10%	0.70%	1.40%
55	2.40%	0.80%	1.60%
56	2.70%	0.90%	1.80%
57	3.00%	1.00%	2.00%
58	3.75%	1.25%	2.50%
59	4.50%	1.50%	3.00%
60	5.25%	1.75%	3.50%
Over 60	6.00%	2.00%	4.00%

4. The additional premiums shall be payable for a period corresponding to the previous period validated or until an entitlement to a benefit arises under the Regulations of the Joint Pension Fund.

5. An insured person who, on separating from service, elects to receive an early retirement benefit or a deferred retirement benefit and who has not paid all his validation premiums in their entirety, may qualify for the whole period of validation provided he pays in cash the whole of the remaining premiums, i.e., his own premiums and those of the Union.

CHAPTER IV

BENEFITS PAYABLE BY THE FUND

Article 18

Options available to recipients

1. When an insured person separates from service, the recipients entitled to a benefit from the Fund may opt for one of the following two benefits:

a) The total amount of the premiums paid by the insured person, plus compound interest at the statutory rate up to the day of separation from service; or

b) periodic benefits as determined in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of these Regulations.

Article 19

Periodic benefits to which the Fund applies

The periodic benefits of the Fund shall apply to all the periodic benefits of the Joint Pension Fund as indicated in the Regulations and Rules of that Fund, with the exception of withdrawal settlements, residual settlements and all or part of a benefit commuted as a lump sum.

Article 20

Calculation of periodic benefits

1. For the purpose of calculating periodic benefits, the reference salary shall be the basic salary at step 12 of grade P.4, plus the post adjustments at the family rates.
2. The local pension shall be equal to the basic pension in dollars under the Regulations and Rules of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, multiplied by the average ratio over the last 36 months of service, including the month in which separation from service occurs, between the local reference salary and the reference salary in New York.
3. The amount of each periodic payment paid by the Fund represents the difference between the local pension calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 above and the local currency pension payable under the provisions of the pension adjustment system of the Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Article 21

Benefits payable

1. The amount of each periodic benefit paid by the Fund is as follows:
 - a) if the insured person's period of membership in the Fund is the same as for the Joint Pension Fund, the amount of the benefit from the Fund shall be the amount defined in paragraph 3 of Article 20;
 - b) if the insured person's period of membership in the Fund is less than in the Joint Pension Fund, the amount indicated in a) above shall be reduced proportionately.

2. The amount of each periodic benefit shall be adjusted in the same way as for the Joint Pension Fund and in accordance with the criteria used by the latter.
3. If, as a result of the pension adjustment system of the Joint Pension Fund, the pension paid by the latter exceeds the adjusted amount in local currency, the periodic benefit of the Fund shall be suspended.
4. An insured person who separates from service without being entitled to a periodic benefit from the Joint Pension Fund shall only be entitled to the benefit referred to in paragraph a) of Article 18.
5. An insured person who withdraws from the Fund under the conditions indicated in paragraph 4 of Article 13 shall only be entitled to the benefit provided for in paragraph a) of Article 18, and only when he separates from the Union.

Article 22

Forfeiture of benefits

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the right to a reimbursement of premiums or to a periodic benefit shall be forfeit if, for two years after the option should have been made in accordance with Article 18 of the present Regulations, the recipient has failed to exercise his option or, having exercised the option, has not given sufficient instructions to enable the respective payment(s) to be made.
2. If the right of option referred to in Article 18 is exercised in favour of a periodic payment, the latter shall only be payable as from the date on which the option is notified. If, for one year after this date, the recipient has failed to submit adequate payment instructions, the right to the benefit shall lapse for the preceding year.
3. The recipient shall provide the Secretary with regular information about his periodic benefit, including any change in his personal situation and place of residence, furnish proof thereof if requested by the Secretary and submit adequate payment instructions to the Secretary. If the recipient fails to meet this obligation satisfactorily, the Supervisory Board may decide that the right to a periodic benefit for any period determined by the Board shall lapse.
4. However, the right to a benefit shall not be forfeit under the above provisions if its exercise has been prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the recipient; proof of this shall be provided by the recipient.
5. The Secretary-General, on the recommendation of the Supervisory Board, may restore the right to any benefit which has been forfeited if in his opinion there are circumstances which warrant such action.

Article 23

Recovery of indebtedness to the Fund

The Supervisory Board may deduct from any benefit payable to a recipient under these Regulations to a beneficiary the amount of any indebtedness to the Fund by the recipient or by any third person to whom payment has been made otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations.

Article 24

Rectification and reimbursement of benefits

1. If a benefit is lower than it should have been, the difference shall be paid to the recipient by the Fund, with interest.
2. Any recipient who, intentionally or as a result of gross negligence, obtains payment of a benefit to which he is not entitled, shall reimburse the amounts wrongly received, with interest. If these sums are not reimbursed, they may be deducted from subsequent benefits in accordance with the provisions of Article 23.
3. Subject to paragraph 1 above, the Fund shall not have to pay interest on a benefit which is due but which it has not paid as a result of insufficient instructions being supplied by the recipient.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

Rights of staff members on the entry into force of the present Regulations

1. As from the date of entry into force of these Regulations and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 thereof, any staff member of the Union in service on that date who fulfils the conditions set forth in Article 1 may elect, within one year, to join the Fund and to validate previous service with the Union.
2. Membership of the Fund shall take effect on the date of the entry into force of the present Regulations.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 26

Entry into force

The present Regulations shall enter into force on

Article 27

Amendment

1. Provided that the financial or actuarial situation of the Fund is in no way adversely affected, the Administrative Council may amend the present Regulations, after consulting the Supervisory Board; the latter may submit proposals for amendments to the Administrative Council for approval.

2. The Regulations so amended shall enter into force as from the date specified by the Administrative Council but without prejudice to rights to benefits acquired through membership prior to that date.

Article 28

Settlement of disputes

1. Any insured person, recipient or any other person who, by virtue of a staff member's membership of the Fund, can show that he is entitled to rights under these Regulations, may, if he considers his rights to have been infringed by a decision taken either by the Secretary or the Secretary-General and within 60 days from notification of the decision, submit a written request for reconsideration of the matter to the office which issued the decision.

2. If, within 60 days, the relevant office fails to reply to the request for reconsideration or replies negatively to the request, the person making the request may appeal to the Supervisory Board within 30 days following:

a) the expiry of the 60-day period mentioned above, in the case of failure to reply; or

b) receipt of a negative reply by the person submitting the request.

3. The appeal procedure shall be initiated by delivery to the Secretary of a written notice referring to the decision and stating the points of fact and/or of law which are disputed and the grounds upon which the appeal is founded.

4. The Supervisory Board may, if it considers that the circumstances so warrant, consider an appeal notice of which was delivered after the expiry of the time limit specified in paragraph 2 above. Notification of the final decision of the Supervisory Board shall reach the appellant within 90 days following the effective initiation of the appeal procedure (see paragraph 3 above).

5. The appellant may appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation against the final decision of the Supervisory Board, under the conditions set forth in the Statute and Rules of Court of the Tribunal.

Article 29

Transfer

Should the Fund be transferred to another organization or institution, the Supervisory Board shall, subject to agreement of the Administrative Council, take all steps necessary to safeguard the acquired rights of the recipients of the Fund and their beneficiaries, taking into account the interests of the Union.

Article 30

Dissolution

1. The Fund may be dissolved by decision of the Administrative Council after consultation with or at the proposal of the Supervisory Board.

2. In the case of dissolution, priority shall be given to using the assets of the Fund for the benefit of the recipients of benefits and their beneficiaries. The Supervisory Board shall propose whatever arrangements it deems appropriate to the Administrative Council.

3. If the Fund is dissolved, any insured person shall be able to elect to exercise the right of option defined in Article 18a) above.

4. The Administrative Council shall consider at the appropriate time how any remaining assets of the Fund shall be disposed of once the Fund has discharged all its obligations towards recipients and their beneficiaries.

Article 31

Interpretation

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, the Supervisory Board shall be authorized to interpret these Regulations to the extent necessary to give them effect and the Administrative Regulations for the purpose of their implementation.
2. Unless it is clear from the context that they apply solely to men, the terms "insured person" and "recipient" shall also designate women.

Article 32

Non-assignability of rights

An insured person, recipient or beneficiary may not assign his rights under these Regulations.

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ANNEX 3

Legal aspects regarding the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan

Introduction

1. On the basis of Resolution No. 61 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Nairobi, 1982) and recalling its earlier Resolutions Nos. 917, 932, 956 and 963, the Administrative Council of the Union, at its 43rd session (1987), adopted Resolution No. 978 on "Pensions". In this Resolution, it instructed "the Secretary-General to submit precise draft rules concerning a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance plan and related legal information to the 44th session of the Council".

2. While the main Document 6847 contains this plan for a "Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund" (referred to hereafter as the PPPPF), this Addendum deals only with the legal aspects of the plan.

3. In addition to the points submitted orally by the Legal Adviser to the Administrative Council prior to the latter's adoption of Resolution No. 978 (see Document 6794 (CA-43) paragraph 2.2.6), the legal aspects concern the question of the compatibility of the PPPPF plan with the provisions and/or principles of:

- the Nairobi Convention,
- the above-mentioned Resolution No. 61,
- the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Agreement between the Union and the Fund's Joint Staff Pension Board,
- the international civil service and
- the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.

Compatibility with the Nairobi Convention

4. The main provision in this respect is set out in No. 261 of the Convention, under the terms of which the Administrative Council adjusts as necessary "the contributions payable by the Union and the staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund" (referred to below as the "Joint Pension Fund") "in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board" (underlining added).

5. This provision concerns only "the contributions" payable to the Joint Pension Fund, without mentioning the benefits paid by the latter, in the form of pensions, to retired staff. Under its terms, the only obligation of the Administrative Council is to adjust as necessary, "in accordance with the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board", the contributions payable by the Union to the Joint Pension Fund both on its own behalf and on behalf of the staff.

6. The PPPPF plan, as contained in the annex to the main Document 6847, in no way infringes Provision No. 261 of the Nairobi Convention or the Administrative Council's obligation arising therefrom. As indicated in its Preamble, its sole purpose "is to establish the measures required to protect staff members in the Professional and higher categories against any erosion in the purchasing power of pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund... caused by currency fluctuations which may affect pensions expressed in certain local currencies" (underlining added). Since this purpose does not conflict with No. 261 of the Convention, which does not mention the matter, the PPPPF scheme is not incompatible with that provision of the Convention.

7. In support of the foregoing conclusion, it is worth bearing in mind the provision contained in No. 252 of the Convention, which also refers, inter alia, to "pensions". In accordance with this provision, the Council shall:

"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".

8. Since the Administrative Council is empowered to draw up "such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and financial activities of the Union", it may, in the first instance, itself adopt the draft Regulations of the PPPPF, if it considers it necessary, since these Regulations concern both the administrative and financial activities of the Union. Secondly, the PPPPF Regulations may also be considered as belonging to the category of "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". In this respect, it should be pointed out that the expression "to take account of current practice" should not necessarily be interpreted as an encouragement to follow "current practice" blindly. It is also possible to "take account" of such practice while following a different approach and, in the event, by adopting different administrative regulations, insofar as this is deemed necessary by the Administrative Council. As far as "current practice" in this respect is concerned, while it may exist as such, it is far from being uniform. This emerges clearly from the description of the "practices in other agencies" referred to in paragraphs 23 to 37 of the main Document 6847. It is worth noting from this description that four "specialized agencies applying the Common System of pay, allowances and pensions", namely WHO, ILO, UPU and WIPO, have taken measures which, even though they are in no way identical, have all had the effect of making the present general situation of retired staff in these agencies, as far as the pension they receive is concerned, considerably more favourable than that of retired Union staff. It is of course up to the Administrative Council (or, in the event, the Plenipotentiary Conference of Nice) to decide whether it considers it necessary, with a specific system, to follow the practice of these other specialized agencies of the United Nations Common System, by adopting administrative regulations in line with the draft PPPPF Regulations.

9. As a first sub-conclusion, therefore, it may be said to be demonstrated that the PPPPF plan is compatible with the relevant provisions of the actual Convention.

Compatibility with Nairobi Resolution No. 61

10. It is worth remembering that this Resolution on "Adjustment of Pensions" begins by recalling Recommendation No. 3 (on the same subject) of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, requesting the latter, inter alia, "to keep in mind the objectives summarized hereafter": "an early adjustment of pensions in payment: a) to restore to the greatest extent possible the purchasing power of pensions equivalent to that of before May 1971; and b) to maintain this purchasing power by adjusting pensions within the shortest possible delay". This reminder is significant in this context insofar as it shows the Union's concern - for over 15 years - regarding a matter at present covered by the draft Regulations of the PPPPF.

11. In Resolution No. 61, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) went on to state that it was "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". It then instructed 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" (underlining added).

12. It is also worth remembering in this connection that "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" (see No. 60 of the Nairobi Convention).

13. In the light of the precise, clear and fairly broad instructions given to the Administrative Council in Nairobi Resolution No. 61 and comparing these instructions with the purpose of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF (see paragraph 6 above) and the latter's details (see the annex to the main Document 6847), it is clear - as a second sub-conclusion - that the adoption of the Regulations by the Council itself would remain "within the limits of the powers delegated to it" by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and that it would be compatible with Nairobi Resolution No. 61. In the present circumstances, should the Council prefer, in view of the proximity of the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice in May/June of this year, not to take a decision itself in the matter, it can of course submit the draft Regulations of the PPPPF to the Conference with whatever Recommendation it may deem useful (see No. 264 of the Nairobi Convention).

Compatibility with the Joint Pension Fund Regulations and the Agreement between the Union and the Fund's Joint Staff Pension Board

14. There is no doubt that the provisions of these two instruments contain a substantial number of obligations arising for the Union as one of the organizations subscribing to the Joint Pension Fund. However, if these provisions are compared with those contained in the draft Regulations of the PPPPF (see the annex to the main Document 6847), it becomes clear, in the first place, that none of the latter may be considered as affecting or being incompatible with those obligations or any other provisions of the two instruments referred to above. Quite on the contrary, the provisions of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF are closely related to the provisions of the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, with which they comply (cf. in this respect in particular Articles 1, 9, 10, 14, 17 and 19 to 21 of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF). In this connection, it is, legally speaking, important to highlight and to take due account of the two facts which are

already clearly stated in the main Document 6847, namely: a) that "in no case would the Fund offer benefits beyond the purchasing power level defined by the United Nations General Assembly at the base of the system - New York" (see paragraph 6 of the document), and b) that "the principle underlying the planned Fund is extremely simple - to guarantee equality of treatment for all retired staff. Their purchasing power would be guaranteed whatever their place of residence" (ibid; see also the similar view expressed in paragraph 40 of the main Document 6847).

15. Secondly, it is also worth highlighting and bearing in mind the fact that none of the provisions contained in the two instruments referred to above either forbids, excludes or limits in any way whatever any measure taken by the Union which is simply complementary along the lines of b) in paragraph 14. Alongside the considerations set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 above and with regard to No. 252 of the Nairobi Convention, this would allow the Union to take such a measure in the interest of its own staff.

16. In doing so, the Union would also not infringe in any way the rights of the United Nations General Assembly or those of the organs of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, which are responsible, under the provisions of the Regulations of the Joint Fund, for the Fund's general policy and the practical application of the pension scheme.

17. In the light of the arguments put forward under this sub-heading, a third sub-conclusion emerges, to the effect that neither the purpose nor the content of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF are incompatible either with the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund or with the Agreement between the Union and the latter's Joint Staff Pension Board.

Compatibility with the principles of the international civil service

18. One of the basic principles, underlying the international civil service and of particular relevance here, is that of equal and non-discriminatory treatment for all staff members of an international organization such as the Union. While this does not mean to say that the same principle is not equally important from the point of view of a national civil service, it is precisely the national framework itself which, to a large extent, will ensure equal and non-discriminatory treatment for civil servants. No such framework applies in the same way as far as the international civil service is concerned, since it is recognized that international civil servants are free to choose the country of residence to which they wish to retire; this is clear from many resolutions which the United Nations General Assembly itself has adopted over the years, regarding precisely the adjustment of pensions, which impose no limitation whatever on this choice.

19. This principle of equal and non-discriminatory treatment applies not only to staff on active service, but also to retired staff. The matter is of particular importance where the latter are concerned owing to the currency fluctuations which affect a pension expressed in the currency of the country where the retired staff member resides. It is precisely to safeguard this essential principle, by ensuring equal purchasing power for all retired staff and thus avoiding any erosion of purchasing power for the latter due to currency fluctuations, that the draft Regulations of the PPPPF were conceived and submitted, as stated in paragraph 40 of the main Document 6847, where it says: "The aim of the Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund as proposed by the ITU Staff Pension Committee is to ensure equality of treatment for all retired staff living in different countries, and not simply to secure an increased pension."

20. As a fourth sub-conclusion, then, there is no doubt that the adoption by the Union of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF would be compatible with this basic principle of the international civil service, namely the principle of equal and non-discriminatory treatment for all retired staff members of the Union.

Compatibility with the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union

21. This Agreement (Annex 3 to the Nairobi Convention, which came into force on 1 January 1949) contains only one article, entitled "Personnel Arrangements", which is relevant for the purposes of this opinion. Article VIII reads as follows:

"1. The United Nations and the Union agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms of conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends."

22. Similar agreements have been signed, inter alia, between the UN and the four other organizations referred to in paragraph 8 above (for further details see also paragraphs 23 to 36 of the main Document 6847). Three of these agreements (with the ILO, UPU and WHO), which came into effect before the Agreement between the UN and the Union, also contain an article on "Personnel Arrangements". It is worth noting, however, that the content of these articles varies considerably. While the Agreement between the UN and the UPU, in Article VII, merely stipulates that the two organizations "agree to cooperate as necessary to ensure as much uniformity as possible in the conditions of employment of personnel, and to avoid competition in the recruitment of personnel", the Agreements between the UN and both the ILO and WHO, in Articles XI and XII respectively, contain much more specific and detailed provisions. As was pointed out above, this is not the case with the Agreement between the UN and UPU, or even the Agreement between the UN and the Union. It does apply, on the other hand, as far as Article 15 of the more recent fourth Agreement is concerned, between the UN and WIPO, which entered into force on 17 December 1974. The texts of these three agreements are given in the annex to this Addendum.

23. Despite the somewhat binding nature of the three texts, it would appear that the measures taken individually by the WHO, ILO and WIPO have not, as far as the Union is aware, given rise to any controversy between the bodies or organs of the United Nations and those of the three organizations (see paragraphs 23 to 36 of the main Document 6847).

24. As far as the Union itself is concerned and the two provisions contained in Article VIII of its Agreement with the UN (see paragraph 21 above), it is worth noting the two restrictions it contains. Firstly, both paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the article envisage consultation or cooperation only "as far as practicable" or "to the fullest extent possible" (underlining added). Secondly, paragraph 1 limits the development of "common personnel standards, methods and arrangements" as being designed "to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any interchange of personnel" (underlining added).

25. If one considers the actual provisions of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF, one will note that the latter takes due account of the purely supplementary nature of this insurance, through which the Union and its staff jointly try to avoid any erosion of the purchasing power of pensions and to guarantee a constant pension level. Moreover, without losing sight of the arguments set out in paragraph 6 of the main Document 6847, it can hardly be alleged that by adopting the Regulations, the Union would be taking a measure which is incompatible with the provisions of Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union. Such a measure would certainly not constitute a "serious discrepancy" (see paragraph 24 above) and could not really give rise to "competition in recruitment of personnel" or hamper the "interchange of personnel", as far as relations between the UN and the Union are concerned, the only ones which are relevant in this context. This becomes all the more obvious when the size and specific tasks of the two organizations, which are very different, are taken into consideration.

26. Lastly, it should not be forgotten that neither the existence of the UN Common System nor the concept of the system imply that all details and facets of it should necessarily be uniform and identical in all the organizations belonging to the system. Such uniformity is neither desirable nor feasible in practice, a situation which is recognized in the actual terms of Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union (see paragraph 21 above). These terms do not prevent the Union, which remains an organization in its own right, from taking whatever measures it considers necessary in its own interest (cf. the arguments set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 above with regard to No. 252 of the Nairobi Convention), provided that such action does not jeopardize the system to which it belongs (which is certainly not the case, as shown clearly in the foregoing paragraphs). This line of reasoning is merely confirmed by the situation and the practice followed in this respect in the other international organizations which belong to the same system (see also paragraphs 22 and 23 above and paragraphs 23 to 36 of the main Document 6847).

27. As a fifth sub-conclusion, therefore, it may be said that the adoption by the Union of the draft Regulations of the PPPPF would not be incompatible with the provisions of Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

Final conclusion

28. In the light of the above arguments, and of the five sub-conclusions set out in paragraphs 9, 13, 17, 20 and 27, it may be concluded that the adoption by the Union of the PPPPF Regulations would be perfectly compatible with the provisions and/or principles of the Nairobi Convention, Nairobi Resolution No. 61, the Regulations of the Joint Pension Fund and the Agreement between the latter's Joint Staff Pension Board and the Union, the international civil service and the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

ANNEX

WHO

Article XII

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view agree to develop, as far as is practicable, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

(a) Consult together concerning the establishment of an international civil service commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) Consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) Co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(d) Co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

ILO

Article XI

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the International Labour Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and, with this end in view, agree to develop common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the International Labour Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

(a) Consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) Consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) Co-operate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(d) Co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

WIPO

Article 15

Personnel Arrangements

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

- (i) to consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;
- (ii) to co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;
- (iii) to co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;
- (iv) to co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of this Agreement.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 31-E
3 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject **SALARIES OF ITU ELECTED OFFICIALS**

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Report on Salaries of ITU Elected Officials and a draft Resolution contained therein.

It is to be noted that the salaries of elected officials of the Union, in terms of Swiss francs, are tied to the exchange rate of the United States dollar and hence the precise monetary figure cannot be inserted in the brackets appearing in the draft Resolution.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report (with Annex 1 duly revised to take into account the comments made by the Council) is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for review and adoption of the draft Resolution contained in Annex 2.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Report by the Secretary-General

SALARIES OF ITU ELECTED OFFICIALS

RESOLUTION NO. 55

**Salaries and representation allowances
of elected officials**

Resolution No. 55 was adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, following a review of Resolution No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973. In accordance with No. 39 of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference is called upon to fix the salaries, the system of allowances and pensions of the elected officials of the Union and hence to review the provisions of Resolution No. 55 in the light of developments since 1982.

Salaries

In compliance with Resolution No. 55, the salaries of ITU elected officials bear a fixed relationship to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the salary scales of the Common System applicable to all appointed staff of the Union. The Administrative Council has taken action, in 1985, 1987 and 1988, to modify the salaries of elected officials in line with adjustments made in the Common System salary scales.

There has been no general increase in base salaries in the Common System since 1975. However, net base salaries have changed over this period due to the consolidation of post adjustment into base salary without any consequential real increase due to the simultaneous modification of the partial compensation provided by the post adjustment system.

As a consequence of the decision of the General Assembly that the margin between the remuneration system in the common system and that of the comparator civil service should be within the limits of 10-20%, and should be maintained at the desirable mid-point of 15% over a period of time, the salaries of professional category staff and elected officials have been frozen since 1985. The combined effect of the salary freeze and the depreciation of the US dollar in terms of Swiss francs has resulted in a net reduction in the take-home pay of elected officials over the period 1983-1988. When the Geneva Consumer Price Index (CPI) is taken into consideration the loss of purchasing power in the remuneration of elected officials is of the order of (13%).

On the recommendations of the ICSC, measures have been introduced, in 1986 and 1987, to limit the adverse affects of currency fluctuations on take-home pay. These measures included the introduction of a remuneration correction factor and of a currency floor protection level. A more stable situation with regard to take-home pay has been achieved as a consequence of the application of these recommendations and further improvements may be anticipated following the completion of the comprehensive review of the salary system now being undertaken by the ICSC. However, the consequences of this review are unlikely to be made effective for a number of years considering the time necessary to complete the review and the subsequent action to be taken by the General Assembly. In the meantime the relative position of the elected officials of the ITU compared to other ungraded posts in the United Nations system is given in the table in Annex 1.

Allowances

Elected officials of the Union benefit from the system of allowances applicable to appointed staff. In addition, Resolution No. 55 provides for representation allowances for elected officials. It should be noted that since the rates were fixed there has been a progression of 18% in the Geneva CPI index over the period 1982-88.

Pensions

Resolution No. 55 makes no reference to the pensions of elected officials although No. 39 of the Convention provides for the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider this matter.

It has been the practice to date to calculate the pensionable remuneration of elected officials using the methodology applied in the Common System as for levels above D2. The consequences of this practice has been reported to the 42nd Session of the Administrative Council in 1987.

Pensionable remuneration in the Common System has been reduced by decisions of the General Assembly on 1 January 1985 and on 1 April 1987. The consequences of each of these reductions on the pensionable remuneration of elected officials are shown in the following table, the final column showing the total reduction in the level of pensionable remuneration since December 1984:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Reduction on</u> <u>1.1.85</u>	<u>Reduction on</u> <u>1.4.87</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Reduction</u>
Secretary-General	- 18.2 %	- 10.9 %	- 27.1 %
Deputy Secretary-General and Directors CCIs	- 17.4 %	- 8.4 %	- 24.3 %
IFRB Members	- 13.3 %	- 9.1 %	- 21.2 %

It has to be noted that the ratios between the salaries of the ITU elected officials and the D.2 step 4 level, as established by Nairobi Resolution No. 55, are fully applied for the determination of the net base remuneration amounts (of elected officials). As a consequence of applying the methodology approved by the UN General Assembly for establishing the pensionable remuneration amounts, ratios on pensionable remuneration are lower:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Res. 55 ratios</u> <u>(net remuneration)</u>	<u>Ratios on pensionable</u> <u>remuneration</u>
Secretary-General	1.34	1.306
Deputy Secretary-General and Directors CCIs	1.23	1.207
IFRB Members	1.13	1.117

Should the ratio between salaries be considered as also being valid for all other elements of remuneration, including pensionable remuneration, a provision to this effect should be included in a revised Resolution. A suitable paragraph has been included in the draft Resolution in Annex 2.

A N N E X 1

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF UNGRADED POSTS

Annual amounts in US \$

1.6.1988

1 US \$ = Sw.Fr. 1.43

		Pensionable Remuneration	Net base salary with dependents	Post Adjustment per point	Percentage above max D.2	Representation Allowance	Housing Allowance	Approved Regular Budget 1989 (US \$)***	Total Number of Staff All budget sources
UN	Secretary General	N.A.	85,000.-	695	161.7	22,500.-	*	751,490,200	13,421
	Director General	131,850.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	10,000.-			
	Under Secretary General	110,240.-	64,535.-	532	122.8	4,000.-			
	Assistant Secretary General	101,930.-	59,203.-	488	112.7	3,000.-			
UNDP	Administrator	131,850.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	10,000.-		No assessed budget	6,162
	Deputy Administrator	110,240.-	64,535.-	532.2	122.8	4,000.-			
	Assistant Administrator	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	2,600.-			
ILO	Executive Head	181,471.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	5,400.-		178,493,666	2,650
	Deputy Executive Head	111,380.-	65,320.-	538	124.3	5,400.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	4,500.-			
FAO	Executive Head	181,471.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	24,000.-		246,180,000	6,936
	Deputy Executive Head	110,240.-	64,535.-	532.2	122.8	6,000.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	2,400.-			
UNESCO	Executive Head	181,471.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	30,370.-		175,193,000	2,906
	Deputy Executive Head	110,240.-	64,535.-	532.2	122.8	5,620.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	3,190.-			
WHO	Executive Head	181,471.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	20,000.-		304,490,000	4,350
	Deputy Executive Head	107,200.-	65,320.-	538	122.8	3,000.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	2,600.-			
IAEA	Executive Head	143,400.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	17,748.-	27,216.-	157,540,000	1,715
	Deputy Executive Head	121,830.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	2,958.-			
UNIDO	Director General	143,400.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	15,000.-	23,000.-	80,836,149	1,635
	Deputy Director General	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	3,000.-			
GATT	Executive Head	131,850.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	42,000.-		47,691,911	362
	Deputy Executive Head	111,380.-	65,320.-	538	124.3	10,500.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	-.-			
IFAD	Executive Head	131,850.-	78,430.-	644	149.2	32,000.-		Information not available	218
	Deputy Executive Head	110,240.-	64,535.-	532.2	122.8	6,000.-			
	Assistant Executive Head	101,930.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	3,000.-			
ICAO	President of the Council	127,380.-	75,506.-	623.7	143.7	17,000.-		33,701,000	1,107
	Executive Head	117,300.-	69,052.-	569.4	131.4	8,500.-			
IMO	Executive Head	120,320.-	70,998.-	585.4	135.1	25,000.-		19,901,028	325
	Deputy Executive Head	103,900.-	59,203.-	488.4	112.7	To be decided			
	Assistant Executive Head		D.2 level		100	7,000.-			
WIPO	Director General	Not available						39,368,382	309
	Deputy Director General	110,240.-	64,535	532.2	122.8	Not available			
	Assistant Director General	101,930.-	59,203	488.4	112.7	Not available			
UPU	Director General		70,419.-	531	134	9,100.-		20,087,868	159
	Deputy Director General		64,638.-	547.2	123	4,550.-			
WMO	Secretary General	119,380.-	70,419.-	581	134	11,400.-		30,376,310	348
	Deputy Secretary General	110,340.-	64,638.-	547.2	123	3,800.-			
	Assistant Secretary General	102,130.-	59,383.-	547.2	113	3,000.-			
ITU	Secretary General	119,380.-	70,419.-	581	134	14,000.-		88,969,120	918
	Deputy Secretary General and Directors CCIs	110,340.-	64,638.-	547.2	123	7,000.-			
	IFRB Members	102,130.-	59,383.-	547.2	113	7,000.-**			

* The Secretary General is provided with a house by the organization.

** At the disposal of the Chairman of the IFRB.

*** Figures as quoted in Document ACC/1988/FB/R.24 dated 22 July 1988, or their equivalent.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No.

Remuneration and representation allowances of elected officials

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989);

having regard to

Resolution No. 55 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982);

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

1. 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 _____ 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	[] %
IFRB Members	[] %

2. that the above percentages shall apply to the net base salary at the dependency rate, all other elements of the remuneration shall be derived therefrom by applying the methodology in force in the United Nations Common System, provided the above percentages will continue to be observed when applied to each individual element of the remuneration;

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 Consultative Committees	[]
IFRB (for the Board as a whole at the discretion of the Chairman)	[]

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

2. Reasons and background

In Resolution No. 54 the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), considering the situation of the Provident Fund (one of the Funds forming part of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds) in the light of the findings of the actuarial valuation at 31 December 1981, resolved that the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund should be maintained until such time as the Fund was able to meet its commitments.

This subsidy was sufficient to cover the regular payment of benefits; furthermore, noting developments, with effect from 1 January 1986 the Administrative Council approved a reduction in the subsidy to 250,000 Swiss francs per year.

3. Recommendation

As the capital of the Provident Fund is inadequate to meet future benefits, rehabilitation measures are still necessary. However, in the light of developments in recent years, the Administrative Council, at its 43rd session, decided to propose that the Plenipotentiary Conference should amend Resolution No. 54 (Nairobi, 1982) with a view to reducing the annual contribution from 350,000 to 250,000 Swiss francs until such time as the Fund is able to meet its commitments.

R. E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Report by the Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION
AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

At the 41st and 43rd sessions of the Administrative Council, held respectively in 1986 and 1988, Committee 1 considered the actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds in the light of the reports submitted by the Management Board (the body in charge of administering the Fund chaired ex-officio by the Secretary-General).

The main funds constituting the SS&B Funds are:

- a) the Provident Fund,*
- b) the Reserve and Complement Fund.**

For many years, owing to its precarious situation, the Provident Fund has required the Union's financial support. In accordance with a rehabilitation plan proposed by the actuary, the Administrative Council allocated to the Provident Fund a subsidy of 150,000 Swiss francs in 1978 and 350,000 Swiss francs for every year from 1979 onwards. The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) confirmed these measures, resolving that the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund should be maintained until such time as the Fund was able to meet its commitments.

After an actuarial valuation at 31 December 1985, the Administrative Council was informed that the situation of the Provident Fund had stabilized and that the annual subsidy could be reduced to 250,000 Swiss francs as from 1 January 1986, since when this amount has been maintained.

At 31 December 1985, the capital of the Provident Fund amounted to 300,000 Swiss francs, while the consultant actuary estimated that an actuarial reserve of 2,321,000 Swiss francs was required; hence the degree of coverage amounted to only 12.9%. At 31 December 1988, the capital of the Provident Fund stood at 284,948.09 Swiss francs, while the benefits paid out by the Fund for 1989 amounted to 248,463 Swiss francs. It is clear from these figures that the capital of the Provident Fund is still inadequate to meet future commitments, so that the annual contribution is still indispensable. Nevertheless, in view of the changing situation of the Fund, it should be possible to reduce the contribution after a few years.

* The Provident Fund concerns staff members who joined ITU before 1 January 1949 (closed by decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Atlantic City, 1947)

** The Reserve and Complement Fund covers staff members who joined ITU between 1 January 1949 and 31 December 1959 (closed by decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959).

The Administrative Council therefore proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference should amend Resolution No. 54 (Nairobi, 1982) with a view to reducing the annual contribution from 350,000 to 250,000 Swiss francs, until such time as the Provident Fund is able to meet its commitments. A draft Resolution to that effect is set out in Annex 2 to this document.

The capital of the Reserve and Complement Fund, on the other hand, amounted to 4,113,002.20 Swiss francs at 31 December 1988. It had already emerged from the actuarial valuation carried out on 31 December 1985, which was based on a capital of 3,951,000 Swiss francs, that the situation of this Fund is altogether satisfactory and does not call for any special action.

In the light of the current situation of the two Funds which make up the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and the fact that no significant development is expected in the years ahead, the Administrative Council considered that there will be no need for any further actuarial valuations in the next few years.

Annexes: 2

Annex 1

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME, ITU SS AND B FUNDS

(1988)

	Capital on 1.1.1988	Income 1988	Expenditure 1988	SS and B Funds: Capital at the end of 1988		
				Invested	Owed	Total
				- Swiss francs -		
<u>.Reserve and Complement Fund</u>	3,998,614.50	165,115.40	132,633.95	*)		
<u>.Individual accounts</u>	84,191.40	3,150.30	5,435.45	4,113,002.20		4,113,002.20
<u>.Provident Fund</u>	316,135.89	249,808.20	280,996.--	284,948.09		284,948.09
<u>.Assistance Fund</u> ITU current account	141,214.93	5,994.40	18,535.70	103,473.63	34,700.-- - 9,500.--	128,673.63
TOTAL :	4,540,156.72	424,068.30	437,601.10	4,501,423.92	25,200.--	4,526,623.92

*) Including staff members' life insurance policies reassigned by the Provident Fund.

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PP-89/32-E

STATEMENT OF ASSETS OF THE SS AND B FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 1988

	Complement Fund and individual Accounts	Provident Fund	Assistance Fund	Total SS and B Funds
. <u>Funds available</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>- Swiss francs -</u>	
Current account with the Federal Treasury and Accountancy Departments of the Swiss Confederation	4,015,916.20	284,948.09	103,473.63	4,404,337.92
. <u>Life insurances reassigned</u>	97,086.00	-.-	-.-	97,086.00
. <u>Loans to staff members</u>			34,700.--	34,700.--
. <u>ITU current account</u>			- 9,500.--	- 9,500.--
TOTAL :	4,113,002.20	284,948.09	128,673.63	4,526,623.92

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Annex 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION No.

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

considering

the situation of the Provident Fund shown in the balance sheet at 31 December 1988,

taking into account

that the support measures hitherto applied have been effective,

aware

that the Provident Fund continues to require support in the form of an annual contribution,

instructs

the Administrative Council to monitor carefully in coming years the situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and in particular the Provident Fund, with a view to taking any measures it considers appropriate,

resolves

to reduce the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Pension Fund from 350,000 to 250,000 Swiss francs and to maintain that contribution until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 33-E
22 March 1989
Original: English

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject THE CHANGING NATURE OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION
AND RELATED FIELD ACTIVITIES

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council examined the revised version of the document on "The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities". The present document is based on the results of a process of thought initiated by Council at its 40th Session in 1985 and more specifically on the study undertaken by a Group of Experts composed of eight Member countries which met twice in Geneva in 1987 and 1988.

This document highlights ITU's dual function in relation to technical cooperation matters, that is to say, its role as:

- Specialized Agency for telecommunications of the United Nations System and
- Executing Agency for technical cooperation projects (UNDP and funds-in-trust).

Four basic proposals in keeping with the evolution of technical cooperation activities were made by the Group of Experts.

The document was well received by Council and it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further version incorporating the main issues of debate, together with a breakdown of the financial implications related to the proposals.

The revised version is presented hereafter. For the sake of clarity, the detailed proposals, as well as their financial implications, appear in boxes.

3. Recommendation

The present Note and document aim at eliciting an adequate response to the changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities and are submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for final decision.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 3

THE CHANGING NATURE OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION
AND RELATED FIELD ACTIVITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION :
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION, NAIROBI, 1982

The fundamental mandate of the Union in regard to technical cooperation/assistance activities is highlighted in points 14 a), 15 b) and 20 c) of Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, under "Purposes of the Union" and in the main resolutions which specifically detail and complement the role entrusted to the Union for technical cooperation and assistance matters (see Annex 1).

Irrespective of their source, technical cooperation/assistance activities must promote the development of telecommunication networks and services in developing countries, specifically by reinforcing their planning, decision-making, management, execution and operational capabilities.

Thus, the Union's prime objective is to ensure that mankind, wherever he may be, has easy access to a means of communication, thereby fostering his own and his country's socio-economic well-being.

2. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION AND THEIR
EVOLUTION

2.1 Background

In 1985, at its 40th Session, the Administrative Council initiated an in-depth study of the changing nature of technical cooperation activities of the ITU over the past three decades.

The Council continued this analysis during its 42nd Session and, following a suggestion by the Secretary-General, it approved the establishment of a small Group of Experts to study the matter and report thereon to the Council at its 43rd Session.

This Group of Experts was requested to produce a synthesis of the changing nature of ITU technical cooperation activities, as well as its consequences on the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD).

The Group consisted of one representative each from eight Member countries of the Council (Argentina, Japan, Kenya, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, the USA and the USSR) (see Annex 2). It held two one-week meetings, the first of which took place in October 1987. During that meeting, and aside from discussions with senior Union staff, the Group took the opportunity of visiting various services within the Technical Cooperation Department and the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) thereby enabling direct exchanges of views with staff members. The second meeting was held in April 1988.

2.2 The Group of Experts' Report

The Group's Report (Document CA43/6755), together with an overview of its proposals by the Secretary-General, was submitted to the Council at its 43rd Session for consideration and guidance in preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989. That Report is attached to this document as Annex 2 and contains:

- a synthesis of ITU's technical cooperation activities (strategy, resources, results, etc.) and structure;
- four proposals;
- an annex composed of basic information and data on technical cooperation activities, and the results achieved.

2.3 Comments/conclusions on the Group's Report by the Council at its 43rd Session

The Council expressed great interest both in the Report and in its conclusions. The Report was well received on the whole and met with general agreement, although some divergences of opinion were voiced on certain aspects of the proposals, namely:

Proposal No. 1

"The Plenipotentiary Conference should take appropriate measures for the ITU in its capacity as the specialized agency for telecommunications, to set up a long-term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development. The ITU's long-term technical cooperation programme should be defined within the framework of such an action plan."

Appreciation was expressed in the Council with regard to the spirit of the proposal which is to:

- reinforce ITU's role in the promotion and coordination of telecommunications development;
- ensure better coordination of all technical assistance activities, leading to the improved utilisation of all resources devoted thereto; and
- provide ITU with a well defined long-term plan of action for its technical cooperation programme.

<u>Development during the 44th Session</u>
Endorsed proposal and requested concrete plan of action.

Proposal No. 2

"Recognizing that the Independent Commission foresaw the possibility of a future merging of the CTD and the TCD, there was consensus to consider the merger. The final decision as well as the timing and method should be left to the Plenipotentiary."

The Council, having discussed the proposal of the Group of Experts with regard to the merger of the CTD with the TCD, decided to await the views of the Advisory Board before taking a firm position.

Development during the 44th Session

Exchanged views and, as no decision was reached, requested the Secretary-General to report on the pending fund-raising activities to the resumed session of the Council in Nice for onward transmittal to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Proposal No. 3

"A nucleus of TCD project management staff should be on longer term contracts, and consideration be given for this core staff to be financed from the regular budget. The additional project execution staff to continue to be financed from the support cost income. The present rigorous control of the staffing of the Technical Cooperation Department should continue."

The Council considered that the distinction between project staff specifically assigned to undertake activities in the field and Headquarters technical cooperation management staff is to be recognized. In order to ensure stability and continuity in all TCD management activities, it is necessary to keep a core staff of the TCD on longer-term contracts. In addition to the core staff, a variable number of short-term project management staff is to be retained in proportion to the volume of project work on a self-financing basis, i.e., from earnings in the form of support costs.

The technical cooperation management staff are mainly based at Headquarters and comprise also outposted Area Representatives. This staff is charged with the responsibility to support and manage the experts sent out to the field. While the field experts and other components are generally paid from funds provided from outside partners, such as UNDP, the Headquarters technical cooperation management staff are funded mainly from the income provided for the execution of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects, the balance of expenditure being met from the Union's own resources in

accordance with the policy decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the UNDP Governing Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 (Resolution No. 16). The latter amount varies according to Swiss franc/US dollar fluctuations.

Development during the 44th Session

Endorsed the proposal and requested concrete and costed plan of action.

Proposal No. 4

"Consideration should be given to the strengthening of the regional presence of the ITU in order to enhance the performance of the network in developing countries through a better application of the Union's standards and regulations."

The Group further suggested the expansion of the role of the ITU presence in the field to encompass advisory assistance for the improvement and expansion of networks as this would be of direct benefit to the user public in general. It was, consequently, generally agreed that the matter should be studied further, taking due account of the additional costs which may be involved.

The question of strengthening the ITU presence in the field was considered positively and the outposting of Project Officers as ITU (technical cooperation) Area Representatives had proved to be cost effective as a major source of project identification and as a stimulus to the technical cooperation programme. When studying the matter, the repercussions on Technical Cooperation Department Headquarters should also be considered.*

Development during the 44th Session

Generally endorsed the proposal and requested concrete and costed proposal.

B. PROPOSALS FOR THE 1990s

3. FOREWORD

The Union has a dual role:

(a) as the specialized agency for telecommunications of the United Nations system;

(b) as an executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other resource providers.

* The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) confirmed positively the value of the action taken to strengthen the regional presence as a result of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) Resolution No. 26.

The purposes of the Union as a specialized agency for telecommunications are enumerated in Article 4 of the Convention. In compliance with this Article, some funds are set aside to provide direct technical cooperation and assistance to Member countries (Resolution 18 of the Nairobi Convention).

As an executing agency, the Union, through its Technical Cooperation Department, is responsible for the management of project field cooperation and related implementation.

4. ITU'S MISSION AS A SPECIALIZED AGENCY

4.1 General

Technical cooperation and assistance activities financed from the ITU's own resources (Resolution No. 18) include :

4.2 Services of the Group of Engineers (technical advisory and support services)

The terms of reference of this Group are stipulated in Resolution No. 22 of the Nairobi Convention.

Upon request by developing countries, the Union is required, often at very short notice, to provide opinions, advice and short-term missions at a high level and on any subject relating to telecommunications development.

An analysis of activities shows that the Group of Engineers has been able to respond to approximately two-thirds of mission requests (253 requests/168 missions).

A breakdown of these missions by field of activity is :

-	Switching/signalling	19 %
-	Satellite and microwaves	15 %
-	Network planning	14 %
-	General radiocommunication/frequency management monitoring	14 %
-	Broadcasting (Radio/TV)	12 %
-	Legislation/organization/management	6 %
-	New services	5 %
-	Tariffs/economics	5 %
-	Miscellaneous	10 %

These missions were carried out either by members of the Group of Engineers or by other specialists recruited for that purpose.

It is foreseen that in the coming years, requests for such services will be of the same order or slightly more than at present. While the distribution by speciality may have a similar configuration, a substantial increase of requests for new services, computer applications and viability studies is anticipated.

The provision of an ad-hoc budget to enable recruitment of outside specialists for short-term missions should continue, thus ensuring flexibility.

Hence, the scope of activities to be undertaken will focus essentially :

- at the field level
 - . planning of facilities, starting with the different methods of demand forecasting and the assessment of requirements, the fundamental technical planning of network structures and facilities with an increased use of computers; participation in the formulation of telecommunication, including broadcasting development plans, by contributing in specialized technical subjects such as satellite communications, switching facilities and maritime mobile communications;
 - . the preparation of technical specifications to be used for the purchase or receipt and acceptance testing of equipment for network extension;
 - . advice on tender evaluation procedures and on proposals for equipment purchase for network extensions;
 - . provision of advice on application of ITU, i.e. CCI, recommendations, practices and supporting handbooks published by the ITU, as well as on activities, standards, procedures and publications of other international and regional organizations;
 - . practical advice on technical, operational and maintenance aspects of existing equipment of systems;
 - . feasibility studies, including tariff aspects, financial analysis, internal rate of return, the impact of different solutions on operational and investment costs, etc.;
 - . technical and practical advice in regard to objectives, procedures and equipment when necessary for propagation measurement campaigns;
 - . technical coordination and participation in ITU seminars on relevant subjects;

- at Headquarters
 - . the same type of activities where field activities may not be necessary;
 - . the preparation of programmes for seminars/workshops and the identification of resources and lecturers for these seminars;
 - . the review of and advice on particularly complex technical reports, such as Master Development Plans for telecommunications and sound and television broadcasting;
 - . the preparation of standard technical specifications for equipment most commonly used;
 - . the preparation and/or advice on technical specifications for equipment procurement by the Technical Cooperation Department and the participation in the evaluation of offers;
 - . review/examination of documents or problems submitted by visiting Administration officials during conferences and meetings held in Geneva.

The preparation of technical specifications is an extra responsibility representing an added means towards the widespread application of CCI recommendations among developing countries; it could, moreover, compensate partially for those countries' inability to follow the work of the CCI study groups.

Due to an increased interest of developing countries to become self-sufficient in the planning of their own networks, the ITU started several projects aimed at establishing tools for computer-aided network planning (PLANITU), and has put these tools at the disposal of interested administrations. Since then, continuous development of PLANITU has taken place to reflect changes in telecommunication and computer technology.

PLANITU is a computer tool for optimization and dimensioning of telecommunication networks, designed to facilitate the task of planning engineers. It presents an integrated interactive approach for finding minimum cost solutions for :

- location and boundaries of new exchanges
- selection of switching and transmission equipment
- circuit quantities, traffic routing, switching hierarchy
- choice of transmission paths.

Since 1984, ten regional courses, each of six weeks duration, have been held with 200 participants from 60 countries being trained.

PLANITU software has so far been transferred to 14 administrations, while a further 43 requests from administrations are pending. The transfer to 19 of these administrations will take place in the near future and the remaining 24, as well as any future requests, will necessitate additional training.

Future dissemination of PLANITU to interested administrations will be carried out mainly by utilizing TCDC arrangements, i.e., experts from the region concerned will conduct PLANITU courses, install software on administrations' computers, and give general software assistance.

Back-up support and further software development will be supplied by the Group of Engineers.

Proposals to be considered

A slight staff increase in favour of increasing technical advisory and support services (Group of Engineers) by establishing a post of specialist in computer-aided network planning and, more globally, in the creation/adaptation of software for telecommunication network planning and management.

1 P.5 Engineer (with travel) and additional
secretarial support for the Group of Engineers
with 1 G.5 Secretary - annual cost SF 225'000

The large number of unmet requests (about 33%)
has also to be reflected on in relation to the
short-term missions of outside specialists for
which the following increase should be
foreseen SF 100'000

4.3 Services of the Training Division

These are mainly geared towards the development of training standards and the training of course developers, instructors and managers of training centres, in accordance with Resolution No. 29 of the Nairobi Convention.

The work carried out in the above areas is much appreciated. The CODEVTEL standards and the tools and aids developed for the organization and management of training and/or resource centres, including the international sharing system of training materials, promote bilateral cooperation between Members of the Union and have gained recognition.

The development of training standards and other relevant work are on-going tasks which have to keep up with changing telecommunications technology. Thus, despite the considerable progress made so far, much remains to be done.

The work undertaken to date by the Regional Training Development Experts (RTDEs) should be continued and expanded to include other areas of human resources management (HRM) and development (HRD), and provide assistance to the various training centres in their region. Furthermore, in view of the evolution since 1982 of training requirements for the Arab States, the part-time support given to date has not provided adequate satisfaction, particularly with regard to course development and the standardization of course material. It is therefore considered that an enhanced contribution be also provided for course development, standardization and other training requirements to the Arab States and in close collaboration with the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU).

The services of the Training Division, which are pertinent to industrialized and developing countries alike, should continue to focus on the :

- standardization of training (including course development)
- organization and servicing of international training meetings and specialized working groups
- management of the sharing system
- advice in the development/design of training projects.

To satisfy the wishes voiced by Member administrations, in addition to training, it is proposed to concentrate on other HRM/HRD components, such as :

- personnel planning (i.e., the estimation of staff and training requirements : manpower planning)
- management of personnel (i.e., job descriptions, job evaluation, recruitment, etc.)
- personal development (i.e., man in his place of work, his motivation and career prospects).

In summary, the services of the Training Division (including the human resources aspects) would include :

- continuing the standardization work, including the regular update of existing standards; continuing the training of instructors, course developers and training managers; improving the services offered by the sharing system and the Fellowships Section;
- identifying HRM/HRD requirements and studying solutions; defining the Division's role in continuous education of ITU staff and defining the assistance to be provided to the Regional Divisions and other TCD services;
- developing new workshops in those areas of human resources identified as being beneficial to developing countries; providing assistance in designing, developing and/or improving management and operational tools, and recommending standards for selected ranges of the human resource activity.

In view of the foregoing, the present course development activities will form an integral part of the Division and the CODEVTEL project will accordingly be integrated into the regular activities of the Division.

Proposal to be considered.

The standardization activities of the Training Division are of paramount importance to developing countries; nevertheless, industrialized countries have also obtained certain services in the form of standardization work. The function needs to be continued and expanded in regard to the specific requirements for the Arab countries to develop the standardization and coordination of training activities. Proposed increase:

1 P.5 (with travel) SF 160'000

4.4 Other technical cooperation and assistance activities

These activities are listed under Resolution No. 18 and, amongst other items, provide for:

- logistic support for the Special Voluntary Programme and seminars
- a fellowship programme
- special assistance for the Least Developed Countries
- the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries.

Detailed information may be found in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in response to Resolution No. 18.

It is essential that these activities continue and be strengthened in the future.

Future considerations at the Plenipotentiary Conference will focus on the best ways to achieve the objectives in the following areas:

Logistic support for the seminars and fellowships programme, by providing to the developing countries the possibility of participating in additional group training activities.

Special assistance for the Least Developed Countries. The plight of these countries has increased tremendously in the last few years. Seen from the point of view of the telecommunication sector, the situation in a number of the least developed countries has been dramatic. There is even significant negative growth in some cases. A concerted plan of action to introduce appropriate technology for the network, a reinforcement of the managerial system, an improved manpower development programme and a generally more pertinent and direct assistance programme are considered essential. The unfavourable situation of this group of countries is recognized by all agencies which have earmarked certain portions of their budget for this purpose.

Furthermore, since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the number of countries that now fall into this unenviable category has increased from 31 to 42.

Promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries. The long-term effective solution is to encourage Members to help each other on regional and sub-regional bases because concerted action is mutually beneficial. In addition, given the relative level of development amongst them, there is a possibility of a more effective transfer of know-how and technology. There is a need to facilitate the promotion of such an activity, in particular within the regional presence framework.

4.5 Setting up of an ITU long-term plan of action for world-wide telecommunications development

This proposal, formulated by the Group of Experts, falls within the Union's Specialized Agency role and highlights the duly recognized need to establish, at the global level, means of harmonizing telecommunications development and to make good use of the limited resources available. This does not imply that the ITU would become the principal technical assistance resource provider.*

The Union is essentially required to set up a general framework for the expansion and improvement of the world network that will enable its developing members to carry out the work efficiently. The plan would also permit the Union to enable other resource providers, such as the banks and bilateral funding sources and the private sector, to have a well-documented inventory for action in Third World countries. Finally, a relatively small portion of technical assistance needs would be met by the ITU itself.

* The proposal coincides with one of the conclusions of the Asia-Pacific Regional Development Conference, New Delhi, 1988.

4.5.1 What is telecommunications development?

It is the well thought out quantitative and/or qualitative growth of network and services offered at the national, regional or global levels in response to the need to communicate.

Development is possible only if a vast array of conditions are met, such as the existence of and the will for a development strategy, the study of needs and the planning of means, the availability of financial and human resources and, where necessary, specific technical assistance. Above all, however, national level willingness and decisions are the prime requirements, since development comes from within, with external assistance merely acting as a catalyst. Thus, development equally concerns countries, economic and/or technical regional organizations, investors, industry, and all other development partners. The need for a long-term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development is therefore evident.

The advantages to be gained are :

- field project coordination/complementarity;
- the coordination of technical studies and the search for financing;
- the timely availability of the required human resources;
- the enhanced association of industry with development; and
- the better use and complementarity of technical cooperation programmes/projects.

4.5.2 The strategy for a world-wide development plan of action

The first basic action responding to ITU's mandate concerning the promotion of telecommunications development is included in "The Missing Link" Report drawn up by the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development and in the ARUSHA Declaration adopted by the First World Telecommunications Development Conference.

The need now is to follow on, thereby enabling ITU to meet its responsibility of promoting and guiding telecommunications development throughout the world.

The strategy for a global and regional development plan of action and its regular updating could be through :

- 4 Regional Development Conferences (Africa, Asia/Pacific, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East)

held between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Participation in these conferences would include representatives from national authorities (with support from the Ministries of Plan and Finance), as well as the major development partners of the concerned region's countries.

These conferences should discuss and approve realistic development objectives for:

- the extension/improvement of networks and services
- investment
- human resources development.

As a result of this concerted approach, the total technical cooperation/assistance needs would be identified and thus enable the establishment of a well-defined programme of such technical cooperation/assistance for implementation by all interested parties, so that multilateral, bilateral and private sector involvement, together with the ITU's own efforts, are all directed towards the same goal.

The ITU would thus have, as part of its regular activities, the responsibility/coordination of preparatory work for such development conferences, their organization, publication of the relevant results, as well as for intersessional work which would comprise:

- regular contacts - including, as necessary, the organization of sectoral meetings - with countries, concerned regional organizations/institutions, banks, development partners (for bilateral assistance), international development agencies and the UNDP;
- the establishment of an ITU data base on world telecommunications development.

Part of this work would be executed by the Group of Engineers, the Training Division, as well as the Regional Divisions.

It should be recalled here that implementation of this proposal is a response to Resolution No. 34 of the Nairobi Convention.

Proposal to be considered

The primary outputs of all the above activities would be the identification of what needs to be done to develop and improve the global telecommunication network and the associated services. Obviously, implementation of such action would be the responsibility of each sovereign state.

The ITU would thus play the central role in the identification, coordination and promotion of the action of all interested parties in network development. In the field of technical cooperation and assistance this would imply the identification of all elements and making the information, in the form of projects, available to the bilateral/multilateral parties, including the private sector, for implementation without, in the majority of cases, direct involvement by the ITU, under a separately-negotiated agreement between resource providers and beneficiaries. Only a small portion would be earmarked for direct ITU implementation under its Executing Agency function.

The average cost of organizing an annual one-week Regional Development Conference in two working languages (except for Asia/Pacific), including fellowships for participation of the Least Developed Countries, is estimated at SF 250'000 to which should be added supplementary staff support, estimated at SF 75'000

There could be some offsets by reviewing the present arrangements and activities of the Regional Plan Committee meetings which also rely to a significant extent on the inputs of the technical cooperation activities.

Moreover, it is essential to reflect carefully, especially as concerns concepts, on the potential hurdles when organizing these conferences so that each one is adapted to the specific characteristics of individual regions and, hence, for Member countries to make directly available the services of highly specialized policy development specialists in contributing to the preparation and work of the conferences.

4.6 The need of maintaining a nucleus of technical cooperation management staff on a stable and continuous basis

This proposal was formulated by the Group of Experts and is justified as follows. In view of ITU's role as the UN Specialized Agency for telecommunications, in line with "decides 2" of Resolution 18, together with its responsibility for world-wide telecommunications development, it is important to have a core staff on long-term contracts to enable the ITU to discharge its recurring technical cooperation management activities and, in particular, commencing with the identification of technical cooperation requirements up to the approval of project documents.

Project identification and formulation, as well as the management of the technical cooperation programme is the responsibility of the Department through the four Regional Divisions and the associated administrative support services of the Department (see Annex 2, Figure 1, page 41).

The staffing of the Regional Divisions comprises Project Officers at Headquarters and Area Representatives (who in fact are outposted Project Officers) in the field. Each Project Officer and/or Area Representative is responsible for a number of countries assigned to him. This arrangement is a compromise solution for improved efficiency: quicker response to requests for technical cooperation and improved management of project implementation. (It is recalled that field project staff will continue to be engaged on an assignment by assignment basis.)

Project identification and preparation are amongst the responsibilities of the Technical Cooperation Department which also include:

- policy formulation for telecommunications development;
- sectoral studies and identification of requirements at national, sub-regional and regional levels;
- advice on the development process and priorities;
- participation in national and regional programming exercises;
- preparation of project formulation frameworks and project documents;
- participation in conferences and meetings : World Bank, Organization of African Unity (OAU), UN Economic Commissions, UNDP (Governing Council), regional and sub-regional organizations, such as PATU, ECOWAS, SATCC, ARTC, CITEL, COMTELCA, ULCRA, ATU, ABU, etc.;
- assistance during negotiations with financing institutions;
- initial contacts concerning equipment procurement, sub-contracting, etc.;
- expert recruitment strategy, identification and selection procedures.

These activities should be regarded as an essential support to developing countries since they enable them to understand better their difficulties, to search for appropriate solutions, and to define the technical cooperation/assistance they require, including contacts and negotiations with bilateral and/or multilateral donors. As such, they fall within the purview of ITU's Specialized Agency role with contributions to the benefit of both the developed and developing countries.

Proposals to be considered

From a general point of view, staff policy concerning those in charge of various technical cooperation activities should be in harmony with the approved objectives of ITU's two technical cooperation functions. Hence, implementation of Proposal No. 3 "A core staff for technical cooperation should have longer-term contracts" leads to the following:

- the posts for which the functions are of a permanent or quasi-permanent nature should be recognized as such, irrespective of the budget, in order to make them attractive and to avoid the present personnel instability which is and has been very prejudicial to the quality of work. In addition, this would introduce a better

balance between the conditions offered in the various ITU services. When considering all the detailed mandates of technical cooperation and assistance activities, it appears that about 70% of all the posts are of a permanent nature - this fact should therefore be brought into evidence and its impact on individuals' contracts reviewed accordingly.

- contracts for the remaining posts should be considered for the longest period possible, taking due account of circumstances.

Recognition of the permanent nature of those posts related to permanent functions should in no way affect the relevant budget.

4.7 Strengthening of the ITU regional presence

The Group of Experts confirmed this vocation of the ITU which is described as follows. Part of the existing regional presence (Technical Cooperation Area Representatives) is mainly oriented towards providing sectoral support for the benefit of countries and collaboration with the UNDP and the other development partners. It concentrates on sectoral studies, the identification of technical cooperation needs, project formulation and, in addition, the supervision of project implementation.

In view of the encouraging results obtained, the proposal is to strengthen the regional presence in order to provide additional assistance to developing countries for the improvement of their networks and services through better use of the Union's standards and regulations.

A considerable number of developing countries, particularly those of a modest size, as well as the LDCs who often have a shortage of staff, find difficulties in following, assimilating and applying ITU's standards and regulations.

These internationally agreed standards cover several aspects: planning, installation, operation, maintenance, tariff setting, etc. The proper utilization of specific documents should be encouraged and explained. Application of these standards often requires additional information, case studies and specific testing. Full understanding of the possible consequences in cases of deviation from these standards is also indispensable.

In order to specify the terms of reference of this expanded regional presence, the ITU should take advantage of the experience gained by other international organizations. For example, just as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) maintains a sizeable regional staff to follow up and assist in ensuring the correct implementation of agreed airport and aviation standards, in a similar way, and as part of its Specialized Agency role, the ITU should, at every stage of a network's life (conception, planning, installation, maintenance, operation), ensure that the quality aspects of services of a given network are provided and maintained (by means of timely opinions,

advice, and the necessary assistance in relation to knowledge and in the application of standards). The Union's support in this field would certainly lead to improved quality in network operations, as well as to enhanced efficiency in its utilisation, with the consequence that levels of income and quality of service would rise for all countries.

The establishment of this support may be conceived by fielding a group of experts/specialists, spread over the four continents, and covering network development/improvement. In addition, these experts would have the responsibility of establishing progressively, on each continent, a group of qualified national experts who could participate in the enhancement of network performance and launch technical cooperation activities among and between the developing countries themselves, i.e. TCDC missions. A modest budget allocation could be envisaged for this TCDC purpose in order to facilitate such missions.

Proposals to be considered

It is proposed to establish eight posts of regional experts with the responsibility of providing direct assistance by ensuring the adequate flow of information emanating from the CCIs and the correct application of technical and operational international standards, with a long-term goal of significantly improving the efficiency and quality of services. These experts would also be expected to develop a nucleus of expertise with the best specialists from their region, with a view to promoting technical cooperation between developing countries (TCDC).

Annual budget proposal covering
8 posts and travel SF 1'320'000

The expected enhancement of TCDC activities
should be supported by increasing the actual
yearly allocation from SF 50'000 to SF 200'000

5. ITU'S ROLE AS EXECUTING AGENCY

5.1 General

ITU's know-how and expertise is often called upon by the UNDP, the Member countries (in the form of funds-in-trust), development banks and bilateral programmes to carry out or execute a given project under agreed conditions. Such an activity, if and when undertaken by the ITU, is carried out using extrabudgetary resources not only for the project components, but also for the administrative and management expenses, known as support costs, that are incurred by the Union. In other words, the execution of projects is undertaken by the ITU against reimbursement of costs that result from the activity in question.

Implementation activities begin from the time of signature of a document binding the concerned parties (the beneficiary, financing and executing agency). This document is known as the "Project Document" in the case of UNDP projects or the "Contractual Services Document" in other cases. These implementation activities are quite distinct from the project preparation and formulation ones (viz. paragraph B.4.6) which take place when countries establish their priorities and specify their technical cooperation requirements in conjunction with their various partners, and for which no income is derived.

5.2 Financing of projects

Projects entrusted to the ITU for execution emanate from:

- the UNDP, for national, regional and interregional programmes, as well as other related programmes, such as the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC);
- governments, in the form of sharing the cost of projects with UNDP;
- beneficiary governments, voluntary donor governments, development agencies, development banks and other institutions in the form of funds-in-trust arrangements.

A breakdown of financing for 1987 indicates that 31% of annual delivery (an average of US\$ 27 million over the past few years)* is financed by governments either in the form of funds-in-trust or contributions to a cost-sharing project; 58% is directly financed by UNDP; and the remaining 11% is financed in the form of third party funds-in-trust projects.

5.3 Project implementation

As mentioned in paragraph B.4.6 above, and in addition to their project identification and formulation activities, the Regional Divisions are also responsible for the management of project implementation entrusted to the Union through the timely coordination with other services of the Department. Most of these management activities are a combination of technical and administrative functions which are supported by the administrative services:

5.3.1 The recruitment and administration of field experts

Irrespective of the duration of each mission, an equal amount of work involving the search for experts and the submission of short-listed candidatures to the beneficiary country for final selection, the organization of departures on mission (including, on occasions, that for the expert's family), the payment of indemnities and salaries, and the provision of social coverage, etc. is required. The overall administrative functions are on the uprise whilst the number of man/months in the field is declining, due in large part to the constant reduction in the average length of missions (a reduction of 50% over the past 13 years, from 7 months in 1974 to 3.4 months in 1987).

* In 1988, the achieved delivery was 31.3 million US dollars; it is expected that the 1989 delivery will be 30 million US dollars.

5.3.2 The procurement of equipment

Each requisition for equipment involves a preliminary technical control, after which only can it be effectively dealt with, whether directly through a mandatory supplier, or by means of an international call for bids (depending on the estimated amount of expenditure). The latter procedure, compulsory for any sum above US\$ 10'000, is time-consuming and necessitates examination and finalization of specifications, the call for bids per se, evaluation of tenders, contract preparation, etc. Some requests, particularly those for training or research centres, are made up of dozens of items requiring protracted negotiations with suppliers.

5.3.3 The placement of fellows

For each fellow, the procedure involves the elaboration of the desired programme with the requesting country and subsequent negotiations with host country(ies), travel and on-site arrangements, the payment of stipends, the continuous examination and control of the programme's effectiveness, including the fellow's final report upon completion of his fellowship.

5.3.4 Budgetary coordination

Coordination of financial aspects includes:

- the control of available project funds by budget item (experts, equipment, etc.);
- book-keeping of all expenditure during the various phases of advancement of a project, control of local expenditure upon receipt of invoices from the UNDP (local purchases, missions, etc.);
- submission of periodical reports on financial implementation to UNDP Headquarters, to other resources providers, to Resident Representatives and to other concerned ITU services;
- contacts with financial sources external to the UNDP for funds-in-trust projects on various accounting matters;
- a continuous cost analysis of various services/items enabling pro forma costs to be established for use on project proposals.

5.3.5 Technical supervision of field work

This multi-faceted function is vital for the successful outcome of a project. It begins with an in-depth briefing of experts to apprise them of the project's origin, its objectives, its expected results, and the international and national means available to the project. Thereafter, it involves:

- continuous back-up support, whether technical or administrative, to assist in the search for solutions to particular field problems;
- analysis of project performance evaluation reports on the project's implementation and the consequential decision-making;
- participation in field tripartite review meetings (governments, UNDP, ITU) which examine in detail, at least once a year, the progress made, the results achieved, and any corrective measures which may be necessary;
- control of technical reports, with participation as and when necessary of various ITU services (such as for Master Plans, technical or organizational servicing studies), including their printing and distribution;
- in the case of particularly complex projects, such as regional projects, the organization and coordination of in-depth evaluation missions (2 to 6 weeks);
- review of the final report, its subsequent editing, printing and distribution to all concerned parties.

5.3.6 Staff stability for implementation activities

It is also essential that there be a core staff on long-term contracts to discharge the regular and continuing management functions for the implementation of programme activities.

5.4 Administrative support costs

Over the past few years, the Union has drawn between 50 and 60% of its funding for projects executed by the Technical Cooperation Department from the resources of the UNDP (58% in 1987), each project falling within the limits made available by the UNDP to the recipient country or region, to which has been added, in many instances, a cost-sharing financial input by the beneficiary country. As a contribution to the management and administration of these projects, the UNDP allocates to the executing agency a certain sum as "support costs". The amount of these support costs is a fixed percentage of the field cost of executing the project (at present 13 per cent). The same rule applies for projects financed under funds-in-trust arrangements.

It is through the thrust of various United Nations General Assembly resolutions since 1949 that the question of support costs has given rise to much discussion and debate within the UNDP Governing Council. The United Nations General Assembly and the UNDP Governing Council decided that the difference between the actual administrative and operational service costs incurred for the management of technical cooperation projects and the (present) 13% should be provided by the Executing Agencies from their own resources since they are partners in the development process and should thus assume part of the responsibility for the provision of technical assistance. The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference resolved that the ITU observe the UNDP policy in this matter. This question was also examined in detail by the UN Joint Inspection Unit and it reached the same conclusion.

For some years (since 1972), difficulties have been encountered by the Union in balancing the budget of administrative and operational service costs for technical cooperation projects. The fall in the US dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate has and is causing a sharp reduction in the value of UNDP contributions for administrative costs and thereby gives rise to a substantial shortfall in income to cover Union expenditure. At the same time, the operational cost of the TCD has been significantly reduced, particularly since 1983.

The unprecedented decline in the value of the US dollar in preceding years has had a detrimental effect on the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts income in Swiss francs. Thus, for example, over the period 1985/1987 (when the US dollar on average fell from 2.43 to 1.50 Swiss francs) and for the same delivery of US\$ 27 million, the Union has sustained a reduced income in Swiss francs as follows:

1985	8'375'000]]]	- 1'901'000
1986	6'474'000		
1987	5'068'000		- 3'307'000
			<hr/>
1985/1987	TOTAL		- 5'208'000

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Under the terms of Resolution No. 16 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), it is the responsibility of the ITU, in view of its partnership role with the UNDP, to meet any shortfall between the income arising from project support costs and the actual cost of administering the projects executed. This partnership responsibility is also in conformity with the decisions taken at the policy levels of the UNDP Governing Council and the United Nations General Assembly and clearly attests to the consensus reached by all Member States at the higher policy level. In the absence of adequate provision in the Financial Protocol to the Nairobi Convention, the Administrative Council has endorsed financing plans presented by the Secretary-General to amortize the shortfall in income, including from savings in the Regular Budget, a surcharge on publications, and extrabudgetary resources, i.e., benefits from the Telecom exhibitions.

5.5 The Plenipotentiary Conference will, however, have to make adequate provision for the responsibility of the Union in its partnership role as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations system.

Up to the present time, the staff of the Regional Divisions, comprising Headquarters personnel and the Area Representatives, have indiscriminately combined in their responsibilities those functions of Specialized Agency of the United Nations with those of Executing Agency of the UNDP. This is a natural situation, and experience shows that the activities undertaken by the above-mentioned staff within ITU's Specialized Agency function - activities centered essentially on the identification of needs - account for 75% of their time; this applies also to the services of the Chief of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office. Moreover, 30% of the Fellowship Service's activities - those unrelated to project execution - fall within the framework of ITU's Specialized Agency role.

Consequently, it is proposed that these expenses be charged to the Regular Budget SF 3'850'000

The expenditure related to ITU's Executing Agency function consists of most administrative support service staff, including 70% of the Fellowship Service, 25% of the Regional Divisions' staff (both Headquarters personnel and Area Representatives), as well as 25% of the services of the Chief of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office.

The expenditure for 1990 to carry out the Executing Agency function is estimated at SF 5'400'000

On the assumption of an annual field programme delivery of US\$ 30 million (which appears realistic as of 1989), the average rate required for support cost reimbursement to ensure appropriate revenue to balance expenses would be:

12% at an exchange rate of 1.50 Swiss francs to one US dollar, or 11.25% at an exchange rate of 1.60 Swiss francs to one US dollar.

The actual average rate for support cost reimbursement is 11.6% (13% for UNDP, funds-in-trust and other projects, and 7.5% for the procurement of large amounts of equipment).

In the first scenario where 1.50 Swiss francs fetches one US dollar, a small shortfall of approximately 180'000 Swiss francs would have to be absorbed; in the second scenario (1.60 SF/1 US\$), however, a benefit of 160'000 Swiss francs would be realized.

The above falls within a normal flexibility range provided under the budget ceilings (Additional Protocol I). The figures above show that the concept of flexibility would be adequate to meet both the currency and programme fluctuations in the future, assuming that recognition of the Union's Specialized Agency role is adequately reflected in the Regular Budget.

6. CONCLUSION

As far as technical cooperation/assistance is concerned, and the related field activities of the Technical Cooperation Department, the ITU has a dual role as:

- the **Specialized Agency** of the United Nations system for telecommunication matters;
- an **Executing Agency** of the United Nations Development Programme and of other similar programmes/projects for which financing is made available (Funds-in-Trust, Voluntary Programme, etc.).

These two roles are complementary, the second a derivative of the first.

1. In its function as the **Specialized Agency** of the United Nations for telecommunication matters, the ITU has a clearly-defined constitutional role to:

- promote the development of telecommunication networks and services, particularly in developing countries;

- encourage and expand the development of technical cooperation/-assistance activities.

This mandate is global, continuous and permanent, and imposes a legitimate responsibility on the ITU to:

- promote the development, improve the efficiency and availability of telecommunications to all of mankind (similar mandates are given to other agencies, e.g., the WHO for health matters);
- create, to this end, inter alia, the necessary conditions for the harmonization of technical cooperation/assistance programmes.

All activities required to satisfy this mandate should be clearly predefined and recognized as an institutional responsibility, and should be provided for from the Union's Regular Budget.

2. As an Executing Agency, the ITU's role is very limited when compared with other institutions (multilateral and/or bilateral) that are engaged in the management and execution of similar technical cooperation/assistance projects in the telecommunications field. Nonetheless, as an Executing Agency of the United Nations system, the ITU has a somewhat privileged position vis-à-vis other multilateral and bilateral institutions.

This Executing Agency function bears an element of risk since it relies on existing technical cooperation/assistance programmes and the financial resources allocated to them.*

A delivery programme of 27 to 30 million US dollars is considered normal. It should be pointed out, however, that implementation activities can only be defined as and when the projects to be executed are approved. Income from the execution of these projects to the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget is at present limited to 13% of the cost of projects realized. However, as 90% of the expenses are incurred in Swiss francs, while income is in US dollars, this income varies according to the US dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate.

The Specialized and Executing Agency functions are two interdependent roles inherent in technical cooperation/assistance matters and should continue to be performed by the Union through its Technical Cooperation Department.

Annexes: 3

* In view of the reliance on external financing mechanisms for field projects (UNDP and funds-in-trust), an element of flexibility is vital in respect of the staffing for those management activities falling within the Executing Agency function, the more so since precise medium- to long-term staffing requirements are difficult to forecast.

ANNEX 1

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION :
The International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982

1. The fundamental mandate - Article 4 : Purposes of the Union

The basic instrument of the Union in relation to technical cooperation emanates mainly from points 14 a) and 20 c) of Article 4, which state :

- "14 a) 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;
- 20 c) [to] 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;".

There is no possibility for telecommunications development without international cooperation, as is attested by the leading position given to point 14 a) of Article 4.

Another purpose of the Union is :

- "15 b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;".

Consequently, on the international scene, the Union has the responsibility to foster, to promote and to participate in technical cooperation/assistance activities for developing countries, the ultimate goal being development.

Development essentially encompasses the expansion, the improvement and the proper operation of the world's network - a matter which is in the interest of the membership of the Union as a whole.

2. The principal mandates of the Union

These are described in various resolutions, such as :

- Res. No. 16 - Participation of the Union in the UNDP and in other programmes of the UN System
- Res. No. 17 - Inter-country projects financed by the UNDP in the field of telecommunications
- Res. No. 18 - Budgetary and organizational aspects of technical cooperation and assistance of the Union
- Res. No. 19 - Special Voluntary Programme
- Res. No. 22 - Improvement of Union facilities for rendering technical assistance to developing countries
- Res. No. 26 - ITU regional presence
- Res. No. 27 - Special measures for the LDCs
- Res. No. 28 - Seminars
- Res. No. 29 - Training standards for telecommunication staff
- Res. No. 30 - ITU training fellowship programme
- Res. No. 34 - The role of the ITU in the development of world telecommunications.

Document CA44/6830 of the Administrative Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference provides pertinent information in relation to each of these resolutions.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

43rd SESSION — GENEVA — JUNE-JULY 1988

Document 6755-E
(CA43-59)
14 June 1988
Original : English

COMMITTEE 3
(C-1)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
OF THE ITU

Ref. Doc.

<p>2. Reasons and background, legal references</p> <p>In accordance with the decision taken by the Administrative Council at its 42nd Session in June 1987, a small working group was set up to study the changing nature of the Union's technical cooperation activities. The Group having accomplished, to the best of its ability, the work entrusted to it, I have the honour to transmit hereby to the Council its Report.</p>	<p>CA40/6343 CA42/6569 CA42/6654</p>
<p>3. Bodies, organs or departments concerned</p> <p>Administrative Council, General Secretariat - Technical Cooperation Department, Centre for Telecommunications Development.</p>	
<p>4. Possible solutions and their implications (staff; financial; organisational)</p>	
<p>5. Proposal, recommendation</p> <p>The Group's Report together with an overview on their proposals are submitted for initial consideration by the Council and guidance to the Secretary-General in preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice 1989.</p>	

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Transmitted with this Note

- Report of the Group of Experts
- Annex

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
OF THE ITU

During its 42nd Session in June 1987 the Administrative Council approved a suggestion by the Secretary-General to set up a small working group to assist in producing a proper synthesis of the Union's changing nature of technical cooperation and the consequences on the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD). The Group was asked to focus on the extent to which TCD was in a position to respond to increasing demands and to analyse and synthesize the various administrative, financial and personnel matters.

The Council also agreed to refer to this Group the question of financial assistance for participation of developing countries in the study activities of the Consultative Committees.

The Group consisted of representatives of eight member countries of the Council : Argentina, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, USA and USSR. The Group held two meetings, the first in October 1987 and the second in April 1988.

During their first meeting, the Group discussed the question of financial assistance for participation of developing countries to the CCIs study group meetings and considered that apart from the expenditure involved in awarding fellowships it was not appropriate for the ITU to finance such fellowships. It was agreed however, that a way should be found to better inform and explain to the developing countries the results of the work and recommendations of the CCIs.

An overview of the four proposals, agreed upon by the Group of experts, is given below :

Proposal 1 :

The Plenipotentiary Conference should take appropriate measures for the ITU in its capacity as the specialised agency for telecommunications, to set up a long term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development. The ITU's long term technical cooperation programme should be defined within the framework of such an action plan.

Comments by the Secretary-General :

The proposal of the Group of experts inviting the Plenipotentiary Conference "to set up a long term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development" is a practical way of implementing Resolution 34 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary.

The Resolution 34 recognized the interest of the role of various international organizations in the development of telecommunications and put this interest within the overall perspective assigned to the Union in its capacity as "... the authority responsible within the United Nations family ... to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world".

In this regard the Union should find ways and means, including for example the advisory telecommunication development conferences, to set up a mechanism and to assist establishment of targets for the expansion of telecommunications within each country or region of the world. The ITU should obtain inputs from other organizations involved in telecommunication development such as UNESCO, INTELSAT, INMARSAT etc. as well as from bilateral programs and development banks so as to harmonize the action of all parties and to avoid duplication of efforts and the wastage of resources. Following the establishment of an action plan for telecommunications development world-wide over a given period the Union's specific technical cooperation program including the UNDP and other fundings of cooperation over the same period can be determined.

Accordingly as per the proposal of the Group of experts the next Plenipotentiary Conference could be requested to assess the implementation of Resolution 34 and give the necessary directives for future action.

Proposal 2 :

Recognizing that the Independent Commission foresaw the possibility of a future merging of the CTD and the TCD, there was consensus to consider the merger. The final decision as well as the timing and method should be left to the Plenipotentiary.

Comments by the Secretary-General :

This possibility should first be referred for consideration to both the Advisory Board of the Centre and the Administrative Council.

Proposal 3 :

A nucleus of TCD project management staff should be on longer term contracts, and consideration be given for this core staff to be financed from the regular budget. The additional project execution staff to continue to be financed from the support cost income. The present rigorous control of the staffing of the Technical Cooperation Department should continue.

Comments by the Secretary-General :

The "TCD project management staff" and the "additional project execution staff" mentioned in this proposal, refer to the technical cooperation area representatives outposted to the field in compliance with Resolution 26, the project officers and the personnel of supporting services such as the administrative division, field personnel service responsible for the recruitment and administration of field experts, fellowship placement service etc at headquarters. Evidently field experts employed on project execution are not included in this proposal.

If the concept of having a core of the above-mentioned staff on longer term contracts and financed from the regular budget is agreed in principle by Council, the percentage of such staff would need to be studied and a detailed report be submitted to the 44th Session of the Council.

Proposal 4 :

Consideration should be given to the strengthening of the regional presence of the ITU in order to enhance the performance of the network in developing countries through a better application of the Union's standards and regulations.

Comments by the Secretary-General :

Although, in principle, the proposal is supported, this merits further examination and it is suggested that, subject to Council's approval, a report to this effect be submitted for Council's consideration during its 44th Session.

THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ITU

(REPORT OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL)

1. Role and purpose of Technical Cooperation

The technical cooperation activities of the Union are aimed at the expansion and improvement of telecommunication services worldwide particularly by providing tailor made technical assistance to developing members by means of advice and exchange of information, the transfer of know-how and the enhancement of self-reliance.

These activities are carried out both by providing funds and staff from the Union's own resources as well as using funds coming from external sources such as the UNDP for the execution of specific projects.

2. The Technical Cooperation debate within the ITU

All recent ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences extensively discussed the role and purpose of the Union's technical cooperation activities. Progress was made both in the scope and extent of the activities culminating in the decision of the 1982 Plenipotentiary to amend Article 4 and include that one of the purposes of the Union is "to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications".

Accordingly, the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference took major steps and directives towards the fulfilment of this purpose of the Union as shown here below :.

2.1 Use of ITU's own resources

Resolution 18 elaborated the guiding principles for the Union's technical cooperation and assistance programme and identified those activities which could be considered for funding out of the Union's own resources. Such activities include :

- the expanded services of the group of engineers, including short-term missions by outside specialists;
- the training division including Codevtel;
- the ITU fellowship programme;
- logistic support for the voluntary programme;
- special assistance for the least developed countries (LDC's);
- identification of the benefits of telecommunications for development;
- promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries.

2.2 Setting up of the Special Voluntary Programme

The Plenipotentiary Conference considered that the funds within the regular budget for technical cooperation and assistance activities are not sufficient to cover the needs of the developing countries. The Conference therefore adopted Resolution 19 to create a Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation with a view to facilitate contributions to augment the resources available to the Union as a means of providing increased assistance to the developing countries.

2.3 Establishing an Independent Commission

The Conference further resolved (Resolution 20) to establish an "Independent International Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development" in order inter alia to :

- examine the totality of existing and possible future relationships between countries in the field of telecommunications involving technical cooperation, and
- recommend a range of methods including novel ones, for stimulating telecommunication development in the developing world, as well as
- 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 Review of management of TCD

The Conference also instructed the Administrative Council in Resolution 21 to "review the overall management and operation of technical cooperation and assistance activities" in order to adapt the management and operations ...in the most efficient and cost-effective possible way.

This review was conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations, in accordance with AC Resolution No. 930, and their report was submitted to the Secretary-General, considered by the Administration Council at its 41st session (1986).

After following up the progress of technical cooperation activities resulting from the above initiatives and others, since the Nairobi Plenipotentiary, the Council decided in 1987 to set up a small working group consisting of representatives of Argentina, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, USA and USSR to study the changing nature of technical cooperation activities and assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on the matter for consideration by the Council during its 43rd session.

The following are the findings and proposals of that working group.

3. Findings

3.1 Evolution of the programme

The technical cooperation activities of the Union have significantly evolved, both in character and scope, since 1952 when the Union became officially a participant in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

During the 1950's, these activities were mostly limited to the awarding of fellowships and the organisation of some 60 expert missions annually.

In the 1960's the thrust of the programme was the provision of long-term general purpose advisors to assist the telecommunications administrations of newly independent countries. Other experts were provided to set up basic-level training centres. The award of long-term fellowships continued.

The technical cooperation programme of the 1970's was marked with the upgrading of basic-level training centres to medium-level, the provision of more specialized engineering assistance at the national level or for the carrying out of preinvestment surveys of regional networks such as the Panafrican Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL).

At present, the Union's technical cooperation activities fall primarily into three categories. These are:

- i. the development of human resources. Almost two-thirds of the total field expenditure of the Union's technical cooperation programme was disbursed for the training of staff to meet the manpower demand in various sectors of telecommunications in developing countries.
- ii. the promotion of development of regional telecommunications networks through studies and surveys. These are carried out by experts engaged by the Union mostly financed by UNDP and working in collaboration with member countries, the UN Economic Commissions, other regional organisations and funding institutions such as the World Bank or regional development banks;
- iii. the strengthening of national telecommunications technical and administrative services in developing countries, covering practically all branches of telecommunications. Besides providing expertise, this includes fellowships and certain equipment.

3.2 Major results achieved

3.2.1 Illustrative examples

The following illustrative examples can be cited as the results achieved with the help of the technical cooperation activities of the Union in the period 1982-87 (details are given in the annex) :

The primary emphasis of the Union has been in the field of human resources development. In addition to direct participation in the activities of 42 national and multinational training centres, all technical cooperation projects have provision for the transfer of know-how by attaching counterpart national personnel to work with international experts.

In addition to various workshops in different specialities, as well as working group meetings organized within the framework of CODEVTEL, the ITU itself or in cooperation with certain administrations, organized 57 seminars.

The training activities undertaken outside the concerned beneficiary country resulted in the granting of a total of 4000 fellowships.

3.2.2 Present orientation

With a view to the expansion of the worldwide telecommunication network and the improvement of the quality of telecommunication services, TCD activities have been oriented to providing various types of management, planning and preinvestment study assistance.

Through the assistance of the TCD in carrying out comprehensive feasibility studies, modern regional telecommunications networks have been set up, or are in the process of being set up, in Latin America, Asia, Africa (PANAFTEL) and the Mediterranean and Middle East (MEDARABTEL). Numerous national networks have also been upgraded and expanded.

The emphasis has now swung from the initial implementation of the network to operation, maintenance and expansion of the network, both in terms of capacity and coverage and in the range of services which it can offer. The introduction of new technologies in these networks is also engaging the attention of the project staff and their counterparts in the countries concerned.

In addition, valuable assistance has been rendered to a number of administrations, especially in Africa, by the drawing up of master plans for the long-term development of their networks. These plans cover all aspects of telecommunications development, including technical, manpower and training requirements. Each master plan is supplemented by a medium-term investment plan geared to attract internal and external financing. In many cases, technical specifications are also elaborated to facilitate the rapid implementation of projects.

More specifically 22 master telecommunications development plans were completed by the TCD in collaboration with national counterpart personnel. While all of these plans are under implementation in varying degrees depending on the availability of resources, some 12 of them have been instrumental in mobilizing significant international financing from bilateral and multilateral sources.

With regard to quality improvement, the TCD has since 1985 for example launched in Africa 12 comprehensive national plans for the improvement of maintenance (NPIMs). Four of these have already been completed and have attracted sizeable international financing. The rest are in various stages of completion or under preliminary negotiation, in particular with multilateral banks such as the World Bank and the Africa Development Bank who have indicated their firm interest in giving priority to maintenance and rehabilitation activities over new investment.

3.2.3 Widening of participation

Technical cooperation activities have led to a better understanding between suppliers of equipment, telecommunication administrations of developing countries and financing institutions because TCD has a mission to elaborate open specifications that lead to international tendering, etc. One can also cite the case of a maintenance workshop held in Abidjan during February 1986 which brought together 36 African administrations and 30 equipment suppliers and other organizations to exchange views on the operational and performance particularities of telecommunication equipment applicable to the African environment, which was found to be beneficial to all.

3.2.4 Attitudes of parties

Recipient countries have demonstrated their appreciation and their confidence in the assistance they receive through the ITU not only by passing resolutions at various conferences but also by entrusting their own funds to the ITU for the provision and management of the technical assistance they require. Currently 42.7% of the technical cooperation programme managed by the ITU is a direct payment of the recipient countries in the form of either cost sharing or funds-in-trust. The reason why countries request the ITU to provide them with assistance, using their own funds and even paying for the management costs (13%) incurred by the TCD, is because they perceive the value of the unbiased nature of the advice and guidance they obtain, as well as the built-in mechanism for the transfer of know-how with a view to their acquisition of self-reliance.

The fact that the ITU is favourably disposed by its Convention to respond to virtually all types of technical assistance requirements of all countries without discrimination, subject only to the provision of the necessary funds from one source or another, has endeared it to all prospective beneficiaries. External technical cooperation resource providers to the ITU, for example the UNDP, have testified to the effectiveness of the Union as an executing agency of their programmes.

3.2.5 Sectoral Priority

Government decision-makers in developing countries show today a growing awareness and understanding of the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development. The various studies undertaken by the ITU, subsequently published and widely distributed, as well as the different symposia have contributed to this awareness. The result is that governments have started to accord a higher priority to the telecommunications sector in their development plans, thereby not only expanding the network in the developing world but also improving the quality of operations and facilitating global information flows.

4. Structure of TCD

Four regional divisions (covering respectively, Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and the Middle East), and an administrative division (which incorporates support services for the procurement of equipment and budget control, a field personnel service for the recruitment and administration of field experts, and a fellowship placement service) are responsible for the management and implementation of the above-mentioned technical cooperation projects.

In the implementation of a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), a number of project officers of the regional divisions have been posted to the regions which the Department serves. There are now seven technical cooperation area representatives (AR's) in :

Africa	:	Dakar, Senegal Harare, Zimbabwe Yaounde, Cameroon
Americas	:	Santiago, Chile Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Asia/Pacific	:	Colombo, Sri Lanka Jakarta, Indonesia

Supporting the personnel operating in the field, a group of engineers in the Technical Cooperation Department supported by short-term externally recruited specialists is responsible for rendering short-term technical assistance to member countries requesting such assistance, either by correspondence or by missions. These engineers provide information and advice to facilitate the planning and development of networks. For this purpose they cover the major technical areas in the field of telecommunications.

The Department also comprises a training division complemented by the CODEVTEL project whose activities focus on the establishment of international training standards in telecommunications and the international exchange of training materials.

The TCD is also supported by a unit for the logistic support of the voluntary programme, by a telecommunication economics unit which was phased out recently as well as by the recent creation of a programme evaluation unit.

5. Structure of the Centre for Telecommunications Development - CTD

The CTD which was established in 1985 and became operational in 1986 has recently recruited staff for its Operations Support Unit and Telecommunication Development Service. The Development Policy Unit post is as yet unfilled because of shortage of resources. The headquarters personnel of the Centre is now four professionals (including the two directors) and three secretary/assistants all recruited on fixed term contracts. The lack of firm and stable voluntary contributions for the CTD has forced it to resort to relying on a few short-term consultants.

The definitive structure of the CTD is not yet established and the uncertainty of sustained and reliable funding prevents the Centre from making firm plans for its headquarters set-up as well as for its field programme.

The Advisory Board of the CTD submits an annual report to the Administrative Council.

6. Analysis of activities and constraints

The following is a brief analysis of the major activities and the different constraints that the Union faces in fulfilling its technical cooperation mission.

6.1 The UNDP Programme

The Union being a specialized Agency of the UN relies heavily on the UNDP for obtaining resources for its projects, for the policy to follow with respect to its programme, for logistic support in the field offices and for financing its headquarters programme management staff as well as in its area offices. The tables in annex give ample details on the magnitude and scope of the activities.

The Governing Council of the UNDP has decided that its resources are put at the disposal of the beneficiary governments for determining what sectors are to be supported from these resources. As a result of this policy, the telecommunications sector's annual share of the approximately 600 million US dollars available to the UNDP for all sectors is approximately 3.6% (21.5 million US dollars). When one considers that the limited UNDP resources are called upon to support such critical areas like agriculture, health, education, water supply etc it is understandable that larger sums could not be earmarked for telecommunications despite the awareness of the competent authorities concerning the importance of the sector for the overall development of the countries concerned.

Despite UNDP's funding limitations, the demand for telecommunication assistance is much larger as can be seen by the following simple example: The African countries through the ITU identified a need of US\$ 100 million for intercountry projects to be implemented during the 1982-86 programming cycle. The UNDP total allocation for all intercountry projects for Africa was US \$ 156 million. This programme resource limitation for intercountry projects curtailed the response to the demand for the telecommunication sector to 28.5 million US dollars. Mainly as a result of the Union's lack of operational and implementation capacity, the actual implementation was subsequently reduced to 9.5 million US dollars - a mere 10% of the identified need. Although some of the unsatisfied demand may have been met by other resource providers a large percentage was not responded to, resulting in a lost opportunity for telecommunication development.

The above example illustrates that the overall UNDP programme is relatively small compared to the total sectoral needs of the developing countries. More importantly, the portion of UNDP funds, allocated to the telecommunication sector, is well below the requirements. This is not a new situation. Member countries are fully aware of this, hence their attempts to increase these resources by ITU's own resources e.g. voluntary programme etc.

ITU's own technical cooperation programme management capacity is however directly tied and dependent on the "support costs" that it earns as a result of the execution of projects. (At present these costs stand at 13%). In other words the ITU headquarters and area office staff responsible for the management of the technical cooperation activities is paid out of "the revenue" earned from the implementation of field projects.

The level of support costs charged on projects is arbitrarily fixed by the UNDP Governing Council. The Council is fully aware of the fact that the current level of 13% is inadequate to meet the costs incurred for the administration and management of field projects. That is why the UNDP expects its partner specialized agencies to assume the difference between the 13% and the actual costs incurred from their own resources and invites them to consider this difference as their contribution to the development process. Although this understanding has found an echo in Resolution 16 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary no regular mechanism has as yet been formulated to absorb this shortfall within the ITU.

In order to reduce its costs to the minimum level possible the TCD has made significant efforts to rationalize functions and to increase the responsibilities of each employee; work procedures were also revised and improved. The latter included: the preparation of job aids, revision of the rules for procurement of equipment, drafting of guidelines for project design and evaluation, setting-up of a computerized roster of experts and the use of computerized workstations to eliminate repetitive work. Furthermore, TCD prepared a manual of procedures for area representatives, the second edition of which was published after three years of field operations.

Despite such efforts the TCD was forced to cut down its project management staff by 20% since 1983 (see Table 1 and Fig. 2). Yet the shortfall persists primarily as a result of unfavourable currency fluctuation (US dollar vis-a-vis Sw.Fr.) and the changing nature of technical cooperation activities.

Indeed as is shown in Chart 2 the relative success of the technical cooperation programme over the years has enabled developing countries to request short-term rather than long-term assistance in a number of specialized fields (average duration of mission is now 3.35 months from 9.25 months previously) thus exerting higher demands on headquarters staff to recruit and field an increased number of experts for a given volume of funds i.e. more administrative and management work for the same revenue in terms of support costs.

The obligatory reduction of staff mentioned earlier has resulted in a number of undesirable effects on the technical cooperation activities of the Union. Firstly, the TCD has become unable to implement even the limited allocation of UNDP funds - the rate of implementation is not higher than 75%. Secondly, the staff are occupied on the day-to-day execution of current programmes and do not have the necessary time and resources to plan ahead, a situation which would result in an even smaller programme in the future. In addition, there is a risk that the quality of the programme will suffer and thus affect the Union's reputation for competence in project management.

The uncertainties created by the precarious funding of the programme management unit of TCD have further aggravated the personnel situation as staff is hired on short-term contracts only. This inequity is responsible for the high turn-over of TCD staff compared to the staff of other ITU organs, since employees cannot plan their family and personal lives on their long-term professional careers. The high turn-over of employees is detrimental to the efficient operation of the technical cooperation programme because staff often resign at a time in their ITU career when they would normally be expected to be fully productive. TCD must then recruit and train new officers; thus the problems continue.

Generally, the Department's preoccupation to remain within its 13% support cost earnings not only has become futile, since the level of support costs is by design too low (actual level is about 20%) but also has prevented the Union from fulfilling a fundamental purpose namely the provision of technical cooperation to developing countries with a view to expanding the telecommunication services and networks on a worldwide basis.

6.2 ITU's own resources

The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference has made efforts to make provision from its own budgetary resources for the provision of technical assistance.

The funds allocated between 1984/88 average 5.2 million Sfr/year amounting to 5% of the Union's budget, and are essentially intended to finance the Group of Engineers, the Training Division including CODEVTEL, and some other activities mentioned earlier. While the assistance provided is appreciated, this has fallen short of the needs as has been illustrated above.

6.3 Special Voluntary Programme

The Voluntary Programme has mobilized over the period 1984-87 both in cash and in kind 7.5 million US dollars. The funds thus raised for the implementation by the ITU are far below expectations of the Plenipotentiary Conference considering that the goal was "... to meet as much of the telecommunication needs of developing countries as possible". On the other hand no significant catalytic role was played by the Union with the view to "better matching of resources to needs" because the bilateral programmes and others did not respond to the "urging" of the same resolution despite repeated requests by the Secretary-General.

6.4 The Independent Commission

As per the directives of the Plenipotentiary, the Independent Commission carried out its mission on time and submitted its report "the Missing Link".

The Commission established a target for the international telecommunication community "... to bring all mankind within easy reach of a telephone by the early part of the next century". This target was subsequently endorsed by the World Telecommunications Development Conference held in Arusha, Tanzania in May 1985.

The conclusions of the Independent Commission were reviewed by the Administrative Council at its 40th session (1985) and appropriate decisions taken.

The Commission had inter-alia recommended the setting up of a Centre for Telecommunications Development as "an immediate step" towards achieving the above objective. The CTD became operational in 1986 and was conceived to be funded from voluntary contributions. The resources mobilized so far amounting to SFr. 4.2 million in both cash and kind for Headquarters and field operations (see page 34 of the annex) are well below expectations. It should be recalled that the Centre was foreseen by the Commission to operate with an approximate regular annual income of US\$ 10 million for its headquarters operations only and was designed to help to trigger an annual additional US\$ 4 billion investment action in the developing world as a result of its pre-investment interventions.

7. Conclusion

The ITU's technical cooperation activities are relevant and are greatly needed to fulfil the Union's purpose to expand the telecommunication networks and services worldwide. Developing countries are highly appreciative of ITU's assistance. The ITU has a leading role to play in the formulation of a worldwide telecommunications development programme. Such a programme should be formulated within the ITU framework by all interested parties but its implementation should be shared by many bilateral and multilateral organizations, programmes and institutions.

The combined resources made available to the ITU through the various options described above have however proved to be inadequate compared to the needs of today's information society. In the interests of all parties, ways and means need to be found to augment these resources.

8. Proposals

The following proposals were agreed upon by the Group of Experts :

8.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference should take appropriate measures for the ITU in its capacity as the specialised agency for telecommunications, to set up a long term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development. The ITU's long term technical cooperation programme should be defined within the framework of such an action plan.

8.2 Recognizing that the Independent Commission foresaw the possibility of a future merging of the CTD and the TCD, there was consensus to consider the merger. The final decision as well as the timing and method should be left to the Plenipotentiary.

8.3 A nucleus of TCD project management staff should be on longer term contracts, and consideration be given for this core staff to be financed from the regular budget. The additional project execution staff to continue to be financed from the support cost income. The present rigorous control of the staffing of the Technical Cooperation Department should continue.

8.4 Consideration should be given to the strengthening of the regional presence of the ITU in order to enhance the performance of the network in developing countries through a better application of the Union's standards and regulations.

ANNEX

1. THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT - TCD

1.1 General chart

The organisation, functions and financing of the TCD (December 1987) are presented in Figure 1 below :

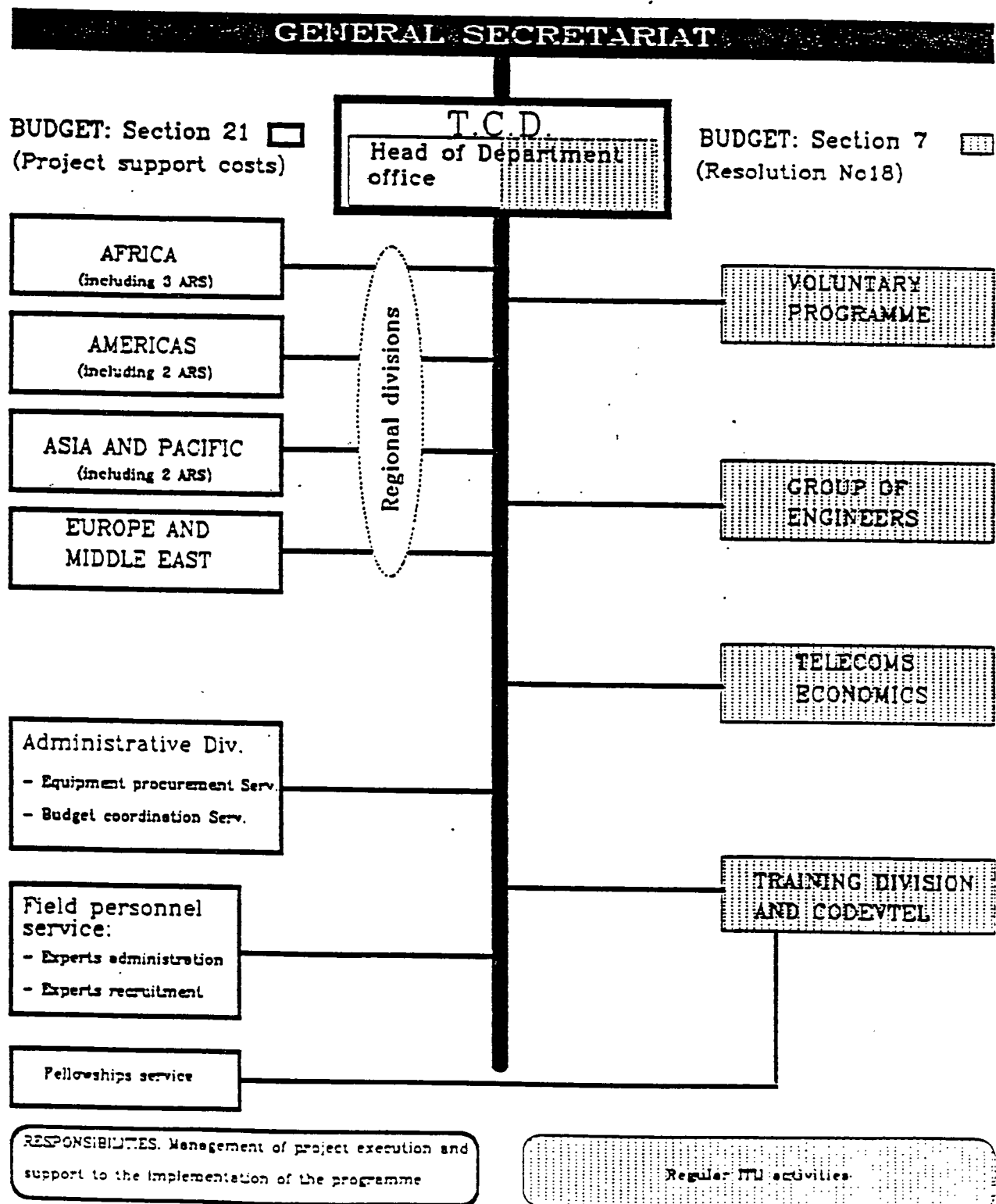


FIGURE 1 - Organisation, functions, financing

1.2 TCD staff

The information is presented in Table 1 and Figure 2 below with a breakdown by the two sources of financing, Section 7 and Section 21 of the ITU Budget.

TABLE 1

Info Date	Authorized posts			Posts filled			Vacant posts		
	Ch.7	Ch.21.	Total	Ch.7	Ch.21	Total	Ch.7	Ch.21	Total
Apr.83	17	98	115	15	83	98	2	15	17
Mar.84	26	97	123	22	78	100	4	19	23
May 85	28	100	128	25	73	98	3	27	30
May 86	31	99	130	27	72	99	4	27	31
May 87	31	101	132	27	68.5	95.5	4	32.5	36.5

Note 1 As derived from Figure 1, the technical cooperation activities of the TCD, in the developing countries, are provided by :

A - implementation of projects financed by external resources to the Union, e.g. UNDP trust-funds etc., and

B - direct assistance funded by the ITU regular budget, Section 7.

No of posts

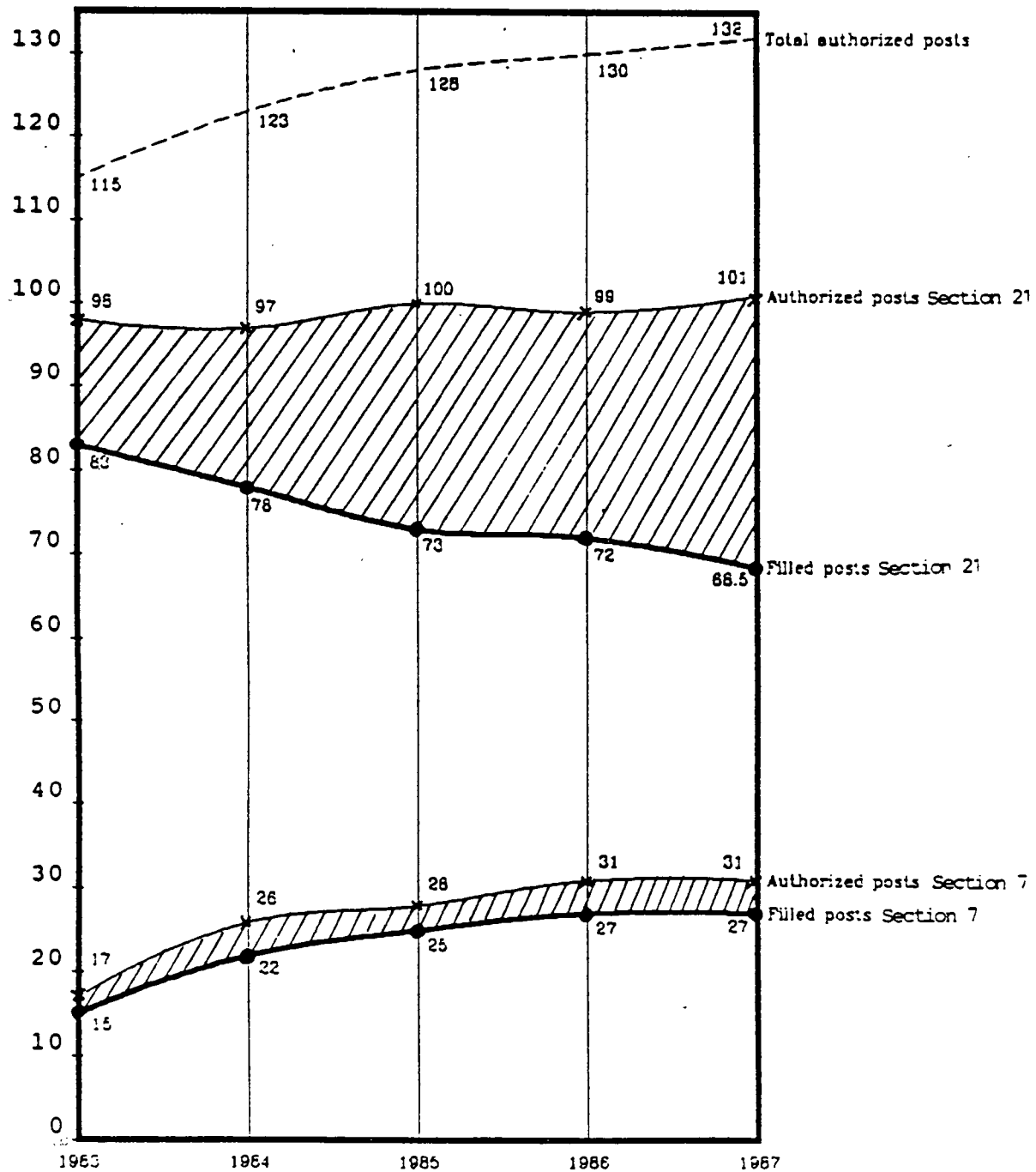


FIGURE 2 - TCD Staff with breakdown by source of financing

2. The implementation of projects financed by external resources to the Union

The information provided covers the reporting period 1983-1987.

2.1 The main characteristics of the programme

These are presented in Table 2 below. The projects are financed by UNDP, cost-sharing or trust-fund arrangements.

TABLE 2

Years		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Info						
Number of projects		201	170	176	182	191
Total expenditures \$000		28,340	23,550	26,270	27,230	27,430
Expert Missions	Number*	583	477	584	602	563
	Man/months	2,498	2,170	2,287	2,148	1,886
	Cost in \$000	17,500	15,000	15,300	15,300	14,900
Fellow-ships	Number	827	629	834	1,053	831
	Cost in \$000	2,340	1,940	2,770	3,640	3,150
Equip-ment	Expenditures \$ 000	5,640	4,040	7,210	6,240	8,400
	Purchase orders	853	844	1,031	807	730
Contr-acts	Number	13	14	21	17	13
	Value in \$000	2,980	3,050	1,110	1,850	955

* Including associate expert missions.

From 1983 to 1987, there is a certain stability in the number and annual delivery of projects, 1984 having the lowest results.

The projects are of various types :

- national (one country involved)
- regional or intercountry (two or more countries involved) such as regional training institutions, intercountry networks (PANAFTEL, MEDARABTEL)
- inter-regional (two or more continents involved).

The ceiling of programme activities of around US\$27 million over the last 3 years in no way indicates a stabilisation of the requests for assistance, simply a limitation of project allocations. In real terms, due to the depreciation of the dollar, the programme is diminishing.

2.2 Additional information on the programme

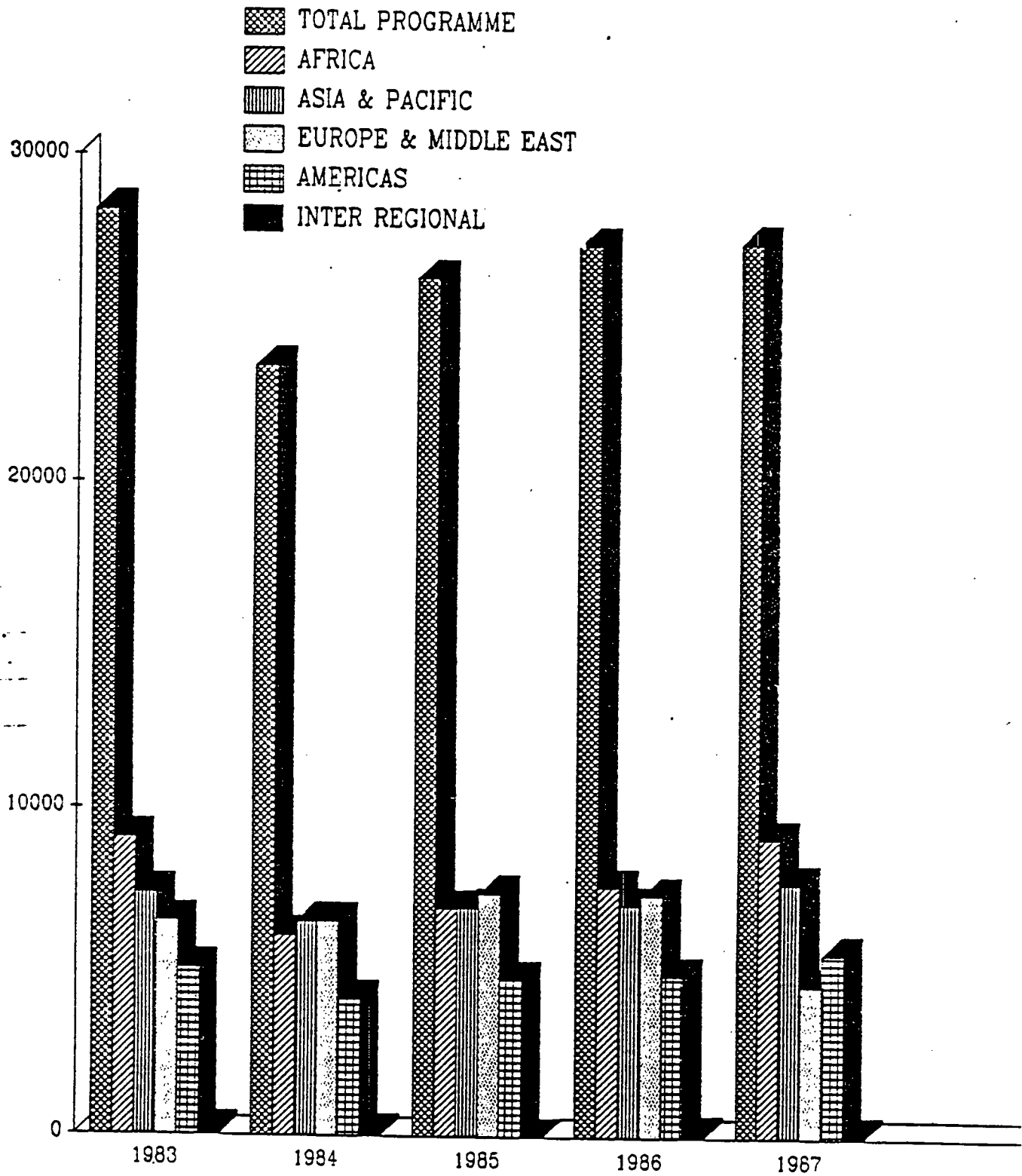
It is useful to present some information on the implemented projects.

2.2.1 Project expenditure by region

This is indicated in Table 3 and Chart 1.

TABLE 3
Project expenditure by region

Project Expenditures \$000 \ Years	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Africa	9,100	6,140	6,980	7,660	9,180
Americas	5,110	4,180	4,810	4,940	5,650
Asia and Pacific	7,420	6,560	7,020	7,120	7,820
Europe and Middle East	6,550	6,560	7,450	7,410	4,660
Inter-regional	160	120	-	100	120
TOTAL	28,340	23,550	26,270	27,230	27,430



PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN 1000 US\$

2.2.2 The repartition of projects by type of activity

The information is summarized in Table 4 below, on the basis of Section 6 and Annex 5 of the "Annual Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union". The projects were divided into three main categories :

A - Development of telecommunication networks, such as :

Master plan studies (22 during 1983-87); technical specifications; rural development.

B - Strengthening of national telecommunications technical and administrative services, such as :

Maintenance plans; improvement of management including introduction of computers; frequency spectrum management.

C - Development of human resources for telecommunications, such as :

Training institutes; training of trainers; manpower and training needs surveys.

TABLE 4

Projects \ Years		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
A. Network development	Number	35	33	34	33	37
	Cost in \$ 000	4,670	4,955	4,790	4,707	6,304
B. Strengthening of Telecom. Services	Number	105	88	91	94	85
	Cost in \$ 000	15,922	11,841	12,118	12,871	10,150
C. Human Resources	Number	56	49	43	49	45
	Cost in \$ 000	7,874	6,681	9,266	9,918	10,444

Most of the projects are related to network and public sector telecommunications services (telephone, telex, data transmission.) Only a small number of projects refer to broadcasting and television (average of 6% of the total).

2.2.3 Some typical characteristics of project evolution

It appears that :

- the experts services are constantly the principal component of technical cooperation projects (55/65% of the total budget);
- there is a continuous decrease in the average length of expert missions in the field not only for the period 1985-1987, but since the outset. This general tendency is clearly apparent in Chart 2. As a direct consequence of this evolution, the increase in the level and degree of specialisation of experts required must also be emphasized.

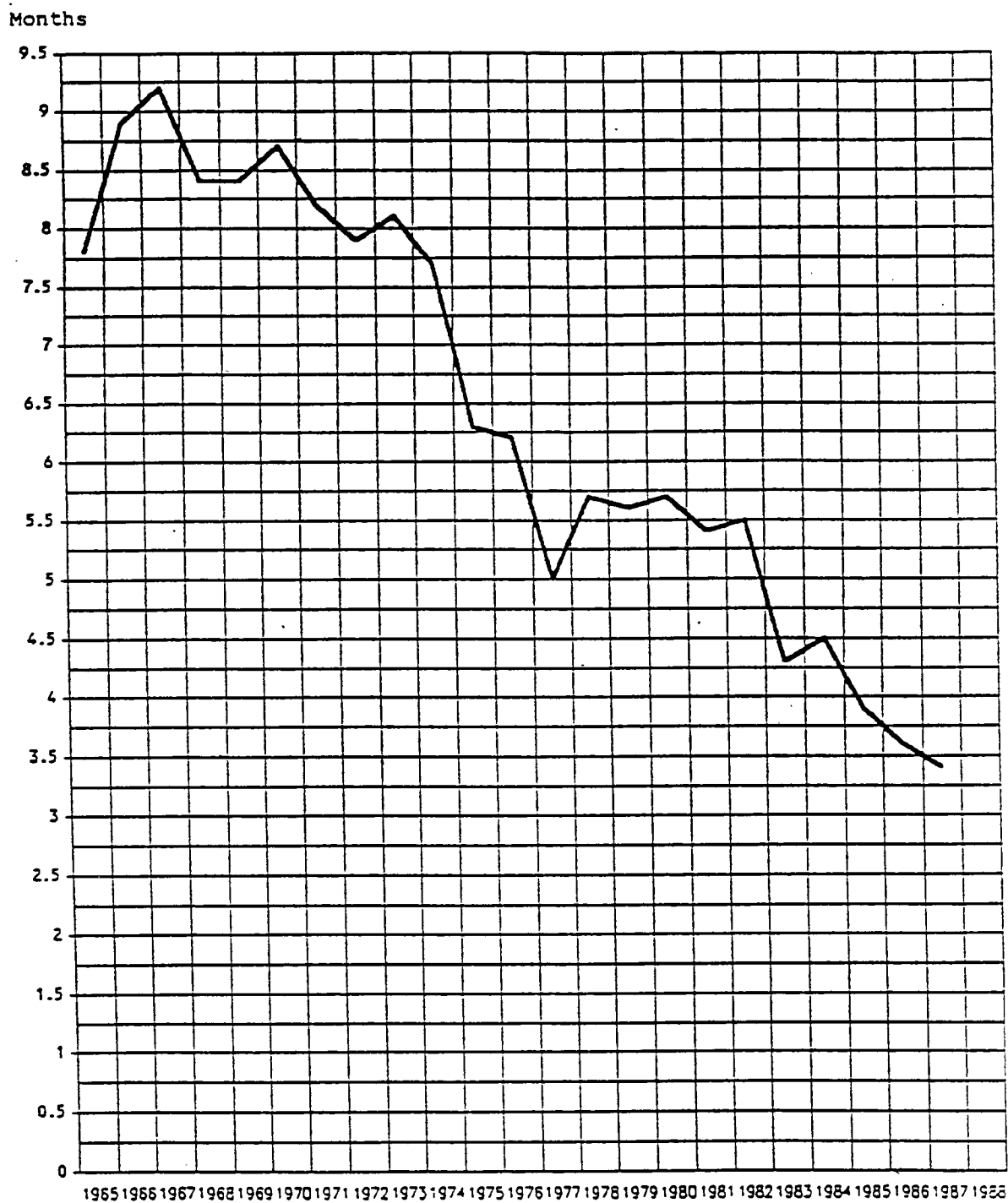


CHART 2 - Average duration of expert missions
(in months)

2.2.4 Evolution of project funding

The breakdown by source of funds :

- UNDP
- Government cost-sharing
- Government funds-in-trust
- Third party funds-in-trust

is presented over the period in the following Table 5 :

TABLE 5¹⁾

Evolution of project funding in \$ 000 and percentage

Years	UNDP \$	% of annual total	Gov. cost sharing \$	% of annual total	Gov. FIT \$	% of annual total	3rd Party FIT \$	% of annual total	TOTAL \$
1983	14,739	52%	7,884	28%	4,132	15%	1,565	5%	28,320
1984	13,430	57%	5,627	24%	2,745	12%	1,744	7%	23,546
1985	14,810	56%	7,482	29%	1,657	6%	2,323	9%	26,272
1986	15,805	58%	7,020	26%	2,833	10%	1,576	6%	27,234
1987*	20,233	58%	8,640	25%	2,108	6%	3,920	11%	34,901
83-87	79,017	56.3%	36,653	26.1%	13,475	9.6%	11,128	7.9%	140,273

*Allocation as at 31.10.1987

(Final breakdown of implemented budget not available during preparation of this report).

The UNDP contribution towards complete financing of projects is fairly constant (average 56%)²⁾ and by far the most important. The UNDP also encourages the financing of cost-sharing projects since these result in direct contribution by the beneficiary country to the UNDP resources.

Thus (Table 5) more than 82% of projects are financed according to one or the other of the above methods.

Projects financed under funds-in-trust arrangements (FIT - Government or third party) represent about 17% of the programme. There is a general tendency, which is encouraged, for projects to evolve from FIT to cost-sharing status. This requires a contribution, which could be small, from UNDP to the project and provides all the advantages of the UNDP umbrella system.

As far as UNDP financing is concerned, it represents on the average 3.6% of the total UNDP available resources.

The percentage of project funds by region and type of financing is presented, for the period, in Chart 3.

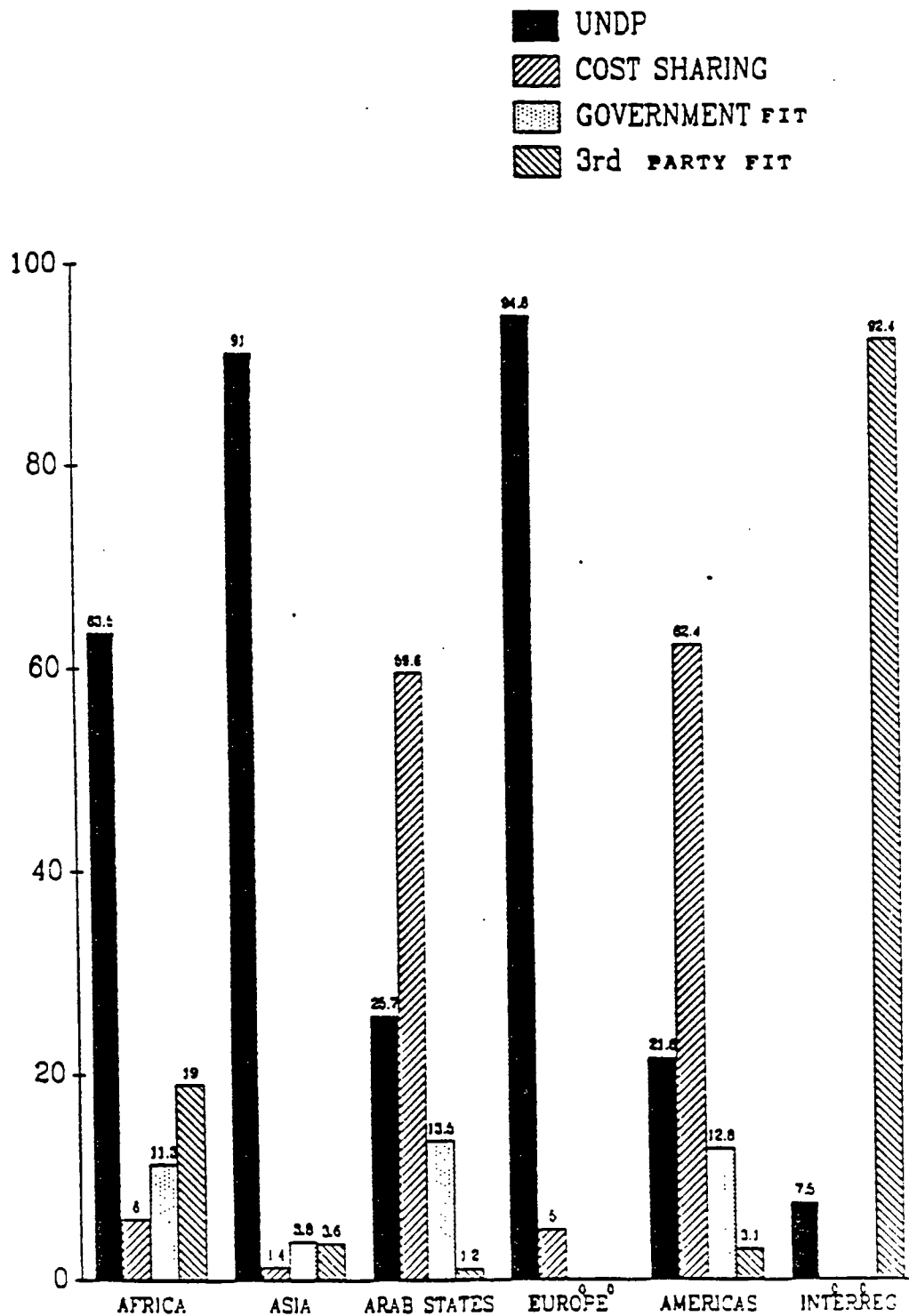
1) NOTE : October 1988 - The above Table 5 is updated to accord with current values

1983	14,739	52%	7,884	28%	4,132	15%	1,565	5%	28,320
1984	13,554	58%	5,503	23%	2,745	12%	1,744	7%	23,546
1985	14,964	57%	7,328	28%	1,657	6%	2,323	9%	26,272
1986	15,855	58%	6,970	26%	2,833	10%	1,576	6%	27,234
1987	16,042	58%	6,717	25%	1,767	6%	2,907	11%	27,433
83-87	75,154	57%	34,402	26%	13,134	10%	10,115	8%	132,805

2) 57% on basis of 1988 values.

CHART 3

Percentage of project funds by region and type of financing
between 1983 and 1987



3. The TCD regular technical assistance activities

In the field this assistance is provided by the Group of Engineers and by the Training Division (including CODEVTEL).

3.1 Assistance by the Group of Engineers

The services of the Group of Engineers supplemented by outside experts are provided in accordance with the respective Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union and consist of the response to requests for assistance by Member countries and also of support to various activities of other TCD divisions/services. A summary of the number of requests for assistance from the Group of Engineers, according to different specialities, the response as well as the missions undertaken by outside experts is indicated in Table 6. As it can be seen, there is a marked increase in the number of requests and missions after 1985, as a result of the increase in the number of Engineers (Nairobi - Resolution 22). The duration of assignments can vary from a few days to a maximum of approximately 4 weeks. The beneficiary countries are shown in Table 7.

In addition to missions in the field, the Group of Engineers provides support to various activities of the other TCD divisions and services such as the technical review of Telecommunication Master Plans, technical reports and specifications, tender evaluation of equipment and services and organisation and participation in seminars.

TABLE 6
Breakdown of requests and GRE missions according to specialities

SPECIALITY	YEARS			9 8 3			9 8 4			9 8 5			9 8 6			9 8 7			T O T A L		
	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.
SWITCHING / SIGNALLING	5	3	1	6	2	2	9	6	3	12	4	6	10	4	-	42	19	12			
BROADCASTING (RADIO/TV)	3	-	3	2	-	2	8	5	1	6	3	1	12	2	3	31	10	10			
NETWORK PLANNING	2	-	2	3	1	-	4	3	1	8	5	2	16	6	4	33	15	9			
GENERAL RADIO COMMUNICATION/ FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT MONITORING	3	-	3	5	-	4	2	-	2	10	1	-	23	9	4	43	10	13			
MARITIME MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	5	3	1			
SATELLITE AND MICROWAVE COMMUN.	4	-	3	4	1	1	7	6	1	11	4	4	8	5	-	34	16	9			
LINE TRANSMISSION, CABLE NETWORKS	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	4	-	1	14	2	4			
TARIFFS	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	1	8	-	6			
TELEX / TELEGRAPHY	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1			
DATA TRANSMISSION	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2			
LEGISLATION	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3			
ORGANIZATION / MANAGEMENT	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	9	-	7			
NEW SERVICES	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	3	2	-	1	9	-	6			
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-			
MAINTENANCE / OPERATION	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	3			
ECONOMICAL / FINANCIAL ASPECTS	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2			
TRAINING / MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-			
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-			
T O T A L	28	6	20	36	4	15	37	21	14	69	20	22	83	29	17	253	80	88			

Annex

Annex

AFRICA

Angola (1)
Benin (1)
Burkina Faso (1)
Burundi (3)
Cameroon (6)
Cape Verde (3)
Chad (3)
Congo (1)
Côte d'Ivoire (1)
Djibouti (1)
Egypt (1)
Ethiopia (3)
Gambia (2)
Ghana (3)
Guinea Bissau (1)
Liberia (1)
Madagascar (1)
Malawi (1)
Mali (3)
Mauritius (1)
Nigeria (2)
Rwanda (1)
Sao Tomé & Prin. (1)
Senegal (4)
Sudan (1)
Tanzania (1)
Tunisia (3)
Uganda (1)
Zaire (1)
Zambia (1)
Zimbabwe (3)
Subtotal 57

AMERICAS

Netherlands Antilles (6)
Argentina (1)
Aruba (1)
Barbados (3)
Belize (1)
Bolivia (1)
Caribbean (1)
Chile (1)
Colombia (4)
Costa Rica (3)
Ecuador (3)
Grenada (1)
Guyana (1)
Haiti (1)
Honduras (1)
Panama (5)
Peru (3)
St. Lucia (1)
St. Vincent/Gren. (1)
Suriname (3)
Uruguay (2)
Venezuela (1)
Virgin Islands (1)
Subtotal 46

ASIA/PACIFIC

Bangladesh (1)
Bhutan (2)
China (1)
Fiji (3)
Iran (3)
Israel (1)
Kiribati (1)
DPR Korea (3)
Lebanon (2)
Malaysia (1)
Micronesia (1)
Nepal (3)
Oman (1)
Pakistan (3)
Papua New Guinea (4)
Philippines (1)
Singapore (1)
Solomon Is. (1)
Sri Lanka (3)
Syria (3)
Thailand (4)
Tonga (1)
Vanuatu (1)
Vietnam (1)
Yemen A.R. (2)
Yemen P.D.R. (1)
Subtotal 49

EUROPE

Bulgaria (2)
Hungary (5)
Malta (9)
Subtotal 16

The figures in
brackets denote the
number of missions

TOTAL number of missions = 168

Table 7 - Missions undertaken by the Group of Engineers
and outside experts (1983-1987)

3.2 Assistance by the Training Division (including CODEVTEL)

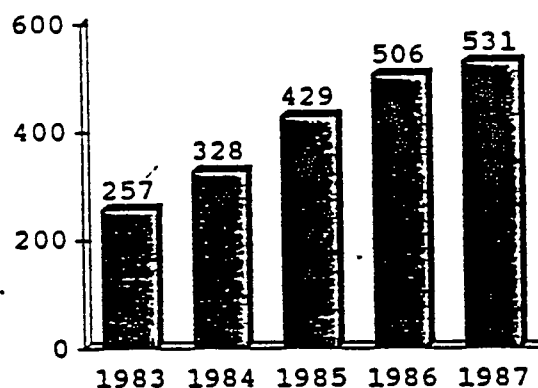
The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982) decided to provide funds for the continuation of the CODEVTEL project in order to reinforce the Training Division appropriately to implement Resolution 29.

In addition to the regular activities in developing training standards, the workload and output of the TCD staff in the area of Human Resource Management/Development (HRM/HRD) can be shown by the following main indicators :

3.2.1 The number of training development activities generated and supported

This number has increased from 257 in 1983 to 531 in 1987 (see Table 8 below)

TABLE 8

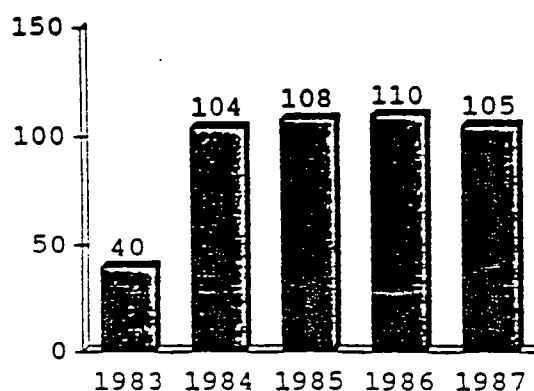


There is a great variety of activities, such as training needs analysis, training of course developers/instructors, provision of audio-visual media, standardisation/development of courses for the International Sharing System (ISS). It must be emphasized that the bulk of the work in developing courses is carried out by national personnel.

3.2.2 The number of missions carried out

This number has increased from 40 in 1983 to 105 in 1987 (see Table 9 below). As the budget allocation for missions has remained constant over the period, this has only been possible because mission costs, in some cases, were paid by the country/administration requesting the assistance.

TABLE 9

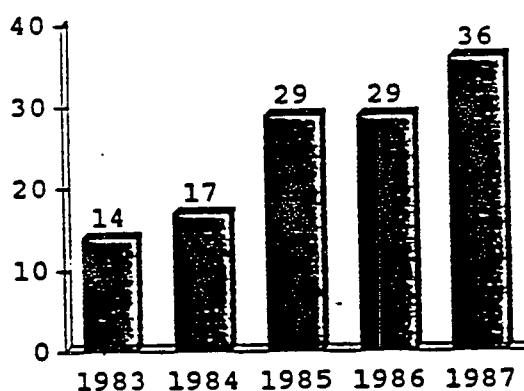


These missions are undertaken for many purposes, e.g. conducting workshops, seminars and meetings (some 30%), follow-up support to training development teams or task forces (some 40%), evaluation of UNDP/ITU projects (if called upon to do so), providing assistance in manpower planning and training needs analysis, project formulation, planning of the HRM function, etc.

3.2.3 The number of meetings (workshops, working group meetings, ISS coordination meetings, seminars, etc.) organized.

This number has increased from 14 in 1983 to 36 in 1987 (see Table 10 below) :

TABLE 10

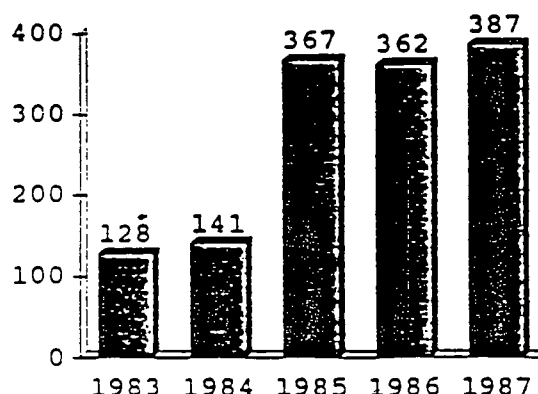


Typically, workshops and courses have a duration of two weeks, whereas working group meetings, ISS coordination meetings and conferences are of one week's duration or less. These activities generate a considerable amount of work in preparation and follow-up, in addition to the actual meeting.

3.2.4 The number of people trained.

This number has increased from 128 in 1983 to 387 in 1987. See Table 11 below :

TABLE 11

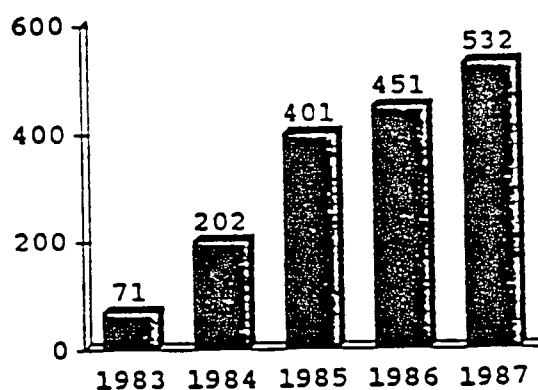


Of these, about 100 per year are trained in course development, 20-50 attend instructor training courses and 100-150 per year (in the last three years) have received training in a wide range of subjects related to HRM/HRD and the use of computers in this field or participated in organisation development "action learning" type seminars.

3.2.5 The total output of courses developed

This was done mostly by the Administrations themselves and made available through the ISS in the period 1983-1987 (the numbers given are cumulative, see Table 12 below).

TABLE 12



The involvement in the ISS of manufacturers and telecommunication organizations in industrialised countries is growing steadily and a data bank with more than 1,000 courses registered by such entities has been developed.

Many manufacturers and telecommunication administrations in industrialised countries have adapted guidelines and tools developed in the ISS and are attempting to meet the standards set within the system. Another proof of the impact of the ISS is the adoption of the Codevtel model, tools and guidelines by other UN-financed projects in other UN agencies (TRAINMAR in UNCTAD and TRAINAIR in ICAO).

The Training Division staff also provides support to various activities of the other TCD Divisions and Services such as participation in the identification, design and evaluation of national/regional projects in human resources development.

3.3 Special Voluntary Programme

This was established in 1984 under Resolution 19 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in order to provide additional support facilities to developing countries in whatever form required to meet the assistance needs more effectively.

The contributions received from donor countries either in cash or in kind, are presented in the following Table 13 :

TABLE 13

<div>Years</div> <div>Contributions in US\$000</div>	1984	1985	1986	1987	Totals
In cash	2,176	1,835	1,416	1,229	6,656
In kind - estimated value	348	201	73	174	796
Totals	2,524	2,036	1,489	1,403	7,452

Eighty per cent of these contributions were earmarked by the donors for four specific projects (two rural telecommunications projects, one in Sri Lanka and one in Rwanda, one training centre in Zimbabwe and one prefeasibility study).

3.4 Financing of TCD regular activities

The detailed contributions, under Section 7 of the ITU budget, to TCD for regular ITU technical assistance are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Budget Section 7 - Total contribution to TCD assistance

Items \ Years and data	Actual expenditure in Swiss Francs					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Total
7.110 Service Group of Engineers	- *	463,634	1,134,198	1,135,855	1,092,905	3,826,592
7.120 Training Division including Codevtel	686,204	1,147,302	2,237,642	1,730,160	1,796,756	7,598,064
7.130.01 Short-term missions GRE outside experts	248,648	456,863	187,914	203,099	179,184	1,275,708
7.130.05 Short-term missions GRE	48,028	83,616	168,056	117,906	151,676	569,282
7.130.10 Short-term missions Training Division	47,012	95,484	73,374	43,769	67,999	327,638
7.150 Fellowship programme	377,971	382,191	338,918	467,755	490,118	2,056,953
7.170 Chief TCD (50%)	158,000	165,000	170,000	197,000	169,000	859,000
7.180 Logistic support for Voluntary Programme	35,758	153,943	251,578	355,776	388,078	1,185,133
7.190 Special assistance for LDC's	66,888	241,450	145,494	284,499	188,705	927,036
7.210 Identification benefits telecoms. for development	-	255,415	258,994	222,675	152,746	889,830
7.260 Resources to promote TCDC	-	13,206	51,605	28,800	-	93,611
Total Contribution	1,668,509	3,458,104	5,017,773	4,787,294	4,677,167	19,608,847

* cost was amalgamated with other staff costs elsewhere in the budget.

3.4 Centre for Telecommunications Development

The contributions received from donors either in cash or in kind, are presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15

CTD Contributions

Contributions in SF 000 \ Years	1986	1987	Totals
In cash	1,808	1,960	3,768
In kind - estimated value	-	447	447
Totals	1,808	2,407	4,215

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

43rd SESSION — GENEVA — JUNE-JULY 1988

Addendum 1 to
Document 6755-E
29 June 1988
Original : English

COMMITTEE 3
(6.1)

GROUP OF EXPERTS

THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
OF THE ITU

List of Participants

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ANNEX 3

Document 6872-E
(CA44-56)
5 April 1989
Original: English

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Wednesday, 1 February 1989, at 0900 hrs

Chairman: Mr. M. CHANTRANGKURN (Thailand)

<u>Subjects discussed:</u>	<u>Documents</u>
1. Consolidated document on the questions for consideration in Committee 3	DT/4
2. Draft Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	6830 + Corr.1 (paras. 4.2.6, 5.2 and 5.3)
3. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development (Resolution No. 20)	6830 + Corr.3 (para. 5.1)
4. The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities	6820

1. Consolidated document on the questions for consideration in Committee 3
(Document DT/4)

Noted.

2. Draft Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 6830 + Corr.1)

Paragraph 4.2.6

- 2.1 The Chairman recalled that the paragraph had already been discussed in Plenary.

Paragraph 4.2.6 was approved.

Paragraph 5.2

- 2.2 The Secretary-General said that the information would be updated when the 1988 accounts were finally closed, that the corrigendum included minor amendments submitted by administrations, and that, with the exception of Resolution No. 20, Resolutions Nos. 16 - 35 and related material would be published separately for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to make the document less bulky. Paragraph 2.8 of Resolution No. 18 would need to be expanded somewhat in the light of discussion in the Council on the changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities (Document 6820). The question of total collaboration in the Voluntary Programme, in section 3 of Resolution No. 19, would also probably need slight expansion.

Resolution No. 24 covered activities to produce information on the role of telecommunications in development. The subject had been brought up the previous day in Committee 1 (Finance), in particular by the representative of Pakistan. It could be seen from Resolution No. 24 that, in spite of the curtailment of a special post, activities were continuing. Various institutes were actively collaborating with the ITU to produce information, and a number of projects were under way, including pre-investment and feasibility studies.

Paragraph 3.8 of Resolution No. 25 indicated that the Technical Cooperation Department had made a substantial contribution to the Special Autonomous Groups (GAS). There was close cooperation between the appropriate GAS and the Group of Engineers and those involved in economic study activities in order to avoid any duplication of information collection for the GAS studies.

Referring to Resolution No. 30, he appealed to countries in the various linguistic groups to give favourable consideration to receiving more fellowship trainees. Sometimes projects were delayed because of the lack of trained and experienced staff. In West Africa, the ITU had taken advantage of advisory activities in the preparation of master plans to transfer knowledge to national officials who would then take up fellowships for a shorter than usual period outside the continent. It should be borne in mind that fellowship placement requests had to be programmed well in advance and should form part of an integrated approach with consequential effect at the national level.

Paragraph 5.2 was approved.

Paragraph 5.3

2.3 The Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 5.3.3 a) which indicated the mutual benefits arising from the Associate Expert scheme. It not only provided an opportunity for professionally-trained young people to gain experience in interesting international work, but also allowed them to make a contribution, in a wider sense, to international relations.

Paragraph 5.3 was approved.

3. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development (Resolution No. 20)
(Document 6830 + Corr.3)

Paragraph 5.1

3.1 The Secretary-General said that paragraph 5.1 summarized the status of the implementation of the recommendations, following the order of the chapters in The Missing Link report. An effort had been made to analyse the latest common carrier statistics provided by administrations and RPOAs as well as information received in response to a special supplementary questionnaire circulated in 1988 in order to make an overall assessment. In paragraph 5.1.11.3.2, an attempt was made to compare the current situation of world-wide telecommunication development with that presented in chapter 2 of The Missing Link report. To sum up, there was no significant change in the imbalance in the distribution of telephones between the industrialized and the developing countries; there was a large and growing unmet registered demand for telephones in the developing countries; and the majority of the population in the developing countries was still without access to a basic telephone service. At the present rate of growth, the target of telecommunication within easy reach of all would not be met by the early part of the next century. Furthermore, the quality of service in many countries continued to be inadequate. The ITU had made special endeavours to develop a greater awareness of that problem and it was gratifying that some 25 African countries had established national plans for the improvement of maintenance and had devoted resources to maintenance, as a result of the UNDP project. Greater efforts would have to be made, however, to ensure a faster rate of growth in the coming decade. Of course, there had been improvements in some areas of basic telecommunications facilities but the overall situation was not satisfactory.

Paragraph 5.1 was approved.

4. The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities (Document 6820)

4.1 The Secretary-General recalled his earlier suggestion that, in order to better understand technical cooperation and related field activities, the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt an approach different from that taken in 1981. The original approach had been to set up quite a large group of Members of the Administrative Council to deal with the future of technical cooperation; that group had prepared a report which had raised many expectations and consequently resulted in many disappointments. The alternative approach that he had proposed, the establishment of a small group of Members of the Council to examine the various aspects of the management of and

contribution to development, had then been adopted. The Group of Experts, composed of Argentina, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, United States of America, and the USSR, had met twice and had drawn up their report which, together with a brief overview by the Secretary-General, had been sent to the Council. The Council's reaction had, in general, been favourable and the Secretary-General had been asked to provide supplementary ideas and details for discussion; those were now being submitted in Document 6820. The report sought to highlight the two complementary roles played by the Union in technical cooperation: its role as a specialized agency in achieving the objectives set out in the Convention; and its role as an executing agency. The Council was invited to discuss the report and to provide guidance to the Secretary-General in preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Proposal No. 1 by the Group dealt with a long-term action plan: The regional development conferences or informal meetings held following the Report of the Independent Commission were seen as a possible model for the establishment of such a long-term plan. Each region was different, with its own particular physical infrastructure and human resources. Such an approach was consistent with the Union's role in promoting and coordinating telecommunications development and conferences of that kind were also a source of information for bilateral and multilateral institutions.

Proposal No. 2 by the Group required serious consideration. He referred to his opening address to the Council in which he had said that it had to focus on three or four specific issues, including the question of the limited progress of the Centre, and its overheads in relation to its restricted programme. The Centre had been a compromise within the Independent Commission; some industrialized countries had supported the concept of the Centre, others had seen no difficulty in continuing to work with the Technical Cooperation Department. Reflection was needed to determine the appropriate course for the future.

Proposal No. 3 was that there should be a core group of staff on long-term contracts to deal with management at headquarters, in contrast to the engagement of staff for the specific period of field projects. In recent years, there had been an increase in subcontracting, especially of specialized activities such as pre-investment and feasibility studies and in the transfer of technology for modern frequency management.

Consideration also had to be given to strengthening the regional presence of the ITU (Proposal No. 4) in order to enhance the performance of the network in developing countries through a better application of the ITU's standards and regulations. Such support was necessary if the Union was truly committed to the concept of a global network. A global network was also of great interest to customers and users in the developed world. The ITU could learn from the ICAO's response to a similar problem. While UNDP could provide help initially, at a certain moment the agency had to accept its own responsibility.

The document had been prepared with the object of obtaining a consensus within the Council on a sensitive issue that was of tremendous importance to the future evolution and efficient use of the global network, in which all countries were partners.

4.2 The Chairman noted that Proposal No. 2 would be discussed under a subsequent agenda item covering the Report of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development.

4.3 The representative of Indonesia, referring to Proposal No. 1, said that there should be a long-term plan of action for ITU programmes in the context of the ITU as a specialized agency. The problems of technical cooperation had to be solved decisively so as to ensure better coordination of all technical assistance. In particular, relations with UNDP had to be clarified so as to resolve the problem of support costs. Referring to Proposals Nos. 3 and 4, he said that, while there should be a nucleus of long-term staff in the Technical Cooperation Department, there should also be better ITU representation in the regions in order to facilitate the solution of local problems.

4.4 The representative of Sweden said that the report by the Secretary-General (Document 6820) should make it quite clear which views were those of the Council and which those of the Secretary-General. In particular, on page 4, the first sentence should read: "Appreciation was expressed in the Council with regard to ...". On the same page, under Proposal No. 3, the sentence starting "The distinction between ..." should be attributed to the Council, while the remainder of the paragraph should be attributed to the Secretary-General. The last paragraph on page 4, starting "In order to ensure stability ..." should be attributed to the Council. On page 5, the last paragraph under Proposal No. 4, starting "The Group further suggested ..." should be moved to follow the first paragraph under Proposal No. 4, since those were all the Group's ideas. The paragraph commencing "The question of strengthening ..." should also be clearly attributed. She proposed that the following text be added at the end of the latter paragraph, as the Council's wish: "When studying the matter, the repercussions on TCD headquarters should also be considered".

4.5 The Secretary-General thought there was no material difference between the Secretary-General's opinion and the Council's opinion. He welcomed the emphasis by the representative of Sweden that the proposals emanated from the Group of Experts. He suggested that the text be amended in consultation with the representative of Sweden.

It was so agreed.

4.6 The representative of Cameroon said that three points called for special comment. In the first place, Proposal No. 4 on the strengthening of the ITU regional presence seemed to be justified, since the existing arrangement whereby one responsible official alone represented Union Headquarters for a large area had proved to be quite insufficient for solving all the telecommunication problems that might arise. Secondly, particular attention should be paid to the last paragraph of Conclusion 1 on page 20, since it was important for the Secretary-General to know the Council's views on the manner in which the ITU should carry out its function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunication matters and as the executing agency for UNDP and other resource providers. Thirdly, he wondered whether Proposal No. 2 would be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference as it stood, since the Advisory Board of the CTD had not yet given its views on the proposed merger of the Centre with TCD. In any case, the document provided the Council with a good basis for deciding on new orientations to be recommended for technical cooperation, which was an essential part of the Union's role as executing agency.

4.7 The representative of Italy said that his Government was placing increasing emphasis on the importance of technical cooperation, which was no longer within the sole purview of the Ministry of PTT but was being extended farther and higher up to the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Indeed, much time and substantial resources were being devoted to that activity in wide

sectors of the Italian public service. His Delegation could support Proposal No. 1 for a long-term action plan, with the proviso that the designation "long-term" should not extend to the distant future. With regard to Proposal No. 3, the establishment of longer term contracts was a sound administrative measure, particularly where large-scale projects were concerned, but he could not agree that such staff be financed from the regular budget. Finally, he supported Proposal No. 4 to increase the number of regional experts in the field in order to obtain better results in the implementation of ITU technical cooperation projects.

4.8 The Secretary-General said that explicit reference to the regular budget had been made only by the Group of Experts. He considered that the issue should be examined in the overall context of technical cooperation functions, to see whether a core group of the necessary staff might be absorbed by the regular budget; it was, however, too early to distinguish between the experts' functions and project activities and consequently to refer to any specific source of funding in the document.

4.9 The representative of China expressed his Administration's full support for the way in which the ITU was carrying out its functions of promoting telecommunications throughout the world, which were greatly appreciated by the developing countries. Nevertheless, in view of the complexity of the questions arising from the proposals of the Group of Experts, there was no time to hold the necessary in-depth discussion, and the best course would be to forward the proposals with the Council's conclusions to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.10 The representative of Nigeria, observing that the main guiding principle of ITU technical cooperation was to promote telecommunication services in the developing countries, particularly by enhancing planning, maintenance and management capabilities, asked whether there was a monitoring unit in the ITU secretariat to ensure that there were no deviations from that principle. For example, there was only one area representative for the whole of West Africa, who would certainly find it difficult to carry out his assignment satisfactorily.

4.11 The representative of the Philippines said that, while her Administration could in principle support Proposals Nos. 1, 3 and 4, it was concerned about their financial implications. For example, it was hard to see how plans under Proposal No. 1 could be financed for all the 166 Members of the Union; Proposal No. 3 would involve an increase in the number of staff and an extension of premises, although funding would depend on the availability of external resources. Her Administration particularly supported Proposal No. 4, in view of the proven inability of a single area representative to deal with the specific telecommunications problems that arose in different countries, although she fully appreciated the funding implications.

4.12 The Secretary-General, replying to the Philippine representative, said that the long-term action plan referred to in Proposal No. 1 was quite different from the master plans that had been prepared for various countries in Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean and Latin America. It was based more on the valuable experience of regional development conferences at which broader issues, such as manpower requirements, infrastructural weaknesses and maintenance, had been discussed. It was assumed that one conference of that type should be held every four years for each Region, at a cost of some 250,000 Swiss francs per year, including the necessary fellowships. The action plan would be established by the countries concerned, thus enhancing their cooperation.

In reply to the Nigerian representative, he said that the Administrative Council was one body which monitored and ensured that the Union fulfilled its functions within the resources available from various inputs. Technical cooperation activities had been examined by the Joint Inspection Unit and one of its recommendations was the establishment of an evaluation officer post. The UNDP Governing Council had encouraged the creation of such a post and while that post was now filled it was clear that a broader overview could not be carried out by a single official. If the Convention was properly implemented, observance of the main principles of the Union would be ensured, and it was one of the fundamental tasks of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council to see to the correct implementation of the Convention with other appropriate resource provisions.

4.13 The representative of Senegal, after stressing the importance of Article 4 of the Convention and drawing attention to the need to differentiate between technical cooperation and development aid, said he wished to address some specific points. With regard to the Secretary-General's comment on the statement of the Italian representative, it might be desirable to add a sentence indicating that the financing of the additional staff required to implement Proposal No. 3 should be discussed in connection with an overall solution of the problem of the deficit in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts. The Secretary-General's explanations concerning the long-term action plan in Proposal No. 1 raised the question whether regional conferences at the suggested level would be able to find directly applicable solutions of various problems and whether sub-regional conferences might not be needed. The last three paragraphs on page 8, concerning planning systems, indicated that the PLANITU software needed improvement to take account of the latest results obtained by GAS 9; while his Administration considered that the work of all the GAS should be actively followed, it was somewhat concerned by the last paragraph, which implied that constant changes would have to be made in the software; it might be advisable to use more modest equipment.

4.14 The Secretary-General endorsed the previous speaker's emphasis on the need to distinguish between technical cooperation and development aid, which might come from sources other than the ITU. He also agreed that the last paragraph on page 8 might need some clarification, perhaps by replacing the words "planning network" in the second line by "software development". The PLANITU system had been evolved from UNDP projects in Greece and Bulgaria and had been adapted to the ITU computer environment, so that it could now be run on Vaxmate which was equivalent to a PC mode of operation, and was a means to transfer information and methodology for positive planning of networks. He wished to repeat that reference to the regular budget was a concept put forward by the Group of Experts. His attempt in the document had been to seek to recognize those functions which fell within the framework of the regular budget; if that were done, then one could conclude that the functions of a group of core staff could be attributed to the regular budget.

4.15 The representative of Ethiopia expressed his support for Proposals Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and noted that Proposal No. 2 would be discussed under another agenda item. He had understood the representative of Italy to have questioned the validity of a long-term action plan as envisaged in Proposal No. 1; in view of the rapid technological advances taking place in the developed world, which meant that the simultaneous use of new and existing systems would have to continue for a long time, he believed such a plan to be essential for purposes of effective technical cooperation delivery.

4.16 The representative of France commended the document for its clear analysis of the dual role of the ITU as an executing agency of UNDP on the one hand and as a specialized agency of the United Nations on the other. In his view, the Union's activities in the former of those two roles should be reflected exclusively in Section 21 of the budget, and the budget figure should include the UNDP allocation of 13%. As for the second role, he agreed that all activities required to fulfil the Union's mandate should be provided for from the Regular Budget, but felt that the importance of encouraging development banks, and especially the World Bank, to participate in the development of telecommunications should also be mentioned in the report to the Plenipotentiary Conference although it was not referred to in the report of the Group of Experts.

4.17 The representative of Pakistan said that his Administration was generally in agreement with Proposals Nos. 1, 3 and 4.

4.18 The representative of Kenya said that his country had participated in the work of the Group of Experts and supported their proposals. Referring to Proposal No. 4 he suggested that the paper to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference should include some details of the financial implications envisaged in connection with the strengthening of the regional presence of the ITU. The question of interaction with regional organizations, of which the excellent cooperation established between ITU and PATU provided an example, also deserved further consideration.

4.19 The representative of Tanzania also supported the proposals, which in his view struck an acceptable balance between the interests of the developed and the developing worlds.

4.20 The representative of Canada said that her Administration generally agreed with the orientation of the Group's report and recognized the importance of both aspects of the Union's technical assistance activities. It had no objection to Proposal No. 1 provided that its financial implications were regularly analysed in the light of available financial resources. On Proposal No. 2, which was to be considered at a later stage, she did not believe that the merger was the most logical option. She accepted Proposal No. 3 and also recognized the need to strengthen the regional presence of the ITU (Proposal No. 4), but considered that all financial implications should be analysed.

4.21 The Secretary-General, replying to a point raised by the representative of Kenya, said that a special feature of ITU activities in recent years had been the effort not only to involve regional organizations in its work but also to build up their capabilities. The organizations concerned included broadcasting unions as well as telecommunication unions. Noting with satisfaction that Canada recognized the importance of strengthening regional activities, he wished to take the opportunity to thank the Canadian Administration for the provision of experts and funds-in-trust as one of two bilateral donors in one region. While agreeing with the point made by the representative of France concerning Section 21 of the budget, he emphasized that project execution could not be done on the basis of 13%. The fact was well understood within the Governing Council of UNDP and the General Assembly of the United Nations, where the cost of management programmes was set at 22-25% even when the dollar had been much stronger than at present. ITU management costs, although substantially less (under 20%) were the Union's responsibility and were recognized to be so at the political level. He appealed to governments which had joined in the consensus to that effect not to challenge the application of the principle.

4.22 The representative of the United States of America wished to join previous speakers in congratulating the Secretary-General on the document under consideration, which provided a sound basis for further discussion at the Plenipotentiary Conference. It might be useful if comments made during the present discussion, especially by the representatives of Cameroon, Nigeria, Philippines and China, were forwarded to the Plenipotentiary Conference together with the basic document.

4.23 The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany remarked that while technical cooperation activities were of more immediate value to the receiving countries, they were important to donors as well. As an executing agency, the Union could act only in response to wishes expressed by developing countries through UNDP, and therefore its influence in that role was only slight. On the other hand, as stated on page 20 of the document, the mandate of the ITU as a specialized agency of the United Nations was global, continuous and permanent. In that connection, he stressed the importance of providing a clear definition of the function in order to make it possible for donor countries to accept that parts of the ITU's task might be financed from the regular budget (Proposal No. 3). Such a definition would also provide a link between that proposal and Proposal No. 1. With regard to Proposal No. 1, he remarked that the task of Plan Committee meetings had shifted somewhat in recent years, the emphasis now being on the exchange of information on telecommunications, expert knowledge, etc. He wondered how a distinction could be drawn between those meetings, held within the framework of the CCITT, and the regional conferences suggested by the Secretary-General.

4.24 The representative of Lebanon stressed the importance of encouraging technical cooperation and assistance by the ITU in an area where, despite continuous efforts made over the years, the gap between the developed and developing worlds remained extremely wide. In that connection, he drew attention to the value of work done by the GAS to developing and developed countries alike. There was an urgent need to structure the Union's technical cooperation costs which at present were scattered over several sections of the budget. He agreed with the point made by the representative of France concerning the need to contact development banks with a view to ensuring project execution.

4.25 The representative of Italy wished to assure the representatives of Senegal and Ethiopia that his Government fully supported all three proposals before the Committee.

4.26 The representative of Saudi Arabia also supported the proposals and expressed the hope that the question of strengthening the regional presence of the ITU would be discussed in greater detail at the Plenipotentiary Conference. As for Proposal No. 2, while agreeing that the time was not yet ripe for a decision, he considered that a merger with the CTD was a desirable solution.

4.27 The representative of Argentina also supported the three proposals and emphasized the variety of possible ways and means of strengthening the regional presence of the ITU.

4.28 The representative of Australia said that he was pleased to see a consensus forming on the subject under discussion and looked forward to a more detailed discussion at the Plenipotentiary Conference, especially on Proposal No. 4. He agreed with the suggestion that comments made at the present meeting should be incorporated in a final version of the document.

4.29 The representative of the USSR said that his Administration would need to study the document in greater depth before the Plenipotentiary Conference. He did not, however, anticipate that it would have any objection to Proposal No. 1. With regard to Proposal No. 2, the Soviet view was that the CTD was still in its infancy and it was too early to envisage a merger with the TCD. The Centre should be given a chance to attract donors, not only among administrations but also, possibly, among private companies. With regard to Proposal No. 3, he agreed with previous speakers who had urged a balanced approach in view of the proposal's considerable financial implications. Lastly, with regard to Proposal No. 4, he reiterated the view expressed by his Administration at earlier sessions of the Council that the effectiveness of the ITU's representatives should be increased and that their functions should be spelled out more clearly to that end.

4.30 The representative of India strongly supported the recommendation in the last sub-paragraph of section 1 of the Conclusions on page 20 of the document. He also supported Proposals Nos. 1, 3 and 4, but agreed with the representative of Indonesia that strengthening the regional presence in qualitative terms was more important than in quantitative terms.

4.31 The Secretary-General, referring to the comments made by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, pointed out that actual development aid was not a function of the ITU and that the concept of partners was for that reason more appropriate than that of recipients and donors. Much of the technical cooperation work carried out as part of the ITU's specialized agency function never resulted in UNDP projects and was consequently not reimbursed. On the question of strengthening regional presence, he said that the question of replacing Regional Plan Committee meetings by other forms of activity was being investigated; for example, a Regional Development Conference with a wider and active orientation perspective might be envisaged. Regional meetings could be held on the eve of the World Plan Committee meeting to deal with specific issues of data exchange, etc.; that would be more economical than the present system. Referring to the activities at Headquarters (page 8 of the document), he said that the PLANITU computer tool had been transferred to 13 countries to date and 42 requests for transfer were still pending; meeting those requests would require the services of an additional expert. With regard to section 4.7 of the report (pages 14 and 15), he said that internal studies had been conducted with a view to determining how much time regional officers spent on activities connected with the specialized agency function of the ITU. To express the results in a total cost figure would be difficult at the present stage, but could very well resolve the problem of support costs. He agreed with the USSR representative that it was desirable to determine the specialized agency function as distinct from executing agency functions, and drew attention once again to the political consensus whereby expenses under the latter were shared.

He agreed with the Indian representative's point concerning the importance of strengthening the regional presence in qualitative terms. Developing countries wanted certain kinds of expertise to be provided closer to them; decisions to that effect had already been taken in connection with training standards activities. The matter could be regarded as another form of devolution; the use and advantages of the Area Representatives system was already recognized. Efforts were also being made to spread regional projects over a larger number of countries as the representative of the Philippines had suggested. In conclusion, he said that, if the Council so desired, he would revise the document in the light of the discussion, elaborating on a number of specific points and, in particular, on the various cost elements involved.

4.32 The Chairman noted that 23 Council Members had participated in the debate, which was a measure of the importance attached to the subject of technical cooperation. He suggested that the Secretary-General be invited to prepare a revised document based on the principles set forth in Document 6820 incorporating the main points made during the discussion and detailing the financial implications of some proposals.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary:

A. EMBEDOKLIS

The Chairman:

M. CHANTRANGKURN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 34-E

29 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject: REPORT CONCERNING THE CENTRE FOR
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

Ref.Doc.

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council gave consideration to the report of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) on the activities of the Centre from its creation in June 1985 to the end of 1988. The report also gives the Advisory Board's views and recommendations concerning the CTD's future, as requested by the 43rd session of the Council when it discussed the report on the changing nature of the technical cooperation activities of the ITU.

3. Recommendation

Following the Council's consideration of the matter, I have the honour to submit the said report, duly amended, to the Conference for action as may be necessary. As requested, the Advisory Board will provide a supplementary report to the resumed session of the Council in May, to which the Secretary-General will also report on the Centre's fund-raising efforts since January 1989.

The comments of the Administrative Council on the report of the Advisory Board will be published as an Addendum to the present document as soon as the relevant Summary Record has been finalized.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: As stated

A N N E X

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CENTRE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

1. Summary

1.1 In accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 929, the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) submitted annual reports on the functioning of the Centre to the Administrative Council sessions of 1986, 1987 and 1988.

1.2 Resolution No. 929 also requests the Administrative Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference, based on its review of the progress of the Centre.

1.3 During its 43rd Session in 1988, the Administrative Council discussed the Report of the Working Group on the Changing Nature of Technical Cooperation Activities of the ITU and requested the Advisory Board to express its views and recommendations concerning the possible merger of the TCD and the CTD.

1.4 The purpose of the present document is therefore to provide to the 44th Session of the Administrative Council an updated progress report, as well as the views of the Advisory Board concerning the CTD's future and the possibility of its merger with TCD.

1.5 At its Eighth Meeting in October 1988 the Advisory Board evaluated the general situation of the CTD and reached the following conclusions:

- a) The structure of the Centre, as established by Resolution No. 929 provides various advantages and flexibility, particularly for the participation of the private sector in the field of telecommunications development. The potential benefits of the CTD, as predicted by the Independent Commission, are still relevant and realistic (see paragraph 3.1).
- b) It was originally believed that the funding of the CTD could be assured on a purely voluntary basis. While this concept was acceptable during the launching phase of the CTD, it should now be replaced by a stable funding system so as to ensure the continuity and development of the CTD as expected (see paragraph 3.2).
- c) As regards the issue of a possible merger of the CTD and TCD, the Advisory Board found that a decision on this matter was premature (see paragraph 3.3).

2. Background and status of the CTD

2.1 Establishment of the Centre

2.1.1 One of the major recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, established in application of Resolution No. 20 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982) was the creation of a Centre for Telecommunications Development with a view to strengthening and expanding the scope and extent of advisory services and technical assistance to developing countries. The Administrative Council discussed this recommendation in detail during its 40th Session in 1985 and adopted Resolution No. 929 (see Appendix 1) establishing the Centre within the framework of the ITU, on the basis of voluntary funding, with a separate and identifiable budget and under the supervision of an Advisory Board comprising resource providers and beneficiaries from governmental as well as non-governmental entities in order to provide an opportunity for new partners to join the development process.

2.1.2 After due consultation with their respective Administrations, 20 personalities were appointed as Members of the First Advisory Board for a two-year period (see Appendix 2). The Secretary-General serves as Senior Vice-Chairman (ex officio) of the Advisory Board, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 929.

2.1.3 The First Advisory Board held its inaugural meeting in November 1985 at ITU Headquarters in Geneva, and elected Mr. J.C. Delorme (Canada) as Chairman, and Mr. A.D. Ntagazwa (Tanzania) as Vice-Chairman.

2.1.4 The Second Advisory Board was constituted by the 42nd Session of the Administrative Council in June 1987 (see Annex 2). During its first meeting (Geneva, October 1987) Mr. A.D. Ntagazwa (Tanzania) was elected Chairman and Mr. N.J.M. Biezen (Netherlands) Vice-Chairman.

2.2 Structure of the Centre

2.2.1 The Advisory Board established the scope of action of the Centre, defined the Centre's mandate (see Appendix 3) and internal rules of procedure, and proceeded with the selection of the Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director. The Directorate team entered on duty in September 1986. The Advisory Board continued to elaborate the structuring of the Centre, including the definition of priorities, selection criteria and other related procedures and policies, particularly with regard to the composition of expert teams and the use of contributions in kind.

2.2.2 In line with the views of the Independent Commission, the Centre was organized to carry out the following main functions:

a) Development Policy

To collect information about telecommunications policies and experience, including experience of the role of telecommunications in economic and social development throughout the world, and to make the results available to developing countries to help them formulate policies for the evolution of their own networks.

b) Telecommunications Development

To offer advice at the pre-investment stage on organization and structure, planning, maintenance, training and personnel policy, procurement policy, tariff policy, integration of telecommunications with general development programmes, financing of investments.

c) Operations Support

To provide specific assistance including preparation of plans, preparation of specifications for projects, assistance with manpower planning and training, management assistance, assistance in research and development.

2.3. Staffing of the Centre

2.3.1 Compared to the staffing foreseen by the Independent Commission, the personnel of the CTD has been kept to an absolute minimum.

2.3.2 The Headquarters personnel of the Centre, recruited under fixed-term contract, comprised only four professionals (including the two Directors), one Administrative Assistant and three Secretaries/Assistants.

2.3.3 The Heads of the Operations Support Group and the Telecommunications Development Service were recruited in 1987. The post of Head of the Development Policy Unit is as yet unfilled due to the shortage of resources.

2.3.4 The lack of firm and stable voluntary contributions to the CTD has obliged it to resort to relying on a few short-term consultants to assist in specific tasks and field missions, as well as on contributions in kind, particularly to assist in the preparation of seminars and the setting up of the information base.

2.4. Plan of action 1987-1989

2.4.1 Based on the three strategic objectives of the Centre (Promotion of telecommunication development; Technical assistance; Fund-raising, cooperation and support services), the Advisory Board elaborated and adopted an action plan for the period 1987-1989, as well as the corresponding budget. The CTD thus became operational in April 1987.

2.4.2 The action plan contains three detailed programmes under the three objectives, for example: eight research studies, a total of about 500 man-months of expert field missions and 10 to 12 country projects per year, a communication and promotional programme for resource mobilization for CTD activities (including for country investment projects) and development of an information base.

2.4.3 The total target budget foreseen (in Swiss francs) was about 5,863,000 for 1987, 11,049,000 for 1988 and 11,806,000 for 1989.

2.5 Coordination with the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD)

2.5.1 As indicated by the Independent Commission and in Resolution No. 929, the work of the CTD is fully coordinated with the TCD to ensure that activities are complementary and to assist the launching of the CTD by enabling it to make use of the services available in TCD.

2.5.2 The Centre maintains close relations with the TCD both at Headquarters and field levels. Coordination meetings between the management staff of CTD and TCD are held periodically, at least once a month, in order to review the programme of field missions and projects with a view to optimizing the use of available resources and improving complementarity of field interventions.

2.5.3 TCD Area Representatives are kept informed of CTD activities in their respective areas and in several cases have carried out field missions for the CTD at minimum cost.

2.5.4 The Services of the TCD Administrative Division handle all administrative tasks related to the implementation of CTD missions and projects (expert selection, recruitment, contracts, travel, etc.).

2.5.5 CTD project documents are also discussed with the TCD Regional Divisions which provide CTD with all background and information documents concerning the beneficiary country.

2.6 Progress Report on the activities of the CTD (April 1987 - December 1988)

2.6.1 Contributions and pledges

2.6.1.1 Table 1 overleaf provides a comprehensive list of contributions and pledges (situation as at 31 December 1988), from which it can be seen that 28 countries have so far supported the CTD. However, as far as in-kind pledges are concerned, it should be pointed out that it has not proved possible, in certain cases, to utilize the totality of man-months during the course of the year for which they were pledged. This fact must be taken into consideration when comparing in-kind pledges with actual cash transfers.

2.6.2 Fund-raising strategy

2.6.2.1 Due to the continuous funding problem, a special Working Group on Fund Raising was created by the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Board.

2.6.2.2 The Working Group on Fund-Raising held its first meeting in Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland, in January 1988; its report was submitted to the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Board in March 1988.

2.6.2.3 The Working Group met for the second time in San José, Costa Rica, 18-20 July 1988, and its report was submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Board in October 1988.

2.6.2.4 A number of specific efforts have been made to solve the funding problem, without, however, a great deal of success to date.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED PER COUNTRY
(in thousand Swiss francs)

Situation as at 31 December 1988

TABLE 1

COUNTRY	1986	1987		1988				1989			By
	A	A	D	A	B	C	D	B	C	D	
Australia				100,0				100,0			P
Austria					45,0			45,0			I
Belgium					100,0			100,0			P
Bulgaria						120,0			120,0		P
Canada	114,0	99,1		112,0			45,0			45,0	PGI
Denmark	25,0	50,0		50,0				50,0			F
F.R. of Germany	160,0	205,0	181,0	325,5	78,9	219,0	256,0	164,0	322,0	53,0	PGI
Finland	17,0	50,5		52,3				52,8			PI
France	50,0	100,0			100,0			100,0			PI
German D.R.						75,0					PC
Hungary	100,0	72,0		46,0		25,0					I
India	94,0			34,2							IC
Indonesia		46,0		46,0				46,0			F
Italy		200,0			*200,0						G
Japan	331,0	287,0	266,0	275,0	55,0	505,0	585,0	345,0	1080,0		PGI
Malta						75,0					F
Netherlands	147,0	146,0		147,0		120,0	30,0	147,0	120,0	30,0	PI
New Zealand		60,0		60,0				60,0			P
Norway				50,0				50,0			P
P.R. of China	40,0										F
Saudi Arabia		39,0									P
Sri Lanka	111,0	116,0									F
Sweden	71,0	47,0		88,1			6,0	111,0	15,0		PI
Switzerland	242,0	239,0		225,5	14,3			240,0			PGIC
USSR		116,0		116,0		310,0	304,0				P
United Kingdom	140,0	122,0		131,9		140,0		130,0	130,0		P
United States	166,0	59,0		308,5	300,0		60,0				PGI
Yugoslavia					225,0	360,0		75,0	360,0		I
TOTAL	1808,0	2053,6	447,0	2168,5	1118,2	1950,0	1286,0	1815,8	2147,0	128,0	25 count.

* = Subject to Government approval

A = Cash received

B = Cash pledged, not yet received (calculated with exchange-rate of the day of pledge)

C = Pledged in kind not yet utilized

D = Pledged in kind utilized/committed

P = PTT/Operator

G = Government

I = Industry

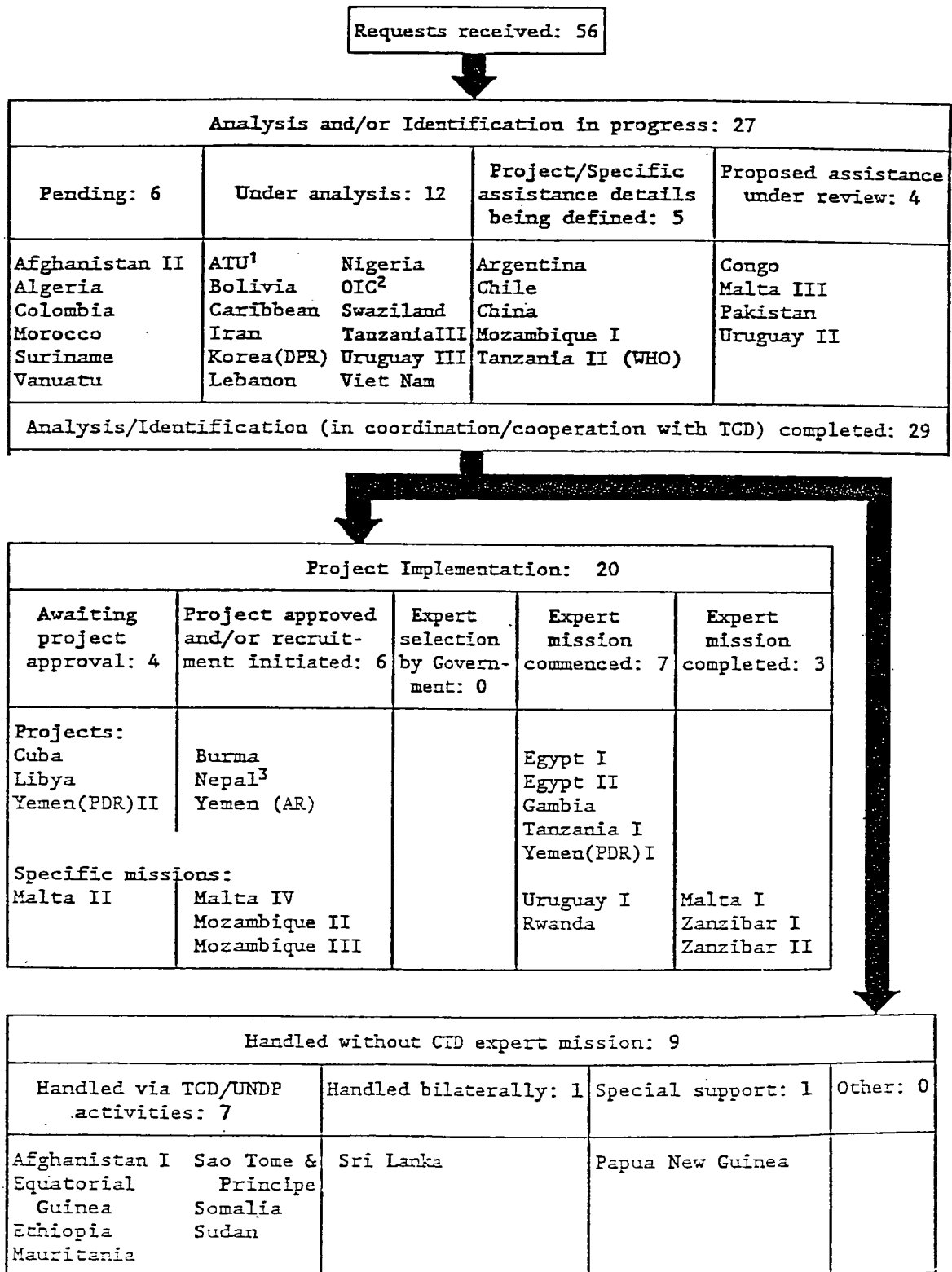
C = Consultants

2.6.3 Technical Assistance Programme

2.6.3.1 Missions and projects (see Tables 2, 3 and 4)

TABLE 2

Status of CTD field activities during the period
April 1987 until January 1989



¹ Arab Telecommunication Union

² Organization of the Islamic Conference

³ Sub-contracted to consulting firm

TABLE 3

Specific assistance missions carried out/under implementation
or preparation comprising a total of 22.5 man-months

Situation: End of 1988

Country	Assistance in the field of:	Man-months
a) Completed		
Malta I	Rehabilitation of outside plant	3.5
Rwanda	TV network planning	3
Uruguay I	Introduction of cellular radio system	3
Zanzibar I	Rehabilitation of TV network	1
Zanzibar II	Rehabilitation of telecom system	2
	TOTAL	12.5
b) Under preparation		
Malta II	Rehabilitation of outside plant	2
Malta IV	Planning of packet-switching network	3
Mozambique II	Maritime radio system	3
Mozambique III	Frequency management	2
	TOTAL	10
	GRAND TOTAL	22.5

TABLE 4

Projects commenced/ready to start
comprising a total of 247 man-months

Situation: End of 1988

Country	Field of assistance	Man-months
a) Commenced		
Gambia	Management/organization and provincial/rural networks	12
Egypt I	Updating the Master Plan	19
Egypt II	Planning of rural networks	12
Tanzania I	Planning of rural networks	8
Yemen (PDR) I	Training	2
	TOTAL	53
b) Ready to start		
Burma	Preparation of a Master Plan (delayed due to local conditions)	30
Cuba	Planning and improvement of operation of telecom system	9
Libya	Preparation of a Master Plan	90*
Nepal	Preparation of a Master Plan for the Kathmandu Valley (sub-contracted to a consulting firm)	16
Yemen (AR)	Frequency management, preparation of a Master Plan and improvement of operation and maintenance of rural telecom equipment	24
Yemen (PDR) II	Preparation of a Master Plan	24
	TOTAL	194
	GRAND TOTAL	247

* Of which only 24 man-months are provided by CTD.

2.6.4 Seminars

2.6.4.1 The utilization of certain contributions to the funds of the CTD is limited to the preparation and realization of seminars.

2.6.4.2 A seminar on Modern Planning Methods for Telecommunication Networks was organized by the CTD for the Latin American and Caribbean region in December 1987 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

2.6.4.3 A similar seminar will be held in March 1989 in Bangkok for the Asian region.

2.6.4.4 An optical fibre workshop is under preparation for the Mediterranean region.

2.6.5 Special Headquarters Activities

The following activities, carried out by CTD Headquarters personnel in addition to their normal duties, deserve special mention:

- the staff of the CTD, in particular the Executive Directorate, participated in numerous events to publicize the objectives of the Centre with the aim of improving the funding situation;
- a newly designed CTD brochure has been prepared in five languages;
- two special missions were arranged to India and Zimbabwe to study local manufacturing and appropriate equipment for rural telecommunications.

3. Evaluation, conclusions and recommendations

The Advisory Board evaluates the general situation of the CTD and concludes that the potential benefits of the CTD as predicted by the Independent Commission are still relevant and realistic. To realize these potentials the Advisory Board made a number of recommendations.

3.1 Structure and status of the CTD

3.1.1 The structure of the Centre as established by Resolution No. 929 provides various advantages and flexibility, particularly for the participation of the private sector in the field of telecommunications development.

3.1.2 However, the CTD is still not yet fully manned as foreseen, as staff has been kept to a strict minimum. Furthermore, no staff has been recruited as yet for the Policy Development Unit, priority having been given to field activities.

3.1.3 The Centre became operational in April 1987, after the adoption of its plan of action and related budget. The field implementation phase of projects started in September 1988 following evaluation/identification missions, the preparation and approval of project documents by the authorities concerned, appeals for complementary contributions for these projects and the expert recruitment process.

3.1.4 Except in certain cases where prevailing circumstances in the countries concerned result in exceptional delay, a period of one year between receipt of the request and commencement of field implementation is quite normal in an established and continuous process. Nevertheless, despite certain delays the Centre is still gaining momentum and speed. The number of requests for assistance is increasing; several field projects are under implementation and more are in the pipeline.

3.1.5 It should be mentioned that it has been possible for the small CTD Headquarters Staff to achieve these results due to the support of the General Secretariat and the Technical Cooperation Department.

3.1.6 To realize the above-mentioned potentials the Advisory Board now recommends:

- i) that the CTD's present profile be given the necessary specificity to provide it with a unique character;
- ii) that the catalytic role of CTD, as originally foreseen, be further developed;
- iii) that the CTD should initiate and greatly strengthen a programme on evaluating and disseminating information regarding policy trends and prospects and investment-grade projects;
- iv) that the CTD broaden its appeal to reach different interest groups that support activities promoting humanitarian, socio-economic and commercial interests.

3.1.7 The establishment of the foreseen, but non-existent Policy Development Unit would be supportive to the strengthening of CTD's unique profile.

3.2 Funding of the CTD

3.2.1 It was the wish of the Administrative Council that resources for the Centre be provided on a voluntary basis. The Independent Commission put forward 10 million US dollars as the Centre's estimated annual operational budget.

3.2.2 Initiated by the Secretary-General during the constitutional phase of the CTD, the mobilization of resources for the Centre is one of the major responsibilities delegated by the Administrative Council to the Advisory Board by Resolution No. 929. For this reason the subject of fund-raising has been the major item of discussion in all the Advisory Board meetings. Despite the efforts of the Advisory Board and the Executive Directorate, the level of resources remained modest (about Sw.Fr. 5 million in cash and the equivalent of Sw.Fr. 3.58 million in kind for the two years 1987 and 1988). This fact aroused the concern of the Regional Development Conferences (Tunis, Damascus and New Delhi, 1987), as well as the 42nd Session of the Administrative Council.

3.2.3 Consequently the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Board, (October 1987), established a Working Group to investigate the status of the Centre's fund-raising and make appropriate recommendations to the Advisory Board.

3.2.4 During its Eighth Meeting (Geneva, October 1988), the Advisory Board examined the proposals made by the Working Group and adopted the recommendations in paragraph 3.2.6 below.

3.2.5 The funds available are insufficient in spite of the intensive efforts made by the Executive Directorate and the Advisory Board. It should be stressed, however, that the funds raised by the CTD are additional to the ITU's own resources for technical cooperation.

3.2.6 The creation of a mechanism to provide adequate and stable funding of the basic activities of CTD is of utmost importance. The Advisory Board therefore recommends a composite funding system for the CTD, i.e.:

- i) a unit system to provide stable resources for the CTD's basic activities;
- ii) a voluntary system to provide resources for the field programme;
- iii) the Advisory Board also recommends the proposal of Mr. K. Soyama (Advisory Board Member, Japan) for a voluntary CTD affiliate unit system as a realistic contributory action to provide stable resources.

3.2.7 The Advisory Board noted with interest the "Study of the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services between industrialized and developing countries" initiated by the ITU Secretariat. Should the competent ITU conferences decide to implement the Independent Commission's proposal for improving the distribution of revenues in favour of the developing countries, this could become a stable source of funding for CTD field programmes in those countries.

3.2.8 A number of other alternative methods of fund-raising are under consideration by the Advisory Board. However, these require further study and in certain cases a decision by a higher authority.

3.3 Structural relations between the TCD and the CTD - possible merging of the two entities

3.3.1 The Independent Commission foresaw the eventuality that the Centre and the TCD could be merged and indicated that this matter should be examined further by the Administrative Council and the Advisory Board.

3.3.2 The Working Group on the changing nature of technical cooperation activities of the ITU, referring to the question of a merger, made the following proposal to the 43rd Session of the Administrative Council (Document CA43/6755, paragraph 8.2): "Recognizing that the Independent Commission foresaw the possibility of a future merging of the CTD and the TCD, there was consensus to consider the merger. The final decision, as well as the timing and method, should be left to the Plenipotentiary".

3.3.3 The 43rd Session of the Administrative Council discussed this proposal and different views were expressed. The close relationship between the TCD and the CTD was stressed. However, the Council decided to await the views of the Advisory Board before taking a firm position.

3.3.4 During its Eighth Meeting the Advisory Board discussed the merger issue in depth and concluded that a decision on the merging of the of the TCD and the CTD is premature because:

- the ideas and expectations which gave rise to the creation of the Centre remain important and in need of full realization;

- the CTD has succeeded in attracting additional funding to telecommunications development. While less than needed or desired, it is a good beginning particularly in view of the complicated problems of associating the private sector with the task;
- the CTD has begun to attract attention, interest and support from the private sector;
- the Advisory Board believes that by restructuring its plans for the future, the CTD may be able to attract substantially increased support;
- the CTD, a unique experiment in private sector/governmental cooperation, is young and deserves to be strengthened and continued.

3.3.5 Therefore the Advisory Board has concluded that the CTD should be given time to prove itself.

Appendices: 3

Appendix 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

40th SESSION — GENEVA — JULY 1985

Document 6385(Rev.3)-E
28 November 1985

RESOLUTION

(approved at the seventh meeting of Committee 3)

R No.929 CENTRE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

The Administrative Council,

recalling

- a) Resolution No. 20 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, concerning the establishment of the Independent International Commission for World Wide Telecommunications Development;
- b) Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, emphasizing the importance of telecommunications infrastructure for socio-economic development;
- c) Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, on the special voluntary programme for technical cooperation;
- d) Resolution No. 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, calling for a review of the overall management and operation of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;

recalling further that as stated in considering d), Resolution No. 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, the Union is the most appropriate international forum for the study of all kinds of problems connected with telecommunications, and in particular, for coordinating most of the resources assigned to technical cooperation and assistance in the field of telecommunications;

recalling also the Arusha Declaration on World-Wide Telecommunications Development;

having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the action taken in accordance with Resolution No. 20 and in particular the Report, "The Missing Link", of the Independent Commission;

noting that the recommendations of the Independent Commission are addressed to all interested national and multinational institutions seeking support and necessary follow-up actions;

appreciating the general support for the Report of the Independent Commission;

endorses the general thrust of the conclusions and recommendations embodied in the Report;

noting further the conclusion of the Independent Commission on the need for strengthening and expanding the scope and the extent of advisory services and technical assistance to developing countries, including the multilateral assistance through the Union and the recommendation for the establishment of a Centre for Telecommunications Development as a step in this direction;

decides to establish within the framework of the Union, and in Geneva, a Centre for Telecommunications Development on the basis of voluntary funding and with its own separate and identifiable budget;

and that the Centre:

- a) shall function in accordance with the objectives and policy guidelines laid down by the Administrative Council so as to be consistent with the general aims of the ITU in the development field;
- b) should be supported by resources provided voluntarily in cash and, as appropriate, in kind, from governmental as well as non-governmental sources;
- c) and its activities should complement, and, work in full coordination with, the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU;

and that:

- d) the Centre shall have an Advisory Board, consisting of 21 members including its Chairman, who shall be elected from among its members and one Senior Vice-Chairman (ex-officio) who shall be the Secretary-General. The Advisory Board may, if it deems necessary, also elect not more than two Vice-Chairmen from within its members;
- e) members should be drawn from the different regions with the agreement of the administrations of their respective countries and should represent various interests and be responsive to the needs and views of the potential resource providers and beneficiaries;
- f) the members be appointed initially for a period of two years with suitable provision subsequently for rotation of the membership with a view to achieving an appropriate balance between continuity and change;
- g) the composition of the Advisory Board shall be decided by the Administrative Council on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General. The composition of the first Advisory Board shall be as given in Annex to this Resolution;

establishes the following guidelines for the Advisory Board:

- a) to provide, within the policy guidelines laid down by the Administrative Council, necessary directions to the Centre for its functioning; and to ensure that it is responsive to the needs and views of its potential contributors and beneficiaries;
- b) to mobilize the resources required for the advisory services of the Centre to meet in coordination with the Technical Cooperation Department, the needs of developing countries and to ensure that an adequate part of those resources is available on a stable and continuing basis;
- c) to establish a biennial programme and resources budget, keeping in view the imperative need for optimum utilization of all the resources available;
- d) to oversee generally the working of the Centre;
- e) to recommend to the Secretary-General the appointment of suitable persons of eminence as Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director of the Centre;
- f) to ensure close and effective coordination of its activities with those of the Technical Cooperation Department and other international organizations for cost effective utilization of resources available to the Centre;
- g) to make the utmost use of available governmental and non-governmental know-how at national and regional levels;

- h) to ensure further that the work of the Centre and its advisory services fulfil the need for strict neutrality and objectivity and be available universally;
- i) to formulate arrangements with the General Secretariat for working mechanisms to comply with the foregoing requirements and for evaluation of the activities of the Centre;
- j) to frame its own internal rules and working procedures;
- k) to establish the structure and working methods of the Centre within the guidelines of this Resolution and the comments in Chapter 8 of the Commission's Report and the financial resources available;
- l) to inform contributors and administrations periodically of requests for assistance received by the Centre and of the action taken on such assistance;
- m) to report annually through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council on the functioning of the Centre;

resolves

- a) that those staff of the Centre who would be appointed on a fixed-term basis, would be subject to the conditions applicable to ITU staff;
- b) that it will review annually the progress of the Centre in order to define its place in the Technical Cooperation activities of the ITU, with a view to making appropriate recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

instructs the Secretary-General

- a) to take necessary follow-up actions for a start-up of the Centre as quickly as possible during 1985;
- b) to ensure that the Centre's activities are consistent with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, and that the objectives and policy guidelines laid down by the Administrative Council are observed by the Centre;
- c) to ensure further that the activities of the Centre are effectively coordinated with the Technical Cooperation Department;
- d) to convene the first meeting of the Advisory Board at the earliest possible date; and to invite potential resource providers and other interested parties to participate, in a consultative capacity, during part of the first meeting of the Advisory Board;
- e) to circulate the Annual Report of the Advisory Board to the Administrative Council, to all administrations for their comments so as to assist the Administrative Council in reviewing the report.

Annex

(to Appendix 1)

Composition of the Advisory Board

The composition of the first Advisory Board* is as follows:

1. Germany (Federal Republic of)
Mr. Dietrich Elias, Dipl.-Ing
President
Detecon
2. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Dr. Faizal Zaidan
Deputy Minister, PTT
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones
3. Barbados
Mr. C. Thompson
Chairman
Barbados External Telecommunications Ltd.
4. Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Mr. João Santelli Junior
Vice-President
Victori Internacional
5. Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Mrs. Ana Gotzeva
Director of Research
Telecommunications Research Institute
6. Canada
Mr. Jean-Claude Delorme
President and Chief Executive Officer
Teleglobe Canada
7. China (People's Republic of)
Mr. Liu Yuan
Acting Director of the Department of External Affairs
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
8. Congo (People's Republic of the)
M. René Okouya
Director of Telecommunications
General Directorate
"Office national des postes et télécommunications"

* The term of office of Advisory Board Members has been fixed by the Administrative Council at two years. A suitable mechanism of rotation with a certain continuity will be formulated.

9. United States of America
Mr. Paul H. Vishny
General Counsel
United States Telecommunications Suppliers Association
10. France
M. C. Fayard
President
Alcatel Thomson International
11. Japan
Mr. Katsumi Soyama
Chairman of the Board
NEC Systems Integration Construction Ltd.
12. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Mr. J.M. Biezen
Managing Director
NEPOSTEL/Netherlands PTT
13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mr. John Alvey
Corporate Director and Managing Director
Development and Procurement Engineering Chief
British TELECOM
14. Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Mr. K.K. Gunawardana
Director of Telecommunications
Sri Lanka Department of Telecommunications (SLTD)
15. Sweden
Dr. B. Bjurel
Technical Director
L.M. Ericsson
16. Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Mr. A.S. Dlamini
Assistant Director for Telecommunications
Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications
17. Tanzania (United Republic of)
Mr. A.D. Ntagazwa
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Communications and Works
18. Tunisia
M. Zouhir Ben Lakhal
Director General of Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications

19. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

M. E. Mocine**
Director, Department of External Relations
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of USSR

20. Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Dr. Marco Jagodic
Head, Research and Development
ISKRA

21. Secretary-General (ex-officio Senior Vice-Chairman)

Mr. R.E. Butler
International Telecommunications Union

** Observer

Appendix 2

FIRST ADVISORY BOARD

1. Mr. J. Alvey (United Kingdom)
2. Mr. Z. Ben Lakhal (Tunisia)
3. Mr. N.J.M. Biezen (Netherlands)
4. Dr. B. Bjurel (Sweden)
5. Mr. R.E. Butler (Secretary-General, ITU)
 Senior Vice-Chairman
6. Mr. J.C. Delorme (Canada) - Chairman
7. Mr. A.S. Dlamini (Swaziland)
8. Mr. D. Elias (Federal Republic of Germany)
9. Mr. C. Fayard (France)
10. Mrs. A. Gotzeva (Bulgaria)
11. Mr. K.K. Gunawardana (Sri Lanka)
12. Dr. M. Jagodic (Yugoslavia)
13. Mr. E. Mocina (USSR)
14. Mr. A.D. Ntagazwa (Tanzania) - Vice-Chairman
15. Mr. R. Okouya (Congo)
16. Mr. J. Santelli Junior (Brazil)
17. Mr. K. Soyama (Japan)
18. Mr. C. Thompson (Barbados)
19. Mr. P.H. Vishny (USA)
20. Mr. L. Yuan (China)
21. Dr. F. Zaidan (Saudi Arabia)

SECOND ADVISORY BOARD

1. Mr. S. Abdulrachman (Indonesia)
2. Mr. Y.L. Agarwal (India)
3. Mr. M. Ba (Mali)
4. Mr. L.D. Barashenkov (USSR)
5. Mr. Z. Ben Lakhal (Tunisia)
6. Mr. N.J.M. Biezen (Netherlands) - Vice-Chairman
7. Mr. R.E. Butler (Secretary-General, ITU)
 Senior Vice-Chairman
8. Professor F. Cappuccini (Italy)
9. Mr. D. Elias (Federal Republic of Germany)
10. Mr. P. Hansen (Denmark)
11. Dr. M. Jagodic (Yugoslavia)
12. Mr. J.A. Mbekezani (Malawi)
13. Mr. A.D. Ntagazwa (Tanzania) - Chairman
14. Mr. L. Nyireddy (Hungary)
15. Mr. J. Santelli Junior (Brazil)
16. Mr. K. Soyama (Japan)
17. Mr. C. Thompson (Barbados)
18. Mr. A. Vargas-Araya (Costa Rica)
19. Mr. P.H. Vishny (USA)
20. Mr. P. Wiblis (Switzerland)
21. Dr. F. Zaidan (Saudi Arabia)

Appendix 3

**MANDATE OF THE CENTRE
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT**

I Introduction

1. The Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in recommending the establishment of a Centre for Telecommunications Development, made an elaborate presentation on what it conceived to be the appropriate scope of action and the methods of work, financing, etc. This appears in Chapter 8 of the Report of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, set up by the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Resolution No. 20).
2. The Administrative Council of the ITU established the Centre and its Advisory Board in July 1985 (Resolution No. 929); the Board, consistent with the said Resolution is the primary management and programme policy body, and has budgetary and project decision authority with respect to the Centre's contributions and activities.
3. The Advisory Board determines the type and extent of the activities of the Centre, which shall be primarily in the provision of various advisory services and always limited to the pre-investment, pre-commercial stage, with a view of accelerating telecommunications development world-wide. The Centre's work should be strictly neutral and the advice given should be independent and universally available as befits the status of the ITU.

II Mandate

1. The Centre is organized as a new multilateral focal point to strengthen and expand the scope and extent of advisory services and technical support to developing countries with a view to remedying, through innovative effort, the imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications in the world. To achieve this purpose the Centre will seek:
 - i) to emphasize and promote the importance of telecommunications infrastructures and services as key factors of socio-economic development in order to accelerate and give priority to investment, and to promote co-financing and collaboration for telecommunications projects;
 - ii) to identify and provide advisory services as well as operational and technical support to developing countries;
 - a) in the formulation of their telecommunications policies, objectives and strategies for the evolution of their networks and services;
 - b) in the assessment of their needs and in the planning of their telecommunications infrastructure and services;

- c) in the formulation of master plans and of the implementation programmes including the determination of financing opportunities from commercial sources or under international assistance programmes;
 - d) in the implementation of their development plans and in the enhancement of the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of their telecommunications facilities and services.
- iii) to collect information about available resources (in cash and in kind) and to coordinate the mobilization of such resources for telecommunications development.
- iv) in general, to realize the basic objectives set by the Independent Commission for World-Wide Development.

III Functions of the centre

1. The Centre is organized to perform the following main functions:

A. Development Policy

To collect information about telecommunications policies and experience, including experience of the role of telecommunications in economic and social development throughout the world, and to make the results available to developing countries to help them formulate policies for the evolution of their own networks.

B. Telecommunications Development

To offer advice at the pre-investment stage on organization and structure, planning, maintenance, training and personnel policy, procurement policy, tariff policy, integration of telecommunications with general development programmes, financing of investments.

C. Operations Support

To provide specific assistance including preparation of plans, preparation of specifications for projects, assistance with manpower planning and training, management assistance, assistance in research and development.

2. In carrying out the above functions, the Centre may also, as appropriate:

- a) identify and support national or supranational projects of substantial importance to improving telecommunications infrastructures;
- b) conduct studies and collect information about policies and experiences that have had or may have negative economic impacts due to lack of investments in the telecommunications sector;

- c) analyse proposed financing arrangements and evolve alternative financing methods;
- d) advise and assist developing countries in concluding financing arrangements;
- e) with regard to the provision of Operations Support, the Centre should, as appropriate:
 - i) give due consideration to the availability of resources and to the need to maintain a proper balance in its functional activities;
 - ii) make arrangements with other appropriate organizations, and in particular with the ITU Technical Cooperation Department for the provision of specific operational assistance;
 - iii) ensure that appropriate coordination is maintained with the organizations mentioned in ii) above with a view to ensuring consistency between the overall activity programme of the Centre and the related activities of those organizations;
 - iv) look primarily to operators and suppliers for manpower resources and expertise.

IV Complementarity with the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) and use of ITU facilities

Both the Commission and the Administrative Council recognized that the work of the Centre and of TCD should be complementary and insisted on effective coordination so as to avoid duplication of effort and the ineffective use of the limited resources available.

Accordingly, the Centre should make optimum use of existing ITU facilities and resources. This includes various servicing Departments of the General Secretariat, as well as the TCD in order to take advantage of the important source of information they represent and of the relationship with administrations and other authorities they maintain. Correspondingly, it is expected that the ITU in general and the TCD in particular, will seek to maintain appropriate coordination with the Centre so as to ensure that its activities and those of the Centre in areas contemplated by its mandate, are properly harmonized.

The Centre, like the Technical Cooperation Department, is to work in a business-like fashion with a separate budget. Services that they may render to each other should be fully accounted for and recompensed.

V Advisory Board statement of policy

The Advisory Board approves and adopts this statement on the Scope of Action of the Centre. In implementing this statement, and consistent with the Centre's pre-investment, pre-commercial functions which assure unimpaired, freely competitive and open commercial activity, the Centre should:

- a. assist nations in identifying sources of financing and support in cash and in kind;
- b. provide background information to the ITU, Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) as the latter deals with such specifics as: equipment specifications, computer costs, data and tenders;
- c. prepare terms of reference for potential consulting services;
- d. not engage in competitive evaluations of supplier products;
- e. not duplicate any efforts of the TCD, including involvement in telecommunications operations but seek to promote the principle of complementarity mentioned above;
- f. not afford economic advantage to any company or nation, or constrain the development of world-wide markets.
- g. not undertake any activity that is not properly funded and budgeted as to time and resources required for completion, unless so authorized by the Board.

In assessing its priorities, selecting activities, and carrying out the Mandate of the Centre, the Advisory Board will be guided by this Statement of Policy.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 35-E
21 February 1989
Original : English
French
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF CCITT

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Director of the CCITT :

Dr. Ing. h.c. Diplom-Ingenieur Theodor IRMER
(Federal Republic of Germany)

R.E.BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

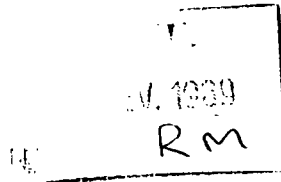
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

DER BUNDESMINISTER FÜR DAS POST- UND FERNMELDEWESEN

Der Bundesminister für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen Postfach 80 01 D-5300 Bonn 1

Monsieur le
Secrétaire général
Union internationale
des télécommunications
Place des Nations

CH-1211 GENEVE 20



583

Ihr Zeichen, Ihre Nachricht vom
Votre référence, Votre lettre du
Your reference, Your letter of

Mein Zeichen, meine Nachricht vom
Ma référence, ma lettre du
My reference, my letter of

☎ + 49 228

Bonn

283-1 B 1231-OW21

14-28 31

09.02.89

Election of the Director of the CCITT

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of informing you that the Federal Republic of Germany is nominating

Herrn Dr.-Ing. h.c. Diplom-Ingenieur Theodor Irmer

as its candidate for the post of Director of the CCITT.

Dr. Irmer has been Director of the CCITT since 1984. During this time he has successfully tackled its vastly increased tasks. The CCITT Plenary Assembly in Melbourne in November 1988 adopted many of the Director's proposals for improving its structure and working methods. These changed working conditions will ensure that the CCITT's tasks, constantly changing as a result of the rapid pace of technological advance, continue to be accomplished effectively in the years ahead.

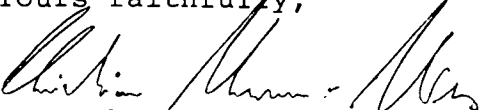
Prior to becoming Director of the CCITT, Dr. Irmer was responsible in this administration for planning the conversion of the various analogue telecommunications networks of the Deutsche Bundespost into an integrated services digital network (ISDN). In this field in particular, Dr. Irmer has made considerable contributions at international events and conferences, which have found international recognition.

The Federal Republic of Germany considers itself fortunate in being able to nominate in Dr. Irmer a candidate for the extremely important field of tasks that falls to the Director of the CCITT who meets the requirements of this office in outstanding measure by virtue of his achievements, his experience and his understanding of international connections.

...

I am sending enclosed Dr. Irmer's curriculum vitae, and should be most grateful if you would advise the members of the ITU of the candidature of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Yours faithfully,


Dr. Schwarz-Schilling

Enclosure
1 curriculum vitae

Curriculum Vitae

IRMER, KARL GEORG THEODOR

Date of birth: 20 January 1932

Nationality: German

Marital
status: Married, three children

Languages: German (mother tongue)
English (spoken and written)
French (working knowledge)
Russian (working knowledge)

EDUCATION

1950 School-leaving examination qualifying for university entrance

1950 - 1952 Apprenticeship in electromechanics
Final examination
Evening classes at an engineering college

1952 - 1962 University studies in communication engineering
- alternating with practical work in the telecommunications industry (working student)

1962 Degree in communication engineering from Karlsruhe Technical University

1964 - 1966 Preparatory training for D-grade officials in the telecommunication engineering service of the Deutsche Bundespost
- Introduction to all branches of the telecommunications administration
- Final Civil Service Examination

1987 Awarded an honorary doctorate (Dr.-Ing. h.c.) by Kaiserslautern Technical University for outstanding contributions to the development of digital networks

PROFESSIONAL CAREER

1985 - until
now Director of CCITT

1980 - 1984 Head of Division (Executive Director)

Head of the Project Organisation for digital telephone switching and transmission

...

Project Manager of the DBP's largest project:

Conversion of the analogue telephone network with 24 million subscribers to digital operation and its further development into the ISDN (cost of the project: over DM 20 billion)

Adviser to the Federal Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in bilateral international negotiations on telecommunications

1976 - 1980 Head of Department

Management, general policy matters, development, planning, operation and maintenance of analogue and digital transmission systems for all the telecommunication services of the DBP

In addition (1977/1978):

Head of the "Bildschirmtext" (interactive videotex) Project Group

1972 - 1976 Head of Section

Management and general policy matters in the field of transmission at the DBP

1968 - 1972 Head of Section

Development and testing of the first generation of DBP digital transmission systems

1966 - 1968 From 1966 with the DBP

Assistant Head of Section

Field: Digital Transmission

1962 - 1964 Development engineer in the telecommunications industry

Main fields of activity: development work in the fields of digital technology and PCM transmission; patents

NATIONAL COORDINATION TASKS IN AN HONORARY CAPACITY

1974 - 1975 Member of the Commission for the Development of the Telecommunication System (KtK)

...

National Telecommunication Society (NTG):

- 1977 - 1984 - Chairman of the section "Transmission" and
member of the Scientific Advisory Board
- 1975 - 1984 - Member of the section "Transmission"

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ITU

Conferences

- 1988 CCITT Plenary Assembly
Director of the CCITT
- 1984 CCITT Plenary Assembly
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1984 Administrative Council
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1983 Administrative Council
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1980 CCITT Plenary Assembly
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1976 CCITT Plenary Assembly
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1972 CCITT Plenary Assembly
Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
(CCITT)

- 1976 - 1984 Chairman of Study Group XVIII, Digital Networks
- 1972 - 1976 Chairman of Special Study Group D, PCM
- 1968 - 1972 Rapporteur of Special Study Group D
Field: PCM transmission
- 1967 - 1976 Delegate of the DBP in Study Groups XV, XVI
and CMBD and in Working Parties CMTT/1 and LTG

...

1973 - 1976 Participation in the work of the Special Autonomous Group GAS 3, Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems

Other international activities

Speaker at numerous Plan Committee meetings from 1978 onwards

Speaker or discussion leader at more than 50 international seminars, symposia, congresses and forums between 1978 and 1984, half of which were held in developing countries. Since 1985 continuation of these activities as Director of the CCITT.

Publications

Author of more than 100 technical papers and publications; co-author of various books, manuals, etc.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 36-E
3 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject CCITT AND WORLD-WIDE TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered WATTC-88 Resolution No. PL/5 concerning CCITT and World-Wide Telecommunication Standardization along with the associated Resolutions Nos. 17 and 2 of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly. As a result of the Council's consideration, these three Resolutions are hereby transmitted to the Conference.

3. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to give consideration to any amendments which might be required to the provisions of the Convention, in particular, those of Articles 69 and 73 which have a bearing on the matters raised.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

WATTC-88 RESOLUTION PL/5

CCITT and World-Wide Telecommunications Standardization

The World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 1988),

considering

- a) the rapid development of telecommunications technology and the growing evolution of a wide range of new services;
- b) the need for the CCITT to be in a position to formulate, in a timely manner, Recommendations appropriate to new technologies and services,

noting

- a) that Article 1.3 of the new International Telecommunication Regulations states, inter alia, that those Regulations "are established with a view to facilitating global interconnection and interoperability of telecommunication facilities";
- b) that Article 1.6 of the Regulations, inter alia, stipulates that in implementing the principles of those Regulations "administrations should comply with, to the greatest extent practicable, the relevant CCITT Recommendations"; and
- c) Resolution No. 17 of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly,

resolves

to endorse that Resolution of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly,

invites the Administrative Council

to refer the matter raised in the above cited CCITT Resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) for appropriate action.

RESOLUTION No. 17 of the IXth CCITT PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Pre-eminence of CCITT in world-wide telecommunications standardisation
(Melbourne, 1988)
(for the attention of WATTC and the consideration of the Plenipotentiary
Conference via the Administrative Council)

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Melbourne, 1988,

considering

(a) the accelerating pace of development of telecommunications technology which is shortening product life cycles and increasing the range and diversity of new services and applications and the speed with which they become feasible;

(b) the high priority accorded by Member countries of the ITU to investment in telecommunications systems and services and the strong desire which exists for this investment to be based upon CCITT Recommendations;

(c) the need for timely and reliable CCITT Recommendations to assist all Member countries in the balanced development of their telecommunications infrastructure;

(d) that the updating of CCITT Resolution No. 1 of the IXth Plenary Assembly gives a formal basis for a number of immediate and useful practical changes in Study Groups' working procedures;

(e) the need for CCITT to manage its expanding work-load effectively and efficiently taking full account both of resource constraints which affect the Union as a whole and the quality and universality of the results of the CCITT's work;

(f) the need for CCITT to work effectively with national and regional standardization activities in particular through working to comparable time-frames;

(g) the need for CCITT to examine closely its appropriate relations with other international standardisation bodies, including in particular the CCIR, ISO and IEC in order to reflect properly the implications of increasing convergence of technologies;

(h) the need for CCITT to maintain its pre-eminent position in the field of world-wide standardisation for telecommunications.

noting that

1. the consequences of CCITT's failing to keep well abreast will be that the coordinated development of new world-wide systems and services will be delayed, and the cost of their introduction will be increased through lack of economies of scale which affects all Members but particularly developing countries;
2. for CCITT to be fully responsive to the rapid changes in the world telecommunications environment now in train it must work with the maximum flexibility and be able to make timely adjustments as and when necessary to its procedures and working methods;

observing that

the periods of time between CCITT Plenary Assemblies and Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union are such that rapid changes to working procedures for the CCITT as currently set out in the Convention are very difficult to achieve;

requests the Administrative Council

to convey to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989 an invitation to endorse

the importance of the CCITT's maintaining its pre-eminent world-wide position in telecommunications standardisation through its Recommendations and the need, in order to ensure this, for the CCITT to give priority to:

- modernisation,
- flexibility,
- efficiency,

in the organisation and working methods, and

- cooperation

in the production of high quality Recommendations;

and to request the Plenipotentiary Conference

when it reviews the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982

- to consider what changes may be needed to enable the CCITT to do what is necessary in a timely way to maintain its pre-eminent position;
- to note in particular Resolution No. 2 of the CCITT Plenary Assembly, Melbourne, 1988, and take the appropriate steps so that the CCITT can achieve immediate improvements in its performance.

RESOLUTION No. 2 OF THE IXth CCITT PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Approval of new and revised Recommendations
between Plenary Assemblies

(Melbourne, 1988)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that rapid changes in technology and telecommunication services make it desirable for an accelerated procedure to be used for the approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies;

(b) that use of this procedure should be encouraged to reduce the workload of Plenary Assemblies;

decides

that the approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies may be sought from Members in accordance with the following rules:

1. Prerequisites

1.1 Upon request of the Study Group Chairman the Director of the CCITT shall explicitly announce the intention to seek to apply the approval procedure set out in this Resolution when convening the meeting of the Study Group. He/she shall include the specific intent of the proposal in summarized form. Reference shall be provided to the report or other documents where the text of the draft new Recommendation or the draft revised Recommendation to be considered may be found.

This information shall also be distributed to all Members.

The invitation to the meeting as well as the advice on the intended use of this approval procedure should be sent by the Director of the CCITT so that it shall be received, so far as practicable, at least three months before the meeting.

1.2 Approval may only be sought for a draft new Recommendation within the Study Group's mandate as defined by the Questions allocated to it in accordance with Article 58, No. 326 of the Nairobi Convention. Alternatively, or additionally, approval may be sought for amendment of an existing Recommendation within the Study Group's mandate, unless the text of that Recommendation specifically excludes application of this procedure.

1.3 Where a draft Recommendation (or revision) falls within the mandate of more than one Study Group, the Chairman of the Study Group proposing the approval should consult and take into account the views of any other Study Group Chairmen concerned before proceeding with the application of this approval procedure.

1.4 In the interests of stability, revision of a Recommendation approved during a given study period should not normally be put to this procedure again during the same study period unless the proposed revision complements rather than changes the agreement reached in the previous version.

2. Requirements at the Study Group's meeting

2.1 After debate at the Study Group's meeting the decision of the Delegations to apply this approval procedure must be unanimous (but see § 2.3).

2.2 This decision must be reached during the meeting upon the basis of a text available in its final form to all participants at the meeting. Exceptionally, but only during the meeting, delegations may request more time to consider their positions. Unless the Director of the CCITT is advised of formal opposition from any of these Delegations within a period of six weeks after the last day of the meeting, he shall proceed in accordance with section 3.1.

2.3 A delegate may advise at the meeting that his/her delegation is abstaining from the decision to apply the procedure. This delegation's presence shall then be ignored for the purposes of 2.1 above. Such an abstention may subsequently be revoked, but only during the course of the meeting.

3. Consultation

3.1 Within one month of a Study Group's final decision to seek approval, the Director of the CCITT shall request Members to inform him/her within three months whether they approve or do not approve the proposal.

This request shall be accompanied by reference to the complete final text in the three working languages of the proposed new Recommendation or the proposed revised Recommendation.

3.2 The CCITT Secretariat shall also advise recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the Study Group in question that Members are being asked to respond to a consultation on a proposed new Recommendation or proposed revised Recommendation, but only Members are entitled to respond.

3.3 If 70% or more of the replies from Members indicate approval, the proposal shall be accepted.

If the proposal is not accepted it shall be referred back to the Study Group. Subject to further consideration in the Study Group, the proposal may be submitted again for approval, either using the procedure set out in this Resolution (including the prerequisites in section 1 above) or through the Plenary Assembly according to section 1.12 of Resolution No. 1.

3.4 Those Members who indicate disapproval are encouraged to advise their reasons and to indicate possible changes in order to facilitate further consideration by the Study Group.

4. Notification

4.1 The Director of the CCITT shall promptly notify the results of the consultation by Circular-letter.

The Director of the CCITT shall arrange that this information is also included in the next available ITU Notification.

4.2 Should minor, purely editorial amendments or correction of evident oversights or inconsistencies in the text as presented for approval be necessary, the CCITT Secretariat may correct these with the approval of the Chairman of the Study Group.

4.3 Any comments received along with responses to the consultation shall be collected by the CCITT Secretariat and submitted to the next meeting of the Study Group or to the relevant Special Rapporteur for consideration.

4.4 The Secretary General shall publish the approved new Recommendations or revised Recommendations in the working languages as soon as practicable, indicating, as necessary, a date of entry into effect.

Note - For the purpose of this Resolution, use of the term "Member" should not be read as having any implications for the customary practice of each country in dealing with CCITT matters. It should be further noted that Article 11 of the Nairobi Convention, Nos 86 and 87, states that administrations of all Members of the Union are, of right, members of the CCITT.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE. 1989

Document 37-E

3 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject THE CHANGING TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered WATTC-88 Resolution No. PL/4 concerning the changing telecommunication environment. As a result of the Council's consideration, this Resolution is hereby transmitted to the Conference.

3. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to give consideration to the issues raised in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Resolution referred to above.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

WATTC-88 RESOLUTION PL/4

The Changing Telecommunication Environment

The World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
(Melbourne, 1988),

recalling

that Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) provided for the convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1988 to develop a new regulatory framework for all existing and foreseen telecommunication services;

in view of

the adoption by the Conference of the new International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) which recognize the diverse service and policy elements in the changing telecommunication environment;

considering

- a) the potential benefits of the rapid introduction of new and diverse telecommunication services;
- b) that the introduction of new technologies and telecommunication services will continue to raise new issues;
- c) that, as a result of the diverse service and policy elements, many Members have expressed concern about the possible adverse implications of certain provisions in the new Regulations;

considering further

the importance of ensuring appropriate and harmonious introduction and world-wide application of the wide range of services evolving with the new technologies;

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit this Resolution to the Administrative Council for subsequent consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);

invites the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

1. to consider the implications and opportunities which the integration of the new technologies, the development of new types of services and the diversity of arrangements may entail for the harmonious and efficient development, operation, and use of telecommunications world-wide;
 2. to consider the impact that the various issues may have on the work of the International Telecommunication Union and the cooperation between the Members in assuring effective world-wide implementation of telecommunication development.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 38-E
3 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject DEFINITIONS RELATED TO NAIROBI CONVENTION

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered WATTC-88 Recommendation No. PL/B concerning changes to definitions which also appear in Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention along with the text of Article 2 (Definitions of the International Telecommunication Regulations and WATTC-88) Document 28 entitled "Operating Agencies in Today's telecommunication environment". As a result of the Council's consideration, this Recommendation and the associated text and document are hereby transmitted to the Conference.

Council agreed that in this context, attention should be drawn to the fact that many other Articles of the International Telecommunication Regulations also contain definitions albeit in a less formal sense.

Resolution No. 11 concerning the need for review of these definitions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) also refers.

3. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to give consideration to any amendments which might be required to the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular, Annex 2.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

WATTC-88 RECOMMENDATION PL/B

Changes to Definitions Which also Appear in
Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention

The World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
(Melbourne, 1988),

taking into account

item 2.5 of its agenda in Resolution No. 966 of the Administrative
Council, and Resolution No. 11 of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi, 1982) referred to therein,

having taken note of

the Note by the Secretary-General on "Operating Agencies in
Today's Telecommunication Environment" (Document 28),

considering

that it has adopted a number of definitions contained in Article 2
of the International Telecommunication Regulations,

noting

that no specific proposals had been submitted to it concerning
changes of definitions which also appear in Annex 2 to the Nairobi
Convention,

aware

of the fact that, due to lack of time, it was not in a position to
make any specific proposals itself for changes to definitions which also
appear in Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention,

mindful

of the provisions in Article 51 of the Nairobi Convention,

recommends that the Administrative Council

should submit the following documents to the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Nice, 1989) for any action the latter may deem appropriate:

- a) this Recommendation;
- b) the text of Article 2 of the International Telecommunication
Regulations containing the definitions adopted by it and;
- c) the Note by the Secretary-General referred to in having
taken note of above.

Extracts from WATTC-88 Final Acts

Article 2

Definitions*

(For the purpose of these Regulations, the following definitions shall apply. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes.)

2.1 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.

2.2 International telecommunication service: The offering of a telecommunication capability between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature that are in or belong to different countries.

2.3 Government telecommunication: A telecommunication originating with any: Head of State; Head of a government or 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,

or replies to government telegrams.

2.4 Service telecommunication

A telecommunication that relates to public international telecommunications and that is exchanged among the following:

- administrations,
- recognized private operating agencies,
- and the Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, The Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the Members of the International Frequency Registration Board, other representatives or authorized officials of the Union, including those working on official matters outside the seat of the Union.

*Note by the Secretary-General

Definitions or related definitions which also appear in Annex 2 to the Nairobi Convention are identified by a vertical bar in the left margin.

2.5 Privilege telecommunication

2.5.1 A telecommunication that may be exchanged during:

- sessions of the ITU Administrative Council,
- conferences and meetings of the ITU

between, on the one hand, representatives of Members of the Administrative Council, members of delegations, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union and their authorized colleagues attending conferences and meetings of the ITU and, on the other, their administrations or recognized private operating agency or the ITU,

and relating either to matters under discussion by the Administrative Council, conferences and meetings of the ITU or to public international telecommunications.

2.5.2 A private telecommunication that may be exchanged during sessions of the ITU Administrative Council and conferences and meetings of the ITU by representatives of Members of the Administrative Council, members of delegations, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union attending ITU conferences and meetings, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to ITU conferences and meetings, to enable them to communicate with their country of residence.

2.6 International route: Technical facilities and installations located in different countries and used for telecommunication traffic between two international telecommunication terminal exchanges or offices.

2.7 Relation: Exchange of traffic between two terminal countries, always referring to a specific service if there is between their administrations*:

- a) a means for the exchange of traffic in that specific service:
 - over direct circuits (direct relation), or
 - via a point of transit in a third country (indirect relation), and
- b) normally, the settlement of accounts.

2.8 Accounting rate: The rate agreed between administrations* in a given relation that is used for the establishment of international accounts.

2.9 Collection charge: The charge established and collected by an administration* from its customers for the use of an international telecommunication service.

2.10 Instructions: A collection of provisions drawn from one or more CCITT Recommendations dealing with practical operational procedures for the handling of telecommunication traffic (e.g. acceptance, transmission, accounting).

WATTC-88 DOCUMENT 28

Note by the Secretary-General

OPERATING AGENCIES IN TODAY'S TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT

(Agenda Item 2.5)

Introduction

1. In the light of Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) Resolution No. 11 relating to updating the definitions in Annex 2 to the Convention, the WATTC-88 may wish to review the definitions for the operating agencies providing international telecommunication facilities and services. As indicated in WATTC-88 agenda item 2.5, the Conference is to submit to the Administrative Council, in accordance with the Resolution, any proposed changes to definitions within the competence of WATTC-88 which also appear in Annex 2 to the Convention.

Background

2. From the inception of international telecommunication agreements, there has been a traditional distinction between:

- a) Members which agree to abide both by the provisions of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations for the telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services - generally in the form of government administrative agencies which effect the provision of international telecommunication services and are responsible for the observance by all concerned of the obligations undertaken in the Convention; and
- b) private corporate concerns which may establish and provide such services upon being "recognized" by the Member through due authorization and upon which the obligations referenced above are imposed.

3. For many decades these traditional distinctions have been well established. At the 1865 Paris Conference, *Hautes Parties* (High Parties) formally effected an agreement which spelled out the rights and obligations among themselves, as well as established the relationship with *compagnies concessionnaires de lignes télégraphiques terrestres ou sous-marines* (concessionary companies of terrestrial or submarine telegraph lines), *compagnies privées* (private companies), *compagnies de chemins de fer ou*

exploitations privées (railroad or private operating companies). Identification of these entities was made clear through the publication of a list which explicitly identified those to whom the obligations applied. This basic framework was established at the *Conférence télégraphique internationale de Paris* and exists relatively unchanged today.

4. Over the years, "High Parties" and the various "companies" subsequently evolved respectively to "Members" and "recognized private operating agencies" (RPOAs). These terms are defined in Annex 2 to the Convention. The provisions concerning execution of the Convention contained in Article 44 of the present Convention clearly state the nature of the obligations in terms of Members and RPOAs.

5. Until fairly recently, the distinctions among these kinds of organizations were fairly definitive. This is reflected in the current provisions in the Convention, in particular the following.

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. [No. 175, Article 44, paragraph 1].

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. [No. 176, Article 44, paragraph 2].

Administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations. [No. 2002, Annex 2].

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. [No. 2008, Annex 2].

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. [No. 2009, Annex 2].

Public Correspondence: Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission. [No. 2004, Annex 2].

Today's environment

6. The operating environment today is no longer confined to administrations and RPOAs. In many countries, there is a growing separation at the governmental level between departments or agencies responsible for the regulatory aspects, i.e., for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention, and for actually providing the services to the public. A variety of different kinds of governmental or semi-governmental corporations - also have been established.

7. However, the provisions in the present Convention, including the terms *recognized private operating agency* and *administration*, reflect a traditional environment partitioned into two sectors: administrations (concerned governmental departments responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention, and including generally providing services to the public), and private telecommunication operating agencies "recognized" by the concerned administration.

8. The necessity to adapt the regulatory definitions of the Union in this regard was recently recognized by the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (ORB-88). At the Second Session of the Conference (September-October 1988), the Radio Regulations were adapted to the new operational environment by adopting a definition for subregional systems in terms of "... a satellite system created by agreement among neighbouring countries Members of the ITU or their *authorized telecommunications operating agencies*, and intended to provide domestic or subregional services ... [emphasis added]. (Appendix 30B, Article [F], Addendum to the Final Acts at page 40.)

Conclusion

9. In light of this, the Conference may wish to give some consideration to the need to recognize these changes to the operating environment in the provision of international telecommunication services to the public, and bring this matter to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference for appropriate action in regard to necessary clarifications in the relevant provisions, including definitions, of the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 39-E

2 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject** PREMISES AT THE SEAT OF THE UNION

2. **Reasons and background**

After the entry into service of the extensions built as a result of Resolution No. 63 (Nairobi, 1982), the premises belonging to the Union were still not sufficient to house all its staff.

In order to take account of the continuing growth in needs, it is proposed to construct a new building.

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered the attached document which deals with requirements for office space for the next twenty years, based on different hypothetical growth factors and their solutions.

3. **Recommendation**

The attached Report is transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration and for a decision to proceed with the establishment of a new building to meet the recommended growth factor of 1%, as well as to give authorization to continue negotiations with the Swiss Authorities. The cost would be subject to consultation with the Members.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

PREMISES AT THE SEAT OF THE UNION

1. PREVIOUS ACTIONS

1.1 Previous studies

1.1.1 In order to take account of long-term needs for office accommodation, Working Group PL/D made a detailed report (Doc. CA 37/5884) at the 37th Session of the Administrative Council. This report showed a need for office space of between 3,177 m² and 8,470 m² up to the year 2006 compared with 1982, based on an increase in personnel of 1%, 2% or 2.5%.

1.1.2 A second report presented to the 39th Administrative Council (Doc. CA 39/6163) was based on a 1.8% increase in personnel, which was accepted by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi (1982), and showed a need for an extra 3,580 m² of office space up to the year 2000.

1.1.3 The solution contemplated at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference was the construction of a new building on a site not far from the existing buildings. This idea was abandoned in 1985 in favour of a site adjoining the existing premises.

1.2 Previous decisions

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi (1982) required an assurance of the possibility of acquiring more land to build a further extension, and authorized the Administrative Council to make a decision on the best way to deal with the need for extra office space, and to decide on the administrative and financial measures necessary to carry out this decision (Resolution 63).

1.2.1 With the knowledge of potential re-deployment of building possibilities by the Swiss authorities, the Secretary-General, in maintaining the need to study the long-term requirements:

- a) asked for an option on land adjoining the Varembe building which became available because of the above redeployment and
- b) gave preference to the above solution rather than building on a distant site.

1.2.2 The 39th Administrative Council session in 1984 took a decision to put in hand short- and medium-term measures proposed by the Secretary-General and to re-examine the long-term proposals at a later session.

The short- and medium-term measures were as follows :

- Extension A : Construction of offices and a lift room in the space between the Tower and the underground car-park
- Extension B : Construction of a big conference room and some offices in the space between the ITU and the CICC
- Extension C : Construction of a low building as an extension to the Varembe building, to obviate the necessity of renting office space outside the Union buildings.

These extensions have been built and occupied as follows :

Extension A - Summer 1988; Extension C - Autumn 1988 and Extension B - Spring 1989.

The cost of Fs. 22'000'000.- has been covered by a loan from the FIPOI (Fondation des Immeubles pour les Organisations Internationales), to be repaid over a period of 40 years at a 3% rate of interest.

1.3 Land

The last available possibility for construction near the Union's existing premises is on the land adjoining the Varembe building (see Annex 1).

The land is destined to be used by the ITU for a future extension. It can therefore be considered as being kept in trust by the FIPOI for the ITU. The Geneva authorities have answered favourably to the preliminary request of the ITU for a future construction.

2. EVOLUTION OF THE WORK LOAD

2.1 Future development

Future development is difficult to determine, as the operation of telecommunications is growing enormously. In this field, the annual growth rate is 7 to 8% in many countries.

To mention only three points:

- the rapid development of new technology, services and uses for which recommendations and regulations are necessary;
- the number of different interests involved is growing rapidly (new industries and network operators);
- the importance of the role of the ITU in conjunction with the international and regional organizations, will continue to increase and the development of this role is far from complete.

As the international organization dealing with telecommunications, the ITU's tasks must take account of the foregoing. If not, other organizations will take over its role and the Union will lose its influence and its importance.

2.2 Evolution from 1979 to 1987

The overall increases, calculated on an average figure for the four years 1979-1982 and 1984-1987, to take account of the four-yearly cycles of the CCIR and the CCITT, were :

+ 1% for translation; - 0.8% for typing; + 2% for duplicating

Only the pages actually typed have been counted. The decrease in typing time is explained by the introduction of word-processing which has greatly facilitated the correction of texts already typed. As the installation of the word-processing system is complete, there is not likely to be a further decrease.

2.3 Evolution by 1995

The other three permanent organs, the IFRB and the Directors of the CCITT and CCIR, have also been consulted on the medium-term increase forecast in their tasks. An evaluation of the increase in the volume of work of every department of the General Secretariat (Common Services, External Relations, Technical Cooperation, ... etc) has been made. The results, based on the values given, are set out below :

+ 2% for translation; + 3% for typing; + 2.4% for duplicating

which has a direct impact on staff numbers needed for servicing these additional requirements.

In addition to this we have to consider the impact on various services and the increases in other activities of the various secretarial staff support for the work of the organs, including conferences of the Union and continuing increases in the daily work of the secretariats.

3. STAFF MEMBERS

3.1 As indicated in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Doc. No. 49), the growth rate of staff averaged 4.75% between 1960 and 1982. The Union employed 222 staff in 1960 and 850 in 1981.

3.2 Real growth from 1982 to 1987

The annual reports on the activities of the ITU give the figures for growth in staff on permanent and fixed-term contracts. An overall average annual growth rate of 0.8% emerges.

The real growth in staff, including staff on short-term contracts, between July 1982 and July 1988 has been 9.4% (1.5% per year). It should be noted that the staff on short-term contracts varies considerably throughout the year (from 115 to 265 during 1987).

However, there has been an element of "real growth" in staff, which has been directly generated by special requirements. These include the preparatory and post conference implementation of decisions, resource requirements, the creation of the Arabic, Chinese and Russian Services, the core staff of the Center for the Development of Telecommunications and Headquarters support, for which offices had to be provided.

At the beginning of 1988, the staff located at Headquarters (total of the staff on permanent and fixed-term contracts plus the average annual number of staff on short-term contracts) was 908 (Source : Monthly lists of employees). This figure has been used for the calculation of supplementary office space required shown below.

3.3 Possible growth rates from 1988 to 2010

i) 0 growth

This is tantamount to evaluating required space on the assumption that all existing staff are properly accommodated, which is not the case. The ITU continues to rent approximately 550 m² of offices. Experience shows that this growth figure is unrealistic and should be discarded when looking at the long-term accommodation requirements.

ii) 0.5% growth

If the growth in the workload were as forecast, productivity gains would have to be of the order of 1.5% per year, which will be difficult to achieve over a long period.

A growth rate of 0.5% represents an average annual increase of 4.57 staff members.

iii) 1% growth

If the growth in the workload were as forecast in paragraph 2.2, it would necessitate a gain in productivity of 0.5 % per year in the production services.

A growth rate of 1% represents an average annual increase of 9.65 staff members.

iv) Fixed growth (= 1% of the present number of staff)

At the outset, this growth rate has the same effect as the growth of 1 %, but evens out towards the end in comparison with the 1 % curve. This growth rate represents an average annual increase of 9 staff members.

The table below shows the annual average increase in personnel for the period 1987 - 2010.

Period	Number of employees	Growth	Annual average increase (number of persons)
1987 - 2010	908 - 1130	1.00%	9.65
1987 - 2010	908 - 1097	1% fixed	9.00
1987 - 2010	908 - 1013	0.5%	4.57

From the view point of long-term planning, having regard to the consequences of telecommunications change, technology evolution, etc... (see paragraph 2.1), planning for the building should proceed on the basis of the 1% growth figure.

4. PREMISES

4.1 Occupancy of existing premises

At the time the Tower was completed in 1973, it was possible to accommodate everyone in space owned by the ITU. Only 400 m² of depot space had to be rented from the Port Franc de Genève to store technical and packaging material.

Over the past 14 years, further accommodation has been made available in the two ITU buildings, everywhere it has been humanly possible to do so, and many offices and storage units have been brought into service in this way. Five small meeting rooms were converted into offices. These measures have not however been enough and the ITU was still obliged to rent 940 m² of office and 1148 m² of storage space outside.

After occupation of the current extensions, part of the offices rented outside have been replaced by space belonging to the Union. The number of offices available in the Union's buildings is still insufficient for all staff members and it is still obliged to rent space outside to house both the staff recruited and paid for by Projects and the extra temporary staff engaged for the many additional duties entrusted to the Union since 1982 (58 people). The graph in Annex 2 shows the ITU's own office premises and rented space.

4.2 Calculation of extra offices needed

On the basis of the information given in paragraph 3 above, the ITU's extra office needs from 1989 onwards may be evaluated as follows :

	1989	1995	2000	2010
0.5% growth	553 m ²	921 m ²	1197 m ²	1760 m ²
1.0% growth	553 m ²	1300 m ²	1875 m ²	3106 m ²
1.0% fixed growth	553 m ²	1173 m ²	1690 m ²	2725 m ²

These figures have been based on the UN Common System which recommends 11.5 m² on average per staff member.

5. CONSIDERATION OF THE DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS

5.1 Two solutions could be considered to meet the Union's requirements :

1. the renting of space outside the ITU
2. the construction of a new building

5.2. The renting of space outside the ITU could only be considered by the Union if the overall requirements were small. It should be noted that the Union will be obliged to continue renting approximately 550 m² outside for its own needs, even after completion of the extensions A, B and C.

The cost per m² of rented space is approximately 50% higher than the cost of owned space, which has been specially constructed. The reasons are the special advantages enjoyed by the ITU :

- the ITU does not pay for the land
- it can obtain extremely advantageous loans
- it is granted a tax refund (turnover tax, between 4.65% and 6.25%) on the construction cost
- it doesn't pay land tax

5.3. The construction of a building is the cheapest and surest solution as a long-term measure to meet the Union's requirements. The size of the building will depend on the requirements adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The FIPOI, moreover, intends to enlarge the underground car park, keeping the basements for its own use. It would then be co-user of the building. Up until the new building is completely occupied, it would be possible to rent the unused space to outsiders.

5.4 These long-term measures will not come into effect before 1995 at the earliest. Some four to five years are required for establishing a description of requirements, study of the plans, approval, obtaining the loan, final planning, obtaining permissions and construction work itself.

6. ESTIMATED ANNUAL PAYMENTS

6.1. Estimation of the annual payments on a growth factor of 1%.

Years	Office needs		Annual payments for		Remarks
	net m ²	number	Rent	Construction* + maintenance	
1988-89	553	48	307'140		Situation after completion of the extensions
1995	1300	113	721'500	1'153'450 - 902'097 ----- 251'353	157 offices rented to outsiders
2000	1875	163	1'040'902	1'153'450 - 614'635 ----- 538'815	107 offices rented to outsiders
2010	3106	270	1'723'830	1'153'450	

* Estimated construction cost : Fs. 20'200'000.-

6.2. Estimation of the annual payments on a growth factor of 0,5%.

Years	Office needs		Annual payments for		Remarks
	net m ²	number	Rent	Construction* + maintenance	
1988-89	553	48	307'140		Situation after completion of the extensions
1995	921	80	511'155	656'650 - 419'330 ----- 237'320	73 offices rented to outsiders
2000	1197	104	664'335	656'650 - 281'468 ----- 375'182	49 offices rented to outsiders
2010	1760	153	977'077	656'650	

* Estimated construction cost : Fs. 11'500'000.-

The annual payments have been calculated on the following basis:

- all costs are given in Swiss francs at the 1988 rate;
- rent = the price per m² of the offices at present rented in Vermont Nations at the 1988 rate has been taken into consideration;
- outside renting : the cost for offices rented at present less 10%
- construction cost : 3000.-/m² for offices plus 95% for common areas and 10% for interim interests, i.e. total Fs. 6'500.-, which is the most unfavourable hypothesis (for information purposes, the common areas in the existing building represent 75% of the total office space). Not included are supplementary spaces such as conference and storage rooms, etc...,

The tables show that it is in the ITU's interest to build and not to rent offices. This would not involve the Union in a heavier financial commitment but would safeguard the possibility of meeting unforeseeable future needs.

7. CONCLUSION

The measures decided upon by the Administrative Council at its 39th session (1984) have been put into effect. Extensions A, B and C are nearly completed and are already in use to a large extent.

However, even with these extensions, there is still a shortage of some 550 m² of office space. More space will also have to be provided to cope with the increase in staff that the Plenipotentiary Conference may be expected to decide on, ranging between 0,5% and 1% per year.

On this basis, it can be estimated that the extra office space needed by the year 2010 will be between about 1,800 and 3,000 m².

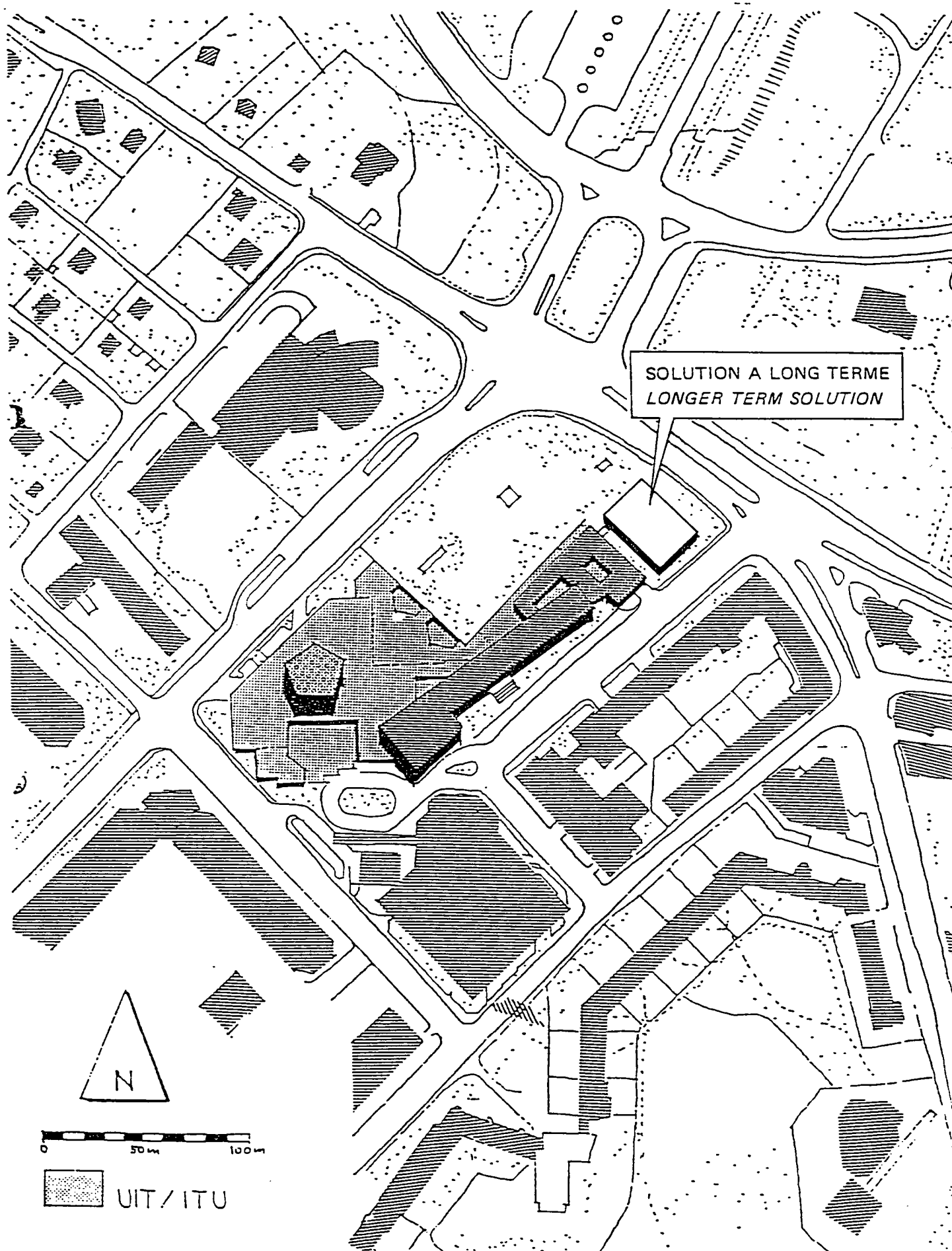
Under Resolution No. 63 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), the Secretary-General has continued to negotiate with the Swiss authorities for permission to build as near to the ITU as possible. The Geneva authorities have answered favourably to the preliminary request of the ITU for a future construction.

It will then be possible to put up a new building on the same favourable conditions as in previous cases, in all likelihood with the FIPOI as investor for the underground car park. As the FIPOI intends extending its underground car park below the proposed new building, it could share in part of the cost. The size of this new building should take account of the decisions concerning an increase in staff, to be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

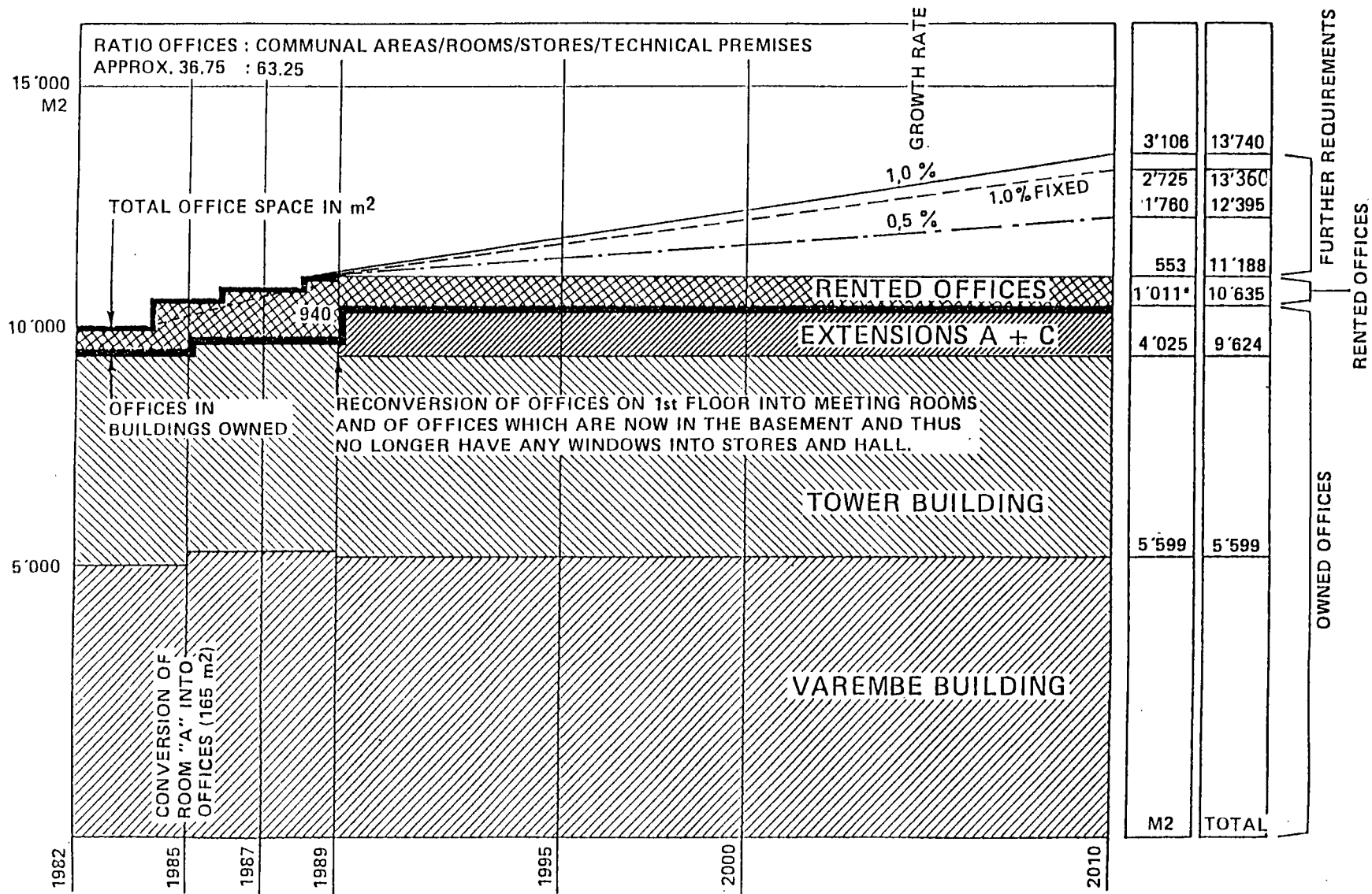
8. The plenipotentiary conference is asked :

- to take a decision concerning the long-term measures to meet the office needs.

ANNEX 1



ITU OFFICE SPACE IN m²



* NOT INCLUDING OFFICES FOR CHAIRMEN IN EXTENSION B.

ANNEX 2

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 40-E

2 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject** THE USE OF WORKING AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AT THE ITU

2. **Reasons and background**

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Report by the Secretary-General on the Use of Working and Official Languages at the ITU. After discussion, it was agreed to transmit the document to the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989.

This document provides information relevant for the review of Resolution 65 (Nairobi, 1982). Calculations of staffing and costs have been set out for several hypotheses from which different variants may be obtained.

3. **Recommendation**

In accordance with the decision of the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the attached Report is transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) for consideration in its discussions on proposals furnished by Member States and its review of Resolution No. 65 (Nairobi, 1982).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, 1989

THE USE OF WORKING AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AT THE ITU

1. CURRENT SITUATION

Articles 16 and 78 specify the use of languages and define ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN and SPANISH as the official languages of the Union, and FRENCH, ENGLISH and SPANISH as the working languages.

Interpretation at all ITU conferences and major meetings is available in the official languages; final documents of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, their final acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions are drawn up in the official languages, while other documentation is drawn up in one or more of the three working languages.

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) adopted Resolution No. 65 which is in derogation of Articles 16 and 78. This resolution introduced the enhanced use of Arabic, Chinese and Russian in the production of the special section on space services of the IFRB Weekly Circular, and intended to provide the translation of approximately 50% of the material in the major volumes of the International Consultative Committees' Plenary Assemblies, but within the financial limits set out in the Financial Protocol to the Nairobi Convention.

To provide a framework for this activity, while keeping within the financial limits, small linguistic service units were established at Headquarters but, in the interest of economy and efficiency, arrangements were made to sub-contract the CCI Volumes outside the ITU.

Since 1 January 1984, when the Nairobi Convention (1982) came into force, the activities concerning the additional languages as defined in the Convention have been reflected in the budget of the Union (Section 8) and, therefore, in the contributory unit.

Whilst the financial limit established at the Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) met requirements at that date, it has not been sufficient to continue to meet the percentage envisaged in Resolution No. 65 because of the substantial increase in the contents of the major CCI volumes after each Plenary Assembly.

In order to match the intention of Resolution No. 65, the additional credit required has been calculated (see Annex 1, point a) and is summarized as follows:

Shortfall for budget years 1984-1990: 5,718 pages

845,996 Sw.frs. ÷ 7 years = 120,856 Sw.frs. per year per language
= 362,568 Sw.frs. per year 3 languages
=====

The Special Section on Space Services of the IFRB Weekly Circular was estimated in 1982 at approximately 760 pages per year at a cost of 60,000 Sw.frs. per language. The average number of pages per year during the period 1985-1988 has been 3,270 pages (an increase of 330%) and the small language service units which were set up to absorb this work have cost on average 221,000 Sw.frs. per language per year (268% more). While these units have been able to handle the workload, it has not followed a regular pattern and at times has made heavy demands on resources.

2. FUTURE SITUATION

Looking to the future, which involves further growth of the texts of the major volumes of the CCIs, the estimates for the new Financial Protocol period, based on 50% of the content, would be:

Annual cost for budget years 1991-1995: (see Annex 1, point b)

<u>50% CCI</u> <u>volumes</u> <u>=====</u>	4,893,750 Sw.frs. ÷ 5 years = 978,750 Sw.frs. per year per language
+ IFRB Weekly Circular Special Section and small language service unit	= <u>221,000 Sw.frs.</u>
(rounded up)	= 1,200,000 Sw.frs. per year per language
	= 3,600,000 Sw.frs. per year 3 languages =====

If 100% of the CCI major volumes were translated:

Annual cost for budget years 1991-1995: (see Annex 1, point c)

<u>100% CCI</u> <u>volumes</u> <u>=====</u>	9,787,500 Sw.frs. ÷ 5 years = 1,957,500 Sw.frs. per year per language
+ IFRB Weekly Circular Special Section and small language service unit	= <u>221,000 Sw.frs.</u>
	= 2,178,500 Sw.frs. per year per language
	= 6,535,500 Sw.frs. per year 3 languages =====

3. COST OF THE FULL APPLICATION OF AN EXTRA LANGUAGE

The costs of providing documentation, including CCI meetings, is another issue and details are given in Annex 2 to this document. Some examples follow:

- a) translation of texts relating to the regular activities of the Union (Administrative Council documents and reports, General Secretariat Circular-letters and reports, IFRB, Technical Cooperation) would increase the annual budget by:

for one language, 1st year:	2,857,800 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	2,541,000
for 3 languages, 1st year:	8,573,400 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	7,623,000
	=====		=====

- b) translation of CCI meeting documentation would increase the annual budget by:

for one language, 1st year:	6,586,800 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	5,821,200
for 3 languages, 1st year:	19,760,400 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	17,463,600
	=====		=====

- c) editorial staff, terminology, etc. would increase the annual budget by:

for one language, 1st year:	1,540,000 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	1,368,400
for 3 languages, 1st year:	4,620,000 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	4,105,200
	=====		=====

Full application to documentation, without a conference:

Total:	for one language, 1st year:	10,984,600 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	9,730,600
	for 3 languages, 1st year:	32,953,800 Sw.frs.	recurrent years:	29,191,800
		=====		=====

Conference documentation

The volumes of work required to service typical World and Regional Administrative Conferences are shown separately and include pre-session, in-session, inter-session and post-session documentation, thus covering several years. A full six-language system for documentation would possibly require a longer duration of the conference session to cover the production ratio of 1.5 days for the additional languages compared with 1 day for the working languages, unless staff numbers were increased by the same ratio assuming that it would be possible to find a sufficient number of translators in the additional language for the conference period.

Conference costs per additional day have been calculated as follows:

World Administrative Radio Conference: 84,000 Sw.frs.

Regional Administrative Radio Conference: 46,000 Sw.frs.

- Cost of the application of an additional language to a World Administrative Radio Conference (duration: 10 weeks)

<u>In-Session documents only</u>	<u>With full staffing</u>	<u>With less staff and an extension of the conference from 10 to 15 weeks</u>
for one language	1,507,000 Sw.frs.	4,341,400 Sw.frs.
for 3 languages	<u>4,521,000 Sw.frs.</u>	<u>7,144,200 Sw.frs.</u>

- Cost of translating into one additional language all documentation of a typical world conference (WARC-1979) covering the period 1978-1980:

All documents,) for one language	3,125,100 Sw.frs.
including in-session) for 3 languages	<u>9,375,300 Sw.frs.</u>
	=====

- Cost of the application of an additional language to a Regional Administrative Radio Conference (duration: 6 weeks)

<u>In-Session documents only</u>	<u>With full staffing</u>	<u>With less staff and an extension of the conference from 6 to 9 weeks</u>
for one language	403,700 Sw.frs.	966,000 Sw.frs.
for 3 languages	<u>1,211,100 Sw.frs.</u>	<u>2,177,600 Sw.frs.</u>

- Cost of translating into one additional language all documentation of a typical regional conference (CARR-1+) covering the period 1981-1985

All documents,) for one language	795,300 Sw.frs.
including in-session) for 3 languages	<u>2,385,900 Sw.frs.</u>

Publications

The question of the major CCI volumes which result from the Recommendations and Reports adopted by the Plenary Assemblies is dealt with earlier in this document and details are given in Annex 1.

Other publications, such as GAS Manuals, Instructions and Handbooks, which are published at irregular intervals could be assessed at 10,000 pages per language (as of 1989), globally, for the commencement of translation into an extra language, spread over four years, with subsequent up-dating on a smaller scale of, say, 500 pages per year.

The texts of all publications would require revision, editing, data capture and proof-reading, for which appropriate staffing would be needed, in accordance with the annual programme. Editorial staff may be attached to each CCI and to the External Relations Department, or centralized in the language service unit concerned.

Associated costs for publications would require the extension of the Publication Composition Service, the Outside Production of Publications Service, and the Sales Service, for which additional office and storage space would be required.

With an additional workload in printing documents, the Reprography Service would no longer be able to absorb the printing of certain publications and supplementary demands would be made on private printers, whose rates would be higher than in-house printing, and the selling price of each publication would have to reflect the extra costs.

Interpretation

The provision of interpretation in six languages was covered in the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) for Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs. In addition, interpretation is arranged for study group meetings of the CCIR and the CCITT according to announced participation. The costs are debited to each conference or meeting budget, and are shared according to the unit system for contributions. No major change is foreseen to the existing arrangement for interpretation.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

ANNEX 1

TO RESTORE THE INTENTION OF RESOLUTION No. 65 - COMPARISON OF THE 1982 BASIS WITH
SUBSEQUENT EDITIONS OF CCIR/CCITT PLENARY ASSEMBLY VOLUMES

a)	<u>Editions published</u>		<u>Pages</u>		<u>Shortfall from 5,261 pages</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>	
	<u>CCIR</u>	<u>CCITT</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>50%</u>		<u>Average cost per page</u>	<u>Amount required to restore 50% per CCI edition</u>
<u>At 1982</u>	<u>CCIR</u>	<u>CCITT</u>					
	(1978)	(1980)					
approx.	4,750	5,772	10,522	5,261			
<u>at 1984</u>	(1982)	(1980)					
	6,626	6,360	12,986	6,493	1,232	x 140.50	= 173,096
<u>at 1987</u>	(1986)	(1984)					
	8,110	11,384	19,494	9,747	4,486	x 150.00	= 672,900
Total:							= 845,996
<u>Shortfall for budget years 1984-1990 = 845,996 ÷ 7 years</u>							= 120,856 per year
for 3 languages							= 362,568 per year
Annual credits received 1984-1987 for 3 languages = 1,350,000							(1,712,568)
Annual credits budgets 1988-1990 for 3 languages = 1,425,000							(1,787,568)

There will be further growth, and the situation at 1989 is shown as follows, together with a projection for the subsequent editions CCIR 1994/CCITT 1992 by adding 25% to the estimates CCIR 1990/CCITT 1988:

	<u>Editions published</u>		<u>Pages</u>		<u>Swiss francs</u>	
	<u>CCIR</u>	<u>CCITT</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>Average cost per page</u>	<u>Annual amount required to do 50% CCI editions</u>
<u>At 1989</u>	<u>CCIR</u>	<u>CCITT</u>				
	(1990)	(1988)				
approx.	10,000	19,000	29,000	14,500	150.000	= 2,175,000
+25%	(1994)	(1992)				
approx.	12,500	23,750	36,250	18,125	150.00	= 2,718,750
						4,893,750

Annual amount for one language, budgets 1991-1995 = 4,893,750 ÷ 5 = 978,750 per year
50% CCI volumes only.

b) Annual amount required to translate 50% of each major CCI edition and the
Special Section on Space Services of the IFRB Weekly Circular, in a
small language service unit at ITU Headquarters

<u>At 1989</u>	50% of each CCI edition (1990/1988 and 1994/1992)	=	978,750
	IFRB Special Sections and small service unit	=	221,000
	One language per year:		1,200,000 rounded up
	3 languages, per year:		3,600,000

c) Annual amount required to translate 100% of each major CCI edition and the
Special Section on Space Services of the IFRB Weekly Circular, in a
small language service unit at ITU Headquarters

<u>At 1989</u>	100% of each CCI edition (1990/1988 and 1994/1992)	=	1,957,500
	IFRB Special Sections and small service unit	=	221,000
	One language per year:		2,178,500
	3 languages, per year:		6,535,500

ANNEX 2

1. Requirements for an additional language for one year (regular activities only)
(Based on the average for Spanish, 1983-1990)

<u>Pages:</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Typing + Data capture</u>	<u>Reprography A4</u>
---------------	--------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------

Average:	6,735	6,750 + 1,795 = 8.545	3,455,000
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Standard production (pages 250 words/page per day)

Translation: Arabic 5 Chinese 4 Russian 7½ = 5 pages/day average

Typing: " 8 " 8 " 10 = 8 pages/day average

Staff requirements for one year, per language

a) Languages Division, Additional Language Service

Translators: 6,735 ÷ 5 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 6 P3

Revisers: 1 revisers to 2 translators = 3 P4

* Typists: 6,735 ÷ 8 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 4 G4

Secretary: administrative duties/data capture = 1 G5

Head: administration/translation/revision = 1 P5

TOTAL: = 15 persons

Comparison: Spanish Translation Section (Permanent posts)
Languages Division, 1988

<u>P5</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P3</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>G4</u>	<u>G3</u>
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1	8	5	1	1	4
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-3

)
Blocked)

= 17 persons

b) Typing Pool*, Additional Language Service (330 words/page)

Typists: 8,545 ÷ 8 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 5 G3

Revisers: 1 reviser to 2.5 typists = 2 G4

Asst. Head: administration/revision = 1 G5

Head: administration = 1 G6

TOTAL: = 9 persons

Comparison: Spanish Typing Section (Permanent posts)
Document Composition Service, 1988

<u>G6</u>	<u>G5</u>	<u>G4</u>	<u>G3</u>
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1	1	2	6
---	---	---	---

-1 detached

= 9 persons

c) Reprography, Additional Language

If the number of copies required is equivalent to Spanish,
the standard cost per 1,000 copies could be applied:

3,455,000 A4 pages x Swiss francs 40.-
1,000

* possibly only one typing/data capture pool, attached to the translation service concerned.

2. CCIR and CCITT documentation for a 4-year cycle (average per year) - based on Spanish

	<u>(Pages) Translation</u>	
	<u>CCITT</u>	<u>CCIR</u>
1985	6917	8399
1986	9459	1185
1987	14,287	5475
1988	(14,676)	(3186)

(45,339) (18,245)

÷ 4 11,225 + 4,560 = 15,895 average per year/pages

a) Languages Division, Additional Language Service

Translators: 15,895 ÷ 5 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 15 P3
 Revisers: 1 reviser to 2 translators = 7 P4
 *Typists: 15,895 ÷ 8 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 10 G4
 Secretary: (to be added if no other service exists)
 Head: (to be added if no other service exists)

TOTAL: 32 persons

b) Typing Pool*, Additional Language Service

	<u>(Pages) Typing</u>	
	<u>CCITT</u>	<u>CCIR</u>
1985	10,608	17,119
1986	16,586	3,977
1987	18,471	11,119
1988	(24,400)	(8,645)

(70,065) (40,860)

÷ 4 17,515 + 10,215 = 27,730 average per year/pages

Typists: 27,730 ÷ 8 pages/day ÷ 210 working days/year = 16.5 G3
 Revisers: 1 reviser to 2.5 typists = 6 G4
 Asst. Head: administration/revision = 1 G5
 Head: (to be added if no other service exists)

TOTAL: 24 persons

c) Reprography, Additional Language

If the number of copies required is equivalent to Spanish, the standard cost per 1,000 copies could be applied:

A4 pages - Offset in 1,000s

	<u>CCITT</u>	<u>CCIR</u>
1985	2,875	2,903
1986	5,088	1,849
1987	6,858	1,870
1988	11,333	2,500

1/6 FES: 26,154 + 9,122 = 35,276 ÷ 4 = 8,819 per year average

*possibly only one typing/data capture pool, attached to the translation service concerned.

3. Conferences

a) World Administrative Radio Conference (example: WARC-79, Spanish only)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Translation</u> (pages)	<u>Typing and data capture</u> (pages)	<u>Reprography A4</u> (pages)
1978-1980	5,893	18,489	8.6 million
<u>In-Session</u>			
24.9-30.11.79	3,017	7,250	4.9 million

Languages Division, Additional Language Service staff - In-Session

Translators:	3,017 ÷ 50 working days ÷ 5 pages/day	= 12 P3
Revisers:	1 reviser to 2 translators	= 6 P4
Typists:	3,017 ÷ 50 working days ÷ 8 pages/day	= 8 G4
		<u>26 persons</u>

Typing Pool, Additional Language Service - In-Session

Typists:	7,250 ÷ 50 working days ÷ 8 pages/day	= 18 G3
Revisers:	1 reviser to 2.5 typists	= 7 G4
		<u>25 persons</u>

Reprography, Additional production capacity - In-Session

4.9 million A4 pages ÷ 50 working days = 98,000 A4 pages/day

- OR Less staff and an extension of the duration of the conference

Languages Division: 17 persons Typing Pool: 16 persons = 33 persons

Plus ½ week extra per week of conference session.

b) Regional Administrative Conference (example: CARR-1+(1) & (2), Spanish only)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Translation</u> (pages)	<u>Typing and data capture</u> (pages)	<u>Reprography A4</u> (pages)
1981-1985	1,960	3,969	883,288
<u>In-Session</u>			
29.10-7.12.84	981	1,473	483,776

Languages Division, Additional Language Service staff - In-Session

Translators:	981 ÷ 30 working days ÷ 5 pages/day	= 6 P3
Revisers:	1 reviser to 2 translators	= 3 P4
Typists:	981 ÷ 30 working days ÷ 8 pages/day	= 4 G4
		<u>13 persons</u>

Typing Pool, Additional Language Service - In-Session

Typists:	1,473 ÷ 30 working days ÷ 8 pages/day	= 6 G3
Revisers:	1 reviser to 2.5 typists	= 2 G4
		<u>8 persons</u>

Reprography, Additional production capacity - In-Session

approx. 500,000 A4 pages ÷ 30 working days = 17,000 A4 pages/day

- OR less staff and an extension of the duration of the conference

Languages Division: 9 persons Typing Pool: 5 persons = 14 persons

Plus ½ week extra per week of conference session.

4. Conference costs for an additional day

From experience gathered from other organizations, the rhythm of work for an additional language would require more time than a working language. In fact, the ITU produces its greatest volume of documentation during the conference itself (approximately 53% for a World Conference and 80% for a Regional Conference), unlike the World Health Organization which treats only 5% of the total pages while a conference is in session. The extension of the duration of an ITU conference in order to produce documents in six languages would therefore have to be envisaged in relation to the volume and type of documentation involved, and the number of proficient language staff available. The ratio is 1.5 for the additional languages compared to 1 for working languages.

A further consideration which could lead to the need to extend the duration of a conference is the physical limitation of the typing and reproduction systems to produce documentation in 4, 5 or 6 different languages, simultaneously, within less than 24 hours. This would also apply to the extra components of CCI meetings that have as many as 500 participants and which produce much more documentation per day than an administrative conference when in session.

Conference costs, per additional day: WARC = 84,000 Sw.frs.

RARC = 46,000 Sw.frs.

5. Associated costs for providing documentation in one additional language

Per person: office space (11.5 m²)
 office furniture
 typewriter/data capture terminal
 supplies and miscellaneous material
 reference works/books
 glossaries
 administrative costs (10%)

These costs would be higher during the first year, and lower for subsequent years, after installation.

6. Publications: Present cost of providing 50% of the major CCI Volumes in one additional language*

	Swiss francs
Average cost per page translated by contract, including printing outside Switzerland (September 1988 rate)	= 148.60 say: (150.--)
CCI Volumes (1984/1986 editions) 50% 9,747 pages x 150.-	1,462,050.-
(1988/1990 editions) 50% 14,500 pages x 150.-	2,175,000.-
(1992/1994 editions) 50% 18,125 pages x 150.-	2,718,750.-

From the above calculation, variants for 75% or 100% can be obtained.

Should it be necessary to sub-contract to private printers in Switzerland, the costs might be higher and the selling price might rise. The September 1988 rate is 152.- Swiss francs per page.

The technical editors of the CCIR and the CCITT have indicated that only a small percentage of retained text will be re-used in future editions, which will not have a significant effect on cost.

7. Other publications in one additional language

A certain number of manuals, instructions and handbooks already exist in the ITU's collection of current publications. A global assessment has been made of some 10,000 pages for initial translation into an additional language. If the same sub-contracted rate of 150.- Swiss francs were applied:

TOTAL COST: 1,500,000.-

Up-dating of subsequent editions would be subject to separate contracts, on an individual basis, approximately 500 pages per year.

Again, should it be necessary to sub-contract to private printers in Switzerland, the costs might be higher and the selling price might rise. The September 1988 rate is 152.- Swiss francs per page.

The existing cost of preparing the Special Section on Space Services of the IFRB Weekly Circular in Arabic, Chinese and Russian would continue, depending upon the review made of Resolution No. 65 by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)

The administrative costs of providing a minimum language service for Arabic, Chinese and Russian to prepare these Special Sections, together with the mounting and printing has so far averaged 221,000 Swiss francs per language per year; however, each Service is able to absorb other tasks.

* assuming that the CCI meeting documentation is not translated because, for example, Part C of CCITT Study Group Reports contain Recommendations which cover the new and modified material which is published in each new Volume.

8. Associated costs for providing publications in one additional language per year

Under the direction of the head of the language service concerned:

Revision: by qualified staff in the appropriate language service

Editing: CCIR texts: P4 2, G6 1 (copy holder) G6 1 (draughtsman) = 4
CCITT texts: P4 2, G6 1 (copy holder) G6 1 (draughtsman) = 4

Proof-readers: G5 3 persons = 3

Glossaries: The provision of glossaries in an additional language would be on a long-term basis, in collaboration with the Terminologist, and would depend on the bases already existing. Continuous work would be required for up-dating the glossaries, including extracts from the CCI Volumes already translated into the additional language.

For this reason, the Head of the language service concerned would be responsible, in collaboration with the P4 editors, assisted by:

A documentalist/language specialist/)
data capture/computer operator) G7 1
and a specialized mounter to prepare
the originals for printing (limited
period only) G6 1

Ancillary costs would involve software and terminals for computer processing, photocomposition, as well as printing.

9. Recapitulation - number of staff required for the application of an additional language

a)	Small language service unit and mounters for IFRB Weekly Circular Special Section (as introduced for Resolution No. 65)	4
b)	Regular activities	24
c)	CCIR and CCITT meeting documentation	56
d)	Editing and proof-reading	11
e)	Glossaries	2
	Annually:	<u>97</u>
f)	World Administrative Radio Conference	
	Full staffing, in-session	<u>51</u>
	Less staff + extension of session	<u>33</u>
g)	Regional Administrative Radio Conference	
	Full staffing, in-session	<u>21</u>
	less staff + extension of session	<u>14</u>

(Note: For 3 languages = 291 persons (a)-e)
During a WARC = 152 persons (f) or 99 plus extension
During a RARC = 63 persons (g) or 42 plus extension

Office space and overheads would also be required.

It should be remembered that the existing ITU Tower can accommodate 300 persons.)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 41(Rev.1)-E

30 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject DRAFT OUTLINE PROGRAMME OF MAJOR CONFERENCES
AND MEETINGS 1990-1994

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a report by the Secretary-General on a draft outline programme of major conferences and meetings 1990-1994 and an associated note on specific issues to be considered by future world administrative radio conferences of the Union. There was general agreement in Council that:

- the programme should not be heavy, as in the previous period;
- there should preferably be only one major conference per calendar year; and
- the periodicity of Plenipotentiary Conferences provided for in the Convention should be respected.

There was no conclusion reached in Council, however, on whether the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference should deal with limited radio-frequency spectrum reallocation or with the planning of the high frequency broadcasting service, or whether they should be dealt with in separate conferences.

Financial aspects of the programme will be covered in a separate document.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned report (duly revised to take into account the general conclusion in Council) as well as the associated note are transmitted herewith (Annexes 1 and 2) to the Plenipotentiary Conference for establishment of the definitive programme.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

REPORT

Draft outline programme of major conferences
and meetings 1990-1994

Preliminary discussions were held during the 43rd session of the Administrative Council, in regard to the draft outline programme of major conferences and meetings, particularly for the purpose of taking options on meeting rooms in the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG) for the period 1990-1994.

The attention of the 42nd and 43rd sessions of the Administrative Council had been drawn to various Resolutions and Recommendations which had been adopted by WARC-HFBC 87 and WARC-MOB 87 which inter alia dealt with the following important matters:

1. WARC (HFBC, 1987)
 - the need for a WARC for consideration of extending the HFBC bands exclusively allocated to the HFBC service;
 - the need for a WARC for extending the HFBC bands exclusively allocated to the HFBC service; and
 - the need for a WARC to review and consider adoption of the HFBC System (software) currently under adaptation by the IFRB in the light of decisions of the WARC (HFBC, 1987).
2. WARC (MOB, 1987)
 - the need for rearrangement of the spectrum for extension of the bands allocated for the mobile-satellite and mobile services;
 - the introduction of provisions for the GMDSS and continuation of the existing provisions relating to distress and safety (Resolution No. 331).

A separate note provides an inventory of all the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous WARCs which deal with questions that have to be addressed by future WARCs. That note also gives some indication of how these various questions could be possibly divided between different WARCs to be convened in the future.

The draft outline programme which was used as a basis for taking options on meeting rooms for the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG), duly modified to reflect the general conclusion reached by Council at its 44th session, is attached for further consideration. In particular, special attention is invited for the programme to be established at least provisionally for 1990-1992, as preparatory work and actions in the permanent organs will soon be necessary, in order to take account of the new conference demands.

The matter will be submitted for further discussion at the final meeting of the 44th session to provide guidance to the Secretary-General for estimation of the financial requirements for the protocol ceilings.

In addition, the Administrative Council has been informed that the Administration of Spain has indicated that it would be willing to host a World Administrative Conference in 1992.

DRAFT OUTLINE PROGRAMME OF MAJOR CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS 1990-1994 FOR PURPOSES
OF TAKING OPTIONS ON MEETING ROOMS IN THE GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE
(CICG)

Preliminary discussions of an outline programme for the years 1990-1994 were held during the 43rd and 44th sessions of the Administrative Council for purposes of providing guidelines to the General Secretariat to take options on meeting rooms in the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG).

The general thrust of opinions expressed at the 44th session held in January-February 1989¹ is reflected in the schedule shown below. An indication of major CCIR and CCITT meetings, held in separate cycles, together with other regular activities such as the Administrative Council, are given below for the use of the Plenipotentiary Conference when planning the schedule of future world and regional administrative conferences:

1990	January-April	CCITT Study Group meetings
	May	CCIR Plenary Assembly
	June	Administrative Council, 45th session
	September-October	CCITT Study Group meetings
1991	February-April	CCITT Study Group meetings
	June	Administrative Council, 46th session
	September-October	CCITT Study Group meetings
	October-December	CCIR Interim Study Group meetings, Series A
1992	April-June	CCIR Interim Study Group meetings, Series B
	June	Administrative Council, 47th session
	September-November	World Administrative Radio Conference ^{1, 2, 3}
	September-December	CCITT Final Study Group meetings
1993	May	CCITT Plenary Assembly
	June	Administrative Council, 48th session
	September-November	CCIR final Study Group meetings
	September-December	CCITT Study Group meetings
1994	February-April	CCITT Study Group meetings
	May	CCIR Plenary Assembly
	June	Administrative Council, 49th session
	September-November	Plenipotentiary Conference
	September-December	CCITT Study Group meetings

-
- ¹ WARC(s) 6-8 weeks to take account of Resolutions of WARC(s) (see paragraphs 1 and 2, Annex 1). Policy Recommendation required as to matters to be considered in one or separate conferences.
- ² Some consideration required of subsequent WARC to deal with services concerned:
- ³ Invitation received from Spanish Government to hold a WARC in 1992 in Spain.

ANNEX 2

NOTE

Specific issues to be considered by future world administrative
radio conferences of the Union

1. Three World Administrative Radio Conferences, i.e.
 - Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC-87);
 - World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (MOB-87); and
 - Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (ORB-88),

decided that a number of issues required further consideration by future competent administrative radio conferences. These issues are indicated in relevant Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the HFBC-87, MOB-87 and ORB-88 Conferences and are presented in summary in Attachments 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

2. Besides the issues raised in the decisions of the above-mentioned three WARC's, there are a number of issues emanating from decisions of the WARC-79 which have not been included in the agendas of administrative conferences held so far (see Attachment 4).

3. Examination of the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations formulated by these WARC's indicates that the issues to be addressed by future WARC's might be classified into two major groups:

- 1) matters dealing with radio-frequency spectrum reallocation;
- 2) matters related primarily to specific radiocommunication services.

4. As far as the timing of the future WARC's are concerned, it should be noted that some Resolutions and Recommendations of the HFBC-87, MOB-87 and ORB-88 Conferences suggest 1992 as an appropriate time for the convening of a competent WARC for spectrum reallocation questions.

No such indication has, however, been made regarding the possible conference(s) dealing with specific radiocommunication services.

Attachment 1

Resolutions and Recommendations indicating issues for consideration
by future conferences and the dates of their convening

HFBC-87

- Resolution 8 **Implementation of the Changes in Allocations in the Bands
Between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz**
- Subject: To decide on the date from which HFBC shall be
brought into operation in the extended bands above 10 MHz.
- Date: In 1992.
- Resolution 511 **Programme of Action Relating to the Improvement, Testing,
Adoption and Practical Implementation of the Planning
System for the High Frequency Bands Allocated Exclusively
to the Broadcasting Service, and Associated Provisions**
- Subject: To review the improved HFBC Planning System and
the Consultation Procedure in Article 17 and decide on any
further improvements to be made to the two "systems". To
make a decision on the implementation schedule for the
systems. Establish a long-term plan with a view to planning
all the bands allocated exclusively to HFBC.
- Date: Not later than 1992.
- Resolution 512 **Operation of HFBC Transmitters in the Extended Bands Above
10 MHz**
- Subject: To decide on the date of bringing into operation
of HFBC transmitting stations in the bands above 10 MHz.
- Date: In 1992.
- Resolution 513 **Improvement in the Use of the HF Bands Allocated
Exclusively to the Broadcasting Service by Avoiding Harmful
Interference**
- Subject: Review results of the monitoring programmes in the
HFBC bands.
- Date: In 1992.
- Resolution 515 **Improvements to the HFBC Planning System and the
Consultation Procedures**
- Subject: To make a decision on the HFBC Planning System on
the basis of study by the IFRB on improved software for the
Planning System and taking into account the results of
tests of procedures to be applied.
- Date: In 1992.

HFBC-87 - (Contd.)

Resolution 517

Transition from Double-Sideband (DSB) to Single-Sideband (SSB) Emissions in the HF Bands Allocated Exclusively to the Broadcasting Service

Subject: On the basis of the latest available statistics on the world-wide distribution of SSB transmitters and synchronous demodulator receivers, to review the date for the cessation of DSB emissions.

Date: Before 2000.

Recommendation 511

Possibility of Extending the Frequency Spectrum Allocated Exclusively to HF Broadcasting at a Future Competent World Administrative Radio Conference

Subject: Consideration of extending the HF spectrum with the aim of planning it within the framework of the improved HFBC Planning System.

Date: Unspecified.

Recommendation 513

Broadcasting for National Coverage in the HF Bands

Subject: Consideration of appropriate means to guarantee national broadcasting in the HFBC Planning System.

Date: Next competent WARC to deal with HFBC.

Attachment 2

MOB-87

- Resolution 200 **Class of Emission to be Used for Distress and Safety Purposes on the Carrier Frequency 2 182 kHz**
- Subject: To decide on the date for transferring entirely to J3E emissions.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 208 **Extension of the Frequency Bands Allocated to the Mobile-Satellite and Mobile Services and Their Conditions of Use**
- Subject: To revise certain parts of the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article 8 in the approximate range 1 - 3 GHz and relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations with a view to providing necessary spectrum for these two radio services.
- Date: Not later than 1992.
- Resolution 209 **Study and Implementation of a Global Land and Maritime Distress and Safety System**
- Subject: To include, as necessary, provisions in Chapter N IX to ensure adequate distress and safety communications in sparsely populated, uninhabited or remote areas.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 300 **Use and Notification of the Paired Frequencies Reserved for Narrow-Band Direct-Printing Telegraphy and Data Transmission Systems in the HF Band Allocated on an Exclusive Basis to the Maritime Mobile Service**
- Subject: To review the procedures of notification and recording in the MIFR paired frequencies with the aim to examine any difficulties which may have arisen in the procedures.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 310 **Frequency Provisions for Development and Future Implementation of Ship Movement Telemetry, Telecommand and Data Exchange Systems**
- Subject: To decide on the most effective frequency utilization and sharing criteria in the interest of these systems in the maritime mobile service.
- Date: Not specified.

MOB-87 - (Contd.)

- Resolution 319 General Review of the Bands 4 000 - 4 063 kHz and
8 100 - 8 195 kHz Allocated on a Shared Basis to the
Maritime Mobile Service
- Subject: To review and make any necessary revision of these
bands taking into account the current requirements and
developments in the maritime mobile and fixed services.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 330 Frequencies for Routine (Non-Distress) Calling in the Bands
Between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz
- Subject: To consider whether there is a need to provide a
frequency for non-distress radiotelephone calling in these
bands in view of the full implementation of the GMDSS.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 331 Introduction of Provisions for the Global Maritime Distress
and Safety System (GMDSS) and Continuation of the Existing
Distress and Safety Provisions
- Subject: To review this Resolution and Chapters IX and N IX
in the light of the experience gained from the operation of
the GMDSS and of the necessity of the continuation of the
existing Distress and Safety System.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 332 Use of the Frequency 4 209.5 kHz for NAVTEX-type
Transmissions in the Maritime Mobile Service
- Subject: To review the use of this frequency and provide
for any other action that may be required.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 333 Coordination of the Use of HF Maritime Mobile Frequencies
for Transmission of High Seas Maritime Safety Information
- Subject: To review and, if necessary, to amend the
coordination arrangements for the use of these
frequencies.
- Date: Not specified.

MOB-87 - (Contd.)

- Resolution 334 Inclusion in the Regulations to Be Adopted by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88) of Provisions Concerning Charging and Accounting for Maritime Radiocommunications in the Maritime Mobile Service and the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service Except for Distress and Safety Communications, and Consequential Modifications to Article 66 of the Radio Regulations
- Subject: To decide on modifications to Article 66 as appropriate.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 408 Use of the Band 136 - 137 MHz by Services Other Than the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service
- Subject: To consider the deletion of all secondary allocations from the band 136 - 137 MHz which is to be used by the aeronautical mobile (R) service on a primary basis after 1 January 1990.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 602 Data Transmission from Maritime Radiobeacons for Differential Radionavigation Systems
- Subject: To consider at a competent regional administrative conference for the European Maritime Area (EMA) providing for the accommodation of data to ships using frequencies offset from the radiobeacon main carrier frequency.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 704 Holding of a Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Prepare Frequency Assignment Plans for the Maritime Mobile Service in the Bands Between 435 kHz and 526.5 kHz and in Parts of the Band Between 1 606.5 kHz and 3 400 kHz in Region 1 and to Plan for the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in the Band 415 - 435 kHz in Region 1
- Subject: To review the required action which had not been completed by the MOB-87 pending consideration of Resolution No. 19 of MOB-87 by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989.
- Date: Not specified.

MOB-87 - (Contd.)

- Resolution 705 **Mutual Protection of Radio Services Operating in the Band 70 - 130 kHz**
- Subject: To establish technical criteria for the harmonious operation of the services in the bands between 70 - 130 kHz.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 706 **Operation of the Fixed and Maritime Mobile Services in the Band 90 - 110 kHz**
- Subject: To review the fixed service allocation in this band and No. 453A of the Radio Regulations, with a view to their possible deletion.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 708 **Criteria for Sharing Between the Radiodetermination-Satellite Service and Terrestrial Services in the Bands 1 610 - 1 626.5 MHz, 2 483.5 - 2 500 MHz and 2 500 - 2 516.5 MHz**
- Subject: To review the technical criteria for the radiodetermination-satellite service (RDSS) bearing in mind the conditions of sharing in these bands, between the RDSS and the terrestrial services.
- Date: Not specified.
- Recommendation 14 **Identification and Location of Special Vessels, such as Medical Transports, by Means of Standard Maritime Radar Transponders**
- Subject: To review and, if appropriate, to amend the Radio Regulations as far as the means of identification and location of special vessels are concerned.
- Date: Not specified.
- Recommendation 205 **Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems**
- Subject: To consider the technical characteristics and suitable frequency for the equipment and systems providing public land mobile services.
- Date: Not specified.

MOB-87 - (Contd.)

Recommendation 317 **Use of a Priority Indicator Signal for Alerting Ships to Send Overdue Position Reports and for Other Ships to Report Sightings**

Subject: To consider proposals on the implementation of the special priority indicator signal taking into account the views of IMO.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation 318 **Improved Efficiency in the Use of the Appendix 18 VHF Frequency for Maritime Mobile Communications**

Subject: To review Appendix 18 in the light of growing congestion in the VHF spectrum.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation 319 **The Need for Technical Improvements to Minimize the Risk of Adjacent Channel Harmful Interference Between Assignments Used for Narrow-Band Direct-Printing Telegraphy and Data Transmission Systems in Accordance with Appendix 32 and Resolution No. 300 (Rev.Mob-87)**

Subject: To consider results of CCIR study on technical compatibility between adjacent channels in the bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 - 27 500 kHz.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation 408 **Development of a World-Wide System for Public Correspondence with Aircraft**

Subject: To consider various aspects relating to the implementation of world-wide terrestrial aeronautical public correspondence system.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation 603 **Technical Provisions for Maritime Radiobeacons in the African Area**

Subject: To adopt provisions for maritime radiobeacons in the African area similar to those existing for the European Maritime Area.

Date: Not specified.

MOB-87 - (Contd.)

- Recommendation 605 Technical Characteristics and Frequencies for Shipborne Transponders
- Subject: To consider provisions for use of shipborne transponders.
- Date: Not specified.
- Recommendation 606 The Possibility of Reducing the Band 4 200 - 4 400 MHz Used by Radio Altimeters in the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
- Subject: To consider the possibility of reallocation to the land mobile service any portion of the band 4 200 - 4 400 MHz currently available for the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- Date: Not specified.
- Recommendation 607 Future Requirements of the Band 5 000 - 5 250 MHz for the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
- Subject: To review the requirements of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5 000 - 5 250 MHz with the aim of possibly sharing a portion of this band with other services.
- Date: Not specified.

Attachment 3

ORB-88

- Resolution 4 **Period of Validity of Frequency Assignments to Space Stations Using the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit**
- Subject: To review the period of validity of frequency assignments to space stations in the GSO.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution COM5/1 **Future Change in Article 8 for the Broadcasting-Satellite Service (Sound) in the Frequency Range 500 MHz to 3 000 MHz**
- Subject: To provide for the necessary allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and for the appropriate provisions with the aim to regulate sharing within the frequency range 500 - 3 000 MHz with other radiocommunication services (see also Recommendation No. 511 (HFBC-87) and Resolution No. 208 (MOB-87)).
- Date: Implicitly in 1992.
- Resolution COM5/3 **Selection of a Frequency Band for Use by the Broadcasting-Satellite Service and Intended for Wide RF-Band High Definition Television, and of an Associated Frequency Band for HDTV Feeder Links, and the Adoption of Related Provisions by a Future Competent Conference**
- Subject: To make the selection of a frequency band for HDTV and for an associated feeder-link band and to prepare appropriate provisions including those for regulating the sharing of any such bands with other radiocommunication services and to decide on the date for the introduction of HDTV.
- Date: To be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989.
- Resolution COM5/5 **Possible Extension to Regions 1 and 3 of Provisions for Interim Systems**
- Subject: To consider the possible application of regulatory provisions covering the operation of interim system of the broadcasting-satellite service, for Regions 1 and 3.
- Date: Not specified.

ORB-88 - (Contd.)

Resolution COM6/3

Improved Procedures for Certain Bands of the Fixed-Satellite Service

Subject: To review, if difficulties arise in practice, the application of the Multilateral Planning Meeting (MPM) process as established by ORB-88.

Date: To be proposed by the Administrative Council.

Recommendation
COM6/C

Review of Article 14 of the Radio Regulations and Further Development of Technical Criteria for its Application

Subject: To consider the results of CCIR studies on sharing criteria for the different services which are involved in the application of Article 14.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation
COM6/D

Multi-Band and/or Multiservice Satellite Networks using the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit

Subject: In the light of technical studies by CCIR to review the process for bringing into use multi-band and multi-service satellite networks.

Date: Not specified.

Recommendation
COM6/F

Use of Certain Frequency Bands Below 3 000 MHz by the Space Research and Space Operation Services

Subject: To consider coordination provisions for the use of frequency bands 2 025 - 2 110 MHz and 2 200 - 2 290 MHz for the space research and space operation services together with other allocation issues in certain bands below 3 000 MHz as requested by MOB-87 and ORB-88.

Date: Not specified.

Attachment 4

Issues emanating from the decisions of WARC-79 and not covered by the agendas of radio administrative conferences held after the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982

WARC-79

- Resolution 60 Relating to Information on the Propagation of Radio Waves Used in the Determination of the Coordination Area
- Subject: To consider and revise, if necessary the propagation information used in Appendix 28.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 63 Relating to the Protection of Radiocommunication Services Against Interference Caused by Radiation from Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) Equipment
- Subject: To resolve the problem of interference from ISM equipment to radio services operating in certain frequency bands.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 66 Relating to the Division of the World into Regions for the Purposes of Allocating Frequency Bands
- Subject: To review in the light of the major developments in radio technology and increase in the membership of the Union the present division of the world into Regions 1, 2 and 3 for the purposes of allocation of frequency bands.
- Date: Not specified.
- Resolution 702* Relating to the Convening of a Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3
- Subject: To establish the technical criteria for sharing between the fixed, broadcasting and mobile services to which the bands concerned are allocated.
- Date: To be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989.

* See also Recommendation No. 12 (WARC-79) and Document 6754 of the 43rd session of the Administrative Council.

WARC-79 - (Contd.)

- Recommendation 2 Relating to the Examination by World Administrative Radio Conference of the Situation with Regard to Occupation of the Frequency Spectrum in Space Radiocommunications
- Subject: To review the frequency allocations to all space services.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 13 Relating to a World Administrative Radio Conference to Carry Out a General or Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations
- Subject: To provide, if necessary, a general or partial revision of the Radio Regulations.
- Date: After 1990.
-
- Recommendation 100 Relating to Preferred Frequency Bands for Systems Using Tropospheric Scatter
- Subject: To consider the frequency bands of the fixed service which shall be used in preference by the tropospheric scatter systems, taking into account the allocation to the space radiocommunication services and the relevant CCIR Recommendations.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 305 Relating to the Use of Channels 15 and 17 of Appendix 18 by On-Board Communication Stations
- Subject: To review allocations for the use by on-board communication stations in the maritime mobile service.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 310 Relating to an Automated UHF Maritime Mobile Radiocommunication System
- Subject: To designate suitable UHF bands from those allocated to the mobile service and to identify means for establishing regional assignment plans which take into account the world-wide needs of the maritime mobile service and allow for compatibility with other radio services.
- Date: Not specified.

WARC-79 - (Contd.)

- Recommendation 406 **Relating to the Revision of the Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service**
- Subject: To review Appendix 26 and the related provisions of the Radio Regulations.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 707 **Relating to the Use of the Frequency Band 32 - 33 GHz Shared Between the Inter-Satellite Service and the Radionavigation Service**
- Subject: To review the CCIR Recommendations on the sharing criteria for the two services in the mentioned bands with a view to the inclusion of such a criteria in Article 28.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 709 **Relating to Sharing Frequency Bands Between the Aeronautical Mobile Service and the Inter-Satellite Service**
- Subject: To review the existing allocations to the two services, taking into account the results of appropriate CCIR studies.
- Date: Not specified.
-
- Recommendation 710 **Relating to the Use of Airborne Radars in the Frequency Bands Shared Between the Inter-Satellite Service and the Radiolocation Service**
- Subject: To review the existing frequency allocations to the two services, taking into account the results of the CCIR studies.
- Date: Not specified.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 41-E

9 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject DRAFT OUTLINE PROGRAMME OF MAJOR CONFERENCES
AND MEETINGS 1990-1994

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Report by the Secretary-General on a draft Outline Programme of Major Conferences and Meeting 1990-1994 and an associated Note on specific issues to be considered by future World Administrative Radio Conferences of the Union. There was general agreement in Council that:

- the programme should not be heavy, as in the previous period;
- there should preferably be only one major conference per calendar year; and
- the periodicity of Plenipotentiary Conferences provided for in the Convention should be respected.

There was no conclusion reached in Council, however, on whether the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference should deal with limited radio frequency spectrum reallocation or with the planning of the high frequency broadcasting service or whether they should be dealt with in separate conferences.

Financial aspects of the programme will be covered in a separate document.

3. Recommendation

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report (duly revised to take into account the general conclusion in Council) as well as the associated Note are transmitted herewith (Annexes 1 and 2) to the Plenipotentiary Conference for establishment of the definitive programme.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

Annex 1

REPORT

Draft Outline Programme of Major Conferences
and Meetings 1990-1994

Preliminary discussions were held during the 43rd Session of the Administrative Council, in regard to the draft outline programme of major conferences and meetings, particularly for the purpose of taking options on meeting rooms in the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG) for the period 1990-1994.

The attention of the 42nd and 43rd Sessions of the Administrative Council had been drawn to various Resolutions and Recommendations which had been adopted by WARC-HFBC 87 and WARC-MOB 87 which inter alia dealt with the following important matters:

1. WARC (HFBC, 1987)

- the need for a WARC for consideration of extending the HFBC bands exclusively allocated to the HFBC service;
- the need for a WARC for extending the HFBC bands exclusively allocated to the HFBC service; and
- the need for a WARC to review and consider adoption of the HFBC System (software) currently under adaptation by the IFRB in the light of decisions of the WARC (HFBC, 1987).

2. WARC (MOB, 1987)

- the need for rearrangement of the spectrum for extension of the bands allocated for the mobile-satellite and mobile services;
- the introduction of provisions for the GMDSS and continuation of the existing provisions relating to distress and safety (Resolution No. 331).

A separate note provides an inventory of all the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous WARCs which deal with questions that have to be addressed by future WARCs. That note also gives some indication of how these various questions could be possibly divided between different WARCs to be convened in the future.

The draft outline programme which was used as a basis for taking options on meeting rooms for the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG), duly modified to reflect the general conclusion reached by Council at its 44th Session, is attached for further consideration. In particular, special attention is invited for the programme to be established at least provisionally for 1990-1992, as preparatory work and actions in the permanent organs will soon be necessary, in order to take account of the new conference demands.

The matter will be submitted for further discussion at the final meeting of the 44th Session to provide guidance to the Secretary-General for estimation of the financial requirements for the protocol ceilings.

In addition, the Administrative Council has been informed that the Administration of Spain has indicated that it would be willing to host a World Administrative Conference in 1992.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME OF ITU CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS 1990-1994 FOR PURPOSES OF
TAKING OPTIONS ON MEETINGS ROOMS IN THE GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE
(CICG)

Preliminary discussions of an outline programme for the years 1990-1994 were held during the 43rd and 44th Sessions of the Administrative Council for purposes of providing guidelines to the General Secretariat to take options on meeting rooms in the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG).

The general thrust of opinions expressed at the 44th Session held in January-February 1989 is reflected in the schedule shown below. An indication of major CCIR and CCITT meetings, held on separate cycles, together with other regular activities such as the Administrative Council, are given below for the use of the Plenipotentiary Conference when planning the schedule of future World and Regional Administrative Conferences:

1990	January-April	CCITT Study Group Meetings
	May	CCIR Plenary Assembly
	June	Administrative Council, 46th Session
	September-October	CCITT Study Group Meetings
1991	February-April	CCITT Study Group Meetings
	June	Administrative Council, 47th Session
	September-October	CCITT Study Group meetings
	October-December	CCITT Interim Study Group Meetings, Series A
1992	April-June	CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series B
	June	Administrative Council, 48th Session
	September-November	World Administrative Radio Conference 1, 2, 3
	September-November	CCITT Final Study Group Meetings
1993	January-February	CCITT Plenary Assembly
	April-June	CCITT Study Group Meetings
	June	Administrative Council, 49th Session
	September-November	CCIR Final Study Group Meetings
	September-December	CCITT Study Group Meetings
1994	February-April	CCITT Study Group Meetings
	May	CCIR Plenary Assembly
	June	Administrative Council, 50th Session
	September-November	Plenipotentiary Conference
	September-December	CCITT Study Group Meetings.

-
- ¹ WARC(s) 6-8 weeks to take account of Resolution of WARC(s) (see paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 2). Policy Recommendation required as to matters to be considered in one or separate conferences.
 - ² Some consideration required of subsequent WARC to deal with services concerned.
 - ³ Invitation received from Spanish Government to hold a WARC in 1992 in Spain.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 42-E
3 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session, the Administrative Council considered WATTC-88 Document 17: a note by the Secretary-General on the collection and dissemination of statistical and related information concerning telecommunications.

3. Recommendation

As a result of the Council's consideration, this WATTC-88 Document is hereby transmitted to the Conference for appropriate decisions on the action to be taken. Attention is also invited to Plenipotentiary Conference Document 21 which has a bearing on this subject.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

WATTC-88 Document No. 17

Note by the Secretary-General

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL
AND RELATED INFORMATION
CONCERNING TELECOMMUNICATIONS :
Needs and objectives

Introduction

The WATTC-88 will review many matters adjunct to the new Regulations. These are generally covered in TT-88 Doc. No. 16. One of these adjunct matters concerns the collection and publication of telecommunication statistics by the General Secretariat of the Union, which were addressed in Resolution Nos. 4 and 5 of the WATTC-73. Because of the rapidly growing diversity of the telecommunication technological, operational, and service environment today, it seems appropriate for the WATTC-88 to examine how those statistics functions might be best adapted to today's environment. In so doing, the wider perspective of the future responsibilities of the Union as a whole should be reflected. This document provides additional information on this subject.

Background

As part of its mandate, the ITU has long enjoyed the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of statistical and related information on the various aspects of telecommunications around the world. Indeed, this activity is one which was found necessary from the very beginning of the ITU in the 1860s.

Today this task is entrusted to the Secretary-General, and carried out with the assistance of Administrations and the permanent organs of the Union in accordance with Article 56 (Nos. 287 and 293) of the International Telecommunication Convention. In performing this activity, the Union is recognised "...as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardisation, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its sphere..." as indicated in Art. IX of the ITU Agreement with the UN (annexed to the Convention).

In pursuance of these provisions, the Union publishes the Yearbook of Common Carrier and Telecommunication Statistics, as well as traffic statistics in the plan books of the World and Regional (CCIR/CCITT) Plan Committees. Various CCITT Study Groups assist in focussing on this work. See, e.g., CCITT Rec. C.1. In addition, as part of the Union's studies for the stimulation and promotion of telecommunication development, especially within third world countries and the particular projects included in Technical Cooperation activities, various statistical and related information are gathered analysed and published.

The spectacular progress of telecommunications in recent years, their importance and impact on every facet of human activity round the world, have lent unprecedented importance to the availability of accurate and current statistical and related information in making many decisions throughout the world concerning the evolution of telecommunication networks and services.

The Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunication Development drew heavily on statistical information published by the Union and obtained from other sources to present in the Missing Link report, a telling picture of the global telecommunication situation. The report emphasised the progress of technology and services and the role of telecommunications as a contributor to socio-economic development. It also brought out the disparities in the development of telecommunications among different countries and the immense potential for future growth, which should motivate joint endeavours by all countries to tap this potential. The report has thereby helped to generate a new awareness and stimulated fresh policy approaches for promoting the universal growth of telecommunications.

Statistical information has been crucial for macro and micro-level studies relating to the socio-economic impact of telecommunications, and has helped to formulate decisions on priority, investments, etc. at national, regional and global levels. The role of appropriate statistics for planning and dimensioning of the networks, the spread of investment, the review of operation and performance, financial appraisals, etc. is already well-established. The importance of correct and up-to-date information is thus apparent. However, not all of this is being now systematically collected by the Union.

Today's Statistical Needs

There is a need for more information to be available today on such matters as the introduction of new services and transmission media, progress on digitalisation, development of rural services, resources for investment and its foreign-exchange component, the progress of the local telecommunication industry, and the technical infrastructure for broadcasting. Together with the type of information being published now, such additional information would offer an integrated view of the progress of the telecommunication sector at the national, regional and global levels. Their analysis will permit conclusions on the trends of sectoral development. Preparation of up-to-date country profiles would also be possible.

Such statistics would be of immense benefit to Member governments, service providers and operators, the telecommunication industry, and the agencies involved in development activities and other international organisations concerned. They would also provide an excellent basis for the Union to frame its work programmes.

Review Objectives

In the context of this important matter, there is a need to undertake a comprehensive review of the future role and responsibility of the Union as the prime intergovernmental, international entity responsible for telecommunications and specialised agency of the UN. This should encompass the collection and dissemination of accurate and current statistical and related information.

The principal objectives of such a review should be :

1. To examine the type, extent and need for the statistical information being collected;
2. To identify additional information that should be collected and disseminated;
3. To reduce where possible the duplicate collection of information within the ITU;
4. To use where possible the statistical information collected by other UN bodies;

5. To develop a comprehensive framework for the collection, analysis, presentation and dissemination of all relevant information relating to telecommunication statistics.
6. To ensure, so far as possible, that the information is complete, accurate and current;
7. To study how the information systems in the Union can be more effectively used.

The rapid pace at which the world telecommunication scenario is changing compels urgent consideration of these matters in order that the Union may sustain its position of primacy in telecommunication matters and adequately respond to the challenge of the future.

In addition to actions concerning telecommunication statistics taken at the CCITT IXth Plenary Assembly and at the WATTC-88, this matter should also be considered by Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) in the preparation of additional protocol provisions.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 43-E
12 June 1989
Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 9

Chile

CHL/43/11

MOD

167

3. Amend the text proposed in Document CHL/43/11 as follows:

All the Instruments of the Union are supplemented by the Administrative Regulations, the purpose of which is to regulate the use of telecommunications and which shall be binding on all Members. These Regulations are as follows:

- International Telecommunication Regulations;
- Radio Regulations;

Reasons: - To identify more precisely the place of the Administrative Regulations as part of the Instruments of the Union as a whole.

- To provide a better definition of the essential nature of the Administrative Regulations and so differentiate them from the essential nature of the Constitution and the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 43-E

2 March 1989

Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Chile

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION

(DOCUMENT A)

A. Purpose

To submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration a number of alternative texts for the draft Constitution of the Union as prepared by the "Group of Experts Basic Instrument of the Union", in order to ensure stricter compliance with the instructions handed down by the Nairobi Conference in Resolution No. 62.

The specific contributions submitted by Chile in connection with the Purposes of the Union and the Structure of the Union should be regarded as a part of this document.

B. Development

Preamble

CHL/43/1
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 States, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the ~~Contracting~~ Signatory 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, as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union, this Constitution, as well as the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), which complements this Constitution.

Reasons: Upon signature of the Constitution by its plenipotentiary representative, a State becomes a "Signatory", i.e. the State participates in its approval, and it becomes a "Contracting State" only when it ratifies the Constitution, i.e. when it gives an international undertaking to recognize and apply it.

The term "negotiating" recommended by the Group of Experts applies to all those States which, through their representatives, participate in the discussion process prior to the approval bestowed upon signature of the document.

In short, the Preamble to the Constitution should refer to those States which approve the Constitution through the signature of their plenipotentiary representatives.

Composition of the Union

CHL\43\2
MOD

- 3 a) Any State Member of the United Nations listed in Annex 1 to this Constitution, which signs and ratifies, or accedes to, this Constitution and the Convention;

Reasons: The above wording is considered more appropriate for defining the possibility of States Members of the United Nations becoming Members of the Union.

It is also more consistent with the possibilities established in Nos. 4 and 5.

Purposes of the Union

CHL/43/3
MOD

- 14 a) 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, including the investigation and dissemination of data which facilitate a correct assessment of the socio-economic benefits accruing from the part played by telecommunications in supporting development.

Reasons: The proposed addition is viewed as lending permanent validity to the objective recalled in Resolution No. 24 of the Nairobi Conference, entitled "Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development".

Plenipotentiary Conference

CHL/43/4
MOD

- 34 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every ~~five~~ seven years and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed ~~six~~ eight years.

Reasons: The interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences has historically exceeded five years.

The alternative proposed above is consistent with the "considering" of Resolution No. 2 of the Nairobi Conference convening the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

Administrative Council

CHL/43/5
MOD

57

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 world. The number of seats shall be equivalent to a percentage of the total membership of the Union sufficiently representative to act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The election procedure shall address the possibility of allowing for rotation within each region. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the Convention, the Member of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: Given the necessary permanent nature of the Articles of the Constitution, it is deemed wiser to establish only those principles which lend stability to the procedure for electing Council Members.

Those fundamental principles are held to be representativeness, equitable distribution of seats, and rotation.

General Secretariat

CHL/43/6

MOD

67

(3) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall ~~normally~~ remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.

Reasons: It is considered necessary to specify who elects these senior officials of the Union.

Similarly, the term "normally" should be deleted since there is no other procedure for electing them: Nos. 69, 70 and 71 refer to the procedure for succeeding to the office of Secretary-General and appointing the Deputy Secretary-General or both in the event that their offices fall vacant during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

International Frequency Registration Board

CHL/43/7
MOD

74

(2) 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 for the Members elected at that Conference to take up their duties. At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national.

Reasons: The proposed wording clarifies the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference establishes the dates on which elected members take up their duties, thus obviously implying that the duties of members elected at the preceding Conference are terminated.

International Consultative Committees

CHL/43/8
MOD

- 96 6. The Regional Plan Committees ~~may~~ shall cooperate closely with regional organizations ~~which express a desire for such cooperation~~ whose purposes coincide with those of the Union, particularly in activities aimed at promoting the satisfactory operation of regional telecommunications, having regard to the economic and social development requirements of the region.

Reasons: Coordination in developing international telecommunication services should cover not only the exchange of information for facilitating the planning by agencies of the services they offer to users; it should also include the analysis and discussion of common aspects which affect the development of national telecommunications and their extension to international telecommunications.

This de facto requirement has been emerging and has been identified during the present decade in both the Regional and World Plan Committees, whose schedules have included, in addition to ordinary meetings, special Committee meetings to discuss subjects included in the foregoing extension to the terms of reference of the Regional Plan Committees.

Instruments of the Union

CHL\43\9
MOD

- 165 1. The instruments of the Union are:
- this Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, which is the basic instrument of the Union.
 - the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, which supplements the provisions of the Constitution.
 - the Administrative Regulations, which supplement the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention.

Reasons: No. 166 2. can then be deleted and No. 167 3. can be simplified.

CHL/43/10
SUP

- 166 2.

Reasons: The concepts in question are established in the Preamble to the Constitution and, in addition, are made explicit in MOD 165 above.

CHL/43/11
MOD

167 3. ~~The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are supplemented by those of~~ The Administrative Regulations, enumerated below, ~~which~~ regulate the use of telecommunications and shall be binding on all Members:

- Telegraph Regulations
- Telephone Regulations
- Radio Regulations.

Reasons: The provisions which it is proposed should be deleted are already included in MOD 165 above.

As to the Telegraph Regulations and Telephone Regulations, the Group of Experts pertinently noted that their title would depend on the outcome of WATTC-88.

Entry into Force and Related Matters

CHL/43/12
MOD

198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of instruments of ratification or accession by more than a third of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: In order to avoid the anomalous situation which arose in the case of the Nairobi Convention, which came into force on 9 January 1984 after being ratified by only two Members of the Union, it is important that the entry into force of these instruments fundamental to the operation of the Union should receive significant backing from Union Members.

Provisional application as an alternative for overcoming the above-mentioned anomaly is considered inappropriate since the term "provisional" would in itself reduce the force and validity of both instruments and is not categorical enough to abrogate the Nairobi Convention.

In order to ensure that the instruments enter into force within a reasonable period after their approval, the Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt a Resolution urging Signatory Members of the Union to ratify both instruments within the shortest time consistent with their own legislation and subject to such reservations as they may deem necessary.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 44-E

2 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

2. Reasons and background

At its 44th Session the Administrative Council gave consideration to a Joint Report by the Secretary-General and the IFRB on Regional Administrative Conferences. This Report dealt with three aspects relating to these Conferences; namely,

- i) the definition of a region;
- ii) certain financial matters concerning such regional conferences;
- iii) the applicability of any regional agreement to Members of the region concerned who have not become parties to that agreement.

Following consideration by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council, the above-mentioned Report (Annex 1) is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to take into account the points made in the attached Report and decide on the issues raised, in particular, in respect of paragraphs 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 23, 27 and 28-38 thereof.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

Joint report by the Secretary-General and the IFRB

Background

1. In the context of discussions held at the 41st Session of the Council (1986) in regard to a particular regional administrative conference, allusion was made to a lack of adequately clear provisions in the legal instruments of the Union in respect of certain aspects of regional administrative conferences. These aspects relate in particular to:

- (i) a sufficiently clear definition of a region,
- (ii) certain financial matters concerning such regional conferences and
- (iii) the applicability of any regional agreement to Members of the region concerned who have not become parties to that agreement.

2. At that session, the Council decided that an appropriate report on these aspects should be prepared for presentation by the Council to the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The present document provides a report on the three aspects of regional conferences referred to in paragraph 1 above, following a study of the matter by the General Secretariat, in consultation with the IFRB. The associated but broader subject raised in Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87) "Relating to the need to study the question of including decisions of regional administrative radio conferences in the Radio Regulations" is also covered in this document.

Definition of a region

4. Although the matter of regional administrative conferences is dealt with, inter alia, in Nos. 50, 56, 115, 360 and 371 as well as in the relevant provisions of Article 54 of the Nairobi Convention, there is no provision in the Convention itself which deals specifically with the manner in which a region, for the purpose of an administrative conference, is to be defined and with the organ made competent for taking a decision on such a definition of a region.

However, although a region is not defined in the Convention, Article 51 states "In this Convention unless the context otherwise requires ...(b) other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article 42 shall have the meanings therein assigned to them". (Article 42 deals with the Administrative Regulations which include the Radio Regulations). In Article 8 of the Radio Regulations, Region 1, Region 2 and Region 3 are defined, as well as the African Broadcasting Area, the European Broadcasting Area, the European Maritime Area and Tropical Zone. RR392.1 of Article 8 states "It should be noted that where the words "regions" or "regional" are without a capital "R" in these Regulations, they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for the purposes of frequency allocation".

5. Bearing in mind Articles 7, 51 and 54 of the Convention, it would appear that a "regional administrative conference" - as distinct from a "regional conference" in the meaning of Article 32 of the Convention - could certainly be convened, under the auspices of the Union, to deal with telecommunications questions of a regional nature concerning

- (a) Region 1, Region 2, Region 3 or any two of the three Regions;
- (b) (i) the African Broadcasting Area,
(ii) the European Broadcasting Area,
(iii) the European Maritime Area;
- (c) the Tropical Zone;
- (d) several administrations;
- (e) or any combination of the above, providing it did not involve the whole world.

6. In this context, it is to be noted that following Resolution No. 510 of WARC-79, the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, in its Resolution No. 1 ("Future conferences of the Union") had, in sub-paragraph 1.4 thereof, for the "Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band" fixed the scope of that Conference as to include "Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3", i.e. Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In effect this meant that for that regional administrative conference the "region" in question comprised the whole of Region 1 and the two neighbouring countries of Region 3. Thus, WARC-79 and the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference set a precedent by their composing, for the purpose of that Broadcasting Conference, a "region" different (because of its being enlarged) from the defined Regions, Areas and Zones.

7. The question of defining a "region" for the purpose of a regional planning conference composed of the Members of the African Broadcasting Area, as well as Member countries neighbouring that Area, came up for the first time in the Administrative Council for consideration and discussion in connection with the "First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963)" (see Nairobi Resolution No. 1, 1.8). The issue basically related to the competence of the Administrative Council and the methodology to be applied by it for delineating the region in question, as the latter was not specifically identified either in the Radio Regulations or by a decision of a WARC or Plenipotentiary Conference.

8. After considerable discussion, it was agreed by Council that such delineation involving neighbouring countries in an already defined Area could be made by the Council - within the framework of the procedures of Article 54 of the 1982 Nairobi Convention - in consultation with all the Members concerned, i.e. those belonging to the already defined Area and the neighbouring countries in question, both together composing the region thus defined by the Council (see documents 6461, 6507 and 6539).

9. In reaching its conclusions on the question of definition of a region, the Plenipotentiary Conference may take the aspects presented above into account when either confirming the action taken by the Council as described above, or deciding upon the inclusion in the new basic instrument of the Union of specific provisions dealing with that issue.

10. In this context, the Plenipotentiary Conference may also wish to consider the related issue as to whether or not the Council, in consultation with the membership concerned, could also decide, at a later stage, to change the composition of a region it has originally composed by removing any country requesting it to do so. In considering this question, account should be taken of a Region statutorily defined, such as Region I, from which a given country may wish to withdraw for the purpose of a given conference. In any case it would appear that, whether it be for enlargement of a region or its reduction, the geographical situation, in relation to the region as a whole, of the countries to be added in or taken out would be an important factor to be kept in mind.

Financial matters concerning regional conferences

11. There are two aspects in this context which need to be addressed. The first aspect relates to the expenses incurred by such conferences and the second concerns the manner in which these expenses have to be shared by the Member countries involved (in one way or the other) in such conferences.

12. As to the first aspect, the present practice is that the Administrative Council establishes the relevant budget as required for such regional conferences, as it does also for world administrative conferences. However, there is one important difference between the two cases insofar as budgets for the latter have to remain within the expenditure limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, whereas this does not apply in regard to regional administrative conferences, as Plenipotentiary Conferences up to now have not set such limits for these latter conferences (cf. Additional Protocol I to the Nairobi Convention).

13. There has been some concern expressed in the Administrative Council during discussions in relation to expenses incurred for regional administrative conferences and particularly as to the sharing of expenditures when the predominant operational interests of a Member are in another region to which it also belongs.

14. Insofar as the sharing of expenditure is concerned, No. 115 of the Nairobi Convention contains the principles applicable. However, it is pointed out that the English version of this particular provision differs from the French version, resulting in a different interpretation of the financial obligations of Members outside the region concerned, but having participated in such a conference. Therefore, the English version of the No. 115 needs to be suitably amended by aligning it to the French text.

15. In this context, it must also be recalled that Council at its 40th Session (1985) took a provisional decision (see No. 271 of the Nairobi Convention) to enable the "passive presence", in regional administrative conferences, of Members belonging to other regions. It was decided that such "passive presence" would not be considered as "participation" in the sense of No. 115 and would, therefore, involve only payment of a documentation fee which would be periodically set by the Council. Provisional rules in this regard, which have been established by the latter, following a consultation of the membership of the Union, are to be found in Annex 1 to the present report.

16. This matter of "passive presence" also needs to be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference so that this provisional situation be settled definitively and suitable provisions concerning such attendance made in the future Basic Instrument of the Union.

Applicability of regional agreements

17. In conformity with the well-established principles of the international law of treaties, any international treaty is applicable only to and between the parties thereto. In this context, "party" means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force" (see Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph g)). Such consent to be bound is, in practice, expressed by either "ratification", "acceptance", "approval" or "accession", which "mean in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty" (idem, sub-paragraph b)).

18. Any regional agreement adopted by regional administrative conferences held under the auspices of the Union is such an international treaty in the sense of the preceding paragraph.

19. Experience acquired within the Union in the context of many regional agreements has shown that only a rather limited number of Members covered by them has indeed expressed its consent to be bound by them in the manner described above, i.e. by informing the Secretary-General of their approval thereof, - and this, in some cases, even long after the respective fixed date of entry into force of such agreements (see, in general, Annex 1 to the Report on the Activities of the Union in 1987, giving the "position of Members in relation with the acts of the Union on 31 December 1987", and also, in particular, Annex 2 to the present report containing an updated extract of the former). In this context, it has to be kept in mind that the provision in No. 179 of the Nairobi Convention, concerning the loss of right to vote due to non-ratification of the Convention itself (see also No. 171 thereof), has no corresponding legal consequence in the case of a non-ratification/non-approval of a regional agreement adopted, under the auspices of the Union, by a competent regional administrative conference.

20. The situation described in the first part of the preceding paragraph is, however, not limited to such regional agreements, but concerns also the revision of the Administrative Regulations themselves and has already been pointed out with regard to the basic instrument itself of the Union by the Group of Experts established in conformity with Nairobi Resolution No. 62. In its Final Report to the Council's 43rd Session (Document No. 50(Rev.)), the Group, under "Basic Matters", drew extensive attention to that situation and the problems related thereto (ibid, paragraphs 11, 12 and 22). This report has, together with Document A (Draft Constitution) and Document B (Draft Convention), been circulated to all the Members of the Union, so that "appropriate solutions to the problems raised ... would have to be found by the forthcoming Nice Plenipotentiary Conference" (ibid, paragraph 11). - It is recalled that the problems related to that matter had already been raised by the Study Group set up by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) and had been dealt with in the latter's Report to the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (see paragraphs 1 to 7 in the "Note on Articles 41 and 42" therein).

21. As far as regional radio agreements in particular are concerned, the above-described situation is even more aggravated by the fact that, in several instances, specific references, mostly in footnotes, are made to them in various provisions of the Radio Regulations. This has led and continues to lead to difficulties for the IFRB in the application of the provisions of both the Radio Regulations and such regional agreements.

- Regulatory considerations (Limited to the Radio Regulations)

22. The agenda of a world administrative conference may include the partial revision of the Administrative Regulations (such as the Radio Regulations), for the agenda and the decisions of such a conference are covered by Article 7 of the Convention. In the case of a regional administrative radio conference, No. 56 in the same articles specifies that:

- the agenda is limited to questions of a regional nature;
- the agenda may include instructions to the IFRB regarding its activities in respect to the region concerned;
- the decisions must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

23. For practical purposes, the IFRB applies the Radio Regulations in force to all Member countries of the Union, irrespective of their situation concerning the ratification of, or accession to, the Convention (or the approval of revised Regulations in the period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences), although it realizes the potential legal difficulties. In the case of a regional administrative radio conference, a regional agreement is prepared which Members may ratify, approve, or to which they may accede (c.f. paragraph 16 above). Generally, a regional agreement contains a definition of the "contracting member" as "Any Member of the Union which has approved the Agreement or acceded to it". If the IFRB were to apply literally this definition, only a few countries of the region covered by the agreement should be taken into account when applying the procedures of the Agreement. Experience indicates that, at the date of entry into force of an

agreement only a small number of countries will have become parties to it. As of today, only 25 of 35 countries have ratified or acceded to the European Broadcasting Agreement, Stockholm, 1961; the figures for the African Broadcasting Agreement, Geneva, 1963, are 12 out of 53 member countries covered by it (see also Annex 2). In order to overcome difficulties arising from this situation, the Board decided recently to apply an agreement to all the countries of the region concerned except those who formally indicated, following a consultation, that they do not wish to be considered as a party to the agreement. To illustrate the principal difficulties, Annex 3 provides some informative examples. In case of an unresolved dispute between member countries, however, the formal ratification, approval, or accession is to be taken into account. It is the IFRB's view that the basic instrument of the Union should in future contain a provision relating to the application of regional agreements.

24. The application of the Radio Regulations by the IFRB, in the case of terrestrial services, consists in:

- a) examining all notices from the view point of their conformity with the Radio Regulations (mainly the Table of Frequency Allocations, including its footnotes), this examination, when favourable, results in affording international recognition (No. 1240);
- b) examining notices in bands below 28 MHz from the viewpoint of the probability of harmful interference to other assignments recorded in the Master Register (No. 1241 - No. 1242);
- c) recording assignments in bands above 28 MHz without any technical examination, except when requested by an administration concerned;
- d) examining notices from the viewpoint of their conformity with a regional agreement (No. 1245); in the case of bands below 28 MHz, the technical examination indicated in paragraph b) above does not take place between parties to the agreement.

25. Apart from the definition of a region and the applicability of a regional agreement to the countries of the region concerned, the IFRB is also concerned about the relationship between a given regional agreement and the Radio Regulations, mainly Article 12. It can be noted that some regional agreements now in force are mentioned in footnotes of the Table of Frequency Allocations in one form or another. Examples of such footnotes are:

- No. 480: "the use of ... by stations of the Broadcasting service is subject to the plan established by ...";
- No. 564: "... is allocated to ... and used in accordance with the decision in the Final Acts of ...";
- No. 584: "Broadcasting stations ... shall be established and operated in accordance with an agreement and associated plan ...".

Regional agreements covered by such footnotes are taken into account by the IFRB in the following manner. When a frequency assignment is examined for conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations (for international recognition and derived rights to be protected against interference originating from other services or other regions), it is also examined for conformity with the regional agreement, whether the country concerned, within the region, is party or not to that agreement. If this examination by the IFRB results in an unfavourable finding with respect to the regional agreement, it will result also in a unfavourable finding with respect to conformity with Article 8 of the Radio Regulations.

It is to be noted that for all regional agreements, no examination with regard to the probability or harmful interference (see No. 1241 of the Radio Regulations) is made in cases concerning those regarded as party to a regional agreement (see No. 1245 of the Radio Regulations).

- The Matter of Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87)

26. Recent regional administrative conferences were faced with the important question of knowing how their well-established plans can be efficiently implemented in an environment where other services in the planned bands of that region, non-parties to the agreement or countries outside the planning area, can use the band without taking account of the plans. Some administrations considered that the solution to this problem can be found in the inclusion of decisions of regional administrative conferences in the Radio Regulations. The matter was brought before WARC-MOB-1987 which adopted its Resolution No. 19 recognizing that this inclusion raises a question of principle which affects all the Members of the Union and should be considered by the supreme organ of the Union. To this effect, the Conference resolved "to submit ...". In that Resolution, the IFRB was required to prepare a report on the radio regulatory aspects of that question.

27. The IFRB is of the opinion that the inclusion of regional agreements in the Radio Regulations may resolve some of the problems mentioned above (such as the applicability to the countries of the region concerned, the application of Article 12, the protection of assignments appearing in the Plans, etc...). But it may also necessitate addressing other problems, such as equal rights between the services and countries covered by the agreement (either operating stations or planned stations which may not be brought into use) and services and countries not covered by the agreement (having operating stations only).

The question of protection of planned assignments, which have not been brought into use, of parties to the agreement from operating assignments of non-parties to the agreement would also have to be addressed. Should the Plenipotentiary Conference decide that the regional agreements be included in the Radio Regulations, it would, in the IFRB's view, be necessary to adopt a pre-established procedure that would provide the means to ensure that the decisions of any regional administrative conference are in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

The matter would, however, become more complicated, if there were a large number of such regional agreements, each involving only a small number of countries.

- Legal aspects concerning Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87)

28. That resolution deals with the "question of including decisions of regional administrative radio conferences in the Radio Regulations, in order to render those decisions applicable to all the Members of a particular Region". It recognizes that this course of action "raises a question of principle which affects all the Members of the Union" and "that the best source of guidance" thereon "is the supreme organ of the Union", in particular in view of "the implications of such inclusion on all Members of the Union". Consequently, the WARC MOB-87 requested, inter alia, from the Secretary-General "a report on the legal aspects of this question for the Administrative Council and administrations", which is contained and submitted in the following paragraphs.

29. The concept or idea as reflected and presented in a general manner in Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87) is indeed a new one. That idea represents as a matter of fact a novelty in the Union's treaty making approaches, which as such has at present no legal basis in the pertinent provisions of the basic instrument of the Union, i.e. the 1982 Nairobi Convention, and raises indeed not one, but several questions of principle which need to be studied even further in detail as to that concept's acceptability by the Union and to its possible implications for, and repercussions on, the membership of the Union as a whole.

30. In the following, only certain principal legal aspects and observations will be presented for consideration by the Administrative Council, the administrations of the Union's Members and, eventually, the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference itself, to which WARC MOB-87 recommended in its Resolution No. 19 to consider the matter for providing "general guidance on this subject".

31. Firstly, it has to be kept in mind that the Radio Regulations (RR) are one set of the Union's Administrative Regulations which concern the membership of the Union as a whole (see Articles 7, 42, 43, 54 and 83 of the Nairobi Convention). The "decisions of regional administrative radio conferences" (see Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87)) are, however, precisely supposed to deal "only" with "specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature" (see No. 56 in Article 7 of the Nairobi Convention; emphasis added) and concern thus only the Members of a particular region (cf. paragraphs 4 to 9 above). Such "decisions" are mainly (though not exclusively, if one takes also into consideration resolutions adopted by those conferences) contained in the "regional agreement" adopted by any such conference; it is, therefore, the latter term which will be used in the following paragraphs.

32. Secondly, it is in this context important to have a clear and precise understanding of the meaning of the term "regional agreement" itself. In line with the wording used in Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87), which deals with "decisions of regional administrative radio conferences", only such regional agreements should be taken into account in the present context. Those agreements are the result or outcome of such "regional administrative conferences" which have been convened, under the auspices of the Union, in conformity with the provisions in Articles 7 and 54 of the Nairobi Convention, and have adopted any such regional agreement. The term "regional agreement" understood in this sense would and should automatically exclude any other agreement or "arrangements" made pursuant to Article 32 as well as any "special arrangements" made pursuant to Article 31 of the Nairobi Convention or any "special agreements" concluded in the framework of Article 7 of the RR. Such arrangements and special agreements are not adopted under the auspices of the Union and in conformity with Articles 7 and 54 of the Nairobi Convention, but by other conferences which are not "regional administrative conferences" of the Union in the meaning of those Articles of the Convention; they should, therefore, not be considered as falling under the purview of what is recommended for consideration by Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87).

33. Thirdly, attention has to be given to the effect of any inclusion in the RR of any such regional agreement in the sense specified in the preceding paragraph. Taking into account the essentially and specifically "regional nature" or character which is to be attributed to such regional agreements in the light of what has been pointed out in paragraph 31 above, their inclusion or incorporation in the RR themselves would undoubtedly, at least to some extent, take away from those regional agreements the "regional nature" or character and would, to some extent, attribute to those agreements a general or universal

recognition, as such regional agreements would then form integral parts of the RR themselves, which concern the whole membership of the Union and are, in this sense, worldwide or universal in character. In this context, it is recalled that, although Members of regions other than the one concerned are indeed, as a general rule, informed by the Secretary-General of any regional administrative conference and can also participate therein, they can do so only as "observers ... in a non-voting capacity" (see No. 360 of the Nairobi Convention) and are thus not directly themselves involved in the decision-making process as such of a regional administrative conference.

34. Fourthly, any inclusion of such regional agreements into the RR themselves, the volume of which would thus increase considerably, could certainly only be effected by world administrative radio conferences which alone are empowered to adopt partial and, exceptionally, complete revisions of the RR (see Nos 52 to 54 of the Nairobi Convention). In this context, No. 55 of the Convention should not be overlooked, according to which such conferences - besides those revisions of the RR - may deal with "any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference", i.e. included in the latter's agenda (cf. No. 51 of the Convention; emphasis added). This provision, considered jointly with Nos 53 and 54 of the Convention, confirms the traditional and currently prevailing concept of the Union, according to which world administrative conferences are entrusted to deal with questions "of a worldwide character", whereas regional administrative conferences are only entrusted to deal with questions "of a regional nature". It also confirms the reasoning contained in paragraph 33 above.

35. Fifthly, any adoption by the Union of the new concept as contained in Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87) would represent a change in the Union's traditional legislating concept as referred to in the preceding paragraph and would thus, consequently, presuppose or require an adequate modification in the future basic instrument of the Union, enabling world administrative conferences to include or incorporate regional agreements into a legal instrument of a worldwide character like the RR.

36. Sixthly, it is, in view of what has been said in paragraph 34 above, clear that any such inclusion or incorporation could only be effected by world administrative radio conferences. The latter would have to be given the power to decide upon related matters, i.e. on how to include or incorporate such regional agreements in the RR (e.g. in special chapters of the latter or as annexes or appendices thereto), including the possibility to review or revise such regional agreements in view of their most adequate and harmonious inclusion or incorporation in the RR. In this context, it is appropriate to mention that, already in accordance with No. 56 of the Nairobi Convention, "the decisions of such" regional administrative conferences "must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations", i.e. in casu with the RR. However, it is obvious that the views on such "conformity" might differ between those of a regional administrative radio conference adopting its regional agreement and a subsequent world administrative radio conference including or incorporating that agreement in the RR. In case of any such divergency, the view of the latter, world conference would have to prevail and this would have to be provided for. Other provisions might also be needed to determine the precise effects of any such regional agreement once incorporated in the RR and the interaction between its specific provisions and the general ones of the RR themselves. - Such related matters, as non-exhaustively alluded to in the present paragraph, would also have to be considered prior to adopting the concept contained in Resolution No. 19 (MOB-87).

37. Seventhly, another approach to the required uniform applicability of regional agreements established by Regional Administrative Conferences convened under the auspices of Union, in conformity with the relevant provisions to the Basic Instrument of the Union, could be as follows.

Regulatory provision could be made for the IFRB to apply the procedures of any regional agreement uniformly to all the Members of the region concerned except those who have formally indicated that they do not wish that the agreement in question be applied to them.

Regulatory provision could also be made for the IFRB when developing the technical standards applicable to all the countries of the region concerned to take account of technical criteria established by a Regional Conference for the preparation of a Plan.

If this approach is acceptable, a suitable text for inclusion in the Radio Regulations, instructing the IFRB, on the lines indicated above, could be developed by the next competent World Administrative Radio Conference.

38. Lastly, it is in this context submitted for consideration that speedier and more increased adherence by the Members concerned to such regional agreements, in order to ensure the latter's full legal applicability, could also be assisted by periodic exhortations or appeals by the Administrative Council. This could be done through appropriate resolutions of the latter, to Members of the Union not having done so yet, urging them to adhere as promptly as possible to the treaty instruments of the Union, including such regional agreements, in the same manner as such appeals are also periodically made by the higher policy making organs in the United Nations and in other international organizations belonging to the UN common system with respect to their treaty instruments.

Conclusions

39. The Council is invited to recommend the Plenipotentiary Conference to take the contents of the present report duly into account and to take, in particular, the decisions or actions it considers appropriate in respect of paragraphs 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 23, 27 and 28-38 hereof.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

Provisional Rules for attending
Regional Administrative Conferences
by Members not belonging to the
Region concerned

("Passive presence")

1986: The Provisional Rules reproduced below entered into force on 1 January

- "a) Any Member of the Union not belonging to the Region concerned and not participating as an observer (as defined in No. 2010 of the Nairobi Convention) may attend a Regional Administrative Conference (see No. 50 of the said Convention) if it so wishes and for the sake of its own information.
- b) Such a Member (see paragraph a) above) shall not have the right either to vote or even to speak.
- c) Such a Member (see paragraph a) above) shall be seated in a separate area of the conference room without microphone.
- d) Such a Member (see paragraph (a) above) shall not be liable for contribution, in accordance with No. 115 of the Nairobi Convention, to the expenses incurred by the regional administrative conference in question, but shall pay, per set of documents ordered, a documentation fee to be fixed in accordance with the Council's instructions; the amount of such fee being reviewed periodically by the Council.
- e) On the basis of the experience gained by the application of the present rules, the Council is authorized to review and amend them and, if it so wishes, to submit proposals in this respect to the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union."

A N N E X 2

Name of Agreement	Date of entry into force	Number of countries covered by the Agreement	Number of countries which have approved the Agreement as of <u>31.12.88</u>
European Broadcasting Agreement, Stockholm, 1961 (ST61)	2.9.1962	35	25
African Broadcasting Agreement, Geneva, 1963 (GE63)	1.10.1964	53	12
Regions 1 and 3 LF/MF Broadcasting Agreement, Geneva, 1975 (GE75)	23.11.1978	128	54
Region 2 MF Broadcasting Agreement, Rio de Janeiro, 1981 (RJ81)	1.1.1982	35	6
Regional FM Sound Broadcasting Agreement (Region 1 and part of Region 3), Geneva, 1984 (GE84)	1.7.1987	103	14
Region 1 MF Maritime Mobile and the Aeronautical Radionavigation Services Agreement, Geneva, 1985 (GE-MM, 85)	1.4.1992	101	10
Regional Maritime Radiobeacons Agreement, Geneva, 1985 (GE-EMA, 85)	1.4.1992	47	6

A N N E X 3

Conflicts in the Application of the
Regulatory Procedures of Plans

Below, three cases are briefly described where the consideration of the question as to whether or not an administration was party to the agreement and consequential obligations was relevant.

1. In 1977, administration A (non-signatory to ST61, without entries in the initial Plan and without later approval or accession to the Agreement) had, under the provisions of Article 4 of that Agreement, successfully introduced entries for two stations.

After completion of the modification procedure, administration B expected harmful interference to its own stations, operating in accordance with the Plan and, although not having intervened during the procedure, argued that the modification procedure had not been applied correctly because administration A was not party to the agreement and, consequently, the IFRB should not have applied the ST61 provisions that are applicable only between parties. Administration B requested removal of the assignments from the Plan. The Board outlined the advantages for the membership when administration A applied the provisions of the Plan and the disadvantages had administration A applied only the provisions of Article 12 of the Radio Regulations. Administration B protested again, although, in the meantime, had negotiated with administration A on modifications and had adapted its national network.

2. An administration (A), signatory to GE75 but without approval has, amongst others, one assignment in the MF Plan that, under the provision of the Agreement, still requires coordination with another administration (B) before being put into use and which is subjected to Article 12 of the Radio Regulations with respect to assignments of 15 other administrations. Administration A, unsuccessful in achieving coordination with administration B, wanted to be considered as non-party with respect to this assignment when it proposed modifications of basic characteristics. In the past, administration A had applied the provisions of the Agreement and so had the IFRB vis-à-vis that administration in reaching findings under RR1245. Administration A, therefore, was invited (May 1985) to clarify its position, i.e. to terminate its participation in the Agreement, or to confirm its wish to be treated as a Contracting Member. Until now, no reply has been received and the IFRB will continue to treat administration A as a Contracting Member.

3. In signing the Final Acts of RARC MM-R1 in 1985, one administration stated that only part of its requirements had been met, that implementation of the Conference decisions was likely to raise many difficulties and that it reserved its right to take appropriate action. The IFRB, intending to clarify the conditions for application of Resolution No. 1 (Application of modification and notification procedures prior to entry into force), informed all administrations in Region 1 of its intention to apply these provisions to all administrations at once, unless they indicated their intention not to become party to the Agreement in 1992. The administration in question, having achieved recognition of its problems in Council Resolution No. 983, opposed the application of provisions of the agreement, without clearly indicating its future status: party or non-party. The Board, in asking clarification, made it clear that it could not accept a split position: party to the Agreement, but deferment of application of Resolution 1 (MM). In its view, irrespective of the later approval of the Final Acts, non-application vis-à-vis an administration implies non-protection of its assignments in the Plan in future modifications agreed upon amongst parties, irrespective of protection of eventual entries in the MIFR, to which Radio Regulations Article 12 applies.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 45(Rev.1)-E

25 May 1989

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNION MEMBERS

REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

I hereby submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference a request from the Republic of Sudan to the effect that its debts for the years 1980-1983 should either be cancelled or rescheduled on the basis of a 1/8-unit contribution.

As regards the reduction of the contributory unit to 1/8 unit, Sudan is classified as a least developed country, what is eligible for consideration for this class of contribution.

Annex 1 contains a copy of the letter from the Republic of the Sudan and Annex 2 shows the position of its accounts.

The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to take a decision on this issue.

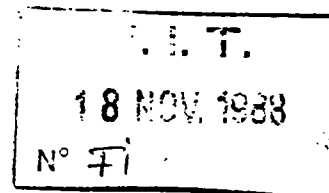
R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes : 2

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN جمهورية السودان الديمقراطية
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS وزارة المواصلات
SUDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION المؤسسة العامة للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية
KHARTOUM الخرطوم - السودان
TELEX N° 299
٢٩٩ رقم تليكس

Our Ref
Your Ref
DATE 9-10-1988
التاريخ

The Secretary - General,
International Telecommunication Union,
CH-1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland.



Dear Mr Butler,

LC 629

Contribution of Sudan in The ITU Budget.

I am writing to you further to my letter dated 6th. May, 1987 regarding the amounts owed by the Republic of Sudan to your honourable Union 1930 - 1933.

The number of contribution units for Sudan was One unit until 1933 which was reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a unit as from 1934.

As you know, the Sudan has been inflicted by Serious drought, influx of over a Million refugees, a serious economic crisis since 1975 and later the crisis of heavy rains and floods which caused a lot of damage estimated for about 20 Billion Sudanese Pounds which made it imposible to meet foreign currency debts and therefore measures were taken by the Government to curb flow of foreign currency.


However, the ministry of Public communications has been striving to meet its obligation towards contributions to the I.T.U. which through out the years have been of great assistance to Sudan through technical assistance interms of experts, equipment, fellowships, seminars and all other activities of the I.T.U. that enabled us to keep abreast with Telecommunication technology. In fact, we are greatly indebted to you in this respect.

We would like you to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference to exempt Sudan from payments of the arrears up to 1933 taking into consideration the new contribution unit of $\frac{1}{2}$ applied since 1934 and that the financial situation of Sudan does not permit immediate payment of the arrears.

We do appreciate your support and submission of this request to the next plenipotentiary conference and we have paid our contribution for the years 1934 through 1933.

We request the plenipotentiary conference either to write off the debts for the years 1930 - 1933 or rescheduling it in accordance with the present $\frac{1}{8}$ of a unit contribution decided by the administrative council as of 1934.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.



HASSAN AHMED HIDIRBI

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & DIRECTOR GENERAL
SUDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
KHARTOUM

ANNEX 2

Position of the accounts of the Republic of the Sudan

The Republic of the Sudan contributed to defraying Union expenditure in the 1 unit contributory class during the period of validity of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973. Since 1984, when the Nairobi 1982 Convention entered into force the Republic of the Sudan has contributed to the Union budget in the 1/8 unit class.

In its letter dated 6 May 1987, the Republic of the Sudan requested that the amounts due for 1983 and earlier years be cancelled. The Administrative Council examined the request at its 42nd session in June 1987 and recommended the Secretary-General to inform the Republic of the Sudan that only the Plenipotentiary Conference is empowered to take a decision on the amounts owed (cf. Document No. 6610/CA41).

By its letter of 9 October 1988, the Republic of the Sudan asked the Secretary-General that its request for cancellation of its debts for the years 1980 to 1983 or for a reduction of those debts on the basis of a 1/8 unit contribution be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice in May/June 1989.

As far as contributions are concerned, the Republic of the Sudan has settled its dues for the years 1984 to 1989 in full. At 30 April 1989, the position of the Republic of the Sudan with respect to the Union was as follows :

Contributions :

1980, including interest on arrears	167,158.30 Sw.frs
1981, " " " "	212,085.15 Sw.frs
1982, " " " "	248,790.70 Sw.frs
1983, " " " "	245,521.35 Sw.frs

Total due	<u>873,555.50 Sw.frs</u>
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Summary of the requests formulated by the Republic of the Sudan

a)	Cancellation of its debts for the years 1980 to 1983 Contributions	873,555.50 Sw.frs
b)	Reduction of the contributory class from 1 unit to 1/8 unit for the period 1980 to 1983 Contributions and interest on arrears for 1980 to 1983 on the basis of 1 unit	873,555.50 Sw.frs
	On the basis of 1/8 unit	<u>109,194.50 Sw.frs</u>
	Difference	<u>764,361.-- Sw.frs</u>

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 45-E

28 March 1989

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNION MEMBERS

REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

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The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to take a decision on this issue.

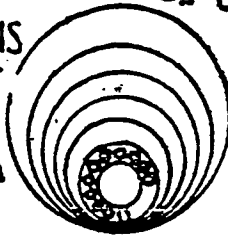
R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN جمهورية السودان الديمقراطية
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS وزارة المواصلات

SUDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
KHARTOUM

TELEX N8 299



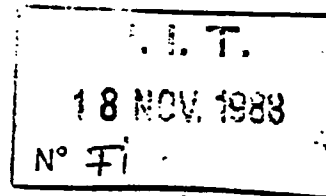
المؤسسة العامة
للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية
بمصر
سودان

تلكس رقم ٢٩٩

Our Ref
Your Ref

DATE 9-10-1983..... التاريخ

The Secretary - General,
International Telecommunication Union,
CH-1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland.



Dear Mr Butler,

LE 629

Contribution of Sudan in The ITU Budget.

I am writing to you further to my letter dated 6th. May, 1987 regarding the amounts owed by the Republic of Sudan to your honourable Union 1980 - 1983.

The number of contribution units for Sudan was One unit until 1983 which was reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a unit as from 1984.

As you know, the Sudan has been inflicted by Serious drought, influx of over a Million refugees, a serious economic crisis since 1975 and later the crisis of heavy rains and floods which caused a lot of damage estimated for about 20 Billion Sudanese Pounds which made it impossible to meet foreign currency debts and therefore measures were taken by the Government to curb flow of foreign currency.


However, the ministry of Public communications has been striving to meet its obligation towards contributions to the I.T.U. which through out the years have been of great assistance to Sudan through technical assistance interns of experts, equipment, fellowships, seminars and all other activities of the I.T.U. that enabled us to keep abreast with Telecommunication technology. In fact, we are greatly indebted to you in this respect.

We would like you to submit to the next plenipotentiary conference to exempt Sudan from payments of the arrears up to 1983 taking into consideration the new contribution unit of $\frac{1}{2}$ applied since 1984 and that the financial situation of Sudan does not permit immediate payment of the arrears.

We do appreciate your support and submission of this request to the next plenipotentiary conference and we have paid our contribution for the years 1934 through 1938.

We request the plenipotentiary conference either to write off the debts for the years 1930 - 1933 or rescheduling it in accordance with the present $\frac{1}{2}$ of a unit contribution decided by the administrative council as of 1934.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.



HASSAN AHMED HIDIIRBI

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & DIRECTOR GENERAL
SUDAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
KHARTOUM

ANNEX 2

Position of the accounts of the Republic of the Sudan

The Republic of the Sudan contributed to defraying Union expenditure in the 1 unit contributory class during the period of validity of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973. Since 1984, when the Nairobi 1982 Convention entered into force the Republic of the Sudan has contributed to the Union budget in the 1/8 unit class.

In its letter dated 6 May 1987, the Republic of the Sudan requested that the amounts due for 1983 and earlier years be cancelled. The Administrative Council examined the request at its 42nd session in June 1987 and recommended the Secretary-General to inform the Republic of the Sudan that only the Plenipotentiary Conference is empowered to take a decision on the amounts owed (cf. Document No. 6610/CA41).

By its letter of 9 October 1988, the Republic of the Sudan asked the Secretary-General that its request for cancellation of its debts for the years 1980 to 1983 or for a reduction of those debts on the basis of a 1/8 unit contribution be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nice in May/June 1989.

As far as contributions are concerned, the Republic of the Sudan has settled its dues for the years 1984 to 1988 in full. At 31 December 1988, the position of the Republic of the Sudan with respect to the Union was as follows :

Contributions :

1980, including interest on arrears	167,158.30 Sw.frs
1981, " " " "	212,085.15 Sw.frs
1982, " " " "	248,790.70 Sw.frs
1983, " " " "	245,521.35 Sw.frs
	<hr/>
	873,555.50 Sw.frs
1989,	29,075.-- Sw.frs
	<hr/>
	29,075.--Sw.frs

Publications :

1980, interest on arrears only	1,675.55 Sw.frs
1981, " " " "	1,246.-- Sw.frs
1982, " " " "	3,931.15 Sw.frs
1988, " " " "	34.-- Sw.frs
	<hr/>
	6,886.70 Sw.frs
	<hr/>
Total owed	909,517.20 Sw.frs
	<hr/>

Summary of the requests formulated by the Republic of the Sudan

a)	Cancellation of its debts for the years 1980 to 1983	
	Contributions	873,555.50 Sw.frs
	Publications	6,852.70 Sw.frs
		<hr/>
		880,408.20 Sw.frs
b)	Reduction of the contributory class from 1 unit to 1/8 unit for the period 1980 to 1983	
	Contributions and interest on arrears for 1980 to 1983 on the basis of 1 unit	873,555.50 Sw.frs
	On the basis of 1/8 unit	109,194.50 Sw.frs
		<hr/>
	Difference	764,361.-- Sw.frs
		<hr/>

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 46-E
20 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject FUTURE OF THE CCITT LABORATORY

2. Reasons and background

The Chairman of Study Group XII indicated to the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT (Melbourne, 1988) that from the report of the Director of the CCITT, following consultation with the Members and RPOAs concerned, it would be seen that CCITT Member organizations no longer seemed to be in need of the services of the CCITT Laboratory. The Director of the CCITT added that very little work was being done by the Laboratory for clients against payment under the overall supervision of the Study Group concerned.

In view of the foregoing, the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT came to the following conclusion:

"..., this Assembly decides that the Laboratory's services were no longer needed and requests the Secretary-General to report this to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to examine the steps necessary to act on the Assembly's view".

Relevant extract from the minutes of the third Plenary Meeting of the IXth Plenary Assembly is furnished in the Annex.

This matter was considered by the 44th Session of the Administrative Council.

3. Recommendations

Following that consideration the Plenipotentiary Conference is invited to take appropriate action concerning the decision of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, bearing in mind Nos. 325 and 624 of the Convention. Necessary organizational, staffing and budgetary adjustments would be made in the Headquarters of the Union if the Plenipotentiary Conference confirms the conclusions of the Plenary Assembly for the closure of the Laboratory. In such a case, necessary modifications to Nos. 325 and 624 of the Convention would also be appropriate. *

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

EXTRACT OF MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING, IXth PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE CCITT (Melbourne, 1988).

Wednesday, 16th November 1988 at 1430 hrs
Chairman: Mr. M.K. Ward (Australia)

.....
7. Report of Study Group XII (Documents AP IX-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 75; Temporary Document 19/PLEN)

7.1 The Chairman of Study Group XII, (Mr. P. Lorand, France) introducing the report of that Group, recalled that the latter was an amalgamation, pursuant to the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, of former Study Groups XII and XVI. He summarized the work of the previous study period, with the help of a transparency presentation. The tasks had been shared among four Working Parties but four Questions had been dealt with in Plenary. The studies which had been carried out had produced proposals for 9 new Recommendations (8 in the P series, 1 in the G series) and 37 modifications of existing Recommendations (17 in the P series, 20 in the G series). The Study Group was grateful to the administrations, RPOAs and other organizations that had shared in the efforts. With regard to future work, Study Group XII proposed the study of 30 questions, 5 of which were completely new. The Group was grateful to the Director of the CCITT and to the ITU Secretariat for their constant help. It was also grateful to the CCITT Laboratory. However, as could be seen from Document AP IX-75, it seemed that CCITT Member organizations no longer needed the Laboratory's services.

7.2 The Director of the CCITT said that very little work was now being done by the Laboratory for clients against payment, and there was little call for testing and measurement under the supervision of Working Party 1 of Study Group XII. It had been argued, independently of any consideration of economic viability, that the Laboratory was essential in order to ensure impartiality; but that argument was not borne out by the experience of testing elsewhere. In view of the situation outlined in Document AP IX-75, a decision would have to be taken about the Laboratory's future.

7.3 The delegate of Spain questioned whether a CCITT Plenary Assembly was competent to rule on the future of an institution established by the Union.

7.4 The Secretary-General said that any decision on the Laboratory's future had to be taken by a Plenipotentiary Conference. If the current Plenary Assembly decided that the Laboratory's services were no longer needed, it should request the Secretary-General to report to the Administrative Council with a view to a decision being taken at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

7.5 The delegate of Spain agreed, and pointed out that the procedure might not necessarily entail an amendment to the Convention.

7.6 The Chairman suggested that the Assembly consider a motion that: "Considering the report by the Director of the CCITT on Laboratory usage, this Assembly decides that the Laboratory's services were no longer needed and requests the Secretary-General to report this to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to examine the steps necessary to act on the Assembly's views".

It was so agreed.

The report of Study Group XII, including the additional footnote proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany in Temporary Document 19/PLEN, was adopted.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 47-E

10 April 1989

Original: English

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject** REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO
 THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

2. **Reasons and background**

Provision No. 272 of the Nairobi Convention stipulates that the Administrative Council shall submit a report on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. In pursuance of that provision, the Administrative Council gave consideration at its 44th Session to a draft report on these activities.

3. **Recommendation**

Following their consideration, the above-mentioned Report (duly revised to take into account amendments agreed to by Council) is transmitted herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference for action as appropriate in accordance with provision No. 37 of the Nairobi Convention. Information on the implementation of various Resolutions of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, in regard to Technical Cooperation, are presented for ease of reference in a companion volume to the main report.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Attachment: Report (2 volumes)

REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD

TO THE

PLenary

CONFERENCE

NICE 1989



PUBLISHED BY THE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA

**REPORT
OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNCIL
TO THE
PLURIPARTY
CONFERENCE**

NICE 1989

REPORT OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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* See companion volume to this report.

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Some subjects have been covered in separate reports, as follows:

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE
	<u>BUDGET, FINANCES</u>
24	The ITU Publication Policy
	<u>CONFERENCES</u>
41	Draft Outline Programme of Major Conferences and Meetings 1990-1994
	<u>TECHNICAL COOPERATION</u>
33	The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities
34	Report Concerning the Centre for Telecommunications Development
	<u>STAFF PENSIONS</u>
30	Planned Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance
32	Actuarial Situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund
	<u>OTHER QUESTIONS</u>
38	Definitions Related to the Nairobi Convention
39	Premises at the Seat of the Union
40	The Use of Working and Official Languages of the ITU

The Administrative Council documents mentioned in this report are
available for consultation by delegations.

FIRST PART - GENERAL1. General1.1 Development of telecommunications

During the last seven years the development of telecommunications has continued at an even higher pace than in the previous period, and this to a large extent is because of developments in digital techniques and the convergence of computer and communication technologies.

In the area of long-distance as well as short-distance high-capacity cable systems, optical fibre transmission systems have assumed importance, thanks to significant developments in this technology permitting transmission over long distances without the need of signal regeneration. Such systems have as a matter of fact overtaken coaxial cable systems in their field of application.

This period also witnessed the introduction of the ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) initially on a field trial basis, with plans for introduction of the ISDN on a regular basis having already been established by many administrations and for implementation soon foreseen. Appropriate arrangements, both in standards and technology, have been made for these services, inclusive of suitable provisions for digital switching and signalling.

Another significant development has been the introduction of multiple access radio systems for rural networks.

New services such as Teletex and other Telematic services have stimulated important developments of various types of terminals. The development of packet switching technology and its standards has been important, and these principles are now being considered even for the development of broadband services networks.

In the period 1982-1988 space telecommunications continued to develop towards a better use of the frequency spectrum and less expensive earth terminals. Digital technologies have allowed the introduction of time division multiple access, speech interpolation and the use of lower bit rates; hence it has been possible to increase the number of telephone channels per MHz and therefore to decrease the satellite per channel costs. More powerful and sophisticated satellites have allowed the use of smaller and unattended earth stations of high reliability. Also developments are at hand for more efficient and low cost solar powered terminals for installation in rural regions not having commercial power.

Major changes have taken place in all aspects of sound and TV broadcasting, with considerable implications for broadcasting organizations and all sectors of the industry during the period.

Broadcasting and especially television has benefited from the increasing use of telecommunication satellites for relay of pictures over very long distances as well as of broadcasting satellites for direct broadcasting. This period was further marked by the development of new radio and television broadcasting networks and by optical fibre transmission and cable distribution in certain regions.

Space techniques have been considerably improved and television broadcasting via satellite has opened the way to its wider application, although different TV broadcasting standards have emerged.

In the areas of programme production and post-production, important developments such as digital colour television, digital audio and high definition television (HDTV) have been introduced. Whereas a single standard for digital colour television has been successfully adopted, efforts continue towards the adoption of a single world-wide HDTV standard.

In the area of Maritime Mobile Communications, the IMO Global Maritime Distress and Safety System is receiving its final adjustments during this period, and will become operational at the beginning of the nineties. Satellite communication techniques will be extensively used as a support for the system.

Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) using both geostationary and polar orbiting satellites are to form an active part of the system.

Broadcast of navigation warnings to ships (NAVTEX) is no more experimental, but operational in many countries.

Automatic telephone, telex and data services between ships and shore are already commonplace in the maritime mobile service.

Computer applications for telecommunication/demand forecasting, traffic engineering, network planning and optimization have been developed both at ITU and by Member Administrations, and are important tools for the planning of networks and for the transition from analogue to digital working.

This period has also witnessed the large scale introduction of cellular mobile radio systems for many telecommunication networks, with the following major operational characteristics:

- a high grade of service and reliability, fully compatible for integration with the telecommunication network;
- a high channel capacity for the mobile service, achieved by an intensive use of the spectrum;
- reduced channel costs in an environment of rapid growth.

The unprecedented growth of technology and the fusion of telecommunications and information technologies even leading to the creation of intelligent networks have not only enabled the provision of new and ever expanding telecommunication-based services, but have also brought in many new uses of telecommunications for communication and information transfer for specialized needs and applications. Thus many information and other service providers have entered into or depend on international telecommunication activities, while various organizations or enterprises have added telecommunication to their own functional activities, thus subject to national law establishing their own specialized networks and systems. Adequate telecommunication is more and more recognized as one of the key infrastructures in economic and social prosperity. All of these functions and changes have led to major structural and regulatory changes at the national level which with time is having its impact at regional and international levels, while technological innovations have substantially brought down unit costs and are therefore in the right direction towards making telecommunication services "... generally available to the public" the concept of universal service remains rather illusory at the global level. The gap of service availability between industrialized and developing countries seems to continue to expand as "... two-thirds of the world's population" is still far from having even the basic telephone.

With spectacular advances in technology, the issues of international rules and standards and the expansion of networks for enhancing the provision of universal service are becoming overwhelmingly important, and the role of the Union as "the authority responsible within the United Nations family" cannot be underestimated in this development process for the global network.

1.2. Evolution in the Membership of the Union since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982

At the end of the last Plenipotentiary Conference there were 157 Members of the Union.

The following 9 countries became Members of the Union since the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, for a new total of 166 (see Annex 5):

1. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (25 March 1983)
2. Namibia (25 January 1984)¹
3. Brunei Darussalam (19 November 1984)
4. Republic of Kiribati (3 November 1986)
5. Antigua and Barbuda (4 February 1987)
6. Solomon Islands (27 July 1987)
7. Republic of Vanuatu (30 March 1988)
8. Kingdom of Bhutan (15 September 1988)
9. Independent State of Western Samoa (7 October 1988)

¹ Note - Namibia was admitted as a Member of the ITU during the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, subject to the deposit of an instrument of accession, which was received on 25 January 1984.

1.3. Significant institutional matters considered

During the period 1983-1989, several significant institutional matters are worth highlighting. Detailed treatment is found in the indicated sections.

- 1.3.1 Basic Instrument of the Union - Establishment of a Group of Experts (Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982). See section 2.2.8.1
- 1.3.2 Centre for Telecommunications Development - resulting from the Report of the Independent International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development (Resolution No. 20 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference), "The Missing link". See sections 5.1 and 5.3.10.
- 1.3.3 Review in the Light of Changing Circumstances of the Long-Term Future of the International Frequency Registration Board (Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference - establishment of a Group of Experts). See section 2.2.8.1.
- 1.3.4 Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB (Resolution No. 69 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference - establishment of a Voluntary Group of Experts). See sections 2.2.8.1 and 4.3.4.
- 1.3.5 ITU Premises (Resolution No. 63 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference). See section 2.2.8.1.

SECOND PART

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND PART - THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

2. The Administrative Council

2.1. Introduction

Under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Administrative Council takes 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 performs any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference. It determines each year the policy of technical assistance, in accordance with the objectives of the Union, ensures the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercises effective financial control over its permanent organs.

2.1.1 Composition of the Council

Under the provisions of the Nairobi Convention, the Council is composed of 41 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The 41 Members elected by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference are the following:

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic, Australia, People's Republic of Benin, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Kenya, State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Peru, Republic of the Philippines, German Democratic Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Senegal, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Republic of Venezuela, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Republic of Zambia.

All 41 Members of the Council were represented at all sessions.

Length of Sessions, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Council

The length of sessions, together with the names of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, are given below:

Constituent session (Nairobi, 2 November 1982) and
38th session (Geneva 2-20 May 1983):

Chairman : Mr. F. Molina Negro (Spain)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. N. Bouhired (Algeria, People's Dem. Rep. of)

39th session (Geneva 2-19 April 1984)

Chairman : Mr. N. Bouhired (Algeria, People's Dem. Rep. of)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. C. Carreon (Republic of the Philippines)

40th session (Geneva 1-17 July 1985)

Chairman : Mr. C. Carreon (Republic of the Philippines)
Vice-Chairman : Professor G. Rehbein (German Democratic Republic)

41st session (Geneva, 16-27 June 1986)

Chairman : Professor G. Rehbein (German Democratic Republic)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. R. Avalos Manco (Peru)

42nd session (Geneva, 15-26 June 1987)

Chairman : Mr. R. Avalos Manco (Peru)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. T. Larsson (Sweden)

43rd session (Geneva, 20 June - 1st July 1988)

Chairman : Mr. T. Larsson (Sweden)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. F.C. Kasambala (United Republic of Tanzania)

44th session (Geneva, 30 January - 3 February 1989)¹

Chairman : Mr. F.C. Kasambala (United Republic of Tanzania)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. A.P. Djiwatampu (Republic of Indonesia)

¹ Note - A final meeting of the 44th session, with a maximum of two half-day sittings, is scheduled on 24-25 May during the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice.

2.1.2 Structure of the Council

The Council set up the following Committees:

- Committee 1 - Finance
- Committee 2 - Staff and Pensions
- Committee 3 - Technical Cooperation

The list of Chairmen for the three Committees is given below:

Committee 1:

- 1983 - 1984 : Mr. T.V. Srirangan (Republic of India)
- 1985 : Mr. N.J. Mazzaro (Argentine Republic)
- 1986 - 1988 : Mr. M. Apothéloz (Confederation of Switzerland)
- 1989 : Mr. M. Ghazal (Lebanon)

Committee 2:

- 1983 - 1986 : Mr. H.L. Venhaus (Federal Rep. of Germany)
- 1987 : Mr. J.A. Msambichaka (United Rep. of Tanzania)
- 1988 : Mr. F. Molina Negro (Spain)

Committee 3:

- 1983 : Mr. M. Samoura (Republic of Senegal)
- 1984 - 1986 : Mr. I. Girmaw (Ethiopia)
- 1987 : Mr. M. Chantrangkurn (Thailand)
- 1988 : Mr. A.Ph. Djiwatampu (Republic of Indonesia)
- 1989 : Mr. M. Chantrangkurn (Thailand)

In addition, Council also constituted various Working Groups on an ad hoc basis. These Working Groups dealt with matters relating to conferences and meetings (dates, agendas, etc.), Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB, premises of the Union and revision of the volume of Resolutions and Decisions of Council.

2.1.3 Methods of work, rules of procedure

a) Methods of work

The Administrative Council continued to work in the same manner as in previous years. However, it was decided at the 40th session that the duration of each session should be reduced to two weeks.

b) Rules of Procedure

Under the provisions of the Convention, the Council adopts its own Rules of Procedure; the Council at its 38th session modified them and instructed the Secretary-General to publish a revised edition of the Rules, which was circulated to all Members of the Union in 1983.

2.1.4 Report on each session of the Council

Seven regular sessions of the Council have been convened since the last Plenipotentiary Conference:

At all its sessions the Council examined such subjects as annual budgets, financial operating reports, approval of the accounts, membership of the ITU Staff Pension Committee, reports on the activities of the Union, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, Report on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Technical Cooperation activities, Staff matters, revision of the volume of Resolutions and Decisions, etc.

Except where special comment is needed, the above-mentioned subjects are not mentioned below.

38th session (1983)

In an effort to reduce the cost of conferences and meetings, administrative conferences were requested to examine their methods of work with a view to minimizing costs. The Secretary-General was also instructed to examine all methods of achieving maximum savings during conferences and meetings.

The Council, considering the high cost of documentation and servicing of meetings urged all administrations, Chairmen and participants of Plenary Assemblies and Study Groups of the CCIs to assist in achieving maximum savings by restricting the length and number of documents.

The Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council were amended.

In accordance with Resolution No. 20 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council decided on the membership of the Independent International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, and established its mandate.

The Council established a small Voluntary Group of Experts comprising nominees from Administrations which are Members of the Council to examine the question of the Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB. It was agreed that only minimum costs such as for interpretation and production (including translation), would be borne by the Union.

The Council established a list of small countries (not included in the United Nations' list of the least developed countries) which might be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union's expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

With respect to staff matters, Council decided on the application of the 10% reduction in Headquarters resources.

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council decided on the dates, venues and agendas for one world conference and three regional conferences.

Other important matters dealt with by Council include the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, assistance to least developed countries, World Communications Year, integrated rural development and the strengthening of ITU regional presence.

39th session (1984)

With respect to support costs for technical cooperation activities, and the relationship with the UNDP, the Secretary-General was instructed to continue to review the organization and methods of the technical cooperation activities and to rationalize the procedures, as well as to continue negotiations with the UNDP in order to obtain an agreement on more favourable terms for reimbursement. The Council also requested the UNDP to reconsider the relevant decisions, and Members of the Union who were also members of the Governing Council were requested to assist so that a more favourable level of support costs to be reimbursed would be accepted by the UNDP Governing Council.

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council decided on the dates, venue and agenda for one world conference and two regional conferences.

Other important matters dealt with include the reorganization of the Specialized Secretariat of the IFRB, the long-term organization of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat, the World Communications Year, the ITU regional presence, the assistance to the least developed countries and pension matters.

40th session (1985)

The Council decided to establish within the framework of the ITU and in Geneva a Centre for Telecommunications Development. This Centre would be supported by voluntary funds and it would have an Advisory Board of 21 members, including the Secretary-General as Senior Vice-Chairman (*ex-officio*). The Secretary-General was requested to take the necessary steps to have the Centre operational as soon as possible, its activities being coordinated with the Technical Cooperation Department.

The Joint Inspection Unit was requested to conduct a review of the Union activities which promote technical cooperation and assistance to developing countries. A report would be submitted to the 41st session of Council.

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council agreed on the date, venue and agenda for the WARC for Mobile Services.

The Council decided to constitute a Group of Experts consisting of one expert each from up to 33 administrations that had agreed to nominate representatives to deal with the implementation of Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference ("Basic Instrument of the Union"). Conditions of participation and meeting schedule were also decided upon. (See also section 2.2.8.1.)

As a result of difficulties remaining after the RARC for Planning of the MF Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services (Region 1), the Council adopted a Resolution drawing attention to the problems and encouraging administrations concerned to endeavour to solve the remaining problems, with the help of the IFRB.

The Council authorized the Secretary-General to grade, as justified, established posts in grades P.1 to P.5, after first consulting with the Coordination Committee. These gradings should not incur expenses exceeding the limit of 0.1% of the credits allocated for the established posts in these categories, and a report should be made to Council each year.

With respect to the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the ICSC concerning the conditions of service in the common system, the Secretary-General was instructed to ensure that the Union's interests are not jeopardized, and to take action in the competent bodies in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the international civil service.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake preparatory work for the establishment of a Comprehensive Catalogue of Telecommunications Suppliers and Systems.

Other important matters dealt with include the ITU Area Representatives, the UNDP support costs and pension matters.

41st session (1986)

The Council, in consultation with the Members of the Union agreed on the dates, venues and agendas for one world conference and one regional conference. In addition, with the concurrence of a majority of Members of the Union, the Council decided to reduce the duration of two world conferences.

The Council decided to constitute a Panel of Experts to deal with the implementation of Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (a review in the light of changing circumstance of the long-term future of the IFRB). A meeting schedule was also agreed upon. (See also section 2.2.8.1.)

The Secretary-General was requested to continue consultations concerning the Comprehensive Catalogue.

The report of the Joint Inspection Unit relating to the review of the overall management and operations of technical cooperation and assistance activities (Resolution No. 21 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference) was presented to Council. Council decided to take action with respect to the recommendations of the JIU. (See also section 5.2.)

The Council agreed to add Venezuela to the list of administrations participating in the work of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union, thereby increasing the total number from 33 to 34.

The Report of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development was noted by Council.

Council approved measures for the attendance at regional administrative conferences by Members not belonging to the region concerned.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the 42nd session dealing with the action taken by the UN General Assembly relating to the Pension Scheme of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), and to propose objectives which should be taken into account by the Pension Committee and ITU representatives on the Pension Board.

Other important matters dealt with include the ITU regional presence, follow-up action on the Missing Link Report, impact of the growing work-load on the established servicing resources at the Union Headquarters.

42nd session (1987)

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council agreed on the dates of the Plenipotentiary Conference and on the dates, venues and agendas of two regional conferences and one world conference. In addition, the dates and venue for the RARC BC-R2(2) were revised in the light of the invitation from Brazil.

The composition of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development was changed.

One representative from the Federal Republic of Germany and one from Morocco were added to the Group of Experts on the Long-Term Future of the IFRB.

Council requested the Secretary-General to secure an option for the alternative site for future building extensions, and to continue studies on the long-term needs.

Council requested the Secretary-General to obtain further information on the establishment of the Group of Experts to assist the IFRB in the improvement of the Planning System for the HF Bands allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting Service.

Council approved measures concerning the prolongation of conferences beyond their expected duration.

With respect to Resolution No. 61 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (Adjustment of Pensions), and having regard to evolution in the common system, the Secretary-General was requested to study the matter and report to the 43rd session of Council.

The operation of the United Nations Telecommunication Network was discussed.

Council deferred further action on the Comprehensive Catalogue of Telecommunications Suppliers and Systems. A suitable report would be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Council agreed to add Morocco to the list of administrations participating in the work of the Group of Experts on the basic Instrument of the Union, thereby increasing the total number from 34 to 35.

Council revised the list of small countries (not included in the United Nations' list of the least developed countries) which are entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

43rd session (1988)

The Council, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members concerned, decided to change the dates of two regional conferences.

The Council, decided to authorize the Secretary-General, to ask the Members to send him their proposals related to the future basic instrument of the Union, on the basis of, and with reference to, the two new draft instruments, i.e., the draft Constitution and the draft Convention.

The Council took measures to reduce the cost of dispatching Consultative Committee Meeting documents.

The Council invited the UN General Assembly to take account of the preoccupations of the Administrative Council in arriving at decisions on the conditions of employment following the comprehensive review which is under preparation. The UN General Assembly was also invited to take, in the meantime, urgent action necessary to alleviate the situation which seriously affects the ITU and its staff, and to inform the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference of the action taken in this matter.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to submit to the 44th session of Council, precise draft rules concerning a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance Plan and related financial and legal information, together with available information on practices in other Agencies, with a view to their transmission, as appropriate, to the Plenipotentiary Conference with an appropriate Recommendation and a report on action taken as a result of Resolution No. 61 (Nairobi, 1982).

Other important matters dealt with include a review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the IFRB, a Group of Experts to assist the IFRB in the improvement of the planning system for the HF bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service, a publication and information dissemination policy, a follow-up on the Recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, the Report of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development, a contribution to Technical Cooperation Programme Management Support, new salaries, post adjustment rates and staff assessment rates of elected officials, the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and extended use of the the computer by the IFRB.

44th session (1989 - First meeting)

The Council examined various matters related to the Plenipotentiary Conference. In particular, it examined its draft Report to this Conference and approved it with some amendments.

With respect to the Frequency Management System (FMS), the Council approved staffing requirements for the IFRB and the General Secretariat which would cover maintenance and development, with a transitional period of 1990, after which the arrangements made will be reviewed.

In the context of the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, the Council, in general, accepted the policy of remote access to data bases, as presented to it in a joint document by the Secretary-General and the IFRB.

The Council agreed to propose to the Plenipotentiary Conference a revised Publication Policy which would allow for the dissemination of information in various forms. This Policy would take into account recent developments in information processing and distribution.

Various questions arising from the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC) were discussed. It was decided to transmit the relevant Resolutions, Recommendations and related documents to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.

The Council dealt with the issue of the Changing Nature of Technical Cooperation and related field activities, and in particular it considered the proposals by the Group of Experts established by Council at its 42nd session.

The Council examined the report of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development and decided that the Advisory Board would be requested to provide further information on the expected progress of the Centre and the Secretary-General would report on the results of subsequent fund-raising efforts to the resumed session of Council in May 1989.

With respect to the programme of future conferences and meetings of the Union, attention was drawn, among other things, to the difficulties encountered in coping with a heavy schedule of conferences and meetings and the need to avoid such a heavy schedule in future.

Other important matters dealt with include premises at the seat of the Union, support costs in meeting the partnership responsibility with the United Nations Development Programme for the management of Technical Cooperation projects, and the loss of purchasing power to staff pensions.

2.2 Activities of the Council

2.2.1 Conferences and meetings

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council continued to review the calendar of conferences. Dates, venues and agendas were agreed upon. In some cases, previous decisions had to be reviewed, but the concurrence of Members was always sought. Conference budgets were established, and guidelines were given to conferences. Various groups of experts were constituted in response to decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference or administrative conferences and matters relating to their operation and financing were agreed upon. See also section 3 of this Report.

2.2.2 Report on the activities of the Union

At each session the Council considered and adopted, with the necessary modifications, the draft "Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union". This Report is published in accordance with No. 306 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi 1982.

2.2.3 Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations

2.2.3.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, concerning the United Nations, etc.
(Resolutions Nos. 34-43)

RESOLUTION No. 34

**The Role of the International Telecommunication Union in the
Development of World Telecommunications**

(See section 5.2.1)

RESOLUTION No. 35

International Programme for the Development of Communication

(See section 5.2.1)

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Collaboration with International Organizations
Interested in Space Radiocommunications**

In accordance with the terms of this Resolution there has been continued close collaboration between the ITU and other international organizations in the field of space radiocommunications. The Administrative Council and the Secretary-General have taken the necessary steps to keep the United Nations and concerned specialized agencies abreast of technical and operational advances in this field. One method is the publication of the annual report on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which is intended for Members of the ITU and the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The ITU participates actively in the annual meetings of this UN Committee.

The ITU also participates in an advisory capacity in various meetings organized by other international organizations, and there is reciprocal participation by such bodies in the conferences and meetings of the ITU.

RESOLUTION No. 37

**Participation of Organizations of an International Nature
in the Activities of the Union**

Action has been taken in the framework of this Resolution since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

In accordance with Point 2 under "instructs the Secretary-General", a proposal for revising the list of organizations of an international nature, apart from the United Nations, organizations in the United Nations system and regional telecommunication organizations, was submitted to the 38th session of the Administrative Council (1983).

At its 39th session (1984), the Administrative Council decided that organizations should be informed, where appropriate, of any decision to maintain or refuse exemptions, applicable until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. However, pending cases and new requests for exemption were to be reconsidered regularly by the Council on the basis of criteria which the Secretary-General would propose to the next session of the Administrative Council.

The revised list, as approved, indicates those international organizations which are exempt from any contribution towards defraying the expenditure of the ITU (see also Resolution No. 51) and is contained in Administrative Council Resolution No. 925, amended in 1986 and 1987.

The legal aspects concerning the precise status of different types of international organizations which might be covered by the relevant provision of the Convention have not been thoroughly studied by the Council for lack of time.

RESOLUTION No. 38

Joint Inspection Unit

The provisions of this Resolution are being regularly observed by the Union. The Secretary-General of the ITU has notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the acceptance of the JIU Statute by the Union, and has taken the necessary steps to ensure continued cooperation with the ITU. All JIU reports having a bearing on the Union have been submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration and necessary action. (See also section 5.2.1, Resolution No. 21.)

RESOLUTION No. 39

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the
Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

In response to the interest expressed by a number of specialized agencies in using the UN Telecommunication Network and the Joint Inspection Unit's (JIU) Report, "Changing Use of Computers in Organizations of the United Nations System in Geneva: Management Issues", the Administrative Council, at its 41st session, authorized the Secretary-General to study jointly with the UN and the specialized agencies the matters raised in the JIU Report.

The Secretary-General proposed to the UN modalities for a study of the requirements of the specialized agencies so as to facilitate the dimensioning and design of the enlarged UN network expected also to carry enhanced services. The UN consulted the Secretariats of the specialized agencies to obtain data for the configuration of an appropriate network.

In addition to conventional text and voice communications, there was keen interest in the exchange of computerized data between agencies and their regional offices, as well as other UN bodies; some of these requirements were not being fully met by existing telecommunication facilities.

An ad hoc Group supplemented recently by a group of telecommunications engineers and experts from a well known US Research Institute has been developing a comprehensive review identifying a type of network that would use the common carrier facilities available through telecommunications administrations and operators. Further, a study is also being undertaken to explore any possible extension of the network as well as draft the conditions to be observed if the United Nations network were to be used by specialized agencies. The 44th session of the Administrative Council in January 1989 agreed that when that study was completed, the United Nations Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the ITU would contact their respective Member Governments and Administrations.

Since 1952, the Members of the Union have reaffirmed that the UN point-to-point network should not be used under normal circumstances to carry the traffic of specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial networks. Nonetheless, in view of newly developed information within the framework of recent study based on the interest expressed by UN specialized agencies (as reported to the 42nd session of the Administrative Council in Document 6662), the future system would probably be the equivalent of the closed user group which currently has produced considerable economies for the ITU as well. The text of Resolution No. 39 of the Nairobi (1982) Plenipotentiary Conference as it stood would seem to be outdated and may therefore have to be amended if the appropriateness of the UN network in carrying such traffic is to be recognized.

RESOLUTION No. 40

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

It is recalled that, in conformity with Section 48 of the Convention referred to in this Resolution, any revision of that Convention, including any provision thereof, can only be made by a conference convened at the request of one-third of the States parties thereto. It is further recalled that the Administrative Council, at its 21st session in 1966, had already agreed that, if such a conference should be convened - which has not been the case since then up to now - the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to include an appropriate item in the agenda of such a conference, in order to ensure reconsideration of this matter and amendment of that Convention in line with this Resolution, which, since 1952, has been confirmed and updated by each Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union.

In the light of the foregoing, the 1989 Nice Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to confirm the essence of this Resolution and to maintain the latter as appropriately updated.

RESOLUTION No. 41

Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies

Since the adoption of this Resolution, none of the specialized agencies of the UN has asked for special treatment for its telegrams or telephone calls.

RESOLUTION No. 42

Electronic Mail/Message Service

1. General

- 1.1 Resolution No. 42, adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), sought:
- a) to maintain and develop as required relations between the ITU and UPU Secretariats, by instructing the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to meet the requests which might be made by the competent organs of the UPU;
 - b) to define and standardize a universal Bureaufax-type service, by instructing the CCITT to continue to examine all contributions submitted to it by the competent organs of the UPU.

2. Action taken

- 2.1 The action taken in connection with section 1.1 a) above is summarized below:

At its annual session in October 1983, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) adopted Resolution CCEP 1/1983 proposing the creation of a CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee. The Resolution was forwarded to the Secretary-General of the ITU for action.

In April 1984, the Secretary-General submitted the Resolution to the ITU Administrative Council which took cognizance of it and adopted Resolution No. 911 inviting the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly to give particular attention to Resolution CCEP 1/1983.

In September 1984, the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Malaga-Torremolinos) adopted the principle of setting up a CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee and approved Resolution No. 11 to that effect.

In May 1986, the first meeting of the CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee was held at Bern to establish its terms of reference, structure and working methods.

In October 1987, the CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee met again, this time at Geneva to exchange information on developments in message transmission techniques and related matters to be studied during the next CCITT study period (1989-1992).

- 2.2 The present situation with regard to section 1.1 b) above is summarized below:

The CCITT has continued its studies for defining and standardizing a universal Bureaufax service in close collaboration with representatives of CCPS. Postal and telecommunication agencies are now providing Bureaufax services in some 90 countries and/or geographical areas on the basis of the relevant CCITT Recommendations. Furthermore, in agreement with the UPU, the General Secretariat has been made responsible for publishing an official joint (ITU/UPU) service document entitled Bureaufax Table, containing the necessary operational data based on information supplied by both postal and telecommunication services.

Since the CCPS/CCITT Contact Committee was set up, the CCPS has been playing an increasingly active part in CCITT work relating to the development of certain new services of common interest to the Member administrations of both organizations.

In recognition of the fruitful collaboration between the ITU and the UPU, the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988) decided to maintain in the Blue Book its Resolution No. 11 setting out the framework for cooperation between the CCITT and the CCPS.

3. Further action

3.1 In view of the steps taken pursuant to Resolution No. 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), no further action appears necessary with regard to this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 43

Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions

The various activities of the Union have at no time required recourse to this Resolution. No request has therefore been made in the past by the Administrative Council to the International Court of Justice, for an advisory opinion, under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.

However, it is recommended that the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference maintain this Resolution appropriately updated.

2.2.3.2 United Nations

Relations between the United Nations and the Union continued to develop in terms of Article 39 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982. The United Nations has been represented during the annual session of the Administrative Council. In its turn, the Union has been represented, as appropriate, in the main Committees of the General Assembly of the United Nations and has participated in the debates on matters falling within its mandate. The Union has also participated regularly in the annual sessions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva when matters concerning the coordination of United Nations system activities were under consideration.

The United Nations has been represented in administrative conferences and meetings of the ITU and officials of the Union have participated in the conferences of the United Nations and in meetings of intergovernmental bodies, when ITU assistance was required in dealing with questions concerning telecommunications or its applications.

1. Third United Nations Development Decade

On 5 December 1980, the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, to start on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade.

This action by the General Assembly was the culmination of a series of preparations which started in January 1979 when the 33rd session of the Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and provided guidance concerning its aims and objectives. The balanced development of the physical infrastructure in the developing countries was identified as an important objective together with the need for the transfer of technology and for a substantial increase in technical cooperation. In particular, the Strategy emphasizes clearly that adequate financing should be provided for transport and communications development.

The ITU has contributed towards the United Nations Development Decade through participation in the work of the United Nations subsidiary organs concerned. In particular, the ITU took every opportunity to emphasize the role which telecommunication infrastructure plays in socio-economic development as unambiguously reiterated in the Missing Link report. The ITU is also participating in the preparation for the Fourth UN Development Decade, 1991-2000.

2. Mass Communication and Information: Measures taken by the General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly created a Committee on Information which is required to "evaluate and follow-up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information".

The Union contributes to the public information activities of the United Nations through its participation, with other organizations of the system, in the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC). It also undertook for the UN a study on the viability of a UN Communication Satellite System.

In pursuance of General Assembly Resolutions, the Union has maintained close cooperation with the United Nations Information Centres throughout the world. Through these Centres, information concerning the work of the Union in the field of telecommunications in general and the importance of the role played by telecommunications in promoting socio-economic development in particular, was disseminated especially on the occasion of the "World Telecommunications Day" celebrated every year on the 17th of May. In addition, some proposals have already been received concerning activity that might be organized in 1990 to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Union. While there will only be minimal activity at Headquarters, the real action would take place in Member States and focus upon cooperation and special publicity campaigns but perhaps in different forms than had been used in the past.

3. Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology

Having taken part in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (Vienna, 20-31 April 1979) where the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development was promulgated, the ITU has continued to support the work on Science and Technology particularly through the work of the Administrative Coordination Committee Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

The Vienna Programme of Action will be a subject of a review by a joint session of CPC/ACC in September 1988 and the ITU has assisted in preparing a paper in this respect.

4. Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)

The ITU has supported the work of ACCIS on a regular basis by providing information and statistics requested by the Committee Secretariat. Such information is regularly published by ACCIS and does help publicize some of the Union's activities.

2.2.3.3 Specialized agencies

1. UNESCO

a) Mass Media Information

The use of telecommunications by the Mass Media is of fundamental interest to UNESCO primarily because of its desire to have increased availability of telecommunication services at "reasonable" rates. UNESCO's General Conference in 1976 entrusted its Secretariat to undertake a study in cooperation with the ITU and professional organizations concerned on rates and facilities for transmission of press despatches and to determine "measures to counteract high and discrepant rates for transmission of news from developing countries". The study was completed and sent to Member countries of the ITU and UNESCO in 1986 for their consideration. The ITU participated in the UNESCO 24th General Conference (Paris, 1987).

b) The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

The IPDC was established under Resolution 4.21 of the 21st Session of UNESCO General Conference (Belgrade, 1980). In accordance with Resolution No. 35 of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the ITU has actively participated in the IPDC and its Intergovernmental Council, being the telecommunication adviser in respect of project activity. Arrangements were made for the ITU to review all proposed IPDC projects from the viewpoint of the need or impact for the telecommunication infrastructure. A number of governments which had identified potential projects in addition to the start-up projects, had cooperated directly through the Voluntary Programme of the ITU. There was also the arrangement whereby all projects involving telecommunications requirements were now examined by the ITU, which was recognized as telecommunications adviser to the IPDC Intergovernmental Council. A fundamental feature was that project activities were thus ensured to be in the best interests of the telecommunications community. As of 1988 the ITU has implemented 12 IPDC projects.

c) Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP)

A proposal to establish the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme was submitted to UNESCO's 23rd General Conference (Paris, 1984) where it was approved.

The aim of the Programme is basically to strengthen, through cooperation and solidarity, developing countries' competence in informatics, responding thereby to an evident urgent need. Over the long- and medium-term, however, the IIP would benefit the international community as a whole, once all countries reach the level of knowledge and know-how which would enable them to ensure adequately their development and participate in the advance of knowledge. This gives the IIP a truly universal nature.

With the convergence of the telecommunication and computer technologies, the ITU will certainly be able to contribute much to the work of the IIP.

d) World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997)

The World Decade for Cultural Development was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly through its Resolution 41/187 adopted on 8 December 1986. The World Decade for Cultural Development will be under the auspices of UNESCO. The United Nations system has established inter-agency meetings to coordinate the programme of the Decade. The first of such meetings took place in Paris (16-17 November 1987) with the participation of the ITU. The Decade has wide-ranging objectives but of immediate relevance to the ITU will be science and technology as factors for cultural development.

The Decade is still at its infancy and the ITU contribution to it will depend on resources that can be made available for its participation.

2. Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The special relationship exists between the ITU and UPU partly for historical reasons, but mainly because of the increasing interest of postal administrations in the use of telecommunication services for the transmission of mail. The collaboration between the two sister organizations on the establishment of electronic mail/message service was highlighted in the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) Resolution No. 42 which, among other things, instructed the CCITT to continue to examine all contributions submitted to it by the competent organs of the UPU and to define the electronic mail service as appropriate.

3. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The GATT Contracting Parties decided, during the Uruguay Round of Negotiations (Punta del Este, 1986), that Trade in Services be an item to be dealt with by the Group of Negotiations on Services (GNS). Consequently, telecommunications has also become a trade issue.

The Secretary-General brought the matter to the 42nd session of the Administrative Council and the views of the Council were transmitted to all administrations in July 1987. On the issues being discussed in the GNS and related to the ITU, administrations were further informed in May 1988 of various actions taken including replying to a GATT questionnaire on trade-related aspects of telecommunications.

4. Other specialized agencies having a particular interest in telecommunications

The Union has established a special relationship with a number of agencies of the United Nations system which have a particular interest in telecommunications. In addition to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Administrative Council identified, in its Resolution No. 196, as amended at the 31st session in 1976, three specialized agencies with which the ITU has the broadest mutual interest in telecommunications matters, namely: the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The Union has been represented in meetings of these agencies and reciprocally the latter have participated in the meetings of the Union which could be of particular interest to them.

2.2.3.4 Other international organizations

In general, relations between the Union and other international organizations have continued to develop in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

In addition to the United Nations, and its specialized agencies and organs, the Union maintains working relationships with numerous international organizations which have an interest in the development and application of telecommunication equipment, systems and services. These relationships have been established over many years for furthering international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, as required under Article 40 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

Members of the Union have established international organizations of a regional nature, in accordance with Article 32 of the Convention, and these regional organizations, including broadcasting unions and those dealing with space-related activities provide valuable inputs to the work of the Union and also participate as required in regional and world administrative conferences.

The Union maintains relations with both intergovernmental (for example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD) and non-governmental international organizations. In general, it has not been found necessary in this regard to enter into formal agreements concerning cooperation. However, with a view to further strengthening existing relations, the Secretary-General has signed "Administrative Arrangements" with the executive heads of the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) and the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

A substantial number of international organizations participate in the work of different Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees and a reference to these will be found in the sections of this report dealing with the CCIR and the CCITT. Since the work of most of these international organizations is usually complementary to that of the International Consultative Committees, normally there is not much difficulty in coordinating and harmonizing the relevant activities.

However, where a degree of overlap is seen to exist, it has been necessary to define interests and responsibilities in an unambiguous manner in order to avoid duplication. In particular, the CCITT has found it necessary to adopt Recommendations concerning collaboration with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on the subject of definitions on various telecommunication related terms and on collaboration with both the IEC and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on data transmission.

2.2.4 Staff matters

2.2.4.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, concerning Union staff (Resolutions Nos. 55-61)

RESOLUTION No. 55

Salaries and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials

In accordance with Resolution No. 55, the Administrative Council took action in 1985, 1987 and 1988 concerning the salaries and pensionable remuneration of elected officials. The action taken was consequential to measures adopted within the common system as a result of the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 39th, 41st and 42nd sessions in regard to salaries, post adjustment rates and staff assessment rates applicable to appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories. The modifications introduced in the salary scales of elected officials were in accordance with the methodology used by the International Civil Service Commission and with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly.

At its 44th session in January/February 1989, the Administrative Council examined a report concerning Resolution No. 55 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference and decided to forward this report, together with a draft Resolution, for the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 31).

RESOLUTION No. 56

Election of Members of the IFRB

For lack of time and other resources, the Administrative Council was not in a position to undertake any specific study in connection with this Resolution.

While Resolution No. 56 was not included as such in the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by the Council to review the long-term future of the IFRB, the Panel did give some consideration to the matter. The comments of the Panel will be found in section III.6 of its report in Document 6734/CA43 which was forwarded for the attention of Members with Circular-letter No. 228 reference RM/CONF/PP-89 dated 5 September 1988.

RESOLUTION No. 57

Grading Standards and Post Classification

In its Resolution No. 57, the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference noted and approved the action described in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Following the recommendation of a new post classification system for Professional and higher level posts by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) designed to be applicable to the whole family of the United Nations organizations, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed 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."

It should be noted that the staff available in the Personnel Department to carry out this work consisted of two officials working part-time on post classification matters. Therefore, of the three alternative approaches recommended by the ICSC for implementation:

- a) an overall organization-wide grading survey of all Professional posts;
- b) the application on a segmented basis of the Master Standard;
- c) the Master Standard to be applied as from 1 January 1981 when any classification decision was required regarding: newly created

posts, vacant posts or posts falling vacant and any existing posts designated for review on changes in duties and responsibilities;

the last alternative was chosen as the only conceivable course open to the ITU in view of the very limited resources available.

At its 38th session (1983), the Administrative Council was informed of the action taken by the Secretary-General to introduce the new ICSC post classification system as from the beginning of the year¹ applying it to Professional and higher level posts, with the ITU system for the General Service category remaining in force until the ICSC had developed the corresponding standards. The restricted application to new and vacant posts was noted by the Council.

Also at its 38th session the Administrative Council considered the question² of delegating the authority to the Secretary-General to grade posts in the Professional, P.1 to P.5 category. (Authority to grade posts in the General Service category had been delegated to the Secretary-General since the adoption of Resolution No. 753 by the Administrative Council in 1975.) The delegation of authority to grade Professional category posts was judged by the ICSC as fundamental to the application of the Master Standard and a recommendation to this effect had been addressed to the Union by the Commission.

This matter was considered by the Council at its 38th, 39th and 40th sessions in the light of developments in post classification activities consequential to reorganizations and other staff movements approved by the Council and also in the context of the need to simplify and rationalize the work of the Administrative Council itself. The 40th session, 1985, of the Council adopted Resolution No. 923 entitled "Posts in Grades P.1 to P.5" which contains the following provisions:

"authorizes the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Coordination Committee, to grade as justified established posts in grades P.1 to P.5 without incurring expenses exceeding the limit of 0.1% of the credits allocated for established posts of the above-mentioned categories in the budget of the Union (base salary, post adjustment and contributions to the Pension Fund and the Staff Health Insurance Fund);

instructs the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the action taken in pursuance of this Resolution as well as an information document on the situation and the measures taken in this field in other organizations of the United Nations Common System."

¹ Document 5944/CA38

² Document 5946/CA38

In compliance with the instructions of the Administrative Council the Secretary-General has reported the action taken for the reclassification of both General Service and Professional category posts on an annual basis.

It should be noted that it has not been possible to review the grading of all Professional posts and hence it can not be claimed that the ICSC classification system has been fully implemented throughout the Union. The lack of resources, both staff and financial, has severely limited the ability of the Secretary-General to complete a systematic review of all job descriptions but job descriptions are being reviewed on vacancy or when posts are being established.

The Union has cooperated with the ICSC in the further development and refinement of the classification system and has participated at the appropriate level in meetings convened to deal with detailed questions of job classification.

RESOLUTION No. 58

Recruitment of Union staff

The principal considerations governing the recruitment of staff appear in No. 104 of the Convention:

"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."

This text in fact reproduces Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter; its application has been dealt with in Resolution No. 58 which reaffirmed earlier directives which stated that "in order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in the Professional category and above", vacancies 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 and "in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are 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;"

The provisions of No. 104 of the Convention, together with the requirements of Resolution No. 58, have determined the recruitment policy of the Union.

Below is an excerpt from the geographical distribution statistics which have been presented to each session of the Council:

REGAPITULATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
IN THE ITU AT 31 DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR

YEAR		R E G I O N S					TOTAL
		A	B	C	D	E	
1982	1) Total number of countries per region	30	25	12	50	40	157
	2) Number of represented countries	8	14	6	12	14	54
	3) % of countries represented	26.6	56.0	50.0	24.0	35.0	
	4) Number of staff members	35	125	19	19	31	229
	5) % of staff members	15	55	8	8	14	
1983	1) Total countries per region	31	25	12	50	40	158
	2) No. represented countries	8	14	7	13	13	55
	3) % countries represented	25.8	56.0	58.3	26.0	32.5	
	4) No. staff members	33	122	19	18	31	223
	5) % staff members	15	55	9	8	14	
1984	1) Total countries per region	31	25	12	51	41	160
	2) No. represented countries	9	12	7	13	14	55
	3) % countries represented	29.0	48.0	58.3	25.5	34.1	
	4) No. staff members	38	123	20	16	30	227
	5) % staff members	17	54	9	7	13	
1985	1) Total countries per region	31	25	12	51	41	160
	2) No. represented countries	11	15	7	16	14	63
	3) % countries represented	35.5	60.0	58.3	31.3	34.1	
	4) No. staff members	39	130	20	22	39	250
	5) % staff members	16	52	8	9	16	
1986	1) Total countries per region	32	25	12	51	42	162
	2) No. represented countries	13	17	7	18	15	70
	3) % countries represented	40.6	68.0	58.3	35.3	35.7	
	4) No. staff members	43	132	21	27	44	267
	5) % staff members	16	49	8	10	17	
1987	1) Total countries per region	32	25	12	51	43	163
	2) No. represented countries	13	18	7	20	16	74
	3) % countries represented	40.6	72.0	58.3	39.2	37.2	
	4) No. staff members	46	128	20	32	46	272
	5) % staff members	17	47	7	12	17	
1988	1) Total countries per region	32	25	12	51	46	166
	2) No. represented countries	13	17	7	21	16	74
	3) % countries represented	40.6	68	58.3	41.1	34.7	
	4) No. staff members	48	129	23	33	47	280
	5) % staff members	17	46	8	11	16	

REGIONS: A - Americas
 B - Western Europe
 C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
 D - Africa
 E - Asia and Australia

This table shows a definitive trend towards improvement of the number of Member countries represented, an upward movement in the representation of regions A, D and E, and a reduction in the representation of Region B, while over the same period Region C remains almost at the same level.

In order to comply with the instructions given by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference on the question of the list of professional posts which should be filled on fixed-term contracts, the Council reviewed this question at its 38th session (1983) and adopted a set of criteria for the selection of such posts, namely:

- posts which are not charged to the regular budget of the Union;
- posts which are created for a limited duration because of the temporary nature of the tasks to be performed;
- posts, the duties of which are of a highly evolutive technical or scientific nature.

At its 39th session (1984), the Council adopted the list of those posts corresponding to these criteria. At the time, the list included 81 posts representing 32% of posts in the Professional category; the Council noted, however, that since a number of these posts were filled by holders of permanent contracts, implementation of this decision would have to be progressive. The utilization of fixed-term contracts in the staffing of the Union has evolved as follows:

YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
% of fixed-term contracts in Professional category	25.3	25.3	27.1	31.9	30.9	33.4	31.5

The Administrative Council reviewed the question of the redeployment of posts in order to provide posts in grades P.1 and P.2 to be used for the recruitment of young specialists. In conformity with the Resolution as well as the Instructions of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General has examined the possibility of reclassifying posts, including the budgetary aspects, to enable the recruitment of young specialists and has reported each year to the Council on this question. The following job categories have been used, so far, for this purpose:

- telecommunication administrators;
- technical cooperation administrative officers;
- computer specialists (programmer level);
- archivists;
- printers and reprography specialists;
- junior telecommunications engineers.

As a consequence of this policy, from 1984 to May 1988, five programmer posts, four telecommunications administrator posts, two assistant telecommunications engineer posts, one computer communication specialist post, and three assistant officer posts (in the press, legal and personnel fields) have thus been established by the transformation of General Service posts with the addition of some professional level duties to P.1/P.2 levels.

It can be concluded, from the information provided, that there has been a net improvement in the geographical distribution of appointed staff in response to the recruitment policy pursued by the Secretary-General and reviewed by the Administrative Council. The recruitment of young specialists promises to improve the degree of professionalism in a number of the activities of the Union and, from this point of view, this policy should be continued.

The desirable objective of a wider and more representative geographical distribution should continue to be pursued, bearing in mind the provisions of No. 104 of the Convention. However, it must be appreciated that staff turnover in the Union is related to the overall size of the Secretariat and is therefore modest. Economic problems have imposed limitations on recruitment, in spite of the growth in the work programme of the organization, and hence the possibility to improve geographical distribution through the selection of candidates from parts of the world which are insufficiently represented has been severely restricted. Under these circumstances, further improvement can only be expected in the medium- to long-term.

RESOLUTION No. 59

Updating of the Manning Table

By Resolution No. 59, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) instructed 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. 251 of the Convention as regards posts in the Professional category and Resolution No. 58 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;".

At its 38th session, in 1983, the Council took up this matter and by its Resolution No. 890 took action to regularize the situation as instructed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. To this end, the Council approved the creation on 1 January 1983 of five posts in the Professional category and 49 in the General Service category and, as of 1 January 1984, of one post in the Professional category and 28 General Service posts. One Professional post was cancelled on 1 January 1983. Subsequently, and in response to the second paragraph of the operative part of Resolution No. 59, the Council has at each session carefully reviewed post requirements corresponding to the needs of the Union. The decisions taken by the Council to create, extend or abolish posts are illustrated by the following table:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Approved establishment</u>							
Manning table permanent posts	618	687	717	717	719	723	711
Manning table fixed-term posts	60	65	93	96	91	91	93
<u>Contracts in force</u>							
Permanent contracts	530	546	564	578	588	580	586
Fixed-term contracts	190	153	145	164	162	172	173

The table calls for the following comments:

- a large proportion of the posts on the manning table are permanent in nature and these posts, in their large majority, are charged to the regular budget;
- not all permanent posts were filled by officials holding permanent contracts;
- where appropriate, in the interests of the Union and in accordance with No. 251 of the Convention and Resolution No. 58, posts considered as being permanent in nature were filled by specialists on a fixed-term basis.

By Resolution No. 59, the Secretary-General was instructed:

"1. to refrain from filling unestablished posts with the same persons for protracted periods".

2.2.4

The evolution of the number of staff members holding fixed-term contracts on unestablished posts, as reported to the Council, is illustrated by the following table:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Number of unestablished posts	97	88*	11	14	27	34	42

* before the regularization decided upon by the Nairobi Conference.

It should be noted that these unestablished posts are, for the most part, located in Secretariats concerned with TELECOM exhibitions, the Centre for Telecommunications Development and special project activities.

Resolution No. 59 also instructed the Secretary-General:

"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;"

Since 1983, the Council has also authorized the credits necessary to grant a growing number of short-term contracts, particularly in connection with the recruitment of reinforcement staff for conferences and meetings and in order to cope with the constant growth of documentation. The following table contains the corresponding data:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Short-term contracts	1261	1297	1316	1459	1147	1727	1480
Working days	62,590	57,226	56,977	65,019	51,836	69,582	76,829

These measures have been undertaken in strict compliance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. 59 and have been reported on an annual basis to the Administrative Council.

RESOLUTION No. 60

In-Service Training

Resolution No. 60 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) instructed the Secretary-General to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" as amended by the Conference and instructed the Administrative Council "to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for in-service training within the limits of 0.25% of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs".

A programme of in-service training is adopted following the indicated steps:

- a) staff members are requested to submit their requests for training through their supervisors with the approval of the Head of Organ/Department;
- b) the In-Service Training Committee, composed of members from the Organs/Departments of the Union and staff representatives, draws up a programme indicating priorities within the budgetary allocations;
- c) the Coordination Committee examines and approves the programme with the final priorities for implementation.

In-Service training programme 1983-1988

At the 38th session of the Council (1983) a revised budgetary provision was foreseen as regards the distribution of credits between language courses and other training. The Secretary-General gave assurances as regards the steps that would be taken in order to keep strictly within the limits of available credits and ensure that the paramount consideration according to which training should be provided in the interest of the organization would be observed.

With the need for economy measures in view, staff members attending language courses were asked to contribute 50% of the cost of such courses for two terms as an exceptional measure.

With the introduction of electronic data processing equipment, special efforts were made as from 1983 to provide in-house training in this field.

At the 39th session (1984) the budgetary allocation for language training was increased from 50,000.- Swiss francs to 85,000.- Swiss francs and that for other training from 35,000.- Swiss francs to 40,000.- Swiss francs.

In 1984 the restrictions in personnel, especially in the Technical Cooperation Department, as well as the extensive conference schedule, resulted in fewer applications for in-service training.

During 1985 two short seminars were organized at the ITU on "Optical Fibre Techniques" and "New Approaches to Random-Access Communications" and the Computer Department continued to provide intensive training in the use of programmable workstations and the central computer.

In view of the progressive increase in the cost of language training classes organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva, as well as certain organizational changes, it was decided that ITU staff members would attend the language classes run by the International Labour Office (ILO), as from September 1986, in order to limit to a maximum extent increased expenses.

As a result the cost of language training in 1987 decreased by approximately 40%.

Action by the common system organizations and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) have consistently devoted considerable attention to the question of in-service training and career development. They recommended appropriate action for the United Nations agencies to follow, including allocating greater resources to training.

Conclusion

The in-service training programmes developed by the Union appear to be responding to the needs of the staff and the organization within the limits of the credits made available. Under these circumstances the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to confirm the budgetary allocation of 0.25% and maintain the rules for in-service training as defined at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982.

RESOLUTION No. 61

Adjustment of pensions

In compliance with Resolution No. 61, the Administrative Council has followed carefully developments in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and has received an annual report from the ITU Pension Committee on issues affecting the staff of the Union. In addition to expressing its concern in the context of the deterioration in the general conditions of service of staff due to the erosion of pension benefits, the Council adopted Resolutions Nos. 917, 932, 956, 963 and 978 at its 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd and 43rd sessions, respectively, relating to action to be taken with a view to protecting the level of pensions. Conference Document 30 contains Resolution No. 985 adopted by the 44th session of the Council together with a report concerning a proposed insurance scheme for the protection of the purchasing power of pensions which was submitted to this session of the Council.

Further details concerning the action undertaken by the Union in response to Resolution No. 61 are included in section 2.2.5 of this report entitled "Pensions and Social Security".

2.2.4.2 Other staff questions

General Staff Policy of the ITU

The general personnel policy of the Union is determined by the provisions of the Convention and the Resolutions on staff matters adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and by Decisions and Recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), and the United Nations General Assembly. As a consequence of steps taken by the Administrative Council to rationalize its work, authority has been delegated to the Secretary-General in matters concerning the grading and redeployment of posts and the Council receives regular reports on these matters and on developments in the common system following action by the ICSC, the UNJSPB and the General Assembly.

An analysis of the measures taken by the Administrative Council pursuant to the Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, is included in the previous section of this report.

Developments in conditions of service in the United Nations common system

In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union the United Nations and the Union agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements. In pursuance of the objective to develop a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements the General Assembly of the United Nations established the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) the statutes of which were accepted by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982.

The establishment of a satisfactory, stable system governing conditions of service, salaries and allowances has proved to be extremely difficult considering the wide range of living conditions existing in the different locations where international civil servants are employed and the instability in currency exchange rates throughout the world. Decisions by the General Assembly following consideration of the desirable level of common system professional category salaries when compared to the comparator civil service (the United States of America) has resulted in salary levels in the common system being frozen at 1984 levels.

The consequences of the freezing of Professional category salary levels, the decline in the value of the United States dollar against the Swiss franc and decisions of common systems bodies have adversely affected both remuneration and pension benefits of the staff of the Union. In spite of increases in the cost of living, figures published by the ICSC¹ indicate that net remuneration levels for Professional staff in Swiss francs has declined between 8% - 10% over the period 1985-87 while the reduction in pensionable benefits since 1984 amounts to 9.5% at the P.4 level, 15% at the D.1 level and between 20% and 27% for elected officials of the Union. Staff concern with deterioration in their conditions of service has received close attention by the Administrative Council as evidenced by Resolutions Nos. 937 and 971 adopted by the 40th and 42nd sessions and by Resolution No. 977 adopted by the 43rd session which invites the United Nations General Assembly to take urgent action necessary to alleviate the situation which affects the ITU and its staff.

¹ Report of the ICSC for 1987 (General Assembly Document A/42/30).

The application of common standards

The Administrative Council has continued to monitor the development and application of common system standards in the management of the staff of the Union. In addition to matters relating to remuneration and pension benefits the Council has received regular reports of the action taken by the Secretary-General in the classification of posts, in the field of staff training and on Decisions and Recommendations of the ICSC addressed to organizations of the common system.

It has not been possible for the Council to allocate resources for the full implementation of the ICSC recommended Post Classification System as decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982. The necessarily restricted approach in implementing this system has given rise to an uneven treatment of requests for review dictated by priorities concerning the work programmes of the organs of the Union. Difficulties arising in this area have been the subject of discussions in the Coordination Committee and the Staff Council and no early resolution of these difficulties can be foreseen unless additional resources are made available.

The ITU policy concerning the recruitment of staff does not comply entirely with the Recommendations of the ICSC. Interviews prior to recruitment are not undertaken in a systematic manner nor does the ITU conduct formal standardized examinations. However, a degree of flexibility has been introduced in the recruitment of professionals in disciplines not closely tied to telecommunications administrations, for example in the computer, common services and public relations fields.

The 40th session of the Administrative Council considered Recommendations by the ICSC relating to longevity steps in the salary scales for both the General Service and the Professional categories of staff and adopted Resolution No. 920 approving the introduction of such steps for General Service staff having a record of 20 years of satisfactory service with 5 years at the top of the grade. It was noted that the United Nations General Assembly had referred the Recommendation concerning Professional staff back to the ICSC for further study and no further action has been taken on this Recommendation.

Cooperation in common system activities

With a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that measures to be implemented in all common system organizations are both appropriate and acceptable to the Union, the Administrative Council has made its views known to the relevant organs of the system and has instructed the Secretary-General to participate in the work of these organs.

Measures of immediate concern include participation in a comprehensive review of conditions of service in the Professional and higher grades; a preliminary report on this subject is under preparation for the next session of the General Assembly with the final report due in 1989. The Union is also active in a Working Group established by the ICSC to review the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the Post Adjustment System, a subject of particular interest to the staff of the Union employed in Geneva. The General Assembly has further requested the UNJSPB "to continue studying all

possible measures to restore over the long term the actuarial balance of the Fund, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding further increases in the rate of contribution and of reviewing the rate of contribution should there be an actuarial surplus in the future". A progress report is to be presented to the General Assembly in 1988, whilst a final study will be submitted to it in 1989 together with the results of the next actuarial valuation of the Fund. The Union will follow the preparation of these reports and will provide an input as appropriate.

2.2.5 Pensions and social security

Pension scheme of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) and implementation of Resolution No. 61 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference

In recent years the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, to which the ITU staff are affiliated, has had to face many problems arising from the Fund's precarious actuarial situation. The main cause has been inflation and its financial implications for the pension adjustment system, currency fluctuations, in particular the depreciation of the United States dollar, the cut in pensionable remuneration, recruitment restrictions within the United Nations and most of the specialized agencies and early retirements.

The two-yearly actuarial evaluations made on 31 December 1982, 1984 and 1986 revealed that, unless appropriate measures were quickly applied, the Fund would be unable to meet its long-term obligations. The evaluation of 31 December 1982 highlighted inter alia that the total contribution of 21% of pensionable remuneration was inadequate and should be raised to about 26% to enable the Fund to absorb not only future rates of inflation, having regard to net returns on investment, but also the demographic trends which have emerged in recent years (pensioners have a longer life expectancy than before).

After considering the views expressed by the Committee of Actuaries and by the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board formulated numerous recommendations urging the UNGA to apply corrective measures, taking account as far as possible of the General Assembly's recommendation that changes in the pension scheme should not increase the present or future cost to Member States.

The United Nations General Assembly approved the following measures:

1983

Projected savings as a percentage of
total pensionable remuneration

To be borne by:

participants organizations

a)	Reduction of the annual rate of accumulation (2%) for entrants with effect from 1 January 1983:	1.93%	-
	• 1.5% for the first 5 years of affiliation,		
	• 1.75% for the next 5 years,		
	• 2% thereafter up to 25 years.		
b)	Raising the rate of interest used for lump-sum commutation from 4% to 4.5%	0.14%	-
c)	Application of cost-of-living adjustments to deferred benefits only after the former participant has reached age 50 years; reducing the frequency of adjustment for current pensions from four times to twice a year; raising the trigger point from 3% to 5%	1.01%	-
d)	Abolition of the refunding of contributions to affiliated organizations under former Article 26	-	0.54%

1984

	Raising the rate of contribution from 21% to 21.75% of pensionable remuneration with effect from 1 January 1984	0.25%	0.50%
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1985

a)	Raising the rate of interest for lump-sum commutation from 4.5% to 6.5%	0.22%	-
b)	Raising the reduction factor applicable for participants taking early retirement with more than 25 years but less than 30 years of affiliation from 2 to 3% for each year under age 60	0.07%	-
c)	Reducing frequency of adjustment for current pensions from twice to once a year and setting trigger point at 3%	0.33%	-
d)	"Capping" of dollar track at 120% of local currency track	0.20%	-
e)	Reducing first cost-of-living adjustment by 1.5 percentage points	0.38%	-
f)	Paying new retirees' benefits at the end instead of the beginning of each month	0.08%	-
g)	Bringing forward the date of payment of affiliated organizations' monthly contributions	-	0.05%

Most of these different measures (80%) are therefore to be borne by participants.

The measures reduce the rate of contribution needed to ensure the actuarial equilibrium of the Fund to 24%. The Joint Staff Pension Board therefore proposed that contributions should be raised progressively from 21% to 24% in four stages, the first at 1 January 1984 and the last at 1 January 1990. The General Assembly accepted the first increase of 0.75% without committing itself on the other stages. Finally, two increases to take effect on 1 July 1988 and 1 July 1989 will raise the total rate of contribution to 22.50%.

At the same time, the United Nations General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Staff Pension Board to study the scale of pensionable remuneration of officials in the Professional categories and above with a view to reducing their pension benefits. In spite of differences in views between the Commission and the Board, the General Assembly decided on two successive changes in the scale, which took effect on 1 January 1985 and 1 April 1987.

The reductions in relation to the scale in force on 31 December 1984, are as follows:

P1 - 1.3%
 P2 - 3.3%
 P3 - 6.3%
 P4 - 9.5%
 P5 - 12.9%
 D1 - 15.0%
 D2 - 16.6%

Elected officials: 21.2% - 27.2%.

These measures seriously affect officials in the Professional categories and above by directly reducing the level of their pensions. The impact of the changes is attenuated for a limited period by a number of transitional measures protecting pension rights already accumulated.

Resolution No. 61 on the adjustment of pensions, adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Joint Staff Pension Board and the various United Nations bodies concerned.

At its 39th session (1984) the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 917 which stressed the concern of the staff following the call by the United Nations General Assembly for a reduction in benefits. That Resolution was communicated to the General Assembly, the Joint Staff Pension Board and the International Civil Service Commission for attention.

At its 40th session (1985), the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 932 relating to the measures taken to restore the actuarial equilibrium of the Fund and their adverse effects for affiliated staff members. Resolution No. 932 was transmitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the Secretary-General of the Union and published as UNGA document A/C/5/40/73.

Resolution No. 956, approved by the Administrative Council in 1986, stressed the importance of following developments in pension adjustments carefully and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to propose objectives which the Pension Committee and ITU representatives on the Joint Staff Pension Board should take into account when considering the level of contributions and benefits, having regard to the objectives laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In 1987, the Administrative Council again considered the problem of pensions and approved Resolution No. 963 which reaffirmed the staff's serious concerns over the persistent depreciation of the dollar; in that Resolution, the Administrative Council instructed the Secretary-General to study solutions with a view to appropriate measures to restore the level of pensions in accordance with Resolution No. 61 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

The further fall in the dollar which began in 1985 and gathered pace thereafter particularly affected officials in the Professional and higher categories retiring to countries with strong currencies. It led to a sharp fall in the average rate of exchange for their last 36 months of service used for determining the amount of the initial pension in local currency. A number of officials found themselves in a paradoxical situation whereby their retirement benefits were reduced the longer they remained in service. The Joint Staff Pension Board considered the problem at its 1987 session and proposed that the

United Nations General Assembly should institute a "floor" level in order to protect pension levels, at least to some extent, in all the countries affected by the fall in the dollar, pending completion of the next thorough review of pensionable remuneration (i.e. until the end of 1990); the General Assembly accepted that measure on a provisional basis.

In spite of those temporary measures, the level of pensions has not been maintained and many uncertainties continue to weigh on the staff of the Union as to the future. By Resolution No. 978 the Administrative Council, in order to give effect to Resolution No. 61 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), has requested the Secretary-General to submit a proposal with a view to protecting the purchasing power of pensions. This proposal, together with Resolution No. 985 adopted by the 44th session of the Council, is submitted to the present Plenipotentiary Conference in a separate document (Document 30).

2.2.5.1 Other pension and social security matters

Composition of the Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund is administered by the Joint Staff Pension Board; comprising 21 members representing the affiliated organizations on a tripartite basis: one third of members are nominated by the General Assembly or by the corresponding organs of other organizations, one third designated by the Heads of Secretariats and one third elected by the participants.

The number of members of the Joint Staff Pension Board had remained the same since 1 January 1963. At that time, the Fund had 11 affiliated organizations with 18,430 participants, whereas by the end of 1986 it had 16 affiliated organizations with 54,289 participants. Whenever a new organization was admitted, the number of seats allocated to one of the affiliated organizations had to be reduced in order to make room for the newly affiliated organization. Such a procedure could obviously not be pursued indefinitely without compromising the balanced representation of the organizations, and the Joint Staff Pension Board considered that the time had come to increase the number of its members. Moreover, the United Nations had for a long time been calling for stronger representation on the Board in view of the number of its affiliates (more than 50% of the total number of participants in the Fund).

At its 42nd session (1987), the General Assembly accepted the Board's proposals to raise the number of its members from 21 to 33 while preserving the tripartite distribution. Under the new system, the ITU - which previously had one member on the Board - will in future and in rotation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) hold one seat for two years and two seats for the next two years.

The General Assembly, which would have liked a stronger representation for itself and the equivalent bodies in the affiliated organizations requested the Board to continue the study of its membership having regard to the views expressed by the Fifth Committee, and to report back to it at its 46th session (1991).

Staff Pension Committee

Since 1966 the Council has appointed new members each year, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, to replace those representatives of the Administrative Council whose seats on the ITU Staff Pension Committee had fallen vacant. As regards Council's representatives, the membership of the ITU Staff Pension Committee is currently as follows:

Session	Members	Alternate members	Term of office
42nd	Mr. K. Stoecker	Mr. H. Chono	Until the 44th ordinary session of the Council
43rd	Mr. M. Apothéloz	Mr. P.G. Toure	Until the 45th ordinary session of the Council
44th	Mr. S.S. Al-Basheer	Mr. R.H. Avalos Manco	Until the 46th ordinary session of the Council

Of the Administrative Council Members who have represented the ITU Staff Pension Committee on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, it should be noted that Mr. Pierre A. Gagné was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board at its 35th session and was also elected Vice-Chairman of the 165th meeting of the UNJSPF Standing Committee.

ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

The ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the Regulations and Rules of which were drawn up and brought into force by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference (1947), consist chiefly of:

- a) The Reserve and Complement Fund (called the Complement Fund) which concerns staff members who joined the ITU between 1 January 1949 and 31 December 1959; (at the date of writing, 100 retired officials, 22 staff members' widows and 1 widower and 7 children are in receipt of a benefit and 20 officials are still in service. All the staff members still in service are also members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund).
- b) The Provident Fund, which concerns officials who joined the Union before 1 January 1949; (at the date of writing, 5 retired staff members and 8 widows of officials; there is no longer any serving staff member belonging to this Fund).

For several years now, actuarial reviews have shown that while the Complement Fund is in a sound position and can meet its obligations, the same is not true of the Provident Fund. This problem was discussed as far back as at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (1965), which allocated an annual payment of 68,500.- Swiss francs to stabilize the deficit.

Nonetheless, the actuarial review at 31 December 1976 revealed a substantial deficit, due largely to the effects of significant inflation between 1965 and 1975 requiring the adjustment of pensions. In the past, there had been no provision for financing to meet inflationary pressures.

Pursuing a course already taken by the Administrative Council to restore the financial balance of the Provident Fund, the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) decided that the annual contribution of 350,000.- Swiss francs already paid since 1979 should be maintained until the Fund was in a position to meet its obligations.

An actuarial review at 31 December 1985 showed the situation of the Provident Fund to have stabilized somewhat. At the recommendation of the Management Board of the ITU Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the Administrative Council decided to reduce the annual contribution from 350,000.- Swiss francs to 250,000.- Swiss francs with effect from 1 January 1986. This subsidy still seems essential for the time being, given the financial situation of the Provident Fund, although the annual contribution may be gradually reduced in future in the light of developments in the situation.

A separate document containing an appropriate proposal is being submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for approval (Document 32).

Regarding the general administration of the ITU SS & B Funds, it is worth drawing attention to the following points:

In accordance with decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council prior to 1973, the Union still pays for members of the Provident Fund 15% of the last basic annual remuneration (according to the 1958 salary scale) as survivor's insurance; furthermore, the cost-of-living allowances payable to the beneficiaries of the SS & B Funds continue to be adjusted according to the indexing system used by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The Assistance Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds is intended to be used to assist officials who find themselves in a difficult financial situation for reasons beyond their control. Although it experienced certain financial difficulties in the past, the Fund now has a capital of more than 140,000.- Swiss francs and is in a position to meet staff needs. Over the past six years it has granted seven loans to active staff members and paid one grant to a retired official.

Social security

a) Staff Health Insurance Fund

This Fund is common to the International Labour Organization and the ITU. It is administered by a Management Committee which has constantly endeavoured to adjust the benefits payable by the Fund to the rising cost of medical treatment.

Over the past few years the Fund has paid out more in benefits than it has received in contributions and other income, with the result that the Guarantee Fund which has absorbed the losses has fallen below the required minimum and is in danger of becoming depleted before long.

This situation is explained chiefly by the steady increase in the cost of medical treatment and by the stagnation of salaries (and hence of contributions to the Fund), as well as by demographic trends among the staff (increase in the proportion of pensioners in relation to active officials).

To redress the Fund's financial equilibrium, the Management Committee decided to reduce certain benefits and the organizations were required to make a special effort when the rate of contributions was twice raised, first from 3.6% to 4% on 1 January 1986 and again from 4% to 4.6% on 1 March 1988 (divided equally between insured persons and the organization). On the basis of an actuarial analysis of the Fund, the Management Committee has undertaken an in-depth study of terms of insurance with a view to maintaining a sound financial situation in the long term.

Under the Regulations, management costs are borne by the two organizations; the Joint Secretariat is based at ILO Headquarters and benefits are calculated by the ILO's data-processing service.

As regards the ITU, a total of 3,299 persons (staff members, experts and their dependants) were insured under the Fund on 15 February 1988.

b) Insurance of personnel engaged for conferences and other short-term periods

Since 1 July 1969 staff members engaged by the Union for conferences and other short-term periods are insured against sickness and non-professional accidents under a policy drawn up with a private company.

A new insurance contract which came into force on 1 January 1978 offers improved benefits at an appreciably reduced premium rate.

A separate insurance contract covers professional risks to which staff members and experts on mission might be exposed.

In addition, Technical Cooperation experts are automatically provided with life-insurance coverage through a policy drawn up by the Union.

All questions relating to the social security and staff insurance policies are channelled through the Pensions and Insurance Secretariat of the Personnel Department.

2.2.6 BUDGET and FINANCE

2.2.6.1 Implementation of the Resolutions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the finances of the Union

Resolution 44

APPROVAL OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION FOR THE YEARS 1973 TO 1981

By this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference gave its final approval of the accounts for the years 1973 to 1981. No action was required on the Resolution.

Resolution 45

AUDITING OF UNION ACCOUNTS

By Resolution 45, the Nairobi Conference expressed its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for services rendered in respect of the auditing of Union accounts. It also expressed the hope that the existing arrangements might be renewed.

On 16 November 1982 the Resolution was brought to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which informed the Secretary-General of the ITU on 6 July 1983 that the Federal Council had decided to renew the appointment of Mr. W. Frei, Deputy Director of the Swiss Federal Audit Office, as External Auditor of the Union accounts.

Resolution 46

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION
IN CONNECTION WITH THE FINANCES OF THE UNION

By Resolution 46, the Plenipotentiary Conference expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters and also expressed the hope that the arrangements in that field might be renewed.

The Resolution was brought to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation on 16 November 1982.

Resolution 47

BUDGET STRUCTURE AND ANALYTICAL COST ACCOUNTING

By Resolution 47, the Nairobi Conference instructed the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, to change the presentation of the Union budget so that it would in future appear in a single document and be supplemented by a functional version as well as budget forecasts for the second and, if possible, third years. The Conference also stipulated that the cost analysis which had been provided for some time should continue to be prepared.

The instructions issued by the Conference have been systematically carried out.

The 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference also instructed the Secretary-General to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications of the decisions of conferences and Plenary Assemblies; this information is now included in the draft Union budget submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration.

Resolution 47 calls upon the Administrative Council to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union as appropriate; the Regulations have been revised on several occasions since 1983.

The Nairobi Conference also asked the Administrative Council to inspect the management of the Union with the help of experts from the Council provided free of charge. However, since the Council has systematically been provided with information by means of the cost analysis and the studies which are under way on the automation of accounting systems and the possible introduction of analytical accounting in the ITU, it has been not considered necessary - for the time being at least - to set up the Group of Experts in question.

Resolution 47 further calls upon the Administrative Council to reconsider with the External Auditor of the Union the need to set up an internal audit department within the Union.

This question was referred to the External Auditor of the Union's accounts who, in a report submitted to the 38th session of the Administrative Council, reached the following conclusion:

"... I believe that the Union could at this stage defer the creation of an internal auditing service, provided that staff cuts do not adversely affect the existing internal control system. As in the past, I shall endeavour in the course of my examinations, to ascertain that internal control procedures are properly applied and I shall not fail, where necessary, to mention in my annual report any development which I consider harmful to the interests of the Union."

Resolution 48

IMPACT ON THE BUDGET OF THE UNION OF CERTAIN DECISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES AND PLENARY ASSEMBLIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

By the above-mentioned Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) resolved that before adopting Resolutions and Recommendations or taking decisions likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the budgets of the Union, administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs, having regard to the need to limit expenditure, should:

- prepare and take into account estimates of the additional demands made on the budgets of the Union;
- where two or more proposals are involved, arrange them in an order of priority;
- prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate.

Pursuant to that paragraph of Resolution 48, the attention of administrative conferences and CCI Plenary Assemblies has been drawn to both Article 80 of the Convention as well as to the above-mentioned provisions.

Since the entry into force of the Nairobi Convention (1982), the administrative conferences and CCI Plenary Assemblies concerned have taken into account the provisions of Resolution 48.

Resolution 49

CONTRIBUTORY SHARES IN UNION EXPENDITURE

Resolution 49 instructs the Administrative Council, at the request of the countries concerned, to review the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of least developed countries which may encounter financial difficulties in contributing in the 1/4 unit class in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

Criteria defining small countries entitled to contribute to defraying Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class have been laid down by the Administrative Council and a list of the countries concerned appears in a Council Resolution.

Resolution 50

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PERMIT EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 49

The provisions of the Resolution have been taken into account.

Resolution 51

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ITU

The Nairobi Conference instructed the Administrative Council to re-examine the list of international organizations exempted from all contributions in order to see which exemptions could be maintained.

A review was conducted by the Administrative Council and the list of international organizations exempted from all contributions was shortened.

The Nairobi Conference further instructed the Administrative Council, when considering future requests by international organizations for exemption from all contributions, to ascertain the status of those organizations together with the benefits to the Union of collaboration with them.

Those provisions have been borne in mind when considering requests for exemption from the payment of contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

Resolution 52

CONTRIBUTIONS OF RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES, SCIENTIFIC OR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In this Resolution, the Nairobi Conference encourages recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to choose the highest possible contributory class in the light of the benefits they derive.

The Resolution has been brought to the notice of those concerned.

Resolution 53

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS

This Resolution has been implemented. See § 2.2.6.4 ("Accounts in arrears") of this report.

Resolution 54

REHABILITATION OF THE PROVIDENT FUND OF THE STAFF SUPERANNUATION AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS OF THE ITU

Resolution 54 instructs the Administrative Council to examine closely the results of the next actuarial evaluations of the ITU SS&B Funds and to take any measures it deems appropriate.

In the light of the findings of the actuarial evaluation at 31 December 1985, the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs provided for in the Resolution was reduced to 250,000 Swiss francs.

At its 43rd Session, in 1988, the Administrative Council considered, on the basis of a report by the Management Board of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund :

- there would be no need for an actuarial valuation at 31 December 1988;
- the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs provided for in Resolution 45 could be reduced to 250,000 Swiss francs until such time as the Fund was able to meet its commitments.

2.2.6.2 Budget of the Union

The budget of the Union comprises:

.1 The ordinary budget comprises the operating costs of the four permanent organs of the Union as well as expenditure on conferences and meetings, on seminars organized by the Union or by ITU Member administrations and on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB". Expenditure entered in the ordinary budget may be broken down as follows:

- a) operating costs authorized within the limits set in paragraph 1.1 of Additional Protocol I to the Nairobi Convention (1982), namely, the expenses of:
 - the Administrative Council,
 - the General Secretariat,
 - the International Frequency Registration Board,
 - the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
 - the Union's laboratories and technical installations,
 - technical cooperation and assistance to the developing countries;
- b) expenditure on plenipotentiary conferences and world administrative conferences, meetings of the International Consultative Committees and seminars, authorized within the limits set in paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I to the Nairobi Convention (1982);
- c) expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB", authorized within the limits set in paragraph 3 of Additional Protocol I to the Nairobi Convention (1982).

These expenses are met mainly:

- from Members' contributions, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of contributory units freely selected by it from the scale in Article 15, No. 111, of the Nairobi Convention (1982), for the ordinary budget as a whole;
- from the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations towards defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings in which they are authorized to participate;
- from possible withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account.

.2 The regional conference budget provides credits for the organization of the regional administrative conferences referred to in No. 50 of the 1982 Convention. The costs of these conferences are borne by all Members in the region concerned, in accordance with their unit classification and, on the same basis, by any Members from other regions which have taken part in such conferences (No. 115 of the 1982 Convention).

.3 The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget comprises the administrative expenditure incurred by the Union in executing Technical Cooperation projects. This supplementary budget derives from Resolution 16

of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), which stipulates that the administrative and operational service costs resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP are to be included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payments from the UNDP are to be included as income in that part of the budget.

.4 The supplementary publications budget comprises the cost of production and distribution of Union publications. These costs are covered by income from the sale of publications to administrations or other subscribers.

(1) Preparation of budgets

Under No. 301 of the Nairobi Convention (1982), the Secretary-General is instructed, after consultation with the Coordination Committee and making all possible economies, to prepare and submit to the Administrative Council an annual draft budget and a preliminary budget for the following year covering the expenditure of the Union within the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This draft budget must be supplemented by a functional presentation and a cost analysis. It must also comprise two versions, one for zero growth of the contributory unit and the other for a growth less than or equal to any limit set by Additional Protocol I after possible withdrawals from the Reserve Account.

Pursuant to No. 254 of the Convention, the Administrative Council reviews and approves the annual budget of the Union taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs.

(2) Ordinary budget - Expenditure

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) set budgetary limits for the years 1983 to 1989,

- for operating costs,
- for expenditure on CCI conferences and meetings,
- for expenditure on seminars,
- for expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB".

Under Additional Protocol I, these limits could be adjusted to allow for:

- changes in salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva;

2.2.6

- the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;
- the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure.

The limits laid down for expenditure other than operating costs could be exceeded if the excess could be compensated by sums accrued from a previous year or to be charged to a future year.

Furthermore, if the credits available to the Administrative Council within the limits set were insufficient to finance unforeseen but urgent activities, the Council could exceed the ceiling by less than 1%.

Pursuant to its terms of reference as laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council approved the following ordinary budgets for the years 1983 to 1989:

Swiss francs

Year	Budget for operating costs	Budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings	Budget for expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB"	Budget for miscellaneous cellaneous expenditure	Total ordinary budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983	66,696,000	10,900,000	3,965,000	1,485,000 *	83,046,000
1984	71,088,000	14,106,000	2,922,000	2,085,000 *	90,201,000
1985	76,838,000	15,144,000	3,426,000	885,000 *	96,293,000
1986	82,968,000	12,410,000	3,466,000	2,585,000 *	101,429,000
1987	84,058,000	19,361,000	3,679,000	75,000	107,173,000
1988	82,968,000	19,660,000	3,383,000	75,000	106,086,000
1989	89,226,000	18,656,000	3,382,000	75,000	106,339,000
*	including a payment into the ITU Reserve Account (1983: 1,400,000 / 1984: 2,000,000 / 1985: 800,000 / 1986: 2,500,000)				

The table below compares the expenditure approved by the Administrative Council with the limits set on expenditure by the Nairobi Conference (1982) in Additional Protocol I:

Swiss francs

Year	Total approved budget	Expenditure not affected by the limit	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure	Margin
1	2	3	4	5	6
Operating costs budget					
1983	66,696,000	24,000	66,672,000	66,950,000	278,000
1984	71,088,000	784,000	70,304,000	72,300,000	1,996,000
1985	76,838,000	4,138,000	72,700,000	72,850,000	150,000
1986	82,968,000	8,995,000	73,973,000	74,100,000	127,000
1987	84,058,000	8,264,000	75,794,000	75,800,000*)	6,000
1988	82,968,000	6,934,000	76,034,000	76,153,000*)	119,000
1989	84,226,000	6,936,000	77,290,000	77,315,000*)	25,000
*)	including a credit of less than 1% authorized under paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol I (1987: 750,000 / 1988: 753,000 / 1989 : 765,000)				

As mentioned above, unused credits from the operating costs budget may not be carried forward to the following year. Accordingly, the above table shows the expenditure figures entered in the budget.

On the other hand, Additional Protocol I to the Convention allows unused credits from the budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings, seminars and the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB" to be carried over to a future year. The use of credits budgeted for a future year is also authorized.

Accordingly, the amounts listed in columns 2 to 4 of the table below have been adjusted to match actual expenditure for the years 1983 to 1988.

Swiss francs

Year	Total expenditure budget	Expenditure not affected by the limit	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure	Margin
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings</u>					
World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (1983)					
1983/5	1,276,700	7,700	1,269,000	1,950,000	681,000

Swiss francs

Year	Total Expenditure	Expenditure not affected by the limit	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure	Margin
1	2	3	4	5	6
World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (1984/1986)					
1983/9	10,650,300	763,100	9,887,200	10,000,000	112,800
World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Service and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, (1985/1988)					
1983/9	12,163,800	1,189,800	10,974,000	11,100,000	126,000
World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (1987)					
1986/9	3,790,000	341,700	3,448,300	4,600,000	1,151,700
World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1988)					
1987/8	821,400	99,100	722,300	1,130,000	407,700
Plenipotentiary Conference (1989)					
1988/9	4,427,000	408,700	4,018,300	4,130,000	111,700
Implementation of the decisions of conferences (1983/1989)					
1983/9	4,558,300	10,200	4,548,100	4,550,000	1,900
CCIR meetings					
1983	2,506,000	48,800	2,457,200	2,700,000	242,800
1984	2,403,700	106,900	2,296,800	2,200,000	- 96,800
1985	5,087,900	608,900	4,479,000	5,250,000	771,000
1986	1,811,000	202,000	1,609,000	1,100,000	- 509,000
1987	3,530,200	318,000	3,212,200	3,450,000	237,800
1988	2,863,400	352,100	2,511,300	3,500,000	988,700
1989	6,093,000	591,000	5,502,000	5,300,000	- 202,000
					<u>1,432,500</u>

Swiss francs

Year	Total expenditure	Expenditure not affected by the limit	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure	Margin
1	2	3	4	5	6
CCITT meetings					
1983	4,411,400	55,400	4,356,000	4,800,000	444,000
1984	6,341,300	298,500	6,042,800	6,900,000	857,200
1985	4,032,400	491,400	3,541,000	6,100,000	2,559,000
1986	5,934,100	683,100	5,251,000	6,300,000	1,049,000
1987	6,769,200	734,700	6,034,500	6,500,000	465,500
1988	9,178,200	1,226,500	7,951,700	6,650,000	-1,301,700
1989	4,958,000	510,000	4,448,000	7,000,000	2,552,000
					<u>6,625,000</u>
Seminars					
1983	484,000		484,000	800,000	316,000
1984	183,000		183,000	200,000	17,000
1985	250,000		250,000	420,000	170,000
1986	132,100	15,100	117,000	200,000	83,000
1987	285,200	6,600	278,600	330,000	51,400
1988	245,600	16,100	229,500	200,000	- 29,500
1989	230,000	27,000	203,000	330,000	127,000
					<u>734,900</u>
Budget for expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB"					
1983	3,963,900	62,200	3,901,700	3,976,000	74,300
1984	2,966,600	255,800	2,710,800	3,274,000	563,200
1985	3,453,400	332,400	3,121,000	3,274,000	153,000
1986	3,183,400	192,400	2,991,000	3,274,000	283,000
1987	3,528,200	136,300	3,391,900	3,274,000	- 117,900
1988	3,408,000	125,500	3,282,500	3,274,000	- 8,500
1989	3,382,000	86,000	3,296,000	3,274,000	- 22,000
					<u>925,100</u>

See also tables in Annex 7.

(3) Ordinary budget - Income

The income appearing in the ordinary budget was calculated so as to meet expenditure by the contributions of Members of the Union by the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations, by withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account and by miscellaneous income.

The sections below summarize the income appearing in the budgets for the years 1983 to 1989.

2.2.6

Contributory shares of Union Members

For 1983, the unit classification of Union Members was governed by Article 15, No. 92, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) and by Resolution 50 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), which provides that the 1/8 unit class may apply to some small countries as early as 1983. It should be noted that the Nairobi Convention, which has been in force since 1 January 1984, makes provision for a scale of contributions ranging from 40 units to 1/8 unit, whereas that given in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) is comprised between 30 units and 1/4 unit.

For the years 1984 to 1989, the unit classification of Union Members is based on Article 15, No. 111, of the Nairobi Convention (1982).

Swiss francs

Year	At the time of establishment of the budget		Amount of contributory unit	Income entered in the Union budget**)	Accountable income*) **)
	Number of Members	Number of contributory units			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983	158	427 5/8	176,600	75,514,900	75,514,895
1984	158	392 1/4	209,000	81,980,250	82,049,916
1985	159	392 1/2	221,400	86,899,500	87,010,200
1986	160	393	232,200	91,254,600	91,027,237
1987	160	392 5/8	231,800	90,778,675	90,848,697
1988	162	392 5/8	229,800	89,909,250	89,978,668
1989	163	392 3/4	232,600	91,033,825	
*) Accountable income corresponds to contributions posted to account and therefore also includes unpaid contributions.					
**) For income in 1986 and subsequent years, see also § 2.2.6.4 of this report, which provides an explanation of the "Special reserve for debtors' accounts".					

Contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations (RPOA/SIO/IO)

Contributions from RPOA/SIO/IO are governed by Nos. 547 to 554 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) for 1983 and by Nos. 615 to 623 of the Nairobi Convention (1982) for subsequent years.

Swiss francs

Year	Number of RPOA/SIO/IO at the time of establishment of the budget					Amount of contributory unit	Estimated income in the Union budget	Accountable income*)
	CCIR		CCITT		Total units			
	No.	Units	No.	Units				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1983	89	71	202	136	207	35,320	7,311,240	7,618,803
1984	89	62 ½	201	131	193 ½	41,800	8,088,300	8,724,548
1985	89	63	207	138	201	44,280	8,900,280	9,550,190
1986	95	65 ½	219	142	207 ½	46,440	9,766,940	10,357,120
1987	96	66 ½	230	149	215 ½	46,360	9,990,580	10,493,286
1988	99	68	222	144	212	45,960	9,743,520	10,179,090
1989	99	67	225	145	212	46,520	9,862,240	
*) Accountable income corresponds to contributions posted to account and therefore also includes unpaid contributions.								

Other income

The ordinary budget takes into account other income from:

- withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account to balance the budget or to place a limit on the Reserve Account and reduce the amount of the contributory unit;
- a subsidy from the supplementary publications budget;
- miscellaneous income and other income derived from the CCITT Laboratory and the Union's technical installations.

2.2.6

Recapitulation of income in the ordinary budget for the years 1983 to 1989

Swiss francs

Year	Contributory shares of Members	Contributory shares of RPOA/SIO/IO	Withdrawals from Reserve Account	Other income	Total estimated income in the Union budget	Total accountable income ^{*)}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983	75,514,900	7,311,240	-	219,860	83,046,000	85,541,100
1984	81,980,250	8,088,300	-	132,450	90,201,000	97,348,514
1985	86,899,500	8,900,280	-	493,220	96,293,000	103,280,628
1986	91,254,600	9,766,940	-	407,460	101,429,000	100,928,227
1987	90,778,675	9,990,580	6,000,000	403,745	107,173,000	108,006,336
1988	89,909,250	9,743,520	6,000,000	433,230	106,086,000	106,719,572
1989	91,033,825	9,862,240	5,000,000	442,935	106,339,000	

^{*)} These amounts include contributions posted to account and therefore also unpaid contributions.

Development of the contributory unit for Members, 1974-1989

Year	Amount of contributory unit	Increase (%)	
		Base 1974	Base 1983
1974	87,000	100	
1975	98,600	113	
1976	111,800	128	
1977	129,000	148	
1978	131,800	151	
1979	126,400	145	
1980	126,400	145	
1981	135,700	156	
1982	161,800	186	
1983	176,600	203	100
1984	209,000	240	118
1985	221,400	254	125
1986	232,200	267	131
1987	231,800	266	131
1988	229,800	264	130
1989	232,600	267	132

(4) Ordinary budget - Additional credits

The ordinary budget of the Union, like the various supplementary budgets, is adjusted periodically to take account of changes in the conditions of employment of Union staff and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc. Under Administrative Council Resolution 647, these changes are to be financed by withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account until provision can be made for them in the budget of the Union.

By analogy, changes in conditions of employment which might lead to a reduction in Union expenditure are offset by an equivalent payment into the Union's Reserve Account.

These operations entailed the following changes in the credits approved by the Administrative Council:

Swiss francs

Year	Budget approved by the Administrative Council	Budget adjusted pursuant to Council Resolution 647	Withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account	Payments into the Union's Reserve Account
1	2	3	4	5
1983	83,046,000	85,121,600	2,075,600	
1984	90,201,000	96,331,500	6,130,500	
1985	96,293,000	102,024,000	5,731,000 *)	
1986	101,429,000	99,943,900	740,000**)	2,225,100
1987	107,173,000	104,970,300		2,202,700
1988	106,086,000	107,219,600	1,133,600	
1989	106,339,000			
*) including additional credits of 25,000 Swiss francs for CCIR meetings. **) Withdrawal amounting to less than 1% of the credit ceiling for operating costs, in order to offset part of the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs.				

(5) Regional administrative conferences budget

The table below gives a summary of the budgets adopted by the Administrative Council for regional administrative conferences from 1983 to 1989. It should be noted that the Nairobi Conference (1982) did not set any limit on expenditure for regional conferences.

Swiss francs

Year	Budget approved by the Administrative Council	Budget adjusted pursuant to Council Resolution 647
1	2	3
1983	2,900,000	3,037,000
1984	3,438,000	3,953,300
1985	3,009,100	3,208,600
1986	2,858,000	2,814,200
1987	182,000	611,600*)
1988	1,497,000	1,516,000
1989	1,669,000	
*) including additional credits of 438,000 Swiss francs		

The income entered in the budgets of regional administrative conferences is produced by Members' contributions and therefore corresponds to expenditure.

For more detailed information on regional conferences, see the table in Annex 6.

(6) Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget
(administrative and operational service costs)

The Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is governed by Resolution 16 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982). On this basis, the Administrative Council approved the annual budgets for administrative and operational service costs incurred by the Union in managing Technical Cooperation projects, mainly in the framework of UNDP, but also for other projects executed under Funds-in-trust arrangements or involving associate experts. Administrative costs are reimbursed under agreements concluded with the funding authorities.

The table below sets out the budgets for Technical Cooperation administrative and operational service costs approved by the Administrative Council for the years 1983 to 1989 and adjusted to take account of changes in the United Nations common system of salaries, etc.

2.2.6

The estimated income is identical to expenditure.

The Plenipotentiary Conference set no limit on expenditure for Technical Cooperation administrative costs.

Swiss francs

Year	Budget approved by the Administrative Council	Budget adjusted pursuant to Council Resolution 647
1	2	3
1983	9,450,000	9,781,000
1984	9,987,000	10,359,000
1985	10,175,000	10,534,000
1986	10,707,000	9,931,500
1987	9,685,000	9,251,000
1988	9,084,000	9,200,000
1989	8,979,000	

(7) Supplementary publications budget

Under No. 625 of the Nairobi Convention (1982), the sale price of publications is determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that it should, in general, cover the cost of reproduction and distribution. Accordingly, expenditure and income relating to Union publications do not form part of the ordinary budget but are set out in a supplementary budget.

Expenditure depends on the publication programmes which derive from the decisions of conferences, the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and the Administrative Council.

During the period from 1983 to 1989, the supplementary publications budget was as follows:

Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure		Estimated income in the budget approved by the Administrative Council	Budgeted surplus income or excess expenditure ()
	Budget approved by the Administrative Council	Budget adjusted pursuant to Council Resolution 647		
1	2	3	4	5
1983	7,258,000	7,277,300	7,258,000	(19,300)
1984	8,205,000	8,234,400	8,205,000	(29,400)
1985	12,530,000	12,588,500	13,665,000	1,076,500
1986	9,177,000	9,195,800	9,490,000	294,200
1987	10,050,000	10,055,500	11,006,000	950,500
1988	8,491,000	8,510,700	9,300,000	789,300
1989	12,990,000			

(8) Functional budget and cost analysis

Resolution 47 of the Nairobi Conference instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, to submit a functional version of the budget to the Administrative Council together with the traditional version. Both this Resolution and No. 301 of the 1982 Convention also call for the budget of the Union to be supplemented by a cost analysis.

Accordingly, the budgets submitted to the Council since 1984 have invariably been accompanied by a functional version and a cost analysis.

In the functional presentation, expenditure information is broken down according to the departments and divisions of the four permanent organs. Within each department, expenditure is further subdivided into the main budget items: salaries, etc. In addition, each department is charged with its share of common services expenditure.

In the cost analysis, which is a summary of the functional version, expenditure under the ordinary budget, the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget and the supplementary publications budget is broken down and classified according to the Union's main structures and activities, including CCI Study Groups.

It would be difficult to recapitulate the functional budget and cost analysis data for recent years in this report. However, the table below relating to ITU structures and activities gives some idea of the breakdown of credits for the years 1984 to 1989.

STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES				BUDGETS - COST ANALYSES (in thousands of swiss francs)									
Year	Adminis- trative Council *	Administrative conferences		Seminars ITU and Members		General Secretariat		IFRB and Secretariat including Sections 9 + 18	CCIR Meetings and Secretariat	CCITT Meetings and Secretariat	Acquisitions & maint. of premises & equipment, public serv., audit, various exp.	Publications	TOTAL COSTS
		world radiocom. Sect.11	Regional Sect.20	ITU Section 15	ITU and Members Sect.16	Ordinary budget	Technical Cooperation UNDP						
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1984	1652	4546	3831		229	26586	9987	20497	9544	15808	6264	10854	109798
1985	2043	5848	3130	67	237	28373	10175	24366	13834	14132	6251	12404	120860
1986	1956	3895	3238	160	270	32418	10707	25318	6823	20106	6802	9078	120771
1987	1729	8632	256	97	251	31807	9685	26156	11010	20370	7217	9880	127090
1988	2128	6207	1792	96	250	30788	9084	25546	9549	23173	8261	8284	125158
1989	7732	1991	2108	56	258	31250	8979	25763	13590	17203	8262	12785	129977
* including the Plenipotentiary Conference													

* including the Plenipotentiary Conference

(9) Budget forecast

As provided in No. 301 of the 1982 Convention and Resolution No. 47 of the Nairobi Conference, budget forecasts have been submitted regularly to the Administrative Council. For the purposes of this report, however, the forecasts for 1990 and earlier years are no longer of any interest.

Because the Nice Conference is so close at hand, budget forecasts have not been drawn up for 1991 and 1992.

However, a provisional budget for 1990 approved by the Administrative Council at its 44th session (1989) without prejudice to the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) is found in Annex 8 to this report.

2.2.6.3 Financial administration

The financial administration of the Union is governed by the Financial Regulations adopted by the Administrative Council. The following general principles apply:

- the Secretary-General is responsible to the Administrative Council for the administration of the finances of the Union, (Article 1, § 1);
- the Coordination Committee assists the Secretary-General and advises him on the general financial questions which may concern or interest the permanent organs of the ITU, (Article 1, § 4);
- the Secretary-General sees to it that the Union's resources are used as efficiently and economically as possible, (Article 10, § 1).

(1) Management account

Annex 6 to this report contains a detailed recapitulation of expenditure and income for the years 1982 to 1988 for the ordinary budget, the regional conferences budget, the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget and the supplementary publications budget.

Ordinary budget

The table below gives the amount of the budget and total expenditure and income as from 1982. Columns 4 and 6 show the difference between the budgets and actual expenditure and income. The balance of unused credits and additional income are paid into the ITU Reserve Account in accordance with Article 13 of the Financial Regulations of the Union. These payments are shown in column 7.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc)

Swiss francs

Year	Total budget*)	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	Actual income	Additional income	Payment into Reserve Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982	80,416,100	79,372,501	1,043,599	81,253,392	837,292	1,880,891
1983	85,036,600	83,168,670	1,867,930	85,506,922	470,322	2,338,252
1984	96,246,500	95,533,821	712,679	97,174,556	928,056	1,640,735
1985	101,939,000	100,867,106	1,071,894	102,695,120	756,120	1,828,014
1986	99,858,900	98,692,914	1,165,986	100,813,246	954,346	2,120,332
1987	104,895,300	103,556,222	1,339,078	105,633,461	738,161	2,077,239
1988	107,144,600	106,172,117	972,483	107,809,450	664,850	1,637,333
*) Excluding other expenditure and income for the CCITT Laboratory and the Union's technical installations.						

In order to make it easier to compare expenditure and income from year to year, the above table does not take into account:

- expenditure and withdrawals from the CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory, and from the Fund for the maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation equipment (see *) in the above table);
- expenditure amounting to 490,631.80 Swiss francs and the equivalent withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account entered in the 1985 accounts as excess expenditure of the Independent Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development. In accordance with an Administrative Council decision, that item of expenditure was to be regarded as covered by the credit ceiling for operating costs for the years 1983 and 1984;

2.2.6

- expenditure of 35,587.65 Swiss francs in 1986, 82,449.60 Swiss francs in 1987 and 22,224.45 Swiss francs in 1988, corresponding to the cancellation of irrecoverable contributions from scientific or industrial organizations for participation in the work of the CCIs. Those amounts were offset by equivalent withdrawals from the ITU Reserve Account.

The table shows that expenditure has always been lower than the credits allocated. Unused credits amounted to 1% on average from 1984 to 1988. Income has consistently exceeded the estimates, by an average of 0.8% in the period 1984 to 1988.

Operating costs, expenditure on conferences and meetings and expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB" are given in the tables below. In each case, column 4 shows the difference between the budgets and actual expenditure.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Operating costs		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	Difference
1	2	3	4
1982	58,129,600	58,313,334	- 183,734
1983	68,397,000	68,118,318	278,682
1984	75,968,200	76,747,370	- 779,170
1985	81,718,400	81,498,638	219,762
1986	82,140,700	81,761,729	378,971
1987	82,764,000	82,249,469	514,531
1988	83,739,600	82,903,001	836,599

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure on conferences and meetings		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	Difference
1	2	3	4
1982	12,358,500	11,294,196	1,064,304
1983	11,209,100	9,686,436	1,522,664
1984	15,156,500	13,819,889	1,336,611
1985	15,851,200	15,115,043	736,157
1986	11,981,600	11,247,811	733,789
1987	18,602,100	17,778,567	823,533
1988	20,036,800	19,858,138	178,662

2.2.6

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure on the project "Extended use of the computer by the IFRB"		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	Difference
1	2	3	4
1982	8,493,000	8,329,971	163,029
1983	4,030,500	3,963,916	66,584
1984	3,121,800	2,966,562	155,238
1985	3,569,400	3,453,425	115,975
1986	3,236,600	3,183,374	53,226
1987	3,529,200	3,528,186	1,014
1988	3,368,200	3,410,978	-42,778

Regional administrative conferences budget

Under No. 115 of the Nairobi Convention (1982), expenses incurred by regional administrative conferences are borne by all the Members of the Region concerned and by any Members of other Regions which have participated in them.

Income (i.e. Members' contributions) therefore correspond to actual expenditure.

The table below shows the credits allocated each year by the Administrative Council and adjusted to take account of changes in the United Nations common system, together with actual expenditure and income.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure on regional adminis- trative conferences		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	Actual income
1	2	3	4
1982	5,957,100	5,072,565	5,072,565
1983	3,037,000	2,784,019	2,784,019
1984	3,953,300	3,444,512	3,444,512
1985	3,208,600	2,578,529	2,578,529
1986	2,814,200	2,608,522	2,608,522
1987	611,600	290,834	290,834
1988	1,516,000	1,450,163	1,450,163

Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget

The table below shows the budget approved by the Administrative Council and adjusted to take account of changes in the United Nations common system of salaries, etc., together with actual expenditure and income entered in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts.

This budget concerns the administrative and operational service costs for the Technical Cooperation activities carried out by the Union as part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or under Funds-in-trust arrangements. These costs are not covered by Members' contributions but essentially by contributions from the United Nations.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure		Income	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
1	2	3	4	5
1982	10,582,000	10,287,827	10,582,000	10,046,411
1983	9,781,000	9,740,631	9,781,000	7,796,569
1984	10,059,000	10,039,663	10,059,000	7,621,525
1985	10,534,000	9,356,339	10,534,000	8,374,927
1986	9,931,500	8,354,330	9,931,500	6,474,343
1987	9,251,000	8,317,636	9,251,000	5,067,867
1988	9,200,000	8,619,115	9,200,000	6,122,973

The table shows that UNDP contributions, contributions to Funds-in-trust projects and miscellaneous income have not been sufficient to cover administrative and operational service costs since 1982. The coverage in US dollars of expenditure incurred mainly in Swiss francs is conditioned by the exchange rate between these two currencies. The sharp decline of the US dollar against the Swiss franc has created substantial deficits in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts. The table below gives details.

Exchange rate applied in:	Exchange rate ... Sw.frs./1 US\$
December 1982	2.13
December 1983	2.18
December 1984	2.50
December 1985	2.09
December 1986	1.68
December 1987	1.36
December 1988	1.44

2.2.6

The following are the figures for excess expenditure:

Excess expenditure in 1980 and 1981	1,815,943.97 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1982	241,416.45 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1983	1,944,062.05 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1984	2,418,138.47 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1985	981,412.44 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1986	1,879,986.72 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1987	3,249,768.62 Sw.frs.
Excess expenditure in 1988	2,496,141.56 Sw.frs.

With regard to the amortization of this excess expenditure, which should more appropriately be considered as a shortfall in income, see § 2.2.6.6 of this report.

Supplementary publications budget

The supplementary publications budget relates to expenditure and income derived from the production and sale of Union publications. At the end of each year, surplus income or excess expenditure is credited or debited to the Publications Capital Account.

The table below shows the position of the supplementary publications account for the years 1982 to 1988.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure	Income	Excess amount credited or debited to Publications Capital Account	Position of the Publications Capital Account
1	2	3	4	5
1982	11,754,375	11,696,398	- 57,977	101,190
1983	11,387,594	12,045,130	657,546	758,736
1984	7,062,701	7,213,145	150,444	* 509,180
1985	12,198,324	13,562,401	1,364,077	1,873,257
1986	8,892,117	8,993,489	101,372	** 963,207
1987	10,532,193	11,355,816	823,624	**1,186,831
1988	6,173,926	5,836,198	- 337,728	** 49,103
*) After deduction of a payment of 400,000 Swiss francs into the Reserve Account.				
**) After deduction of a withdrawal of 1,011,422 Swiss francs in 1986, 600,000 Swiss francs in 1987 and 800,000 Swiss francs in 1988 to offset part of the deficit in Technical Cooperation support costs (See & 2.2.6.5 of this report)				

(2) Reserve Account of the Union

Unlike most of the other United Nations specialized agencies, the ITU does not finance its activities from a revolving fund but through its Reserve Account.

The Reserve Account of the Union is financed mainly from credits cancelled at the close of each financial year, the surplus of interest paid to the ITU over that paid by the ITU on funds advanced by the Swiss Confederation and payments entered in the ordinary budget for the adjustment of the Reserve Account.

The Administrative Council may arrange for withdrawals from the Reserve Account to balance the budget or to place a limit on the Account and reduce the amount of the contributory unit of Members and recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations.

It should be noted that, due to the fall in the value of the US dollar as against the Swiss franc, expenditure relating to the common system of salaries, etc. for staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies provided in the ordinary budget for recent years has dropped sharply, resulting in an increase in the level of the Reserve Account. Consequently, in approving the ordinary budget, the Administrative Council has been able to withdraw large sums from the Reserve Account on several occasions, thus reducing the level of contributions.

The tables below show the movement of funds in the Reserve Account for the years 1982-1988.

Particular attention is drawn to the following points:

a) In 1983, the amount of 114,000.35 Swiss francs was withdrawn from the Reserve Account to offset the exemption of the Republic of Guatemala from payment of its contribution for 1976 (see column 13).

b) In 1984, the Administrative Council decided to make the following transfers (see column 7):

from the Publications Capital Account	400,000 Swiss francs
from the CCITT Reserve Fund	100,000 Swiss francs

c) In the accounts for 1985, the Administrative Council decided to offset the budgetary deficit of the Independent Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development by means of a withdrawal from the Reserve Account (see column 13). The amount written off was 490,631.80 Swiss francs. In 1986, income amounting to 30,347.10 Swiss francs was received for the Independent Commission and credited to the Reserve Account (see column 7).

d) In 1986, the Administrative Council approved an additional credit of 740,000 Swiss francs, to be withdrawn from the Reserve Account, in order to offset part of the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs (see column 13). In this connection, see the explanation in § 2.2.6.6(4) of this report.

2.2.6

e) In 1987, the Administrative Council approved a withdrawal from the Reserve Account of 414,000 Swiss francs corresponding to the margin of unused credits in the 1986 operational budget to absorb part of the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs (see column 13) (see also & 2.2.6.6(4) of this report).

f) In 1988, the Administrative Council approved a withdrawal from the Reserve Account of 475,000 Swiss francs corresponding to the margin in the 1987 accounts between the expenditure limit set by the Nairobi Conference for operating costs and the actual expenditure incurred. The Administrative Council also approved a withdrawal from the Reserve Account of 340,000 Swiss francs corresponding to the margin of unused credits in the 1986 operational budget transferred at the end of 1986 to the account for credits granted for previous years (see column 13).

Payments into the Reserve Account

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc)

Swiss francs

Year	Provided in budget	Surplus management account	Surplus interest account	Surplus account for credits granted for previous years	Surplus Retirement Fund	Sundry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (2 - 7)
1982	1,435,000	1,880,891	2,316,458	290,504	129,308		6,052,161
1983	1,400,000	2,338,252	1,479,884	112,868	217,115		5,548,119
1984	2,000,000	1,640,735	2,271,880	846,948	218,295	500,000	7,477,858
1985	800,000	1,828,014	2,530,208	482,950	252,575		5,893,747
1986	2,500,000	2,120,332	1,167,689	633,423	244,638	30,347	6,696,429
1987	-	2,077,239	1,470,730	473,527	333,950		4,355,446
1988	-	1,637,334	1,078,097	258,084	217,000		3,190,515

Withdrawals from the Reserve Account

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc)

Position

Swiss francs

Year	Provided in budget	Additional credits	Debts written off	Sundry	Total	Position of Reserve Account at end of year
9	10	11	12	13	14(10-13)	15
1981						1,784,488
1982		4,596,100			4,596,100	3,240,549
1983		2,075,600		114,001	2,189,601	6,599,067
1984		6,130,500			6,130,500	7,946,425
1985		5,731,000		490,632	6,221,632	7,618,540
1986		-2,225,100	35,587	740,000	-1,449,513	15,764,482
1987	6,000,000	-2,202,700	82,450	414,000	4,293,748	15,826,178
1988	6,000,000	1,133,600	22,224	815,000	7,970,824	11,045,869

The negative amounts for 1986 and 1987 in column 11 of the above table do not represent withdrawals from the Reserve Account to provide additional credits but payments into the Account due to the reduction of credits allocated.

The table listing payments into the Reserve Account for the years 1982 to 1988 shows that payments into the interest account are one of the main sources of Reserve Account income.

The interest account, which is governed by Article 43 of the Financial Regulations of the ITU, comprises as income:

- interest debited to the supplementary publications account for sums advanced;
- interest charged to the accounts of regional administrative conferences for sums advanced;
- interest from liquid assets invested by the Union;

as expenditure:

- interest paid by the Union to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for advances made by that Government.

Furthermore, up to the end of the financial year 1985, interest charged for overdue payments to the Union was also credited to the interest account. Since 1 January 1986, under an Administrative Council decision, such interest has been credited to an account called "Special reserve for debtors' accounts". In this connection, see § 2.2.6.4 of this report.

The table below gives details of the interest account from 1982 to 1988.

(amounts rounded off to nearest franc)

Swiss francs

Swiss francs

Year	Income					Expendi- ture	Balance paid into ITU Reserve Account
	Interest debited			Interest on invest- ments	Total income	Interest paid to the Swiss Confeder- ation, etc.	
	for overdue payments	to publi- cations account	to regional confer- ences				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (6 - 7)
1982	569,423	397,870	83,076	1,266,089	2,316,458		2,316,458
1983	688,762	433,006	57,748	634,762	1,814,278	* 334,394	1,479,884
1984	829,917	322,336	74,703	1,049,872	2,276,828	4,948	2,271,880
1985	996,970	360,235	38,321	1,140,224	2,535,750	5,542	2,530,208
1986	-	342,058	47,119	832,094	1,221,271	53,582	1,167,689
1987	-	346,014	13,207	1,111,509	1,470,730	-	1,470,730
1988	-	319,189	29,996	728,912	1,078,097	-	1,078,097

*) Settlement of the Special Interest Account set up pursuant to Resolution No. 53 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

(3) Balance sheet of the ITU at 31 December 1988

In order to assess the financial situation of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to take note of the position of the ITU's assets and liabilities at 31 December 1988.

For purposes of reference, the position of assets and liabilities at 31 December 1981, as submitted to the Nairobi Conference in 1982, is also given.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INTERNATIONAL

ASSETS
(Swiss francs)

	Position at 31 December 1988	For comparison 31 December 1981
Cash in hand and in bank	<u>65,244,918.88</u>	<u>33,833,858.08</u>
Advances	<u>1,143,542.30</u>	<u>412,839.70</u>
Debtors		
Debtors in arrear	19,160,940.30	6,678,806.80
Current debtors	8,550,697.90	8,250,742.90
Special Arrears Account		
Res. No. 10 Torremolinos Conference	2,889,580.12	3,877,655.22
Res. No. 53 Nairobi Conference	<u>1,463,281.65</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>32,064,499.97</u>	<u>18,807,204.92</u>
Sundry stocks	<u>5,602,192.36</u>	<u>5,857,150.54</u>
Fixed assests		
Varembé building	1.--	1.--
Tower building	13,586,319.--	19,550,694.--
Building extension	14,812,396.95	-
Furniture	<u>1.--</u>	<u>1.--</u>
	<u>28,398,717.95</u>	<u>19,550,696.--</u>
Assets to be depreciated		
Shortfall of income in Technical		
Cooperation Special Accounts	5,830,447.81	21,985.17
Mechanization of the Finance Department	173,133.10	-
Sundry	<u>-</u>	<u>1,767,167.75</u>
	<u>6,003,580.91</u>	<u>1,789,152.92</u>
Sundry		
1988 contributions billed in 1989	606,020.--	-
Current accounts	2,027,544.86	207,317.19
Special accounts	-	125,070.10
Accounts receivable	<u>4,315,135.91</u>	<u>6,411,944.94</u>
	<u>6,948,700.77</u>	<u>6,744,332.23</u>
	<u>145,406,153.14</u>	<u>86,995,234.39</u>

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AT 31 DECEMBER 1988

LIABILITIES
(Swiss francs)

	Position at 31 December 1988	For comparison 31 December 1981
External funds		
Advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation	-	-
Advances from FIPOI for construction of the Tower building	13,586,319.--	19,550,694.--
Advances from FIPOI for construction of the building extensions	12,863,612.--	-
Creditors and depositors	3,945,816.30	5,001,635.30
Contributions paid in advance	<u>89,971,854.70</u>	<u>53,253,002.70</u>
	<u>120,367,602.--</u>	<u>77,805,332.--</u>
Special funds		
CCITT Reserve Fund	74,863.35	151,752.05
Building maintenance Fund	96,190.55	47,656.10
ITU Centenary Prize Fund	524,286.25	413,631.20
Staff Welfare Fund	137,023.55	131,027.40
Funds for the retirement of ITU staff	1,394,995.45	1,725,627.40
Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council	6,380.05	38,929.14
Renewal Fund for restaurants	51,491.30	-
Special reserve for debtors' accounts	<u>5,024,956.--</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7,310,186.50</u>	<u>2,508,623.29</u>
Internal funds allocated		
Account for credits granted for previous years	2,215,885.65	901,976.10
International Programme for the Development of Communications	27,104.40	-
Telecommunications for Development	<u>436,263.97</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,679,254.02</u>	<u>901,976.10</u>
Capital		
ITU Reserve Account	11,045,869.01	1,784,488.37
Publications capital	49,103.19	159,166.89
Stores, reprography, technical services capital	1,614,919.55	867,770.97
Simultaneous interpretation equipment capital	<u>98,491.10</u>	<u>76,887.15</u>
	<u>12,808,382.85</u>	<u>2,888,313.38</u>
Sundry		
Current accounts	584.55	-
Accounts payable	<u>2,240,143.22</u>	<u>2,890,989.62</u>
	<u>2,240,727.77</u>	<u>2,890,989.62</u>
	<u>145,406,153.14</u>	<u>86,995,234.39</u>

(4) Cash resources

The cash resources of the Union are drawn mainly from the annual contributions of Members and of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations participating in the work of the CCIs. These contributions have to be paid in advance, in accordance with No. 116 of the Nairobi Convention. If the contributions paid in advance do not suffice to cover the Union's cash requirements, the Secretary-General may resort to advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation, under arrangements concluded some time ago.

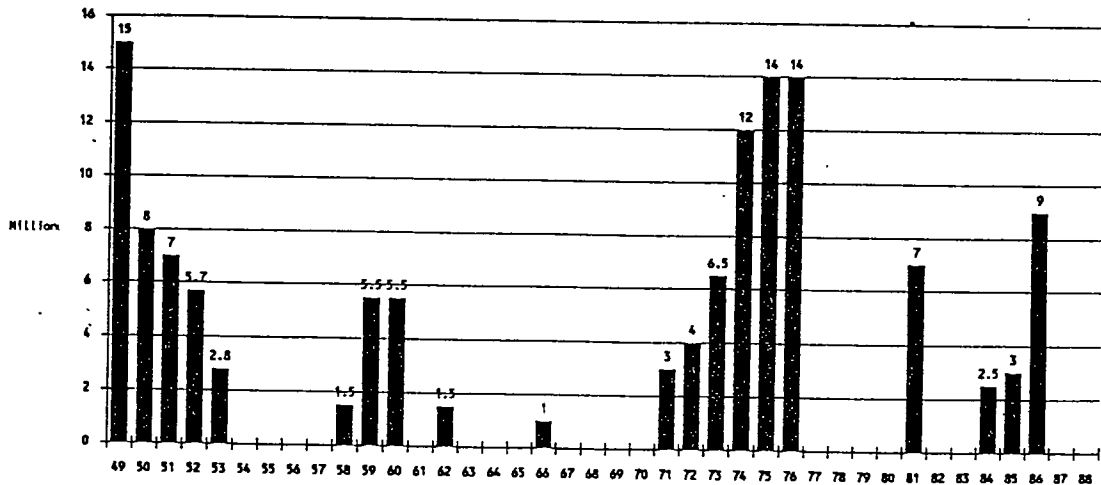
During the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, the flow of cash from contributions did not suffice to cover the Union's current expenditure, and advances had to be sought from the Government of the Swiss Confederation. These advances, together with the number of days for which they were required, are listed below. The annual interest rate charged by the Government of the Swiss Confederation was set at 4 3/4%.

1984 2,500,000 Swiss francs advanced for 15 days

1985 3,000,000 Swiss francs advanced for 14 days

1986 9,000,000 Swiss francs (max.) advanced for 65 days.

The table below shows the amounts advanced by the Government of the Swiss Confederation since 1949, when the present system of financing by means of annual contributions paid in advance was introduced in the ITU. The columns represent the maximum advances made during the year concerned.



The Administrative Council notes that the agreement for the advance of funds entered into some time ago between the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the ITU continues to give entire satisfaction from the standpoint of both efficiency and the favourable repayment terms and interest rates offered to the Union. The Council therefore proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference should express to the Swiss Government its appreciation of the generous financial assistance given to the Union, as well as the hope that the arrangements in question will be maintained in the future.

2.2.6

It is interesting to note that the satisfactory inflow of contributions has enabled the Secretary-General to invest available funds on a short and medium-term basis with highly reputable banking houses. Over the past years, these investments have produced the following interest, which has been credited first to the interest account and then to the ITU Reserve Account.

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Interest on investments
1982	1,266,089
1983	634,762
1984	1,049,872
1985	1,140,224
1986	832,094
1987	1,111,509
1988	728,912

(5) Audit of accounts

By Article 55, No. 255, of the Nairobi Convention (1982), the Administrative Council is instructed to arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and to approve them so that they can be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for final adoption.

Under the agreements concluded with the Government of the Swiss Confederation and pursuant to Resolution 45 of the Nairobi Conference, it is for the Government to appoint the external auditor of the Union's accounts. In 1983, the Federal Council decided to reappoint Mr. Werner Frei, chartered accountant, Deputy Director of the Federal Audit Office, to act as external auditor.

The detailed reports by the auditor have been examined each year by the Administrative Council, which has taken note of the audit certificates, with reservations where applicable, issued confirming the correctness of the financial statements provided by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the Plenipotentiary Conference finally approves the accounts of the Union. The relevant information is contained in a separate document before the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2.6.4 Accounts in arrear

The Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) had before it the question of accounts in arrear, the oldest and largest of which dated

back to 1950. After detailed consideration, the Conference decided in Resolution No. 10:

- that no interest should be charged on the accounts in arrear of the nine countries mentioned in the Resolution as from 1 January 1973;
- that the interest on the arrears due from those countries on 31 December 1972 should be transferred to a special interest on arrears account;
- that the balance of the accounts in arrear due from those countries should be transferred to a special account bearing no interest;
- that those measures should not release the nine countries from the obligation to settle their arrears in respect of contributions and publications.

In this connection, see § 2.2.6.4 (1) below.

The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) had before it a similar question relating to accounts in arrear which dated back to 1971 and involved four Member countries.

With regard to the amounts owed by those Members, the Conference decided:

- that, in the case of two Members, the unpaid contributions should be transferred to a special account bearing no interest;
- that, in the case of the other two Members, 50% of the unpaid contributions should be transferred to the special account bearing no interest;
- that the unpaid interest on the contributions in arrears should be paid into a special interest on arrears account;
- that the transfer to the special arrears account would not release the countries concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears.

In this connection see § 2.2.6.4 (2) below.

Other accounts in arrear have been examined every year by the Administrative Council which has noted that, despite the Secretary-General's representations to the competent authorities of the countries concerned, the amounts owing to the Union are increasing steadily. Total contributions owing for over a year and regarded as arrears have almost doubled since 1982 and now amount to 18% of the annual budget.

It will be recalled that the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (1973) included in the Convention a provision stipulating that a Member in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.

2.2.6

Furthermore, the Administrative Council decided in 1980 that any administration Member of the Union in arrear for more than two years in its payments for publications supplied must accompany its future orders by payment for the publications ordered.

The situation with regard to total arrears has evolved as follows over the years:

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Date	Unpaid contributions *	Unpaid publications *	No. of countries having lost the right to vote
31 December 1982	5,081,415	1,355,329	14
31 December 1983	6,423,602	1,562,240	19
31 December 1984	9,595,267	1,833,406	28
31 December 1985	10,650,607	1,303,661	27
31 December 1986	12,444,498	1,882,089	29
31 December 1987	15,605,773	1,381,255	35
31 December 1988	17,720,543	1,440,398	32
*) Including interest on arrears			

(1) Special arrears account governed by Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

The amounts transferred by the 1973 Conference to the special arrears account totalled 6,560,016.18 Swiss francs and related to nine Members of the Union.

The Nairobi Conference noted with satisfaction that Chile, Peru, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Yemen Arab Republic had paid their debts in full and that the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Haiti were paying off their arrears in instalments.

By 31 December 1986, Costa Rica and the Republic of Haiti had paid off their debts in full, and it is foreseen that the Republic of El Salvador is to settle the balance of its arrears before the Nice Conference.

In 1986 the Republic of Bolivia informed the Secretary-General that it intended to pay \$US 100,000 annually, starting in 1987, until its debt had been fully settled. No payment has yet been made. The amount outstanding is 1,474,356.37 Swiss francs.

In 1987 the Dominican Republic informed the Secretary-General that it intended to settle its debts to the Union. However, no proposal has been forthcoming and no payment has been made. The amount owed under the special arrears account is 1,294,616.25 Swiss francs.

At 31 December 1988, the amount owed under the special arrears account, in accordance with Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), was 2,889,580.12 Swiss francs.

The special interest account established under Resolution No. 10 of the 1973 Conference was settled over the period 1974-1976.

(2) Special arrears account governed by Resolution No. 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)

The amounts transferred by the Nairobi Conference (1982) totalled 1,463,281.65 Swiss francs and related to four Members of the Union.

In 1984, the Central African Republic provided the Union with a plan for repayment of its debt in 55 instalments. Unfortunately no payment has yet been received. The amount owing under the special arrears account is 310,570.15 Swiss francs.

The Republic of Guatemala promised in 1986 that an instalment plan would be submitted to the ITU. Neither a plan nor any payment has been received and the amount of 352,939 Swiss francs is still owed.

Neither Mauritania nor the Republic of Chad has announced any plan for settling arrears, which amount to 170,525 Swiss francs for Mauritania and 629,793.50 Swiss francs for the Republic of Chad.

The special interest account established pursuant to Resolution No. 53 of the Nairobi Conference was settled in 1983 by a withdrawal from the interest account.

(3) Special reserve for debtors' accounts

At its 41st session (1986) the Administrative Council considered questions relating to the Union's cash resources and noted that a certain percentage of contributions was paid very late. It also noted that there was some doubt whether certain contributions transferred to the special arrears accounts would be paid at all.

The Council also noted that the interest on arrears charged to debtors was paid into the Union's Reserve Account at the end of the year and subsequently used to reduce the amount of Members' contributions even though, in certain cases, it was unlikely that the interest would ever be paid.

The Administrative Council therefore considered that it was becoming essential

- either to use the Union's budget to offset sums which, in certain cases, are almost irrecoverable;
- or to increase the Union's internal resources in order to offset dubious assets.

Accordingly, the Council decided to amend the ITU's Financial Regulations so that, starting in the financial year 1986, interest on arrears would be credited to a special account entitled "Special reserve for debtors' accounts" rather than to the interest account and subsequently to the Reserve Account.

The Administrative Council also decided at its 1986 and subsequent sessions that the contributions of certain Members which had fallen 6 - 8 years behind with their payments should no longer be considered as income in the Union budget but should be credited to the special reserve for debtors' accounts. The effect of this measure on the ordinary budget amounted to 1 contributory unit (twice 1/2 unit) in 1987 and 1 3/8 units (twice 1/2 unit and three times 1/8 unit) in 1988.

The Council considered that the amounts available in the special account entitled "Special reserve for debtors' accounts" should be used only to facilitate the daily cash flow. On the other hand, if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to decide to write off certain unpaid amounts, the special account could be used for that purpose without affecting Members' contributions.

The position of the special account "Special reserve for debtors' accounts" is as follows:

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc)

Swiss franc

Date	Interest on arrears credited to the special reserve	Contribution credited to the special reserve	Position of special reserve for debtors' accounts
31 December 1986	1,386,470	235,828	1,622,298
31 December 1987	1,358,595	231,800	3,212,693
31 December 1988	1,490,941	321,322	5,024,956

2.2.6.5 Special accounts

In order to perform certain special functions or activities, the Secretary-General has had to open a number of special accounts which are explained and described briefly below.

(1) Special Fund for Technical Cooperation - Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation

The Special Fund for Technical Cooperation was set up by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) which, in Resolution No. 21, resolved:

"to set up a fund, based on voluntary contributions in any currency or in some other form, to meet the needs of the developing countries who submit urgent requests for assistance to the Union".

2.2.6

The Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation was set up under Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) which resolved:

"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".

Over the years, these two special funds have been merged under the name "Special Fund for Technical Cooperation".

The Fund, whose accounts are kept quite separate from those of the Union, has developed as follows since 1982:

(amounts rounded off the the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Income		Expenditure on projects	Position of fund at 31.12
	Voluntary contributions	Bank interest		
1981				18,957
1982	27,230	42	10,820	35,409
1983	33,358	106	40,600	28,273
1984	400,000*	736	36,290	392,719
1985	211,398	15,325	145,018	474,424
1986	28,014	4,898	420,000	87,336
1987	54,930	225	14,400	128,091
1988	499,879 **	7,823	148,753	487,040
<p>* Share of profits produced by the TELECOM 83 exhibition and related activities, pursuant to Opinion No. 3 of the Nairobi Conference (1982)</p> <p>** Including a share of the proceeds from Telecom 87 and related activities.</p>				

(2) Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation - Donation by Canada

In implementation of Resolution No. 19 of the Nairobi Conference (1982), Canada decided to donate 100,000 Canadian dollars (189,250 Swiss francs) to the ITU, on the understanding that the money would be used to meet expenditure arising from the decisions of the Independent Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development and, in particular, to implement the ITU Centre for Telecommunications Development.

The whole of the amount donated was used in 1985 and 1986 to promote and launch the Centre.

(3) Independent International Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development

In Resolution No. 20, the Nairobi Conference resolved to establish an International Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development, to be financed from independent non-commercial sources.

2.2.6

The Commission was set up in 1983 and the related expenditure was met from voluntary contributions secured through the personal endeavours of the Chairman of the Commission and the Secretary-General. However, the funds collected did not fully suffice to cover total expenditure.

The situation was as follows:

Income	- Donations		985,395.30
		212,317.30	
Expenditure	- Headquarters	1,113,785.50	
	Away from Headquarters	119,577.20	
	Printing and distribution of the report	1,445,680.--	985,395.30
Excess expenditure covered by a withdrawal from the Union's Reserve Account (Resolution No. 924/CA40)			460,284.70
		1,445,680.--	1,445,680.--

In connection with the above statement of account, it should be noted that the common service costs incurred by the General Secretariat of the Union, which are estimated at 310,000 Swiss francs, are not included in the Commission's expenditure. Furthermore, a withdrawal of 460,000 Swiss francs had to be made from the Reserve Account to offset the deficit in the Commission's accounts.

(4) Centre for Telecommunications Development

The Independent Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development recommended the establishment of a Centre for Telecommunications Development and, in Resolution No. 929, the Administrative Council decided to set up within the framework of the Union, and in Geneva, a Centre for Telecommunications Development on the basis of voluntary funding and with its own separate and identifiable budget.

The Centre, the funds available to it and its income and expenditure have developed as follows since its establishment:

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Income		Administra. expenditure and expend. on projects	Position of the Centre's liquid assets
	Voluntary contributions *)	Interest and misc.		
1985				0
1986	1,492,392	1,485	371,347	1,122,530
1987	2,422,563	22,117	1,517,372	2,049,838
1988	2,921,883	63,834	2,439,656	2,595,899
*) Not including contributions in kind				

(5) World Communications Year (WCY)

In Resolution No. 73 the Nairobi Conference, after recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/40 proclaiming 1983 "World Communications Year: Development of Communications Infrastructures" with the ITU as the lead agency having responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies, instructed the Secretary-General 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 that purpose.

The position of the WCY accounts is as follows:

Income	- Voluntary contributions		1,715,280.--
	Sundry income		34,137.75
Expenditure	- Administrative and project costs	1,645,490.25	
	Payment to Telecommunications for Development	100,000.--	
		1,745,490.25	1,749,417.75
Surplus income credited to the special "Telecommunications for Development" account		3,927.50	
		1,749,417.75	1,749,417.75

(6) Telecommunications for Development

Having regard to Resolution No. 24 of the Nairobi Conference relating to "Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development", a special account was opened in the Union's books.

The position of this account is as follows:

Income	- Share of surplus income produced by TELECOM 83/87 and by regional exhibitions and forums	1,344,692.23
	- Sale of special publications, the cost of which was not met from the supplementary publications budget (e.g., books on forums)	319,711.20
	- Payment into the special WCY account	103,927.50
	- Sundry income	510.20

2.2.6

Expenditure	- Expenditure on the Arusha Conference and costs incurred in connection with SpaceCom 85 and Usercom 85	185,324.77	
	- Secretariat expenditure not met from the ordinary budget	1,147,252.39	
		1,332,577.16	1,768,841.13
Surplus income carried over to the next financial year (see ITU balance sheet)		436,263.97	
		1,768,841.13	1,768,841.13

(7) Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council

In Resolution No. 798 the Administrative Council decided in 1977 to pay the proceeds of the sale of official ITU postage stamps remitted to the Union by the Swiss Confederation into an operational fund at its exclusive disposal. By Decision No. 381 the Council decided to use the amounts in the Fund for technical cooperation purposes.

The Fund's activities are set out below:

(amounts rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Income		Technical Cooperation expenditure	Position of the fund at 31.12
	Official postage-stamps	Interest and misc.		
1981				38,929
1982	1,824	-	-	40,753
1983	2,246	-	-	42,999
1984	248	-	2,066	41,181
1985	806	-	8,524	33,463
1986	3,617	-	37,080	0
1987	3,788	-	-	3,788
1988	2,592	-	-	6,380

(8) ITU Centenary Prize Fund

In Resolution No. 816, the Administrative Council decided in 1978 to establish an "ITU Centenary Prize" intended to reward an individual or group of individuals whose activities at the international level have contributed to the development of international telecommunications. In principle the prize was to be awarded every four years, starting in 1979.

2.2.6

The prize was to consist of all or part of the interest accruing to the monies constituting the Centenary Prize Fund, i.e., the donations made by ITU Member countries for the construction of the Centenary monument, a project which had been abandoned.

The Fund has evolved as follows over the years:

(rounded off to the nearest franc) Swiss francs

Year	Return on investments	Centenary Prize	Position of the Fund at 31.12
1981			413,631
1982	17,475		431,106
1983	17,762	20,561 *	428,307
1984	17,485		445,792
1985	18,312		464,104
1986	19,049		483,153
1987	20,571	**	503,724
1988	20,562		524,286
*) 2nd Centenary Prize awarded to Mr. Amos JOEL.			
**) No award was made in 1987.			

2.2.6.6 Other financial questions

(1) External audit of Union accounts

Since the establishment of the ITU "Bureau" in 1869, the Union's accounts have always been audited most meticulously by the Federal Audit Office of the Swiss Confederation under agreements which have been extended from time to time.

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) will no doubt wish to convey its thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and express the hope that the existing arrangements will be maintained in the future.

(2) Approval of the Union's accounts for the years 1982 to 1988

No. 40 of the Nairobi Convention provides that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them. Accordingly, the statements of account for the years 1982 to 1988, as published annually in the financial operating report and approved by the Administrative Council, are set out in a separate document.

(3) Limits on expenditure for 1990 and subsequent years

In order to facilitate the establishment of limits on expenditure for 1990 and subsequent years, the Administrative Council is transmitting to the Plenipotentiary Conference, for information, the provisional budget of the Union for 1990 approved at its 44th session (1989) without prejudice to the decisions of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (see Annex 8).

(4) Technical Cooperation support costs

A number of decisions taken by the UNDP Governing Council have had a significant impact on the situation as regards the Union's Technical Cooperation support costs. In the light of those decisions, there is no chance of the ITU obtaining any additional reimbursement of administrative and operational service costs from UNDP on the basis of the principle of flexibility applied for small agencies. The level of support cost reimbursement applied for the ITU is 13 %.

Under Resolution 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the ITU - on account of its partnership with UNDP - has to meet any shortfall in income to cover actual project management expenses.

This view has been confirmed by the Administrative Council of the Union and the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations.

For several years now, the Administrative Council has had to consider the difficulties being encountered by the Union to balance the budget relating to administrative and operational service costs for Technical Cooperation projects.

The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget is very closely affected by the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc, since most of its income is based on amounts expressed in US dollars and then converted into Swiss francs so that they can be entered as income in the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts.

As explained in § 2.2.6.3 above with regard to the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget, the shortfall of income to cover administrative and operational service costs has been very large, amounting to 15,026,870.28 Swiss francs for the years 1980 to 1988.

This situation, which has had a significant impact on the Union's cash resources as a whole, has been a matter of great concern to the Administrative Council.

At its 41st session (1986) the Administrative Council approved a plan for financing the shortfall in income by means of withdrawals from the Union's internal funds and payment of the amounts in question into the ITU accounts within the limits authorized by the Nairobi Conference.

2.2.6

The following steps were to be taken in the first stage of the financing plan:

- withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account	1,011,422.47 Sw.frs.
- withdrawal from the Store, Reprography, etc., Capital Account	1,500,000.-- Sw.frs.
- entry in the 1986 and 1987 budgets of a credit amounting to less than 1% of the ceiling authorized for Sections 1 to 8	
i.e. for 1986	740,000.-- Sw.frs.
for 1987	750,000.-- Sw.frs.
Total	<u>4,001,422.47 Sw.frs.</u>

The amount of 4,001,422.47 Swiss francs corresponds to the shortfall in income for the administration of Technical Cooperation activities until the end of 1983.

At its 42nd session (1987) the Administrative Council again took up the question of the shortfall in Technical Cooperation income and approved a second stage of the plan for financing the accumulated shortfall in income.

The following measures were approved:

- withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account	600,000.-- Sw.frs.
- withdrawal from the Store, Reprography, etc., Capital Account	113,000.-- Sw.frs.
- withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account corresponding to the unused credit margin in the operating budget for 1986	414,000.-- Sw.frs.
- entry in the 1988 budget of a credit amounting to less than 1% of the ceiling authorized for Sections 1 to 8, i.e.	753,000.-- Sw.frs.
Total	<u>1,880,000.-- Sw.frs.</u>

After this second stage, and at the time of the 42nd Session of the Administrative Council, the amount of the accumulated shortfall of 9,280,960.10 Swiss francs for 1980 to 1986 that had been absorbed was 5,881,422.47 Swiss francs, so that the balance still outstanding was 3,399,537.63 Swiss francs.

At its 43rd Session, in 1988, the Administrative Council once again gave its attention to the problem of Technical Cooperation support costs. In addition to the shortfall of 3,399,537.63 Swiss francs for the years up to the end of 1986, there was a shortfall in income of 3,249,768.62 Swiss francs for 1987, giving a total of 6,649,306.25 Swiss francs.

2.2.6

The Administrative Council therefore approved a third financing plan to absorb the accumulated shortfall in income.

The measures approved for this third financing plan were as follows:

- Withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account	800,000 Swiss francs
- Withdrawal from the Store, Reprography etc. Capital Account	500,000 Swiss francs
- Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account corresponding to the unused credit margin in the operating budget for 1987 and the unused credit margin transferred at the end of 1986 to the account for credits granted for previous years	815,000 Swiss francs
- Entry in the 1989 budget of a credit amounting to less than 1 % of the ceiling authorized for sections 1 to 8	765,000 Swiss francs
- Share of proceeds from Telecom 87 and related activities	1,200,000 Swiss francs
	<u>4,080,000 Swiss francs</u>

The Administrative Council also decided to use the net proceeds from sales of service stamps by the Swiss PTT to collectors, which, in round figures, amounted to 500,000 Swiss francs for 1988, to offset part of the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs.

After this third stage of the plan to finance the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs, the position is as follows :

- Shortfall in income for the management of Technical Cooperation activities	
- up to and including 1979	Reimbursed by UNDP
- 1980-1983	4,001,422.47
- 1984-1988	11,025,447.81
	<u>15,026,870.28</u>
- Financing plan	
Stage 1	4,001,422.47
Stage 2	1,880,000.--
Stage 3	4,080,000.--
Additional resources (official postage stamps)	500,000.--
	<u>10,461,422.47</u>
- Shortfall in income at end 1988	<u>4,565,447.81</u>

The Administrative Council therefore considered that it would be for the 1988 Plenipotentiary Conference to take decisions in respect of :

- the total absorption of the shortfall in income on Technical Cooperation support costs, including the year 1989 ;
- methods to be introduced to eliminate the causes of the shortfall in income in the Technical Cooperation special accounts.

(5) IFRB Weekly Circular

The Weekly Circular of the IFRB is a basic element in practically all the procedures contained in the Radio Regulations and in Regional Agreements. In accordance with the Radio Regulations, each Administration receives a copy of the Weekly Circular.

Since 1961, one copy of the IFRB Weekly Circular has been supplied free of charge to the Administrations of Members of the ITU, but the costs are recovered by sales of additional copies to the Administrations as well as to other users.

In recent years the production and distribution costs of the Circular have increased substantially, especially as a result of the growth in the volume of information to be disseminated. With the introduction of in-house printing and dissemination of part of the information on microfiche, these costs have now been brought down to about 482,000 Swiss francs in 1987. However, because of the copy distributed to Member administrations free of charge, the subscription price to other users has remained at approximately 6,000 Swiss francs a year.

With the progress of technology the users' need for additional collections of the Circular is expected to decrease. Recently, moreover, some Members have expressed interest in receiving the information in machine-readable form. These factors could lead to a steady rise in the sales price of the Circular.

The question of the IFRB Weekly Circular was considered at the 43rd Session of the Administrative Council, which recommended the following action to the Plenipotentiary Conference :

- a) entry of the production and distribution costs of the Weekly Circular in the regular budget, on the understanding that income from sales of additional collections would be treated as additional income under the regular budget ; the sales price of additional collections on paper or other media should be fixed by the Secretary-General on a realistic basis ;
- b) consideration by a competent Administrative Radio Conference of how often the Weekly Circular should be published.

It may be noted that the costs involved are of the order of 500,000 to 600,000 Swiss francs per year.

2.2.7 Technical Cooperation

(See section 5)

2.2.8 Other questions considered by the Council2.2.8.1 Implementation of Resolutions, Recommendation and Opinions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Resolutions Nos. 62-75, Recommendation No. 1, Opinions Nos. 1-3)

RESOLUTION No. 62

Basic Instrument of the Union

On the basis of Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council established, in 1985, by its Resolution No. 936 and 936 (amended), a Group of Experts consisting of one expert each from up to 35 of the following administrations to assist it in the implementation of that Resolution:

<u>Region A</u>	<u>Region B</u>	<u>Region C</u>
Guyana	Spain	Hungary
Jamaica	France	Poland
Mexico	Greece	German Democratic Republic
United States of America	Netherlands	Czechoslovakia
Argentina	United Kingdom	USSR
Brazil	Sweden	
Venezuela	Italy	
<u>Region D</u>	<u>Region E</u>	
Kenya	Australia	
Liberia	China	
Tanzania	Indonesia	
Algeria	Iraq	
Senegal	Japan	
Cameroon	Lebanon	
Swaziland	Philippines	
Morocco	Sri Lanka	

During its first and second meetings (January 1986 and January 1987 respectively), the Group, on the basis of written proposals submitted to it as well as documents prepared by the Secretariat, started its work by separating the provisions of the 1982 Nairobi Convention into two instruments, a draft Constitution and a draft Convention. Bearing in mind its restricted mandate under Resolution No. 62, the Group thereafter studied in detail the respective provisions and made such consequential changes as were deemed necessary.

The Group decided, at the end of its second meeting, to set up a restricted Drafting Group to study and prepare solutions for consideration by the Group at its third and last meeting in 1988.

The Drafting Group held a one-week meeting in September 1987 during which, on the basis of documents prepared for it by the Secretariat, it accomplished the work entrusted to it and submitted the latter, together with its report, to the Group of Experts itself.

During its third and last meeting (January 1988), the Group of Experts adopted a draft Constitution (Document A) and a draft Convention (Document B), together with its Final Report, which were submitted to the 43rd session of the Administrative Council (June/July 1988). On the basis of the decision taken by the latter, the above documents were forwarded to all the Members of the Union by Circular-letter DM-1884 dated 15 July 1988, followed later by the Group's First and Second Progress Reports to the Council (see Circular-letter DM-1899, dated 24 August 1988). The summary record of the 4th Plenary Meeting of the Council's 43rd session, at which those documents were presented, has also been forwarded to the Members of the Union in the normal way. Thus, the documentation to be forwarded to all the Members of the Union in respect of the full implementation of Nairobi Resolution No. 62 has been completed.

RESOLUTION No. 63

Premises at the Seat of the Union

At the time the Tower building came into service in 1973, it was possible to house all the Union's staff in buildings belonging to the ITU. During the course of the past 14 years additional rooms have been created within the two buildings of the Union wherever it was physically possible.

The extensions of the buildings which have been found necessary are due to be completed at the beginning of 1989. These will serve to rehouse the staff placed in outside rented offices. In the meantime, the ITU has had to provide new offices for personnel recruited and paid for by special projects as well as for temporary and short-term staff recruited to perform the numerous additional tasks decided upon by the Administrative Council since 1982. This was done on a short- or medium-term basis as required.

In 1989 the number of offices available in the Union's buildings would be inadequate to house all the staff employed, and the ITU will once again be required to continue to rent offices and storage space outside.

A detailed treatment of this subject is given in a separate document (see Document 39) which reports on the present situation and the long-term office needs.

RESOLUTION No. 64

Juridical Status

With reference to the Council's remarks in its previous 1982 Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, referred to in the second preambular paragraph of the Resolution, it can be stated that, since then, the Agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the Union has been observed by both Parties. The application by the Parties of the latter's provisions has given rise to no particular comment with respect to the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU as compared with those enjoyed by other organizations of the United Nations system with headquarters in Switzerland.

With regard to all those organizations and their personnel, the Permanent Mission of Switzerland at Geneva has, under the date of 1 April 1987, issued a collection of directives dealing with the entry into, and the conditions of stay in Switzerland of international civil servants, the members of their families and their private personnel as well as of persons working for those organizations under a special service agreement (SSA) and of interns. The practical application of those directives, though remaining under constant review by the Union's competent services as to their conformity with the prevailing provisions of the Agreement referred to above, has so far not given rise to any special difficulties.

However, a difficulty worth mentioning is in respect of officials of all Geneva based organizations who were owning real estate property in Geneva. This difficulty arose through an action undertaken by the Geneva Cantonal Fiscal Administration at the beginning of September 1986. As that action would have resulted in an indirect taxation, through the application of the so-called "taux global", of the salaries, emoluments and indemnities received by those officials from the Union, which, in accordance with Article 15 b) of the Agreement referred to above, are exempted from all federal, cantonal and communal taxes, the Union took the matter up, inter alia, through a comprehensive Aide-mémoire, with the Permanent Mission of Switzerland at Geneva as well as with other Geneva based organizations concerned. Fortunately enough, at a meeting on 24 March 1987 at which those organizations, and the Permanent Mission of Switzerland at Geneva, were represented, it was given to understand the competent Swiss authorities had decided that the action initiated in September 1986 would not be pursued and that the Geneva based international organizations concerned were requested to consider that action as "null and void".

RESOLUTION No. 65

Official Languages and Working Languages of the Union

1. The provisions concerning official languages and working languages of the Union were widely discussed in 1982 at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi. Inter alia, the Conference extended the use of the Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages in the work of the Union and modified several provisions concerning languages in Article 16.

2. Budgetary provisions were made for the wider use of the languages specified in the Convention in conferences and meetings of the Union as from 1984.

3. The Conference also adopted Resolution No. 65, which is in partial derogation of Article 16, for the provision of a restrictive amount of translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian from 1 January 1984. This Resolution specifies the special sections on space services of the IFRB Weekly Circular and approximately 50% of the volumes of the Consultative Committees. The financial provisions were established on a global basis having regard to the cyclical nature of the work concerned and were also subject to the 10% global cut imposed by the Plenipotentiary Conference on budget ceilings. However, the new provisions of Article 14.2 of the Financial Regulations permitted the credits made available during the period 1984-1990 to remain available for four years following the end of the financial year to which they relate.

4. Three new language services were therefore set up by the Administrative Council within the Languages Division, at ITU Headquarters, as follows:

- Arabic and Chinese Services in 1984,
- Russian Service from January 1985.

5. In the Chinese and Russian Services, one professional and one secretarial assistant have been appointed, respectively. The Chinese Service caters for translation, revision and typing both into and from Chinese, and the working language is revised by the appropriate section in the Languages Division. The Russian Service takes care of translation, revision and typing into Russian only, while permanent staff in the working language sections undertake translations into English, French and Spanish from Russian.

6. From the viewpoint of Headquarters, the extension in the application of official languages presents differing requirements for each official language involved. Therefore, in setting up the Arabic Service, account has been taken of the fact that there are more than twenty Administrations using Arabic and of the importance of having a central focal point in the Languages Division to care for their needs. For this reason, two professional officers and two assistants have been appointed to translate, revise and type Arabic.

7. The scope of the work of these three services covers responsibility for the translation and revision of texts specified in the Nairobi Convention, including work contracted outside. Any work connected with the Final Acts of Administrative Conferences is debited to the conference budgets, as is other work for which a specific budget item exists.

8. The administrative costs of the three services are charged to Section 8 of the regular budget, in accordance with the amounts approved by the Administrative Council. As explained earlier, some of these costs are offset by activities charged to other budget headings.

IFRB Weekly Circular (Special Sections on Space Services)

9. The language specialists in the three new services translate and revise these sections on a priority basis each time they are published by the IFRB in the Weekly Circular. To make the best use of the limited resources available, the texts have been typed and mounted in a trilingual version, and then printed in the ITU. When the first issues were translated in 1985, they contained more pages than those that had been published in previous years and consequently took more time and resources to prepare than had been estimated at Nairobi. However, the main problem arose from the technical difficulties involved in producing a trilingual document in Arabic, Chinese and Russian by linguists knowing only one of those languages and by mounters knowing only working languages. In addition, the absence of appropriate technical terminology was a handicap, but this has largely been remedied through experience and, in the case of Arabic, by the publication of the glossary of telecommunication terms in Arabic, English, French and Spanish in 1987 through the Arabization Project (UNDP/ATU/ITU).

10. The working language version is issued immediately following the Board's approval of the data and, for practical reasons and also because of the limited staff available, the official-language version follows two to three weeks later, according to the size of the sections and the amount of work involved.

11. The production costs of the special sections in Arabic, Chinese and Russian are shared equally between the three languages and debited to the allocations made under Section 8 of the budget.

12. The special sections translated and distributed so far are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Issue Numbers</u>	<u>No. of pages</u>
1985	1652 to 1703	2,578
1986	1704 to 1751	1,801
1987	1752 to 1800	3,930
1988	1801 to 1853	4,263

CCIR and CCITT volumes

13. From the foregoing, it can be seen that certain costs are being incurred against Section 8 of the Union's budget for setting up the various language arrangements and for translating the special section on space services of the IFRB Weekly Circular. The duties of each Service differ and costs are therefore not identical. It follows that the credits remaining for the translation of CCI volumes, once administrative costs are deducted, are not the same for each language, but they are sufficient to accomplish the target set in 1982 of translating at least 10,000 pages in each language in the operational budgetary period 1984-1989. (See Appendix A.)

14. Each language group selected its own list of CCI volumes it preferred to have translated, as well as the order of priority. Sub-contracting arrangements for Chinese and Russian were negotiated, based on tariffs applied by the United Nations Organization in Geneva for translation, revision, typesetting and printing. No single source was found in the same way for sub-contracting Arabic and so Special Service Agreements were made with translators technically qualified in the field of telecommunications. Revision and typing were undertaken through the Arabic Service, for the sake of uniformity, and printing has been done in ITU when the work-load permitted.

15. The cost of producing the CCI volumes selected by the three language groups has been studied for each language, taking into account the credits estimated to be available after other costs have been deducted. Purchase Orders, or Special Service Agreements, have only been made out each year when sufficient credits were available to cover the expenses anticipated.

16. The list of CCI volumes translated or in the course of publication is given in Appendix B.

General

17. To promote sales on a world-wide basis, a sales promotion campaign has been launched in the ITU Telecommunication Journal informing readers of the availability of selected CCIR and CCITT volumes in Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

18. Certain measures were undertaken to improve the situation concerning terminology in the three languages: each language group included the CCITT Terms and Definitions and the CCIR/CMV volumes in their selections for which up-dating is to be envisaged.

19. Systems of data capture were introduced for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and the latter service is already equipped with Vaxmates. Further research is being undertaken to find an optimum character set for Arabic, with vocalization accents for use in glossaries and terminological lists.

Conclusion

20. Since the introduction of the Arabic, Chinese and Russian Services at Headquarters, following the extension of the use of these languages by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, appreciation has been expressed by Administrations of the Union and other users for the services provided. In view of the success of these measures, the Administrative Council has prepared a separate study for the continuation, and possible extension, of the existing arrangements (see Document 40) which the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider.

APPENDIX A**Summary of the financial situation - Section 8 showing credits available up to 1990 for CCI Volumes**

(Swiss francs)			
<u>TOTAL CREDITS</u>	<u>ARABIC</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>RUSSIAN</u>
1984	450,000	450,000	450,000
1985	450,000	450,000	450,000
1986	450,000	450,000	450,000
1987	450,000	450,000	450,000
1988	475,000	475,000	475,000
1989	475,000	475,000	475,000
(1990)	475,000	475,000	475,000
	3,225,000	3,225,000	3,225,000
<u>Resourcing Headquarters' costs on Section 8¹</u>			
1984	-118,290	-152,861	-158,159
1985	-273,520	-232,187	-288,154
1986	-201,027	-176,956	-240,304
1987	-200,156	-236,282	-280,939
1988	-202,283	-127,854	-246,164
1989 approx.	-250,000	-250,000	-250,000
(1990) approx.	-250,000	-250,000	-250,000
	-1,495,276	-1,426,140	-1,713,720
<u>CCI Volumes: Costs and Commitments</u>			
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-238,462	-45,229
1986	-274,091	-353,996	-54,657
1987	-248,844	-395,804	-279,537
1988	-359,693	-220,930	-514,120
1989	-61,676	-	-74,872
(1990) approx.	-	-	-100,554
Costs:	-944,304	-1,209,192	-1,068,969
Estimated Commitments:	-601,764	-255,990	-317,864
	-1,546,068	-1,465,182	-1,386,833
TOTAL spent or committed:	-3,041,344	-2,891,322	-3,100,553
Estimated balance available in 1990 for - translating CCI Volumes:			
Swiss francs	183,656	333,678	124,447

¹ Including IFRB Weekly Circular Special Section on Space Services and some staff costs.

March 1989

APPENDIX B

CCI Volumes translated or being translated into
Arabic, Chinese or Russian under the terms of Resolution No. 65

ARABIC

CCITT Red Book (1984)	II.1, II.5, III.2, IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, VI.2, VI.5, VI.6, VI.7, VI.10, VII.1, VII.2, VIII.2, VIII.3, VIII.6 II.4, III.1, III.3, III.5, VI.1, VI.3, VI.4, VI.8, VI.9, VI.13, VIII.4 VIII.5	(published) (in hand)
CCIR (1986)	X/XI.3, IV/IX.2 IV.1, V, X.1, XI.1	(published) (in hand)
TOTALS:	CCITT 29 fascicles 7176 pages approx. <u>CCIR 6 fascicles 2548 pages approx.</u> 35 fascicles 9724 pages approx.	

CHINESE

CCITT Yellow Book (1980)	III.1, VI.3, VI.6, VI.8, VIII.1, IX, X.1	(published)
CCITT Red Book (1984)	I, II.3, III.2, III.3, III.4, III.5, IV.4, V, VI.5, VI.8, VI.10, VI.11, VI.13, VII.1, VII.2, VII.3, VIII.2, VIII.3, VI.7, X.1	(published) (in hand)
CCIR (1982)	IV.1, IV/IX.2, IX.1, X.1, X/XI.2, XI.1 XIII	(published)
CCIR (1986)	VIII.2, VIII.3	(in hand)
TOTALS:	CCITT 27 fascicles 7681 pages approx. <u>CCIR 9 fascicles 3323 pages approx.</u> 36 fascicles 11004 pages approx.	

RUSSIAN

CCITT Red Book (1984)	II.1, II.2, II.3, II.4, II.5, III.2, III.4, VI.1, VI.2, VI.4, VI.5, VI.7, VI.8, VI.9, VI.13, VII.1, VII.2, VII.3, IX + Instructions for the International Telephone Service III.1	(published) (in hand)
CCIR (1986)	IV.1, IV/IX.2, X.1, X/XI.2 IX.1, X/XI.3, XI.1, XIII VIII.1, VIII.2, VIII.3	(published) (in hand)
TOTALS:	CCITT 21 fascicles 5180 pages approx. <u>CCIR 11 fascicles 3853 pages approx.</u> 32 fascicles 9033 pages approx.	

As at 10 March 1989

RESOLUTION No. 66

Rationalization of Work

1. Resolution No. 66 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, deals with the application of modern office technology for the most effective use of manpower and financial resources. In Document CA39/6157 the Secretary-General reported on the Union's strategy and plans for the introduction of new office technology.
2. The basic policy pursued has been to widely apply modern office technology, with concentration of effort in the areas with the greatest potential productivity improvement of staff, in combination with a very active training and support programme. In the period since 1982 the Union's increasing experience and expertise in this domain, together with developments in available technology, have led to the realization of an extensive plan whose results, to the best knowledge, are unmatched among Geneva-based UN organizations.
3. The fundamental elements of the plan are to provide workstations to ITU staff, to create an infrastructure which networks these tools, to select and support standard software, and to train the staff to obtain maximum benefits from the investments made by the Union.
4. The approximately 600 networked workstations are used for a wide variety of tasks, many of which previously were extremely time-consuming or even impossible. This use of distributed computing power also reduces the load on the mainframe computers.
5. TELnet, the ITU Local Area Network links all office areas of the ITU and, during conferences, the CICG. Information - work in progress - can be shared with least effort and utilization of shared resources is maximized. With this same network the information flows which characterize the work of the ITU's Secretariats can be further rationalized.
6. In order to optimize the use of resources, particularly the collective competence of the staff (end user and support), the policy has been to use and support a "standard" set of software packages. A consistent, industry-standard, graphic oriented user interface has been introduced to support a new generation of office automation tools and to facilitate the transfer of competence across different applications.
7. An intensive and widespread training programme has been central in keeping pace with the change in technology at ITU. One of the goals of the training programme is to allow the direct participation of end users in development activities for small application systems.

8. Providing user assistance and support services commensurate with the increased number of workstations, users, software packages and systems has been a major activity of the staff of the Computer Department, a significant "role change" in relation to the typical activities in the seventies. Adequate support is necessary to realize the efficiency gains of office technology. Methods were developed to exploit the network to effectively and economically distribute and control software, an example of application of modern technology to improve the effectiveness of the limited staff resources available for support.

9. The widespread use of workstations and intense training programmes have resulted in an increased level of staff "computer literacy". Many staff members have used their imagination and creativity to improve their own effectiveness, applying new tools to the every-day work of the Union. This acceptance by the staff of a technology which allows more creativity and less routine work, has been beneficial to the entire organization.

10. In summary, the ITU's programme of introducing office technology is increasing effectiveness in a wide variety of areas of Headquarters operation. The success of the strategy and plans is one of the key factors in the ITU's achievement of handling a greatly increased work-load with only minimal additional staff. New information technology developments (including communications) will continue to be studied and introduced where appropriate to increase staff productivity and to improve the services provided by the Union.

RESOLUTION No. 67

Improvement of the Union's Document and Publications Processing

1. Resolution No. 67 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, instructs the Administrative Council to make an in-depth study of text composition and document processing requirements, to review current relevant operations, equipment and software, and, ensuring that this does not reduce the flow of information to any administration, promptly to implement, wholly or in part, the findings of such a study if this would minimize the cost of distributing publications and documents to all administrations.

2. The General Secretariat and the Specialized Secretariats have continued to improve the efficiency of publication and document preparation and distribution. This effort has been coordinated with the steps taken to implement Resolution No. 66, "Rationalization of Work" and has resulted in substantially reducing the per page costs of many publications.

3. These gains were primarily made through the extension, wider application, and refinement of the ITU's existing Computerized Composition System (CCS) and the increased use of networked workstations for word processing. Some of the older elements of the current system, including equipment purchased in 1975 and long since amortized, are obsolescent; improvements to the ITU CCS are nearing the limits of productivity gain. Additional requirements now exist for the exchange of material in machine readable form.

4. There has been a tremendous evolution in the products commercially available; the Headquarters environment has been substantially improved with workstations, software, and the ITU's TELnet Local Area Network. Pertinent international standards are emerging. In 1988 the General Secretariat began a study for an enhanced ITU Document System as mandated by the Resolution.

5. The scope of Resolution No. 67 includes not only the preparation of documents and publications, but also their distribution with implicit reference to electronic distribution of information. The General Secretariat and the Specialized Secretariats have long been aware of the potential value of such distribution for Member administrations. In this context, a requirements study was carried out for a "Document Reference System". This study identified that the most urgent requirements were for Electronic Mail and "a system for expediting the development and distribution of documents in preparation by the various working groups of the ITU". These facilities are the first stages of a proposed system that could also include reference data bases for documents needed on a critical time schedule, and eventually publications. The ITU's Information Exchange System (IES), described in a separate report to the Plenipotentiary, provides the first stage services.

6. The IES may provide entire documents on-line, or it may simply provide an expedited means of ordering documents and publications. The issues associated with this choice are discussed in the report of the Union's publication policy.

RESOLUTION No. 68

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

In the course of its deliberations the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, adopted Resolution No. 68 in which it resolved that there should be a thorough review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the IFRB.

In response to this Resolution, the 39th and 40th sessions of the Administrative Council held initial discussions concerning the establishment of a Panel of Experts from administrations to conduct this review and the views of all administrations concerning the Panel were requested in a consultation by Circular-letter dated 3 December 1985. Taking into account the views expressed, the 41st session of the Administrative Council, in its Resolution No. 943, established the Panel in question. A total of 19 administrations responded to the invitation of the Council to nominate experts to serve on the Panel which, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 943, was constituted of one expert from each of the following administrations:

Region A

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
United States

Region B

France
Italy
Norway
United Kingdom

Region C

Hungary
German Democratic Republic
USSR
Yugoslavia

Region D

Algeria

Region E

Australia
China
India
Viet Nam
Lebanon
Japan

The 42nd session of the Council received further nominations from the Administrations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Morocco and agreed that experts from these two administrations should join the Panel.

Provisions were made for this Panel to hold a total of three meetings in March and November 1987 and in March 1988. In accordance with its terms of reference and schedule of work, established by Resolution No. 943, the Panel submitted its Final Report to the 43rd session of the Administrative Council in 1988.

The Final Report of the Panel of Experts was considered by the 43rd session of the Administrative Council and was forwarded to administrations together with Circular-letter No. 228 reference RM/CONF/PP-89 dated 5 September 1988.

RESOLUTION No. 69

Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB

1. In pursuance of the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, the Administrative Council, at its 38th session in 1983, adopted the revised Eight-Year Incremental Plan proposed in the Joint Report by the Secretary-General and the IFRB; it also reviewed the question of a cyclical approach to contracting which would consolidate different increments into a series of three contracts, but at the same time include appropriate safeguards to maintain the flexibility of the Incremental Plan. Furthermore, it established the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) "to advise and assist in the regular monitoring of the Incremental Plan for the extended use of the computer by the IFRB and in such other tasks as the Council may decide".
2. The VGE's first of five annual meetings was held in February, 1984, and its first report submitted to the 39th session of the Administrative Council. The Council authorized the signing of a contract covering the work to be contracted out under Increments I, II and III, and instructed the IFRB to prepare a brief description of the Interim System (the preliminary phase of the IFRB Frequency Management System (FMS) developed in accordance with the Incremental Plan) and a list of the documentation available, for distribution to all Members of the Union.
3. In 1985, the Council at its 40th session approved a change of direction for the FMS to a central hub with interfacing peripheral sub-systems, and endorsed a change in the contracting of work to enhance the amount of in-house work and employ a contractor essentially as a specialist consultant on selected work areas.
4. At its 41st session in 1986, the Council decided that any action in relation to electronic mail facilities in the ITU, excluding on-line direct access to any of the IFRB data bases, should be regarded as lying outside the scope of Resolution No. 69. In 1987, the dependency of the FMS project on IDMS was recognized, and the Council at its 42nd session approved the VGE's Recommendations that the Secretary-General and the IFRB address joint reports on direct remote access and the post-1989 situation concerning all aspects of the integration of the FMS and associated systems into the ITU Headquarters organization.
5. In 1988, the Council at its 43rd session, approved the Recommendations of the VGE's 5th meeting which included approval of the Joint Annual Report on the IFRB FMS Project, as well as Section 9 of the draft budget for 1989.
 - 5.1 The Council instructed the Secretary-General and the IFRB to prepare a final report on the future of the FMS Project for consideration by the 44th session; it also decided that the Secretary-General and the IFRB should continue their studies on the question of Remote Access and prepare a draft report to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration by the 44th session of the Council.
 - 5.2 Finally, it was agreed that the VGE had accomplished its mission and should be dissolved, but that its Chairman and Members could be consulted on various aspects of the Remote Access Report prior to the 44th session of the Council.

RESOLUTION No. 70

**Rate of Conversion Between the Gold Franc and the Special
Drawing Right (SDR)**

1. General

1.1 Resolution No. 70 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) stipulates 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.

2. Action taken

2.1 The Recommendation in question is Recommendation D.195 already adopted by the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1980) which quotes a linking coefficient of 3.061 gold francs = SDR.

2.2 The same coefficient had now been incorporated in the International Telecommunication Regulations, adopted by WATTC-88.

3. Further action

3.1 The matter of the gold franc/SDR equivalence has been settled and consequently, subject to any decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the monetary unit, Resolution No. 70 is no longer valid.

RESOLUTION No. 71

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

The CCIR studied the technical aspects of the question of "systems for television with conditional access" and Opinion No. 81 of the XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1982) has been suppressed by the XVIth Plenary Assembly (Dubrovnik, 1986) following a note from the Director of the CCIR stating that Opinion No. 81 was no longer of current interest.

RESOLUTION No. 72

World Telecommunication DayIntroduction

World Telecommunication Day (WTD), which resulted from an Administrative Council Resolution and is held each year on 17 May, was institutionalized by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) and confirmed by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982).

The Resolution adopted by the Plenipotentiaries has served as a guide for the responsible organs of the Union, as regards both the objectives to be achieved and the methods to be used.

For example:

- a) the topics for World Telecommunication Day have been proposed each year by the Administrative Council but each Member country has been free to celebrate the Day in its own way and in accordance with national conditions;
- b) World Telecommunication Day has been celebrated in Member countries, with ITU Headquarters acting merely as a supporting agency or an adviser, if so requested by Member Administrations.

Finally, attention has been constantly focussed on the fact that the purpose of World Telecommunication Day is to make the public aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development, to foster interest in telecommunication techniques among young people and to disseminate information on the activities of the ITU.

Preparation of World Telecommunication Day

A kit is prepared for each World Telecommunication Day and sent to the Members of the Union. It is made up as follows:

- 1. Posters illustrating the topic chosen for the Day, which are sent to administrations on request.
- 2. A message from the Secretary-General of the ITU - on tape for radio and as a video for television - intended to be broadcast by administrations, broadcasting organizations and United Nations information centres.
- 3. Suggested design of stamps for postal administrations.
- 4. Suggestions as to films available at the ITU film library which are concerned with the topics selected.

5. Dissemination of general information texts for the press dealing with the topic of each World Telecommunication Year and accompanied by photographs which can be used to illustrate the texts.
6. Publication of information in the Telecommunication Journal.

World Telecommunication Day events

World Telecommunication Day is celebrated in different ways by Member States of the Union in line with national requirements:

- lectures or seminars at the headquarters of administrations;
- round-table meetings on the development of telecommunications;
- telecommunication exhibitions;
- open days at telecommunication centres or training centres;
- issue of special postage stamps;
- bringing a telecommunication installation into service;
- youth competitions on selected topics;
- radio programmes.

Generally speaking, the information material disseminated by the ITU has been very widely used. The press cuttings received from all over the world show that frequent use has been made of the general information articles prepared.

In addition, each year on average:

20,000 posters have been sent to administrations on request;

5,000 photographs have been sent, on request, to the information services of administrations and to journalists;

150 radio stations have broadcast the message by the Secretary-General of the ITU;

100 television stations have broadcast the Secretary-General's film (generally three minutes long).

World Telecommunication Day topics

- 15th WTD, 17 May 1983: One world one network
- 16th WTD, 17 May 1984: Telecommunications: broader horizons
- 17th WTD, 17 May 1985: Telecommunications for development
- 18th WTD, 17 May 1986: Partners in progress: Governments, manufacturers and users
- 19th WTD, 17 May 1987: Telecommunications in the service of nations
- 20th WTD, 17 May 1988: The transfer of technical know-how in the age of electronics
- 21st WTD, 17 May 1989: International cooperation.

RESOLUTION No. 73

**World Communications Year:
Development of Communications Infrastructures**

After the ITU had informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Union was willing to act as lead agency for World Communications Year, as requested by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations General Assembly, the General Assembly on 19 November 1981 adopted resolution 36/40 proclaiming 1983 "World Communications Year: Development of Communications Infrastructures" with the ITU as the "lead agency for the Year .. having responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies".

Some 20 organizations, United Nations agencies and others, cooperated with the ITU in implementing plans for the Year within an Inter-Agency Committee. Thirty-one Member countries of the Union provided funding (1,762,000 francs) and 11 countries made voluntary contributions amounting to over 2,500,000 dollars (1983 value) to a special WCY fund set up to finance specific activities. Finally, some 120 Members of the Union organized events both nationally and internationally within the framework of World Communications Year.

A detailed report on the preparation and progress of World Communications Year (1983) was submitted to the Administrative Council for consideration. The report was subsequently transmitted to the administrations of the Member countries of the Union with Circular-letter No. 133 dated 3 July 1986.

The activities of the Year were primarily devoted to specific pilot projects, seminar meetings and information campaigns. From an analysis of the replies received from administrations on the impact of the Year, it may be concluded that the celebration of the year was indeed a success in as much as it did serve to promote in a significant way, the development of communications infrastructure.

RESOLUTION No. 74

**Resolution Adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference
Regarding Israel and Assistance to Lebanon**

1. General

1.1 Immediately following the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi at the end of 1982, the Secretary-General sent out a fact-finding mission in January 1983 to study measures to assist Lebanon to re-establish telecommunications facilities destroyed during Israel's invasion. Two further missions were sent to Lebanon in April 1983, the first by a specialist to evaluate national broadcasting requirements and the second in the field of data transmission. In addition, in response to an urgent request from the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, Industry and Petroleum of Lebanon, the coordinator of the MEDARABTEL project, who is of Lebanese nationality, was placed at the disposal of his Administration for a period of six months, having been granted leave without pay from the ITU.

1.2 Contacts were made with forty-one administrations or countries to seek a contribution to the rehabilitation of the Lebanese telecommunications network. The Secretary-General also made personal contact with Permanent Representatives in Geneva of countries which have been major suppliers of telecommunications equipment which was partially or totally destroyed.

1.3 Based on the observations of the exploratory mission described above, the ITU drew up project documents for:

- a) the training of technicians;
- b) the improvement of telecommunication maintenance management.

1.4 Responding to Lebanon's needs several countries have provided assistance either in response to the ITU's call, or through direct bilateral arrangements which have been notified to, or coordinated with, the Union. Among these are:

Cyprus - The authorities of Cyprus made available to Lebanon, free of charge, two technical officers for a period of two months to help the rehabilitation of certain installations.

Federal Republic of Germany - The FRG has undertaken bilateral operations to assist Lebanon.

France and Sweden have liaised closely with the Union in regard to assistance being programmed by their authorities.

1.5 While the Council has continued to support the need to render assistance to Lebanon to restore its facilities, it was pointed out that the Union would have to be guided in its actions by the assessment of the United Nations security officials on the spot concerning the possibility of mounting operations.

1.6 Since that time the restrictions on United Nations missions to Lebanon have resulted in all assistance activity being severely curtailed, and it has not, therefore, been possible to follow-up effectively at the national level. Lebanon has continued, however, to play an active part in regional activities such as the "MEDARABTEL" and the "translation and Arabization of ITU technical terms" projects, seminars, etc.

RESOLUTION No. 75

**Abbreviated Title and Presentation of the
ITU Convention, 1982**

The provisions of this Resolution have been implemented.

RECOMMENDATION No. 1

Unrestricted Transmission of News

This is a Recommendation addressed to the Members of the Union towards facilitation of the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) may wish to have it retained.

OPINION No. 1

Imposition of Fiscal Taxes

1. General

In virtue of this Opinion dating back to 1947, the Members of the Union recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.

2. Action taken

In the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) this notion is taken up to sections 6.1.3 (Collection charges) and 6.2 (Accounting rates) as follows:

"6.1.3 Where, in accordance with the national law of a country, a fiscal tax is levied on collection charges for international telecommunication services, this tax shall normally be collected only in respect of international services billed to customers in that country, unless other arrangements are made to meet special circumstances."

"6.2 For each applicable service in a given relation, administrations* shall by agreement establish and revise accounting rates to be applied between them, in accordance with provisions of Appendix 1 and taking into account relevant CCITT Recommendations and relevant cost trends."

3. Further action

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) may wish to consider maintaining this Opinion, which has appeared in all the International Telecommunication Conventions since the one adopted at Atlantic City in 1947.

OPINION No. 2

Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries

This Opinion of the Plenipotentiary Conference which has been carried forward from the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference was directed to the developed countries to "take into account the requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications...".

The Opinion did not call on the Council or the Secretary-General to follow up the actions taken on the subject nor has any Member country, developed or developing, reported any action taken to the General Secretariat although it might have been useful if Members of the Union had indeed done so.

The Plenipotentiary may wish to examine the effectiveness of such an Opinion on which no specific information on results or follow-up was available. In the event such an Opinion is to be maintained it would be useful if it were more specific in the objectives it wishes to attain and incorporated a suitable mechanism for information on and follow-up of implementation by all parties, e.g., the Members, the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General.

OPINION No. 3

Telecommunication Exhibitions

Introduction

This Opinion relates to the organization of Telecommunication Exhibitions. It stresses that "World Telecommunication Exhibitions should be organized by the International Telecommunication Union ... provided that this involves no charge on the budget of the Union and no commercial interest". It further states that "consideration might be given by administrations to the organization of appropriate specialized telecommunication exhibitions in Member countries ...".

In line with this Opinion, two exhibitions, TELECOM 83 and TELECOM 87, were organized by the Secretary-General on a completely self-financing basis. Part of the excess of income over expenditure arising from TELECOM 83 and TELECOM 87 has been paid into the Union's Technical Cooperation Fund according to the provisions of the Opinion.

TELECOM 87

TELECOM exhibitions have enjoyed an ever-increasing success, as may be seen from the following statistics.

TELECOM STATISTICS

	1971	1975	1979	1983	1987
Exhibitors	250	350	600	650	803
Countries	14	37	42	72	76
Exhibition surface (m ²)	24,000	37,000	70,000	72,000	88,000
Admissions	70,000	102,000	165,000	193,000	263,000

In order to make TELECOM events as complete as possible the following activities were organized within its framework:

- the World Telecommunication Forum, with a participation in 1987 of about 3,400, coming from 148 countries. Forum 87 comprised five parts, Policy, Technical, Legal, Economic, and Regional Development. The Forum provided an excellent opportunity for exchange of information and fruitful discussions concerning these diverse aspects of telecommunications;
- the International Festival of Telecommunication and Electronic Films, "Golden Antenna 87", with 76 entries from 23 countries and international organizations;

- the World "Youth in the Electronic Age 87" Competition in which an international jury selected winners from among over 942 works from 44 countries presented from the hundreds of thousands initially submitted to, and judged by, national juries;
- the "1987 World Telecommunication and Electronics Book Fair" which attracted more than 80 exhibitors from 12 countries and several international organizations.

The next and 6th World Telecommunication Exhibition, TELECOM 91, will be held in Geneva from 8 to 15 October 1991, again at the invitation of the Swiss Government. At the end of March 1988, the Secretariat had already received requests for reservations for 103,000 m², while the total area of the exhibition halls of Geneva measures 55,000 m².

Regional TELECOM events

The Administrations of Singapore, Kenya and Brazil had invited the ITU to assist them in the organization of regional TELECOM events.

ASIA TELECOM 85 was held in Singapore from 14 to 18 May 1985. Although its surface was restricted to a maximum of 1,600 m² it was - along with its Forum - a very successful event.

ASIA TELECOM 85 was followed in 1986 by AFRICA TELECOM 86 held at the Kenyatta Centre from 16 to 23 September 1986. One hundred and twenty-nine exhibitors participated in this event, which was also accompanied by a special session of the World Telecommunication Forum.

AMERICAS TELECOM 88 was staged in Rio de Janeiro from 16 to 21 May 1988. Modern national networks and telecommunication services, systems and equipment were on exhibit as well as terrestrial and space systems. This exhibition was also associated with a Forum.

In view of the success enjoyed by the first ASIA TELECOM exhibition, the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore has again decided to stage, in cooperation with the ITU, a second ASIA TELECOM event from 20 to 25 February 1989.

ITU-COM 89

The First World Electronic Media Symposium and Exhibition, ITU-COM 89, will be held in Geneva from 3 to 8 October 1989. This is the first in a new series of specialized quadrennial events organized by the International Telecommunication Union and is intended to deal with specialized media needs which were not adequately dealt with in the normal TELECOM services.

ITU-COM 89 will focus world attention on the dynamic changes now taking place in electronic media applications and services. This specialized exhibition will represent a logical evolution in the Union's policy of keeping Members of the Union informed of the latest advances in technology and of their application for socio-economic progress in both the industrialized and developing world.

Conclusion

All of the exhibitions held so far have been accompanied by sessions of the World Telecommunication Forum to discuss in one way or the other the latest developments in technology, as well as policy, legal and economic issues of international telecommunications. Participants in these sessions included policy-makers, administrators, managers, engineers, scientists, lawyers, economists, etc. coming from all over the world.

All the objectives set for TELECOM exhibitions were amply achieved. They provided an opportunity for representatives from developing and least developed countries, as well as from developed countries, to see the state-of-the-art in telecommunications equipment. Furthermore, through their associated Forum meetings, they enabled these representatives to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. Finally, they enabled funds derived from excess of income over expenditure to be channelled into the Union's Technical Cooperation Fund, for the benefit of those countries which most need assistance.

2.2.8.2 Publications

This Question is dealt with in a separate report (see Document 24).

2.2.8.3 Use of computers by the Union

(See section 4.2.5.)

2.2.8.4 Telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space

Because of the role and importance of telecommunications in space applications, the ITU is among the foremost organizations involved in the peaceful uses of outer space. The growth in the activities of ITU Members in this field explains the particular interest attached to this subject by the Administrative Council (see, inter alia, Resolutions Nos. 636 and 637).

Two major administrative radio conferences relating to space services have been held. These are the Broadcasting Satellite Service Conference for Region 2 and the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, (First Session in 1985 and the second in 1988) (see section 3.1.1). For all these conferences the concerned permanent organs of the ITU made their respective contributions.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) continued to prepare Reports and Recommendations on a number of satellite communication subjects of importance. Among other things the CCIR also published a Handbook on satellite communications (1985).

The relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations concerning space telecommunications have been regularly applied by the IFRB for an ever increasing number of notices.

The General Secretariat's technical cooperation activities, which cover a variety of fields, include a major project entitled "Feasibility study for the regional African satellite communication system" (RASCOM).

The Telecommunication Journal has published each month a list of satellites launched during the preceding period as well as from time to time, articles on space related matters.

Relations between the ITU and the other organizations concerned with space matters have been reflected in wide-ranging participation in seminars and meetings and particularly in cooperation with the United Nations. The ITU has taken an active part in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of its Scientific, Technical, and its Legal Sub-Committees.

The ITU has also regularly cooperated with the specialized United Nations agencies dealing with space matters, in particular with the IMO, ICAO, WMO, and other regional and non-governmental organizations.

2.2.8.5 World Communications Year: Development of communications infrastructure

(See section 2.2.8.1 - Resolution No. 73.)

2.2.8.6 ITU Centenary Prize

Following the award in 1979 of the first "ITU Centenary Prize", established in accordance with Decision No. 385 of the Administrative Council (33rd session, 1978) and designed "to reward an individual or a group of individuals working as a team whose activities have contributed to the development of telecommunications", the Administrative Council decided at its 35th session (Resolution No. 816 amended) to award a second prize in 1983.

The second prize, made up in whole or in part by the interest accruing from the total of the donations made by ITU Members for the construction of a centenary monument and awarded by a jury set up by the Administrative Council at its 38th session (1983), was awarded on 10 October 1983 during TELECOM 83.

On advice of the Secretary-General, the concept of the ITU centenary prize has not been retained, and the Secretary-General has been asked to study further the matter with a view to presentation of proposals to the next Administrative Council. In this regard, the funds available in this account were given by particular donors towards a suitable monument to recognize the centenary of the Union. The particular project was abandoned for both technical and financial reasons, and the funds available can only be utilized for other purposes with the general endorsement of the contributors concerned.

Section 2.2.6.5, point 8, of the present Report gives financial details on the situation of the Fund.

2.2.8.7 Electronic mail/message service

(See section 2.2.3.1 - Resolution No. 42.)

2.2.8.8 United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA)

1. General

The United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977. At its 32nd session in March 1978, the General Assembly passed resolution 32/160 declaring the years 1978 to 1988 the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

A multi-agency study, carried out in 1978/1979, determined objectives and strategies for each sector. These were incorporated in a global strategy which was adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Economic Planning, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 May 1979. A Plan of Action for the first phase of the Decade (1980-1983) was adopted by the Conference.

The total value of all telecommunications projects submitted in the first phase of the Decade was US \$ 531.06 million, based mostly on 1978 project cost estimates. Sixteen (16) projects were completed in this phase of the Decade at a total cost of approximately US \$ 40.6 million. Another 73 projects, originally proposed in phase one, were carried over to phase two of the UNTACDA programme in addition to a wide variety of new projects. These projects in total were planned to form the basis of an even larger and more successful investment programme for phase two of the Decade.

2. ITU activities - second phase of the Decade

In the second phase of the Decade (1984-1988) some 68 projects which form part of the PANAFTEL network were included in the programme. Fourteen (14) of these projects were completed in 1985/86 at an estimated cost of US \$ 155 million. Thirteen projects, estimated at US \$ 49 million, are in the process of implementation. The remaining projects have yet to secure financing.

The realization, performance and maintenance of the PANAFTTEL network have been of priority consideration by the ITU in the context of UNTACDA. The achievements in the development of the network were made possible through the sustained efforts of the countries concerned with the assistance and support of the UNDP and the ITU, several multilateral and bilateral financing institutions and regional and subregional organizations such as ECA, PATU, UAPT, ECOWAS, SATCC, UDEAC, KBO and CEPGL.

The emphasis on improved maintenance of telecommunications networks to ensure reliability and efficiency has also been receiving attention. The guidelines established by the UNDP/ITU regional project RAF/87/085 have been useful in the preparation of several National Plans for the Improvement of Maintenance (NPIM).

In the global strategy and priorities for the Decade, training and development of human resources, promotion of an African telecommunications industry, and the development of rural telecommunications have been particularly emphasized.

To this end, through UNDP-financed projects, the ITU as executing agency has provided assistance in the establishment of subregional multinational advanced level training institutions, namely the "ESMT" in Dakar, Senegal, and the "AFRALTI" in Nairobi, Kenya. It has initiated a UNDP/ITU preparatory assistance project on the development of telecommunication manufacturing industries in Africa; and also, in collaboration with other Members of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee, provided essential facilities to see the start of the feasibility study of the regional African satellite communications system for the development of Africa (RASCOM).

THIRD PART

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

THIRD PART - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

- 3. **Conferences and meetings**
- 3.1 **General questions**
- 3.1.1 **Implementation of Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, relating to conferences and meetings (Resolutions Nos. 1-15)**

RESOLUTION No. 1

Future Conferences of the Union

The provisions of this Resolution have been implemented with respect to the conferences mentioned therein except the Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 and the Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (see section 3.3). In consultation with the Members of the Union, the durations of some conferences were reduced, this being done particularly for budgetary reasons and has in fact led to much overtime and long hours and additional daily sessions of Plenary and Committee meetings in most conferences.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Council has initiated action for the convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference held in accordance with this Resolution. With the concurrence of a majority of Members of the Union, the Conference is being finally scheduled from Tuesday, 23 May to Thursday, 29 June 1989.

RESOLUTION No. 3

Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva

The provisions of this Resolution are being observed by the Union.

RESOLUTION No. 4

Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations as Observers at Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union

The Administrative Council has established the list of the liberation organizations which may at any time attend meetings of the ITU as observers. These liberation organizations are regularly informed of forthcoming Union conferences and meetings.

RESOLUTION No. 5

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

To the extent possible, Members are being supplied with advance information and wider consultations have been initiated. This has met the requirements of the Administrative Council.

RESOLUTION No. 6

**Compatibility Between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
in the Band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the Broadcasting Service
in the Band 87.5 - 108 MHz**

The Administrative Council is continuing to study the matter, and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has been suitably informed.

RESOLUTION No. 7

**Planning of the Maritime Mobile Service
and of Maritime Radiobeacons**

The matters referred to have been dealt with following the convening
of:

- a) the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, February/March 1983;
- b) the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Maritime Mobile Service and the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in Certain Parts of the MF Band in Region 1, Geneva, 25 February - 15 March 1985;
- c) the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of Frequencies for Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Maritime Area, Geneva, March 1985;
- d) the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, September/October 1987.

RESOLUTION No. 8

**Feeder Links to Space Stations in the Broadcasting-Satellite Service
Operating in the Bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1)
and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3)**

The matters referred to have been dealt with following the convening
of:

- a) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, 8 August - 15 September 1985;

3.1.1

- b) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, 29 August - 6 October 1988.

RESOLUTION No. 9

Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to This Service by WARC-79

RR 531 stipulates that the use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the WARC for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service. In its Resolution No. 9, the Plenipotentiary Conference confirmed that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of RR 531 and that broadcasting stations shall not be operated in these bands until planning is completed. It also instructed the IFRB to carry out monitoring of these bands with a view to detecting any emissions from stations in the broadcasting service operating in violation of RR 531, to publish the data thus collected and to take appropriate follow-up action. Pursuant to this Resolution, the IFRB has organized a special monitoring programme on an ongoing basis (IFRB Circular-letter 565 of 4 January 1984 refers) and it has published the results of this campaign in quarterly reports. To date, fifteen reports have been published covering the period starting from 4 March 1984. The IFRB has also approached individually the administrations responsible for broadcasting stations which had been reported as operating in violation of RR 531.

(See also section 4.3).

RESOLUTION No. 10

World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

The Administrative Council initiated action for the convening of this Conference (Melbourne, Australia, 28 November - 9 December 1988). The CCITT's Preparatory Committee (PC) for WATTC-88 prepared a Final Report containing the draft International Telecommunication Regulations for the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT and consideration thereafter by the Conference.

The Final Acts of the Conference include the new International Telecommunication Regulations which will replace the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) and the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973); various Resolutions, Recommendations, and an Opinion of the Conference, all formulated with respect to the new and rapidly changing telecommunication environment.

RESOLUTION No. 11

Updating of Definitions (Annex 2 to the Convention)

The provisions of this Resolution are being observed, e.g. WATTC-88 Recommendation PL/B refers, see Document 38.

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Meetings Dealing with the Development of
National Frequency Management**

Resolution No. 7 of the WARC 1979 made provision for meetings to be organized between representatives of the IFRB, the CCIR and the personnel involved in frequency management matters from administrations of developing and developed countries. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss questions relating to the establishment, development and operation of frequency management units taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.

The Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982 acted upon a Recommendation from the 37th session of the Administrative Council and in its Resolution No. 12 instructed the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR to jointly develop a detailed programme for the meetings.

Consequently two meetings were held and were initially aimed at designing standard structures suitable for administrations of developing countries. These meetings which took place from 24-28 October 1983 and from 8-11 September 1987 respectively included discussions concerning the establishment, development and operation of radio frequency management units. These meetings were also intended to identify the particular needs of developing countries in establishing such units, and approaches that could be used to help to satisfy these needs.

Taking the results of the first meeting into account, the IFRB and the CCIR produced a document entitled "Booklet on National Frequency Management". This booklet is intended to provide a concise summary of the essential elements of frequency management and to act as a guide for administrations as they develop their spectrum management units. This booklet was reviewed during the second meeting.

The CCIR also prepared documents concerning characteristics for data base management systems, characteristics for micro- and mini-computers and methods for automated exchange of spectrum management data. The second meeting concluded that the terms of Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79 had been fulfilled

(See also sections 4.3 and 4.4).

RESOLUTION No. 13

**Issues Concerning the Vote During the Plenipotentiary Conference
of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982)**

No action was required under this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 14

**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 resolves of this Resolution are being observed regularly.

RESOLUTION No. 15

**Approval of the Agreement Between the Government of Kenya and the
Secretary-General of the Union Concerning the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)**

No action was required under this Resolution.

3.1.2 Other general questions relating to conferences and meetings

Conference facilities

All conferences and major meetings held in Geneva have taken place in the Geneva International Conference Centre since 1974. From 1 April 1980, the Swiss Government made the Centre (CICG) available free of charge to intergovernmental organizations. Therefore, only the cost of operators for simultaneous interpretation equipment, special installations, extra cleaning and overtime worked by CICG staff, is paid by the ITU. This generous gesture of the Swiss authorities has resulted in considerable economies to the Union. There is competition between the Geneva-based organizations for the use of the Centre; options can be taken out but firm bookings can only be made when precise dates are given.

Other conference facilities near to the ITU can be rented in the EFTA and WMO buildings for which charges range from 1,000 Swiss francs a day (a room for 100 people) to 125 Swiss francs (for 23 people). Two new meeting rooms in the ITU premises will be available in 1989 (Room A: 82 people; Room C1/C2: 260, each being equipped for interpretation in six languages) which will considerably ease the situation, especially for CCITT Study Group meetings.

3.2 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference

On 26 October 1982, the French Minister of Post and Telecommunications transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, an invitation from the Government of the French Republic to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice, France. The invitation was accepted by acclamation at the twenty-eighth Plenary Meeting (3/11/82).

At the 40th session of Council it was concluded that the Plenipotentiary Conference be convened in France on 16 May 1989 for a period of six weeks. However, the 41st session preferred a period of five weeks commencing 23 May 1989.

Following discussions between the Administration of France and the Secretary-General, the 42nd session of Council agreed with the concurrence of a majority of Members of the Union that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be held in Nice, France from Tuesday, 23 May to Thursday, 29 June 1989 for a period of five weeks and four days.

An "Agreement between the French Government and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the arrangements for the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union", was drawn up.

3.3 Administrative conferences held since the last Plenipotentiary Conference

- 1) The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (WARC-MOB-83), Geneva, 23 February - 18 March 1983

The Conference adopted inter alia a partial revision of the Radio Regulations and of certain Appendices to these Regulations which relate specifically to the mobile services.

- 2) Regional Administrative Conference For the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (SAT-R2), Geneva, 13 June - 17 July 1983

The Conference adopted inter alia:

- provisions and an associated Plan for the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency band 12.2 - 12.7 GHz in Region 2; and
- provisions and an associated Plan for the feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service (12.2 - 12.7 GHz) in the frequency band 17.3 - 17.8 GHz;

The Conference decided that the decisions adopted above be transmitted to the First Session (1985) of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (WARC-ORB(1)) for the latter's consideration with the objective of incorporating them in the Radio Regulations.

- 3) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC(1)), Geneva, 10 January - 11 February 1984

The Conference adopted inter alia a report to the Second Session of the Conference containing the technical parameters to be used for planning and the planning principles and method to be applied by the Second Session.

- 4) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF Sound Broadcasting (Region 1 and part of Region 3), Geneva, 29 October - 7 December 1984

The Conference adopted inter alia a Regional Agreement incorporating a Plan for FM sound broadcasting stations in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz.

- 5) Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Maritime Mobile Service and the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in Certain Parts of the MF Band in Region 1, Geneva, 25 February - 15 March 1985

The Conference adopted inter alia a Regional Agreement incorporating a Frequency Assignment Plan for stations of the maritime mobile service and a Frequency Assignment Plan for stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service (radiobeacons) in certain parts of the MF Band in Region 1.

- 6) Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of Frequencies for Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Maritime Area (EMA), Geneva, 4-13 March 1985

The Conference adopted inter alia a Regional Agreement incorporating a Frequency Assignment Plan for stations of the radionavigation service (radiobeacons) for the European maritime area in the band 283.5 - 315 kHz.

- 7) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, 8 August - 15 September 1985

The Conference adopted inter alia a Report to the Second Session of the Conference.

Furthermore, the Conference, having considered the relevant decisions of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Satellite Service in Region 2, Geneva, 1983, decided to adopt appropriate Final Acts relating to the incorporation of these decisions into the Radio Regulations in the form of a partial revision thereof.

- 8) Regional Administrative Radio Conference of the Members of the Union in the African Broadcasting Area to Abrogate Certain Parts of the Geneva Agreement, 1963, Geneva, 12-13 August 1985

The Conference adopted a Protocol amending the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963).

- 9) Regional Administrative Radio Conference of the Members of the Union in the European Broadcasting Area to Revise Certain Parts of the Stockholm Agreement, 1961, Geneva, 12-13 August 1985

The Conference adopted a Protocol amending the Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area (Stockholm, 1961).

- 10) First Session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish a Plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2, Geneva, 14 April - 1 May 1986

The Conference adopted inter alia a Report containing the basis for the preparation of the Plan to be established by the Second Session of the Conference.

- 11) First Session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries, Nairobi, 22 September - 9 October 1986

The Conference adopted inter alia a report to the Second Session containing the technical basis for the establishment of frequency assignment plans in bands I, III, IV and V for the television broadcasting service.

- 12) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC(2)), Geneva, 2 February - 8 March 1987

The Conference adopted inter alia a partial revision of the Radio Regulations as well as Decisions relating to the short-, medium- and long-term programmes of action to be followed to improve the use of HF bands exclusively allocated to the broadcasting service.

- 13) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (MOB-87), Geneva, 14 September - 17 October 1987.

The Conference adopted inter alia a partial revision of the Radio Regulations which relate specifically to the mobile services.

- 14) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish a Plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2, Rio de Janeiro, 23 May - 8 June 1988

The Conference adopted inter alia a Regional Agreement for the Use of the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 and a Plan for the Broadcasting Service with associated provisions as well as Resolutions and Recommendations relating to the application of the Plan and the continued operation of services other than broadcasting services in the band 1 625 - 1 705 kHz.

- 15) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (ORB-88), Geneva, 29 August - 6 October 1988

The Conference adopted inter alia a partial revision of the Radio Regulations, including Appendices thereto as well as Resolutions and Recommendations relating to the rules and procedures to be applied with the aim to improve the use of frequency and orbit facilities by geostationary satellites.

- 16) The World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATCC-88), Melbourne, 28 November - 9 December 1988

The Final Acts of the Conference include the new International Telecommunication Regulations which will replace the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973); various Resolutions, Recommendations, and an Opinion of the Conference, all formulated with respect to the new and rapidly changing telecommunication environment.

Further information on the above-mentioned conferences may be found in the Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union for the year in question.

3.4 Administrative conferences planned

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the two following conferences have been scheduled by the Administrative Council:

- 1) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries, Geneva, 13 November - 8 December 1989
- 2) Regional Administrative Conference of the Members of the Union in the African Broadcasting Area to Abrogate the Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area (Geneva, 1963), Geneva, 4-5 December 1989

Furthermore, by its Resolution No. 511, the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1987) decided to recommend that a World Administrative Radio Conference on HF Broadcasting be convened not later than 1992 and "invited the Plenipotentiary Conference as a matter of priority to make the necessary arrangements for including the WARC of 1992 in the schedule of conferences it is to establish".

Likewise, the World Administrative Conference for the Mobile Services (Geneva, 1987) concluded that a number of issues required further consideration by future competent administrative radio conferences.

The question of future conferences at which the issues raised by the HFBC and MOB Conferences are to be dealt with is the subject of a separate document (see Document 41).

FOURTH PART

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION

FOURTH PART - HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION

4. Headquarters of the Union

4.1. Coordination Committee

In accordance with Article 12 of the Nairobi Convention, the Coordination Committee consists 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 is presided over by the Secretary-General and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

From 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1988, the Coordination Committee has held 114 meetings. These have been divided into three sections dealing respectively with general matters, technical cooperation and personnel matters.

The Coordination Committee has paid special attention to the examination of preparatory documents for the Administrative Council and in particular to the drawing up of draft budgets. The budgetary situation is kept continuously under review in order to ensure that ceilings fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference are respected.

The Committee also examines proposed Committee structure for major conferences as well as required follow up to Conference Resolutions and Recommendations. It decides on ITU participation at meetings of other international organizations to which the Union is invited. An Editorial Board, set up by the Coordination Committee and on which all four permanent organs are represented, meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Deputy Secretary-General to deal with the selection of articles for the Telecommunication Journal.

In the field of Technical Cooperation, discussions have related mainly to the purchase of project equipment or service costing more than \$ 250,000, following recommendations from the Selection Panel which was instituted by the Coordination Committee. It also considers quarterly reports concerning purchase orders for equipment for technical cooperation projects. In addition terminal project reports are transmitted to the heads of the Permanent Organs for their comments. There is also a Selection Panel which assists in the short listing of experts to be forwarded to Governments for their selection of Technical Cooperation project personnel.

As regards staff matters, the Committee has dealt with post classification questions and the application of Council Resolutions No. 753 concerning posts in grades G.1 to G.7 and No. 923 concerning posts in grades P.1 to P.5, as well as the promotion of incumbents of reclassified posts.

It has been regularly informed and consulted by the Secretary-General on major administrative issues including developments in UN bodies such as the Pension Board and the International Civil Service Commission concerning the evolution of conditions of service in the common system as well as on various administrative problems that have arisen within the ITU.

Since 1983 the Committee has also met on separate occasions in its capacity of Appointment and Promotion Board to consider appointments and promotions to posts in grades P.2 and above. This separation of meetings has provided the members of the Coordination Committee concerned with a further opportunity for regular personal contacts.

4.2 General Secretariat

The responsibilities of the General Secretariat are found in Article 56 of the Convention. These include overall administrative and financial responsibilities including organization of conferences, operational responsibilities with respect to the Administrative Regulations, the reciprocal exchange of information among members, technical cooperation activities, external relations, public information and legal advice to the organs of the Union.

The General Secretariat comprises six departments - Personnel, Finance, External Relations, Conferences and Common Services, Computer, Technical Cooperation together with a Communication Service.

4.2.1. Personnel Department

The Personnel Department is responsible for the administration of the staff of the Union in particular in the fields of Post Classification, Recruitment, Pensions and Insurance, Travel, Staff Welfare, Studies, Reports and In-Service Training. Officials of the Department represent the Secretary-General in the various inter-organizational committees dealing with staff matters in the UN common system and, as appropriate, in intergovernmental organs dealing with all aspects of staff administration in the International Civil Service.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council has had occasion, during several sessions, to express concern over the deterioration in the conditions of service of staff, in the Professional Category in particular, as a consequence of decisions affecting all organizations of the common system taken at the level of the United Nations General Assembly. This concern, as expressed in various Resolutions of the Council, has guided the action of the Personnel Department in the inter-organization Consultative Committee for Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and in such intergovernmental bodies as the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB) and its Standing Committee and, together with other organizations, in joint presentations to the United Nations General Assembly. As a consequence, following recent decisions of the General Assembly, comprehensive reports are in preparation concerning staff remuneration and pensions and the Personnel Department will be required to devote considerable time and effort in contributing to these reports.

Since the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, there has been a net improvement in the geographical distribution of the staff in the Headquarters of the Union. Details concerning this improvement will be found in section 2.2.4.1 of this Report (Resolution No. 58).

4.2.2 Finance Department

The Finance Department is responsible for the management of the Union's finances in accordance with the powers delegated to it by the Secretary-General.

It prepares the draft annual budgets (traditional and functional versions), cost analysis, keeps the accounts of the Union's financial operations, checks that the budgets approved by the Administrative Council are correctly implemented and ensures that all the provisions of the ITU Financial Regulations are applied. In this connection, it is responsible for budget control as well as for the internal auditing of Union accounts.

The Finance Department also manages the Union's cash assets and the investment of ITU and Technical Cooperation funds. It pays the salaries, allowances and insurance contributions for staff at Headquarters and for Technical Cooperation experts.

At the end of the financial year, the Finance Department draws up the annual balance sheet of all the Union's accounts and prepares the Financial Operating Report which the Secretary-General submits to the Administrative Council together with the External Auditor's Report.

It is also responsible for the sale of ITU publications.

It should be noted that the Administrative Council at its 1984 session provided the Secretary-General with funds for the mechanization and modernization of the Union's accounting systems. Since 1986 computer-aided accounting methods have been introduced gradually, using the Union's central computers.

4.2.3 Department of External Relations

The Department is responsible inter alia for assuring coordination, to the extent required, of the Union's work with the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as other international organizations (both governmental and non-governmental); supporting the work of conferences, inclusive of providing staff for Conference Secretariats as appropriate; the reciprocal exchange of information among Members; Press and public information activities including publication of the Union's Telecommunication Journal; the services of the Union's Central Library, documentation and Archives; and advisory and liaison functions.

The Department comprises three Divisions: Relations with the United Nations and Other International Organizations, Telecommunication Regulations and Relations between the Members of the Union, and, Public Relations. In addition, the Legal Adviser is attached to this Department.

- a) The Division - Relations with the United Nations and Other International Organizations is responsible for following the work of the United Nations system on matters of mutual interest, promoting, in intergovernmental forums, the role and objectives of telecommunications in the development process and reporting on the various activities of the Union. It is also responsible for coordinating, at the inter-secretarial level, programmes/activities of the UN system having a bearing on the work of the ITU.

During the interval following the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), the Union has been represented in intergovernmental forums, meetings/conferences where matters of direct interest to the ITU were discussed, with a view to giving proper attention to the telecommunication sector and the role of the Union in that sphere. The Division has contributed to system-wide reports submitted to intergovernmental bodies, e.g. the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council of the UN, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Programme and Coordination.

Coordination with other UN bodies and organizations has been pursued in a number of ways through ITU's participation in the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies such as the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ), and in meetings of other Committees such as the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as well as those of UN organizations and specialized agencies like UNESCO, UPU, IMO, WMO and UNCTAD.

The Division was involved in the organization, in collaboration with the International Telecommunication User Group (INTUG), of the First International Telecommunication User Conference USERCOM 85, and similarly of a second conference - USERCOM 87 in London.

In pursuance of the relevant UN resolutions, and in collaboration with other permanent organs and the Members of the Union, a "Report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was prepared and published each year since the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

- b) The Division - Telecommunication Regulations and Relations between the Members of the Union is responsible for coordination of the relations between the Members of the Union and the General Secretariat as well as the relations that the Members maintain with one another through the General Secretariat. These relations include the application of the Convention, the Telegraph/Telephone Regulations and certain operational provisions of the Radio Regulations. There is a substantial annual growth in the amount of information exchanged between the Members through the General Secretariat concerning telecommunication matters, including those relating to traffic, accounting, and other operational details as affected by decisions taken mainly by administrative conferences. Improvements in the manner of treating such information for publication in service documents is an on-going process which includes connecting up to a local area network (TELnet) and the progressive establishment of suitable data bases.

In addition to the treatment of telecommunication service information subject to reciprocal exchange as a result in particular of provisions of the Convention, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Regulations, and decisions of conferences for publication in service documents, the Division is responsible for: registration of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession to the International Telecommunication Convention and the registration of approval of other Acts of the Union

including the related consultations, notifications, communications correspondence with Permanent Missions accredited to the Union regarding protocol; the preparation for, convening of, participation in and follow-up of Administrative Council sessions, Plenipotentiary, World/Regional Administrative Conferences including the provision to the conference secretariats of the Secretary to Plenary Meetings, the Executive Secretary and secretaries of the Credential and Editorial Committees as well as secretaries of other relevant Committees or Working Groups, editing/arranging and preparation for printing of the Reports and Final Acts of WARC/RARC, updating the Radio Regulations; preparing the annual supplements to the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative Council and coordinating the printing of the annual Report on the Activities of the Union.

Assistance is rendered to administrations, RPOAs and other interested bodies in providing information relating to the application and/or interpretation of international regulations, resolutions, and recommendations insofar as operational matters are concerned.

- c) The Public Relations Division comprises four sections: "Press and Information", "Telecommunication Journal", "Audiovisual" and "Central Library, Documentation and Archives".

The Division ensures that Member countries and the public in general are informed about Union activities by press releases, photographs, video/sound recordings and specifically by providing documentation for the World Telecommunication Day which is celebrated each year by Member countries in accordance with Resolution No. 72 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference; by public information programmes which include lectures and debates for universities and other higher educational institutions as well as supplementary informational material made available on request to organizations, associations and individuals of Member countries.

On the occasion of TELECOM 87 the press and information section organised the "Youth in the Electronic Age 87" competition and the exhibition press service. It managed the press room where a total of 1,374 journalists were accredited.

Besides publication of the monthly Telecommunication Journal, the Division is also responsible for providing audiovisual support for many activities to all departments and permanent organs of the Union.

The Central Library provides loan and reference services to other departments and permanent organs of the Union, delegates to ITU conferences and meetings in Geneva and to various outside users (university professors, interpreters, fellowship holders, researchers, etc.). Over 2,500 books have been acquired since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, about 81% of them donated. Approximately 1,100 book reviews have been published in the Telecommunication Journal. About 47,500 loans (books and publications) have been made to Headquarters staff.

The Film Library's collection of films/video cassettes (donated by Member countries, private companies and organizations of the UN family, for non-profit, non-commercial showings) has received and responded to some 900 requests for the loan of films.

The Archives service has processed over 1,600 requests for the consultation and research of printed documents and produced over 55,000 photocopies, about 28% of them for sale.

The Central Library section organized the IInd and IIIrd World Book Fair in Telecommunications and Electronics on the occasion of TELECOM 83 and 87. It also organised the "Golden Antenna 83" and "Golden Antenna 87", 4th and 5th International Film Festivals of Telecommunications and Electronics on the occasion of TELECOM 83 and TELECOM 1987.

- d) The Legal Adviser studies legal problems concerning the work of the Union including relations with other international organizations, submits legal opinions on these problems. He is responsible for the legal aspects of preparing draft agreements/contracts between the Union and third parties, including the technical cooperation sector; he gives legal opinions, general and individual, on administrative/contractual problems in matters relating to personnel, finances, supplies, etc. He also serves as required on committees or panels in which questions of a legal nature are involved, e.g. he served as Secretary to the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union.

- e) Special projects: Telecom Exhibitions and Symposia

These projects have included:

- the 4th and 5th World Telecommunication Exhibitions in Geneva - TELECOM 83 and TELECOM 87 and their associated meetings of the World Telecommunication Forum;
- World Communication Year 1983;
- The Washington Round 1985 - Special Session of World Telecommunication Forum;
- SPACECOM 85 - 5th Symposium on Space and Radiocommunications, Paris;
- USERCOM 85 - First International Telecommunication User Conference, Munich and
- USERCOM 87 - Second International User Conference, London.

Support was given to administrations which took responsibilities for specialized regional exhibitions consistent with Opinion No. 3 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Special sessions of the World Forum were organized in specialized technical, economic or policy issues as a complement to such regional activities which have been well attended and appreciated.

- ASIA TELECOM 85 - First Specialized Regional Telecommunication Exhibition in Asia - Singapore;
- AFRICA TELECOM 86 - First Specialized Regional Telecommunication Exhibition in Africa - Nairobi and
- AMERICAS TELECOM 88 - First Specialized International Telecommunication Exhibition in the Americas - Rio de Janeiro.

Further details on the World and Regional Telecommunication exhibitions and associated Forum meetings above mentioned may be found in section 2.2.8.1 (Opinion No. 3).

4.2.4 Department of Conferences and Common Services

This Department provided the common services and logistics required for the day-to-day activities of the permanent organs of the Union, in accordance with Article 56 of the Nairobi Convention. In addition, it was responsible for the general administrative support services needed for the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 52); administrative conferences (Articles 54 and 75); the Administrative Council (Article 55); CCIR and CCITT meetings (Article 74, No. 432) and for the IFRB's activities (Radio Regulations, Article 10, No. 1016) as well as those of the Technical Cooperation Department.

The structure of the Department, adopted in 1985, comprises the Secretariat of the Chief of Department and three Divisions: Resources and Conference Planning, and Logistic Services Division; Languages Division; and Documents and Publications Production Division. In addition to regrouping associated services within these Divisions, modern office technology was introduced extensively and further studies are being undertaken. A local network linking the Languages Division with the Document Composition Service (Pool) was established for direct transmission of translated texts; the terminology section was linked to the central computer for up-dating glossaries which facilitated the task of expurgating the 1979 provisional glossary of telecommunication terms when the new glossary of telecommunication terms in French, English, Spanish and Arabic was published in 1987 in conjunction with the UNDP/ATU/ITU Arabization Project. A system of automatic translation is being studied for the working languages of the Union. New services for Arabic, Chinese and Russian were established under the terms of Article 16 and Resolution No. 65, for which special credits were made available (see section 2.2.8.1).

The programme of work adopted by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference was very full and resulted in a marked rise in both the number of meeting days and in participants, which in turn made heavy demands on the common services (translation, typing and reproduction) (Table 1). The servicing of conferences and meetings, as well as routine work, was accomplished within the budget ceilings that were 12% lower for regular staff and 15% lower for conference expenditure, by increasing productivity and maintaining close contact with users to adjust priorities. As a result of a special study, postal costs have been reduced.

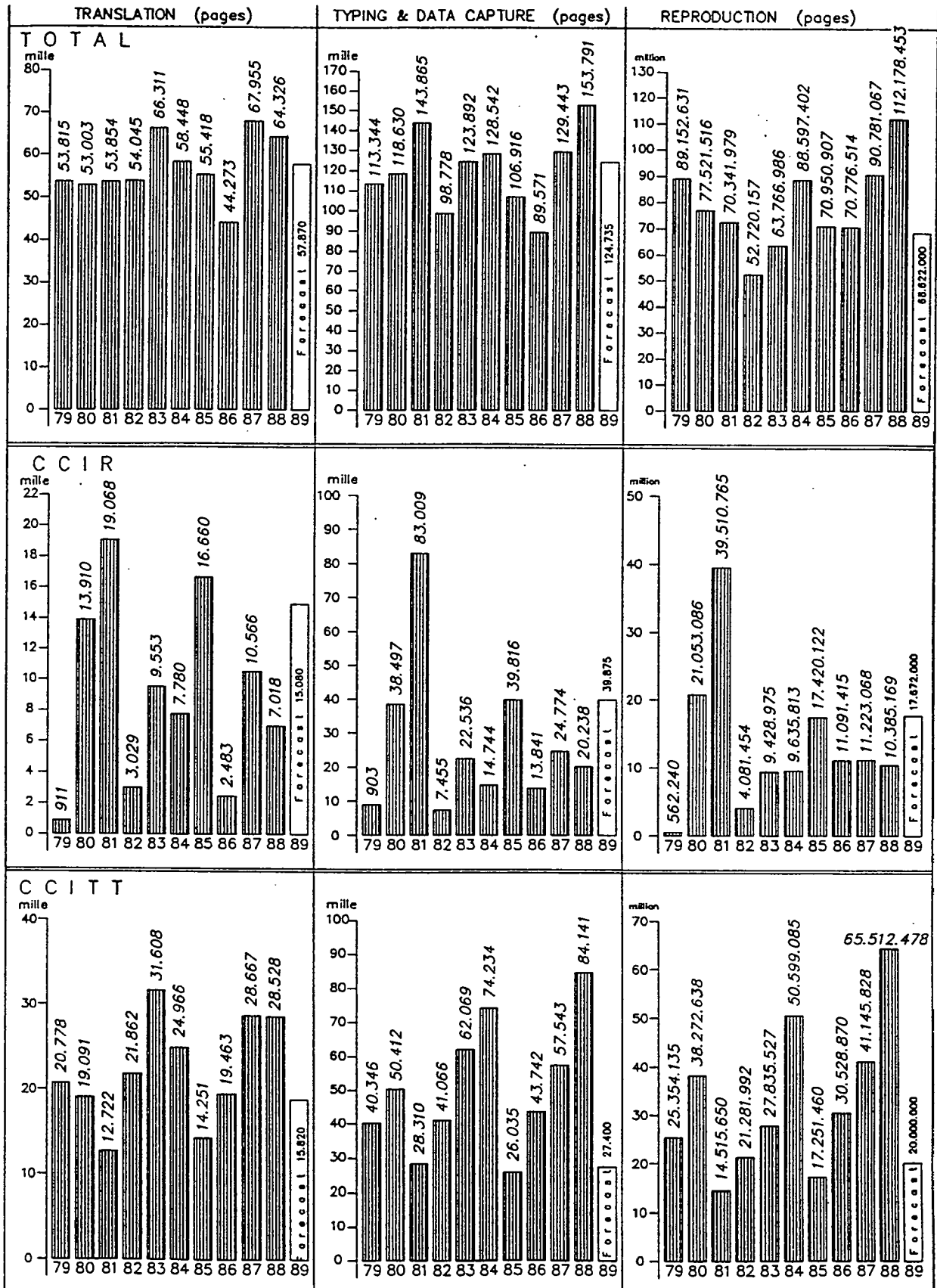
The extensions to premises at the seat of the Union (Resolution No. 63) were undertaken, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol I to the Convention. The execution of the work was directed by the Advisory Architect engaged by the Secretary-General to control both quality and cost. Two new meeting rooms and associated offices will be available by 1989 (see section 2.2.8.1).

The Publication Composition Service extended its photocomposition software to include mathematical formulae and tables, thus accomplishing 100% capture of all CCIR and CCITT volumes in French, English and Spanish. A system for Arabic was introduced into the photocomposer by the Computer Department. The list of publications given in Annex 3 to the annual reports on activities provides the details of publications handled by this Service as well as those prepared by other services.

The Logistics Service provided all maintenance and servicing for ITU buildings, telephones, interpretation equipment and office machines. A physical inventory of all furnishings and fittings was carried out, office by office, and was recorded on a memory support for regular up-dating and valuation.

Table 1

DOCUMENT SERVICING ACTIVITIES



4.2.5 Computer DepartmentIntroduction

Information gathering, processing, communication and dissemination are essential to the activities of the ITU. The Computer Department, being ITU's focal point for information systems and services, plays a major role in equipping the organization with the information technology capabilities which are vital for the achievement of its goals.

The main functions of the Computer Department are the following:

- a) providing the hardware and software environment for the development and production use of computerized information systems;
- b) designing, implementing and maintaining information systems;
- c) providing extensive user support: training, operational support, application development, installation/maintenance of workstation equipment, technical library, data communications, etc;
- d) establishing standards and methodologies for the development, operation and use of computerized information systems;
- e) advising Member Administrations on information technology matters;
- f) evaluating information technology developments and assessing applicability to the ITU environment.

ITU Information Processing Environmenta) Hardware

The ITU mainframe installation is based on Siemens BS2000 computers (two model 7580-Is and one 7561) with a combined power of 14.7 MIPS and accessing over 27 billion characters of disk storage, as well as a very fast laser printer (10,000 lines per minute). Approximately 90 Siemens terminals are connected to the mainframes via three front end processors. An ITU-wide Local Area Network (Ethernet type, 10 million bits per second), reaching all ITU offices and including a fibre optic link between the two ITU buildings, is gradually becoming the information sharing and circulation system of the organization, complemented by the long established star network based on the mainframes. Close to 600 personal computer workstations (DEC VAXmates and IBM ATs) are being connected to the Local Area Network and more than 100 of them are directly connected to the mainframes in the star network.

The availability of suitable computing resources for the use of modern information technology is a key element in ITU's ability to make better use of the staff in meeting the increasing workload. The evolution of the computing environment is influenced by many factors including new user requirements, adherence to international standards, budgetary limits, new technology developments, historical developments, and organizational philosophies such as centralized provision of major computing power complemented by adequate computing power on the desktop, networking of workstations as the underlying integrator of overall computing resources serving all information systems, increased involvement of users in all phases of the application life cycle.

The following table illustrates the importance of the evolution in the last years (figures reflect upgradings planned to about mid 1989):

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1989</u>
Computing power of mainframes (MIPS)	2.5	14.7
Disk storage in billion bytes	7	27
Combined main memory of mainframes	8	64
Mainframe printers capability (1000 lines per min)	2.4	11.2
Terminals	37	90
Microcomputer-based workstations	58	600+
Offices wired for Local Area Network (LAN)	0	800
LAN disk storage in billion bytes	0	12
LAN communication/file/printer servers	0	9
Computing power of servers (MIPS)	0	12
LAN-connected shared printers	0	50

b) Software

The software environment on the mainframes is BS2000-based. The mainframe dictionary-driven data base and transaction processing environment is based on Cullinet's IDMS software utilizing fourth generation languages and development tools. The software environment on the workstations is MS/DOS-based. The user interface of choice is Microsoft WINDOWS.

The data base management and on-line transaction processing environment based on IDMS was consolidated during the reporting period. The MS/DOS - WINDOWS environment was established in the later part of the reporting period.

Organizational Structure

The rapid pace of hardware and software developments in computer and communication technologies led to a recent review of the Computer Department organization. The Department now has five divisions (Information Systems Development, Office Systems, Database Management, Computer Services, Network and Communication Systems) and two staff positions (Deputy-Chief, Information Resource Administrator) reporting to the Chief of the Department. The activities of the Office Systems Division can illustrate the variety of functional responsibilities of the Department: computer-aided translation, computer-aided publishing, computer training centre (including information centre responsibilities), software development (e.g. workstation software of general use), development of workstation-based applications, user support.

Approach to Information Processing

The approach to information processing evolved at the ITU from the strictly batch oriented data processing days of the sixties and early seventies to interactive data processing and distributed tasks introduced in the mid-seventies, time sharing, the extensive use of microcomputer-based workstations (personal computers), networking of increasingly powerful workstations, and greater sharing of information resources within the organization.

In general there is centralization of tasks requiring major resources, and distribution of processing and responsibility in the hands of the user where appropriate. The transition point for the central versus distributed choice is constantly evolving. Interconnection of the ensemble of the workstations is the basis of data exchange and communications, permitting the implementation of procedures and applications designed to facilitate the flow of information.

Examples of applications which automate information transfer between organizational entities are the implementation of the ITU Publications Sales System which is tied directly to the Accounting System and the Short Term Payroll system which integrates actions of the Personnel and Finance Departments.

A centralized data dictionary is being used to formalize the definition and use of data by the computerized information systems.

The fundamental element of ITU's progress in rationalization of work with information systems is the increased computer literacy of the users. To foster this the Computer Department established a Computer Training Centre (CTC) which regularly offers a whole roster of courses, as well as providing individualized instruction and user assistance when needed. An average of 140 courses a year have been offered over the last three years. The CTC is the focal point for many other user support activities.

Major Application Areas

This section will briefly illustrate the different processing profiles of some major ITU applications.

- a) Technical/engineering applications: The recent High Frequency Broadcasting Conference held in Geneva is a good example. Each run of the calculation of propagation data used the equivalent of one 6 MIPS CPU working dedicated for a total of 140 hours. The first runs were made on a 2.7 MIPS CPU. Considerable optimization allowed for the in-house execution of this task (for the first non-optimized version of the subsystem the estimated execution time was 282 full days of a 2.7 MIPS machine).
- b) Data base/transaction processing applications: The IFRB Frequency Management System is a very large ITU information system. The development of this IDMS-based system is part of an eight year incremental plan which includes the participation of external software houses. Its development and production uses about half the resources of one 6 MIPS CPU. Other examples are the data bases for telecommunications information subject to reciprocal notification (e.g. List of Ship Stations, List of Coast Stations, List of Telegraph Offices, etc).
- c) Document and publication preparation: This is a major ITU activity including word processing in the three working languages, multi-language specialized processing (e.g. glossary in four languages, including Arabic), computerized photocomposition of very large technical publications (e.g. the CCITT Books now encompassing more than 10,000 A4 photocomposed pages in each of the working languages), numerous lists derived from data bases and published either on paper, microfiche or machine readable media.

- d) Financial and administrative applications using networked spreadsheet and data base software.

The near future

New information technology developments will continue to be introduced either to increase the staff's productivity or to improve the services provided by the Union. On-line data bases open to authorized external users, improved computer-based communication, convergence towards the OSI standards, distributed data bases, CD-ROM publishing, full treatment of graphics information, computer-aided software engineering and computer-aided translation tools are examples of areas of activity for the near future.

Four regional divisions (covering respectively, Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and the Middle East), and an administrative division (which incorporates support services for the procurement of equipment and for budget control), a field personnel service for the recruitment and administration of field experts, and a fellowship placement service are responsible for the management and implementation of technical cooperation projects.

In the implementation of a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), a number of project officers of the regional divisions have been posted in areas of the regions which the Department serves. There are now seven (technical cooperation) area representatives (ARs) in :

Africa	: Dakar, Senegal
	: Harare, Zimbabwe
	: Yaounde, Cameroon
Americas	: Santiago, Chile
	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Asia/Pacific:	Colombo, Sri Lanka
	Jakarta, Indonesia

Supporting the personnel operating in the field, a group of engineers in the ITU Headquarters supported by short-term externally recruited specialists is responsible for rendering short-term technical assistance to the Member countries requesting it, either by correspondence or by missions to the countries concerned. These engineers provide information to facilitate the planning and development of networks. For this purpose they cover the major technical areas in the field of telecommunications.

The Department also comprises a training division complemented by the CODEVTEL project whose activities focus on the establishment of international training standards in telecommunications and the international exchange of training materials. It is also supported by a unit for the logistic support of the voluntary programme, by a telecommunication economics unit which was phased out recently as well as by the recent creation of a programme evaluation unit.

The Department's budget (administrative and operational service costs for technical cooperation projects) is separate from the Union's regular budget. Unfortunately, the fall in the US dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate causes a sharp reduction in the value of UNDP contributions (limited to 13% of project expenditures) for administrative costs. For example, over the last 3-year period (1985/1987), actual income in Swiss francs - the currency in which 90% of the expenses for technical cooperation activities occur - from all sources and for approximately the same field delivery of 27 million US dollars was:

1985	8,375,000 Swiss francs
1986	6,474,000 Swiss francs
and 1987	5,068,000 Swiss francs

Thus, over the period 1985/87 and for the same annual delivery in US dollars, the Union has sustained a total loss of 5,208,000 Swiss francs due to the dollar depreciation.

The Administrative Council has accepted the Union's partnership role with UNDP and ITU's responsibility, under the terms of Resolution No. 16 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), to meet any

shortfall between the income arising from project support costs and the actual cost of administering the projects executed.

However, because of the difficulties encountered by the Union in balancing the budget of administrative and operational service costs for technical cooperation projects (Section 21), strict economy measures have been implemented in recent years. In 1987, for instance, of a total of 105 authorized manning-table posts, credits for 80 posts, or 76% were in the budget. In addition, only 8,317,635 Swiss francs of an approved budget of 9,251,000 Swiss francs were actually spent (see also response to Resolution No. 18).

In view of these difficulties, the Department has had to give priority to activities connected with the implementation of projects for which the Union is the executing agency. At the same time, the projects are now more complex in nature and more difficult to manage, demanding ever greater efforts from the staff concerned.

Details of the Technical Cooperation Department's activities for the period 1982-1988 are given in the fifth part of the present Report.

4.2.7 Communications Service

This Service receives and deals with all Headquarters correspondence, both incoming and outgoing. Its activity is divided into three main sectors: mail, telex and facsimile. During the period 1983 - 1988 there have been substantial increases in traffic in all three sectors, the most notable being outgoing telex messages with a growth of 61% and facsimile where the total of incoming and outgoing pages has risen sevenfold.

It has been possible to handle this very considerable increase in traffic with no increase in staff by acquiring an optical character reader and an automatic switching system for telex.

The extensive facilities provided free of charge by the Swiss PTT (equipment, lines, maintenance as well as telegraphic and telefax traffic) have also been of great benefit not only to this Service but to the Union as a whole.

The Communications Service was transferred to a new Communications Centre as from mid-1988 in close proximity to the meeting rooms in the Tower basement where long-term planning includes some self-operation communication facilities for participants in conferences and meetings. Plans for this Centre and new facilities have progressed, in particular for an electronic mail facility being developed by the Computer Department as well as the integration of telex/teletex in the ITU Headquarters' internal network.

4.3 International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)

4.3.1 Composition and functions

(1) Composition of the Board

a) The Board was composed, up to 30 April 1983, of the following members:

Mr. A. Berrada (Morocco)
Mr. P. Kurakov (USSR)
Mr. Y. Kurihara (Japan)
Mr. F.G. Perrin (Canada)
Mr. C.W. Sowton (United Kingdom)

b) In accordance with Provision No. 37 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, elected the members of the IFRB. Messrs. Berrada, Kurakov and Kurihara were re-elected and continued their functions. Messrs. F.G. Perrin and C.W. Sowton ceased their functions as members of the Board on 30 April 1983. Messrs. W.H. Bellchambers and G.C. Brooks took up office as members of the Board on 1 May 1983, in accordance with Additional Protocol V of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

c) Thus, with effect from 1 May 1983, the Board was composed of the following members:

Mr. W.H. Bellchambers (United Kingdom)
Mr. A. Berrada (Morocco)
Mr. G.C. Brooks (Canada)
Mr. P. Kurakov (USSR)
Mr. Y. Kurihara (Japan)

d) Mr. P. Kurakov resigned from office effective 29 October 1984 and, in accordance with the provisions of No. 315 of the Convention, Nairobi, 1982, the Administration of the USSR designated Mr. V.V. Kozlov to take the place of Mr. Kurakov. The 40th session of the Administrative Council in 1985 elected Mr. Kozlov as member of the Board.

(2) IFRB Specialized Secretariat

a) The IFRB Specialized Secretariat was constituted under the provisions of No. 308 of the Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 (No. 318 of the Convention, Nairobi, 1982).

b) The organization of the Specialized Secretariat has evolved since its inception, and in 1982 it consisted of two departments (121 staff), namely:

- the Regulatory Department;
- the Engineering Department.

c) As a result of a study made by the new Board in 1983, a proposal was made to the Council to reorganize the Specialized Secretariat. With effect from October 1984 the reorganized Specialized Secretariat consists of:

- the Regulation and Engineering Department (DRE);
- the Registration and Operations Department (DOR);
- the Project Management Team (PMT)*;
- the Office of the Board (OB).

d) Since 1980 the Board adopted a policy of requesting additional staff for a fixed period to assist the permanent staff of the IFRB in carrying out the Board's functions relating to the preparation for world or regional administrative radio conferences, or for carrying out the intersessional work, or for executing the immediate post-conference tasks of a one-time nature. Besides, a major part of the staff in the Project Management Team, which was established in 1980, also works on a fixed-term basis. Thus, to cater for the heavy work-load arising from several world and regional administrative radio conferences held during the period 1981 to 1988, and to develop and maintain the computerized IFRB Frequency Management System (IFRB-FMS), the Specialized Secretariat had a staff complement varying from 121 to 123 permanent staff members, and from 25 to a maximum of 38 fixed-term staff.

e) As a result of the reorganization, progressive implementation of the IFRB-FMS and evolution of the work-load of the IFRB Specialized Secretariat, the Board reviewed the staff situation in 1987 and proposed to the Council abolition of 12 posts and other measures, which resulted in 109 permanent staff and 35 fixed-term staff, as from 1 January 1988. The organization chart of the IFRB, together with a table and histogram showing the evolution of the staff situation since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, is shown in Annex 2.

* The Head of the Project Management Team is responsible to the IFRB except for EDP environment, financial and contractual matters and optimum use of computer facilities on which he reports directly to the Secretary-General.

(3) Functions of the Board

- a) The constitution and essential duties of the IFRB are defined in Article 10 of the Convention, while the functions and working methods of the Board are specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. These texts are concise and do not lend themselves to further summarization here.
- b) Additional provisions to the above mandate governing the activities of the IFRB are contained inter alia, in Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 22 of the Radio Regulations, Regional Agreements and pertinent Resolutions and Decisions of world regional administrative radio conferences.
- c) The mandate of the IFRB contained in the Convention and in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations is that adopted at Atlantic City in 1947; additional provisions were, however, introduced in 1959, 1971, 1973 and 1979 regarding special assistance to the developing countries, extensive studies on the use of the radio spectrum and new duties relating to services using space techniques and the geostationary-satellite orbit. It can thus be said that the Board's original terms of reference have not needed any major change since 1947; however, its field of activities has broadened and its order of priorities has evolved.
- d) This evolution can be summarized as follows:
 - da) In the 1950s the Board assisted administrations in bringing their frequency usage in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations and in the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register.
 - db) In the 1960s, in addition to the above basic tasks, the Board was required to play an active part in application of the procedures of coordination of frequency utilization among administrations before new stations were brought into service. This was particularly important in relation to the development of the space services.
 - dc) In the 1970s, in addition to the duties described earlier, the Board developed its activities in connection with the technical preparation of world or regional administrative radio conferences, as required by RR 1003.
 - dd) In the post WARC-79 period all the Board's activities listed earlier were confirmed and additional tasks were entrusted to the Board relating to the preparation of explanatory handbooks, providing training to senior staff from administrations, organization of meetings, in collaboration with the CCIR, between developing and developed countries for the development of national radio frequency spectrum management units, etc.
- e) During the period 1982 to 1988, the typical activities of the IFRB in any given year may be grouped under the following main headings:
 - ea) examination of frequency assignment notices for their recording in the Master Register, as well as application of coordination procedures or procedures for updating the plans of frequency assignments or allotments, in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, or those of the relevant regional agreements;

eb) work resulting from decisions of WARC-79 and subsequent world and regional administrative radio conferences which essentially represented one-time tasks for the implementation of these decisions, such as:

- preparation of the IFRB Handbook on Radio Regulatory Procedures, and keeping it up to date (Resolution No. 6 of WARC-79);
- review and revision of assignments in the Master Register resulting from the revision of Article 8 of the Radio Regulations;
- execution and completion of procedures relating to the transfer of frequency assignments from the bands which were originally allocated to one service and were subsequently allocated to another service (e.g. procedures of Resolutions Nos. 8 and 9 of WARC-79);
- preparation and publication of the IFRB Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure;

ec) preparation for, active participation in, or execution of the immediate post-conference work relating to the following conferences:

- Regional Administrative Radio Conference, Rio de Janeiro, 1981
- Regional Administrative Radio Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting, Geneva, 1982 and 1984
- Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2, Geneva, 1983
- World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of High-Frequency Broadcasting, Geneva, 1984 and 1987
- Regional Administrative Radio Conferences for the Planning of the Maritime Mobile Service and the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in Region 1, and the Maritime Radionavigation Service in the European Maritime Area, Geneva, 1985
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit, and the Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, 1985 and 1988
- Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Service in the band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2, Geneva, 1986 and Rio de Janeiro, 1988
- Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Service in the VHF/UHF bands in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries, Nairobi, 1986 and 1989
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987

In any given year the IFRB was engaged in activities relating to a minimum of four and a maximum of seven of the above-mentioned conferences. (See Document CA41/6445.)

- ed) investigation of harmful interference cases;
- ee) assistance to administrations;
- ef) organization of seminars and information meetings, including regular biennial IFRB seminars;
- eg) organization of regular and special monitoring programmes, collection of results of monitoring observations received from administrations participating in these programmes and their publication in summary form;
- eh) preparation of specifications for the increased use of the computer in the IFRB and the development of software for additions to the IFRB-FMS;
- ei) maintenance and updating of the computer-assisted IFRB Frequency Management System (IFRB-FMS) as it progressively developed and development and keeping up-to-date documentation related thereto.

4.3.2 Application of the provisions of the Convention, the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of radio conferences

(1) Working tools

a) Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure

aa) Technical Standards

- i) The present Technical Standards of the IFRB, which are used for technical examination of frequency assignment notices in frequency bands below 28 MHz, and for determination of coordination requirements between space services and terrestrial services and those among space services, are based on technical information contained in the decisions of the competent world or regional administrative conferences and that received from the CCIR.
- ii) In respect of several frequency bands and services, the Board reviewed its Technical Standards and, to the extent possible, developed software to use them either on the mainframe computer or on microcomputers. The Board kept administrations informed of the changes made in the Technical Standards in accordance with the provisions of RR 1001.1 and reviewed them, when necessary, on the basis of comments received from administrations.
- iii) In respect of some services, particularly those for which the Board could not find guidance in the Decisions of administrative radio conferences or in the Recommendations of the CCIR, the Board presented specific questions to the CCIR. These questions are being studied by the competent Study Groups of the CCIR.

ab) Rules of Procedure

- i) In accordance with the provisions of RR 1001, the Board has to develop and distribute the IFRB Rules of Procedure to the Members of the Union. For this purpose the Board adopted the structure of its Rules of Procedure and communicated it to administrations in 1987.
- ii) However, due to pressure of other work and the complexity and volume of the Rules of Procedure, the Board set certain priorities and decided to publish, in the first place, the IFRB Rules of Procedure relating to the fixed-satellite service and the interpretation given by the IFRB to the provisions of the Radio Regulations for their day-to-day application within the IFRB Specialized Secretariat.
- iii) The work relating to the development and publication of the other Rules of Procedure is to be undertaken thereafter with a view to completing it by 1989.
- iv) However, in order to assist administrations in their day-to-day activity in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and the Regional Agreements, the Board developed and kept up-to-date the IFRB Handbook on Radio Regulatory Procedures and contributed to the development and updating of the CCIR Handbook on Spectrum Management and Computer-aided Techniques.
- v) The Board also developed provisional Rules of Procedure which it communicated to administrations through IFRB Circular-letters as soon as possible after they were adopted.

b) Computer

The Board has used the ITU computer since 1959 and has steadily increased the use of the computer in its work.

- 1) Presently the Board uses the computer for:
 - ba) processing of frequency assignment notices from the time of their receipt to their publication in Part I of the weekly Circular;
 - bb) technical calculations for the assessment of the probability of harmful interference and incompatibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations;
 - bc) technical calculations for examining the conformity or otherwise with the provisions of the Radio Regulations of the frequency assignment notices to stations of space radiocommunication services;
 - bd) technical calculations for the assessment of the apparent increase in the equivalent satellite-link noise-temperature in accordance with the method of Appendix 29 to the Radio Regulations, or for determination of coordination area of an earth station vis-à-vis boundaries of neighbouring countries in accordance with the method of Appendix 28 to the Radio Regulations, with a view to assessing the need for coordination under Section II or Section III of Article 11 respectively;

- be) determination of the position of a terrestrial station in relation to the coordination area of an earth station to assess the need for application of Section IV of Article 11;
- bf) data processing to review the Findings of frequency assignments recorded in the Master International Frequency Register and to keep the Master Register up to date;
- bg) data processing for the preparation of the IFRB weekly Circular, Service Documents such as the International Frequency List, List VIIIA and other publications prepared by the IFRB;
- bh) production at the request of administrations or for the internal use of the Board of up-to-date extracts from the Master Register;
- bi) technical examination to determine the incompatibility between stations of the high-frequency broadcasting service in frequency bands allocated exclusively to that service between 5 950 kHz and 26 100 kHz, in application of Article 17 of the Radio Regulations.
- ii) The IFRB also used the computer during the period 1982 to 1989 to carry out special tasks related to the technical preparation for, and the implementation of, the decisions of conferences and meetings listed in paragraph (3) ec) above.
- iii) The Board developed computer programmes for either one-time tasks, or day-to-day tasks listed below:
 - implementation of Resolution No. 8 of WARC-79;
 - technical examination to determine the probability of harmful interference or incompatibilities between stations of the maritime mobile service for radiotelephony (Article 16 of the Radio Regulations and Appendix 25 thereto) and for narrow-band direct-printing radiotelegraphy Resolution No. 300 of WARC-79;
 - technical examination of frequency assignments to stations of the aeronautical mobile (R) and (OR) services in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to those services below 27.5 MHz;
 - study of the requests for special assistance for search of frequencies for the fixed-service under RR 1218 procedure;
 - establishment of special files and application of the related procedures for specific services and frequency bands for which Regional Agreements either existed before 1982 or were established by regional conferences held since 1981 (e.g. RJ81, GE84).

- iv) The above computer applications were developed and implemented as part of the Board's activities for the technical preparation or intersessional work or the implementation of the decisions of regional or world administrative radio conferences for the planning of the radiocommunication services and frequency bands concerned, or as part of the on-going process of implementation of the Incremental Plan of the IFRB Frequency Management System (IFRB-FMS).

(2) Master International Frequency Register (Master Register)

- a) The Master International Frequency Register (Master Register) is composed of all communications between the Board and administrations concerning the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Radio Regulations and Agreements to frequency assignments including, where appropriate, positions on the geostationary-satellite orbit.
- b) In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations, the Board deals with the frequency assignment notices submitted by administrations with a view to recording them in the Master Register. The Findings issued by the Board in connection with these notices are also recorded in the Master Register. They provide administrations with information on the occupancy of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit and constitute a useful basis for the resolution of problems of harmful interference. At the end of 1988 the Master Register contained particulars of 1,069,183 assignments representing 5,074,153 line entries (compared to 800,000 assignments representing about 2,000,000 line entries at the end of 1982), which are published in the International Frequency List at periodic intervals not exceeding six months.
- c) As a result of the decisions of WARC-79 and the 36th session of the Administrative Council in 1981, the International Frequency List was published on microfiche for the first time in 1985. Until then, the Board continued to publish the information on frequency assignment notices treated by it in printed form as quarterly Recapitulative Supplements to the 10th edition of the International Frequency List.

(3) Examination of frequency assignment notices

All notices received by the Board pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, Appendices thereto and decisions of world or regional administrative radio conferences are examined by the Board:

- with respect to their conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations; this examination essentially consists of verification that the assigned frequency and other characteristics of the notified station are in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions which prescribe certain restrictions on other characteristics;
- with respect to the conformity of the frequency assignment notice with the procedures of coordination prescribed in the Radio Regulations or with a world-wide or regional service plan where such conformity is obligatory;

- with respect to the probability of harmful interference from the notified assignment to assignments already recorded in the Master Register, particularly in frequency bands below 28 MHz and in frequency bands above 1 GHz where such examination is required to be carried out.

(4) Recording in the Master Register

- a) Only those notices for which the results of the examinations referred to above lead to a favourable Finding by the Board are recorded in the Master Register.
- b) In cases where, due to non-conformity of the assignment with a provision of the Radio Regulations, or due to non-conformity with a world-wide or regional service plan, if applicable, or due to the level of interference being considered as harmful, the Board reaches an unfavourable Finding, the notice is returned to the notifying administration. It can only be recorded in the Master Register if the notifying administration certifies that the frequency assignment shall not cause harmful interference to any assignments operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations.
- c) During 1982 to 1988 the Board treated a total of 425,770 notices in accordance with the procedures described above and recorded 270,410 assignments in the Master Register.

(5) Review of the Master Register

- a) The provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Radio Regulations require the Board to carry out periodic review of the Master Register in selected portions of the radio frequency spectrum. Furthermore, the provisions of the RR 1255 procedure have a built-in mechanism for review of the Master Register for frequency bands below 28 MHz. In accordance with the provisions of RR 996, one of the functions of the Board is to review entries in the Master Register "with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual frequency usage, in agreement with the administrations which notified the assignments concerned". Besides, in preparation of certain world and regional administrative radio conferences which were held during the period 1982 to 1987, the Board carried out special reviews of a large number of frequency bands and services which were to be treated by the conferences concerned, and reported the results of its actions to them.
- b) Resulting from these actions, a total of 40,461 assignments were deleted by the concerned administrations from the Master Register during 1982 to 1988.
- c) It must be concluded from the above that neither the special reviews nor the reviews carried out in application of the procedures prescribed in the Radio Regulations yielded results which could be considered as realistic. The reasons for such results can be different for different administrations, but the overall effect is that the Board cannot say with confidence that the Master Register faithfully reflects the actual use of the radio frequency spectrum and does not contain any unused assignments or dead-wood.
- d) The Board considers that this situation should be examined by a competent radio conference with a view to assisting the Board in fulfilling its mandate under RR 996, and intends to bring this matter to the attention of a future competent world administrative radio conference.

(6) Coordination and Agreements

a) The procedures of Articles 11, 14 and 16 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979, Appendix 30 to the Radio Regulations, and Regional Agreements of:

- Stockholm, 1961, for VHF/UHF BC in the European Broadcasting Area,
- Geneva, 1963, for VHF/UHF BC in the African Broadcasting Area,
- Geneva, 1975, for LF/MF BC in Regions 1 and 3,
- Rio de Janeiro, 1981, for MF BC in Region 2,
- Geneva, 1984, for VHF sound broadcasting in Region 1 and some countries in Region 3,
- Geneva, 1985, for the maritime mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation service in Region 1,
- Geneva, 1985, for the maritime radionavigation service in the European Maritime Area, and
- Rio de Janeiro, 1988, for MFBC in the band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2

require that the administrations concerned communicate to the Board, prior to bringing the assignments into use, the characteristics of the assignments concerned.

b) The space and terrestrial radiocommunication services which share the same frequency bands above 1 GHz have to apply the coordination procedures prescribed in Article 11. Some radiocommunication services, for which allocations in Article 8 of the Radio Regulations are subject to the application of the procedure set forth in Article 14 of the Radio Regulations, have to obtain agreement of other administrations under that procedure. In other cases, if the proposed frequency assignments are not in conformity with the relevant Plans, the procedures for updating those Plans have to be applied before the assignments concerned are notified to the IFRB.

c) In each of these cases the administrations and the Board have to apply the procedures with a view to obtaining agreement of other administrations concerned and affected prior to bringing into use the frequency assignments concerned. For this purpose the Board publishes the characteristics of the proposed assignments which the administrations communicate in appropriate Special Sections of the IFRB weekly Circular, and assists the administrations concerned in application of the relevant procedures at any stage if requested to do so.

d) As is apparent from a) above, the world and regional administrative radio conferences held since 1979 for planning of specific services have generally followed the pattern of the procedures of prior coordination adopted by WARC-79 and the earlier world or regional conferences, and this resulted in a substantial increase in the Board's activities in this domain.

e) During the period 1982 to 1988, the Board published the Special Sections relevant to different procedures described above as indicated in the Table below.

TABLE

Brief description of the procedure	Relevant reference	No. of Special Sections published
The supplementary procedure for obtaining agreement where a footnote of the Table of Frequency Allocations so requires.	Article 14.	379
Advance publication of satellite networks.	Section I of Art.11 and corresponding provisions in App.30 and Resolution 33.	1,037
Request for coordination.	Section II of Art.11 and corresponding provisions in App.30 and Resolution 33.	1,975
Procedure for updating the Regional Plans for LF/MF Broadcasting.	GE75 and RJ81.	77
Procedure for updating the Regional Plans for VHF/UHF Broadcasting.	ST61, GE63 and GE84.	406
Maritime mobile service HF radiotelephone duplex channels.	Art.16 and App.25.	53
Maritime mobile service (International NAVTEX service)	Art.14A (formerly Resolution 318).	4
Procedure for updating the Regional Plan for the MF maritime mobile service	GE85M	4

(7) Investigation of harmful interference and Recommendations

- a) The investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of Recommendations with respect thereto is prescribed in Article 22 (Procedure in a case of Harmful Interference) and Section VII of Article 12 (Studies and Recommendations).
- b) The procedure in a case of harmful interference is introduced by a reference to the need for the exercise of the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance between administrations in the application of the provisions of Article 35 of the Convention and of Article 22 of the Radio Regulations to the settlement of problems of harmful interference. In summary, the procedure requires communication between the administrations concerned (RR 1944 to RR 1958). In certain conditions, interference may first be dealt with by direct coordination between operating organizations (RR 1946). If the interference persists in spite of actions taken at the administration level, recourse may be made to addressing to the IFRB a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 (RR 1959).
- c) If it is considered necessary, and particularly if the steps taken in accordance with the procedures to which reference is made above have not produced satisfactory results, the administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the IFRB for its information (RR 1961). The number of cases which have been communicated to the Board under this provision was approximately 70 annually.
- d) An administration may also request the Board to act in accordance with the provisions of Sections VII and VIII of Articles 12 and 13. The Board has had only a small number of such requests and addressed the resultant reports to the administrations concerned.
- e) The WARC-79 adopted additional provisions (RR 1963 to RR 1966) whereby the Board is required to assist an administration if there are difficulties in identifying the source of harmful interference and the administration concerned seeks the assistance of the Board in a case affecting an assignment selected by the Board in response to a request under RR 1218.
- f) During the period 1982 to 1988 the Board dealt with 266 cases of harmful interference of which 4 were requests for special studies including one relating to high frequency broadcasting. Resolution of these cases, in general, proved to be slow and difficult mainly owing to the lack of response from some administrations whose stations were reported as causing interference by using frequencies not notified to the IFRB, or operating out-of-band or transmitting with characteristics different from those notified. Wherever necessary the Board asked some administrations which it considered to be in a position to do so to carry out monitoring observations in accordance with RR 1964, making use also of radio direction finders in order to identify the interfering station.
- g) In order to deal with cases of harmful interference more promptly and more efficiently, the Board took special measures to make sure that each request for assistance in case of harmful interference is handled as a priority task and action is initiated within 24 hours of receipt of request. The majority of the cases dealt with by the Board were resolved with the agreement of administrations.

(8) Assistance to administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization and participation in the ITU Technical Cooperation activities

a) General

aa) The provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations require the Board to provide assistance to administrations and to administrative radio conferences. Such assistance is provided in many forms. It can be categorized into two groups, the first being direct assistance to individual administrations or to a group of administrations or to administrative radio conferences and the second is indirect assistance by way of IFRB participation in the activities of other permanent organs, such as the CCIR, the CCITT (in the preparation of Handbooks) and in the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department of the General Secretariat.

ab) Direct assistance can be sub-divided into two groups, namely ongoing assistance in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and Regional Agreements by administrations and the IFRB in the day-to-day activities of frequency management at the national and international level and special assistance, particularly to developing countries, in certain specific domains which are identified in the Radio Regulations. The following paragraphs give detailed information on the assistance provided by the IFRB under the categories described above.

b) Direct assistance

ba) Assistance in application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and Regional Agreements

All assistance under this heading is provided to administrations on their request, in application of the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and Regional Agreements. Some major activities are described below.

baa) In completing the procedures of advance publication and coordination of Article 11 the Board provides assistance to administrations, from calculation of incompatibilities up to applying the entire procedure on their behalf. Approximately 37 such cases are handled every year.

bab) In application of the procedures of Article 17 for high frequency broadcasting, the Board is required to make suggestions to administrations with a view to reducing the number of cases of apparent incompatibility between notified projected transmissions before the seasonal schedules are brought into use. The Board provides, on average, 240 Recommendations per year which are generally followed by administrations.

bac) In application of the procedures of Article 16 and Resolution No. 300 for the requirements of individual administrations of new frequencies for maritime radiotelephony and narrow-band direct-printing radiotelegraphy respectively, the Board assists administrations in applying the whole procedure on their behalf and getting the required channels for them. The procedures are complex and involve correspondence with between 100 and 150 administrations in each individual case. The Board deals with approximately six to ten cases per year.

bb) Special assistance

bba) The provisions of the Radio Regulations and Resolutions of WARC-79 require that the Board provides special assistance to administrations, particularly those of developing countries, which request for such assistance. Such requests generally range from assistance in choice of frequencies for specific circuits, to providing training to high-level officials of these countries in the field of spectrum management including the use of computers, organization of special monitoring programmes in resolving cases of harmful interference, holding of seminars and development of the IFRB Handbook on Radio Regulatory Procedures.

bbb) Furthermore, WARC-79 charged the Board with special tasks of a one-time nature covered by Resolutions Nos. 7, 8 and 9 relating to assisting administrations in the development of their national frequency management units and clearing the frequency bands allocated by that Conference to services other than the fixed service, to make those bands available for the use by the new services within a prescribed time frame, as defined in Resolution No. 8. All these one-time tasks were completed by the Board in time.

bbc) Statistical information on the special assistance provided by the IFRB is given below.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Choice of frequency</u>	<u>RR 1218 requests</u>	<u>Training of officials from administrations</u>
1982	9	-	37
1983	10	-	2
1984	10	-	3
1985	29	72	3
1986	30	156	9
1987	30	35	3
1988	93	44	10

Information on IFRB Seminars and meetings under Resolution No. 7 is provided separately (see paragraphs 4.3.3 (4) and 4.3.3 (6) below).

c) Indirect assistanceca) Participation in preparation of Handbooks

The IFRB participated actively in the preparation of the CCIR Handbooks on Spectrum Management and Computer-Aided Techniques, Monitoring and Satellite Communications (Fixed-Satellite Service), and in the preparation of CCITT GAS-8 Handbook on Economic and Technical Impact of implementing a Regional Satellite Network.

cb) Participation in the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department

cba) In accordance with No. 330 of the Convention important questions concerning ITU technical cooperation are dealt with by the Coordination Committee: the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the IFRB being members of the Committee, therefore participate in dealing with those questions which are submitted by the Secretary-General to that Committee.

- cbb) The Board also participates in the following activities, as required.
- i) briefing of experts recruited for frequency management missions;
 - ii) reviewing and suggesting revision of draft reports by experts during and at the end of missions as well as Agency Terminal Reports; in particular, those dealing wholly or in part with frequency management, monitoring, development of radiocommunication services, frequency planning, setting up of a radio regulatory branch, etc. Annually 15 to 20 reports were so examined;
 - iii) meetings of the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for recruiting technical cooperation experts;
 - iv) meetings of the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for the purchase of equipment for technical cooperation projects;
 - v) providing lecturers for seminars organized with UNDP assistance.
- (9) Collection of results of monitoring observations and making arrangements for their publication (RR 1000)
- a) In accordance with RR 1000 the Board is required to collect information on monitoring observations which administrations and organizations may supply, and make arrangements through the Secretary-General for their publication in a suitable form.
 - b) In application of the above-mentioned provision, the IFRB published quarterly Summaries of Monitoring Information in the frequency bands between 2 850 and 28 000 kHz. These Summaries are a synthesis of observations received from an average of 90 monitoring centres involving 40 administrations, and therefore become very bulky if they are printed on paper (approximately 180 pages per Summary). Consequently, from the beginning of 1987 the Summaries are published on microfiche.
 - c) Under the provisions of Resolution No. 39 of WARC MOB-83, two ad-hoc meetings were held, in 1983 and 1985, consisting of monitoring experts from administrations, the IFRB and the CCIR to consider the improved uses of the International Monitoring System. Taking account of the wishes expressed during these meetings, and the evolution of the utilization of the HF radio spectrum, the Board substantially changed the method of collection, analysis and preparation of the Summary of Information on Monitoring Observations made by administrations and international organizations. It also decided to take follow-up action on these observations whenever necessary, to draw the attention of administrations responsible for stations which were observed to be not operating in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.
 - d) In application of Resolution No. 9 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, the Board organized a special monitoring programme, which is still continuing, and published at appropriate intervals 17 Special Summaries of Observations received from administrations.
 - e) Special monitoring programmes were also organized in application of Resolutions PLEN/2 and COM5/1 of WARC HFBC(1)-1984 and the results of the monitoring observations were reported to WARC HFBC(2)-1987 and WARC MOB-1987. Further special monitoring programmes are scheduled to be organized in accordance with Resolution No. 53 (HFBC-87).

f) In 1987 and 1988 the Board organized special monitoring programmes in HF bands allocated to the fixed and broadcasting services and in the frequency band 406 - 406.1 MHz exclusively allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for use by low-power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons. The special programme of monitoring HF fixed service bands was organized by the Board at its own initiative, and the other two programmes are organized in application of the decisions of WARC HFBC(2)-1987 (Resolution No. 513 (HFBC-87)) and WARC MOB-1983 (Resolution No. 205). In all the above programmes, the Board received considerable assistance from a large number of administrations.

g) IFRB representatives participated actively in the Interim Working Party of CCIR Study Group 1 (IWP 1/5) for revision of the CCIR Handbook for Monitoring Stations.

4.3.3 Technical planning for radio conferences and participation of the IFRB in conferences, meetings, seminars and symposia

(1) Technical planning for conferences

a) No. 81 of the Convention and RR 1003 require the Board to provide technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with the other permanent organs of the Union and with due regard for pertinent directives of the Administrative Council. No. 81 of the Convention also requires the Board to provide assistance to developing countries in their preparations for these conferences.

b) The period 1982 to 1988 was marked by a very heavy programme of conferences in which the Board had to carry out these duties. The majority of the conferences held during this period were planning conferences for mainly the broadcasting and mobile services. There was also a Planning Conference for the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 and WARC ORB on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It. Three conferences, namely MOB-83, ORB-85 and MOB-87 also dealt with the revision of the Radio Regulations in matters not concerned with frequency planning.

c) In accordance with the nature of the conference, the technical preparation by the IFRB was suitably organized using, where necessary, additional manpower and computer resources, as required. These additional resources were worked out:

- i) in the light of the decisions of the Council on the agenda of the Conference concerned for pre-Conference preparatory work; or
- ii) in the light of the decisions of the first session for the intersessional work; or
- iii) in the light of the decisions of the Conference which resulted in some immediate post-conference time-limited one-time tasks.

The requirements for additional resources were submitted to the Council which authorized them to the extent that they remained within the ceilings laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. Nevertheless, this work always resulted in a considerable additional work-load on the members and the regular staff of the IFRB.

d) At all world or regional conferences held between 1982 and 1988 the Board provided the Technical Secretary for the Conference Secretariat and the secretaries for certain committees and their working groups. This involved the secondment of a substantial number of staff members from the Specialized Secretariat of the IFRB. The Board's contribution was mainly concentrated on the work of the Technical Committee, the Frequency Allocations Committee or the Frequency Planning Committee and the Regulatory Procedures Committee and, to a lesser extent, the Administrative Provisions and Editorial Committees, according to the committee structure of each conference.

e) The Board members assisted the chairmen of mainly the Frequency Allocations Committee or the Frequency Planning Committee and the Procedures Committee, as well as the Budget Control Committee, when the latter considered the question of the financial consequences of the decisions of the conference.

f) In the preparation of technical material, technical standards and software necessary for the preparatory work, intersessional work or the immediate post-conference work, if the Board found that adequate technical information was not available or the information needed further clarification, the Board prepared and submitted contributions to the CCIR and participated in the activities of the CCIR conference preparatory groups dealing with the questions concerned.

g) Under No. 168 of the Convention, the IFRB has maintained contact with the United Nations and with other specialized agencies of the United Nations, e.g. ICAO, IMO, WMO, WHO and regional organizations, e.g. ABU, EBU, ATU, OIRT, URTNA, ASBU, CITEL, APT, etc. in connection with harmonization of efforts in preparation for service or regional conferences.

h) Sub-section (3) of the present section provides further information on the involvement of the Board in radio conferences held since 1982.

(2) Participation in an advisory capacity in conferences and meetings
(RR 1004)

a) The IFRB has been invited to participate in an advisory capacity, in accordance with RR 1004, in conferences and meetings where questions relating to the assignment and utilization of frequencies were discussed.

b) The list of the conferences and meetings at which the IFRB was represented is included in each Annual Report of the IFRB to the Members of the Union. During 1982 to 1988, IFRB participated annually in 10 to 15 such meetings.

(3) Technical planning carried out by the Board and the IFRB Specialized Secretariat in respect of the world and regional administrative radio conferences

a) Planning of the MF broadcasting service in Region 2 in the band 535 to 1 605 kHz by the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2), Rio de Janeiro, (November - December 1981)

aa) This Conference adopted an Agreement and a Plan in which the assignments were entered in two separate lists, List A and List B. List A included those assignments where the interference caused and received to the assignments concerned were both accepted by the participants at the Conference,

and List B included all the assignments which could not be included in List A because the levels of interference vis-à-vis other stations were not accepted at the Conference.

ab) One of the main tasks which required action by the Board consisted of establishing the reference situation for application of the procedure of modification of the Plan.

ac) This work continued over the period up to 1988 in which the Board held, at the request of the administrations of Region 2, three seminars-cum-coordination meetings involving administrations whose assignments were still in List B, with a view to obtaining agreements of the concerned administrations and the transfer of the assignments concerned to List A. At the end of 1988 about 1500 assignments were still remaining in List B.

ad) The Board also developed forms of notice and the forms to be used for modification of the Plan and established Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure for examination of frequency assignment notices belonging to countries in Region 2 vis-à-vis those of countries in Regions 1 and 3 in application of the procedures of Article 12 of the Radio Regulations.

ae) At the end of 1988 most of the actions had been completed and the procedures for modifications of the GE75 and RJ81 Plans and for technical examinations were fully operational.

b) Planning of FM sound broadcasting in the frequency band 87.5 - 108 MHz by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Region 1 and certain countries in Region 3). Geneva (August - September 1982 and October - December 1984).

ba) Prior to the first session the Board studied the documents submitted by administrations as well as the Final Acts of the Stockholm Conference, 1961, and the Geneva Conference, 1963, and prepared documents relating to the form of notice for submission of requirements and the technical criteria and planning principles.

bb) In accordance with the decision of the first session, during the intersessional period the Board collected requirements from administrations and published them. It also developed the necessary software for preparing planning exercises and for determining the compatibility between the sound broadcasting requirements and the aeronautical radionavigation services in frequency bands above 108 MHz. After collection of nearly 46,000 requirements, the Board carried out planning exercises and published the requirements and the results within the prescribed time limits.

bc) During the second session of the Conference, the IFRB was charged to protect the interests of 25 administrations from the region which were not present. The Board also performed many voluminous tasks, including four complete analyses of approximately 53,000 requirements for sound broadcasting stations, which included their mutual compatibility as well as their compatibility with 2,220 aeronautical radionavigation stations and with 316 television stations.

bd) As part of the immediate post-conference work, the Board carried out tasks relating to updating the software for data capture and compatibility analysis programmes. Using these revised programmes, it carried out calculations of compatibility and published the results. The major part of the immediate post-conference work was completed by the end of 1985. However, the Board continued to perform certain one-time tasks until 1987.

be) Since 1 July 1987, when the Final Acts of the Conference came into force, the Board regularly applies the procedure of modification of the Plan. Thirty Special Sections were published until the end of 1988. The Board also provided, when requested to do so, assistance to administrations in selection of frequencies and application of the modification procedure.

c) Technical planning for the mobile services by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (MOB-83) Geneva (February - March, 1983)

ca) Although the Final Acts adopted by the Conference were to enter into force on 15 January 1985, some Resolutions and Recommendations needed action by the IFRB immediately after the Conference. This concerned mainly the organization of ad-hoc meetings to discuss questions relating to the International Monitoring System, the designation of frequency 518 kHz for transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships (NAVTEX), and the request to administrations of Region 1 to submit their requirements in preparation for the regional administrative radio conferences for the planning of the maritime mobile service in Region 1 and the maritime radiobeacons in the European Maritime Area.

cb) In connection with the entry into force of the Final Acts of MOB-83 on 15 January 1985, the Board prepared a circular-letter which summarized the main decisions of the Conference, and informed administrations of the measures to be taken for the implementation of these decisions.

d) Planning of the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2 by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (SAT-R2), Geneva (June - July, 1983)

da) The preparatory work for the Conference was commenced by the Board as early as in 1981 and was continued through 1982 until the beginning of the Conference.

db) The major work of the IFRB related to the adaptation of the computer software provided by some administrations of Region 2 to the ITU computer, to assist the Panel of Experts which was established in December 1981, to collect the requirements of all Region 2 administrations and to carry out planning exercises as well as studies of interregional interference.

dc) The Board carried out all these tasks within the prescribed time limits and submitted nine documents to the Conference. The technical basis used by the Conference to develop the Plans needed further improvements which were left by the Conference to the IFRB to carry out. The Board devoted two additional years to improve the SAT-R2 software system, with a view to making it appropriate for adoption and inclusion in the Radio Regulations by WARC ORB-85.

e) Planning of high frequency broadcasting by the World Administrative HFBC Radio Conference (WARC HFBC), Geneva (January - February, 1984 and February - March 1987)

ea) Prior to the first session the Board prepared a report on the operation of the Article 17 procedure since 1960 when it came into force.

eb) Following the first session, the Board made a detailed analysis of the tasks to be carried out for the development, testing and operation of the software, collection of requirements from administrations and the preparation of

planning exercises which it was required to carry out in accordance with the instructions of the first session. On the basis of this study, it submitted a report to the Administrative Council concerning the resources of manpower and equipment required to undertake all the tasks listed above within the limited time between the first and the second sessions.

ec) During the intersessional period the Board kept the administrations informed of the progress made in the development of the HFBC planning algorithm, and prepared a document describing the various steps required to generate the frequency assignment plans. This document, called "HFBC Planning System" was submitted in a report to the second session. The Board also carried out studies of the monitoring observations that it received from administrations in application of the Resolutions of the first session, and prepared reports which were also submitted to the second session.

ed) The results of the planning exercises were communicated to administrations, together with the Board's analysis of the planning exercises which were aimed at assisting the delegates to the second session to get a global picture of the results, with a view to determining the action to be taken at the second session towards development of a new method for improved use of the HFBC bands.

ee) The second session adopted certain decisions which required the IFRB to continue further work on the improvement of the HFBC Planning System and on the preparation and adoption of the Rules of Procedure and Technical Standards to be used in application of Article 17 of the Radio Regulations and Resolution No. 515.

ef) The Board held an Information Meeting in Geneva in March 1988, in which it explained to the participants the work carried out by the IFRB after the second session and the future plan of activities in application of the decisions of the second session.

eg) The Board prepared a special form of notice for the purposes of the application of Resolution No. 515 and prepared a document entitled "Improved HFBC Planning System" which provides information on the application of Resolution No. 515 by the administrations and the Board.

f) Planning of the MF maritime mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services in Region 1 and the maritime navigation service in the European Maritime Area by the Regional Administrative Radio Conferences MM-R1 and EMA Geneva (February - March 1985)

fa) In accordance with the instructions contained in Resolutions Nos. 897 and 898 of the Administrative Council, the Board requested the countries of Region 1 and those of the European Maritime Area to communicate their requirements for the services concerned by the two planning conferences.

fb) It published the requirements in advance of the Conferences and also prepared the necessary computer programs for use during the Conferences to determine the incompatibilities between the requirements of the services to be planned and those of these requirements vis-à-vis services of other regions.

fc) In accordance with the instructions of the Conferences concerned, the Board immediately undertook follow-up action to identify the correspondence between the assignments in actual use and those which were entered in the plans established by the Conferences. On the basis of the answers received, the Board updated the Master Register and also undertook the development of computer

programmes for compatibility analysis between the planned assignments and the assignments recorded in the Master Register for non-planned services within the region and services outside the region.

fd) By the end of 1987 all the activities relating to immediate post-conference work had been completed.

fe) Since the beginning of 1988 the Board commenced the application of procedure for modification of the Plan.

g) Planning of the use of the geostationary satellite orbit and the space services utilizing it by the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC ORB), Geneva (August - September, 1985 and August - October, 1988)

ga) The Board started its preparatory activities for the first session in early 1984. It prepared and issued a report on its experience and difficulties encountered in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to space services. It also participated in regional meetings and symposia held in some parts of the world.

gb) The Report of the First Session (ORB(1)) included a series of tasks to be carried out by the IFRB in the period between the first and the second session. These mainly included:

- i) the development and adaptation, as appropriate, and the testing of the software for the planning of the fixed-satellite service and the planning of the feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in Regions 1 and 3;
- ii) collection and publication of the requirements of administrations for the two services mentioned in i) above;
- iii) organizing information meetings to keep the administrations fully informed of its activities and adoption of technical parameters to be used for the planning of the fixed-satellite service in consultation with the administrations; and
- iv) carrying out planning exercises for the allotment plan for the fixed-satellite service and for the feeder links of the broadcasting-satellite service for Regions 1 and 3 in accordance with the time-table established by the first session.

gc) The ORB(1) also adopted Final Acts through which it incorporated the Plans for the broadcasting-satellite service and the associated feeder links of Region 2 and the related provisions for updating the Plans in the Radio Regulations. The Final Acts also contained consequential revision of other provisions of the Radio Regulations and some Resolutions relating to the interim application by the Administrations and the IFRB of the provisions of the Final Acts pending appropriate decisions being taken at the second session (ORB(2)) or prior to the date of entry into force of the Final Acts.

gd) Immediately after ORB(1) the Board commenced its studies on the requirements of manpower and other resources required to carry out all the tasks given to it. To this effect it prepared a document for the Administrative Council.

- ge) In its study of the Report to the Second Session, adopted by ORB(1), the Board noted that several working assumptions needed to be made if it were to carry out its task of development of the planning system on the bases of the planning principles and definitions etc. contained in that Report. The Board, therefore, developed a document entitled "The ORB System" which was constantly updated as the work progressed.
- gf) The Board requested and obtained assistance from certain administrations in the development of the necessary software for the Allotment Plan of the fixed-satellite service.
- gh) The Board, however, carried out all tasks relating to the development of software for the planning of the feeder links of Regions 1 and 3 and adaptation of the software used for the planning of the broadcasting-satellite service and the feeder links of Region 2.
- gi) The Board held three information meetings in May 1986, May 1987 and March 1988 and also sent representatives to many information meetings/seminars organized by regional organizations in 1988 in which it provided the necessary information on its activities during the intersessional period.
- gj) The planning exercises for the Allotment Plan and the feeder links for Regions 1 and 3 were carried out and the results along with the requirements on which they were based were published in time and distributed to all administrations through IFRB Circular-letters.
- gk) The Board prepared and submitted more than 20 documents to the Conference containing information on its intersessional work, results of the planning exercises and IFRB Rules of Procedure relating to space services.
- gl) The Members of the Board and a large number of staff of the IFRB Specialized Secretariat participated actively in the main committees of the Conference.
- gm) Immediately after the Conference the Board undertook a study of the Final Acts of the Conference with a view to determining its activities relating to the implementation of the decisions of the Conference.
- h) Planning of the broadcasting service in the band 1 609 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference Geneva, (April - May 1986), and Rio de Janeiro, (May - June 1988)
- ha) In its Report to the Second Session the First Session indicated the technical criteria and the planning method to be used and instructed the IFRB to carry out planning exercises on these bases. It also asked the Board to carry out a review of the Master Register.
- hb) The Board analysed the instructions contained in the Report of the First Session and prepared a document entitled "Region 2 MFBC System" in which it explained in detail all the intersessional tasks which it had to carry out.
- hc) During the intersessional period the tasks were carried out and the results were reported to all administrations of countries in Region 2. These included two planning exercises. Furthermore, in order to ensure that each country or geographical area in Region 2 received at least one allotment the Board developed the "pairing concept" which was also communicated to administrations. The Board also developed, with the help of engineers from six administrations, draft plans to assist the Second Session.

hd) After the Second Session, the Board initiated the work arising from the decisions of the Conference in accordance with the work-programme established by the Conference.

i) Planning of VHF/UHF television broadcasting in the African broadcasting area and neighbouring countries by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (September - October, 1986) and November - December, 1989

ia) In its Report to the Second Session the First Session adopted technical criteria to be used for planning, planning methods and a detailed time-table of activities to be performed by administrations and the IFRB.

ib) The Board prepared an analysis of the decisions of the first session which it communicated to all concerned administrations. It also prepared estimates of the manpower and other resources required to carry out all the intersessional tasks and submitted them to the 42nd session of the Council in 1987.

ic) The Board also developed the form for submission of requirements and issued detailed instructions and clarifications to assist administrations in the preparation and sending of these requirements to the IFRB.

id) Representatives of the IFRB participated in several regional or subregional coordination meetings, information meetings and seminars.

ie) By the end of 1988 the Board had developed all the software necessary for planning exercises, published the requirements file and commenced the first planning exercise.

j) Planning of mobile services by the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services, Geneva, (September - October 1987)

ja) As part of its preparatory work for the Conference, the Board reviewed the assignments recorded in relevant frequency bands and updated the Master Register. It also prepared a report to the Conference in which it explained the difficulties it encountered in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to the mobile and radiodetermination services and their satellite counterparts.

jb) The Conference adopted partial revision of the Radio Regulations as well as many Resolutions and Recommendations.

jc) Following the Conference the Board undertook detailed analysis of all the tasks which it had been charged to perform and prepared a document for the Administrative Council indicating the requirements of additional manpower and other resources to carry out these tasks.

jd) Much of the immediate post-conference work was completed from within the IFRB resources. Additional staff was, however, necessary to develop an automated planning system for planning of the newly available HF duplex telephony channels.

k) IFRB activities relating to administrative radio conferences

At the time of writing this Report, the Board is engaged in the preparatory, intersessional or immediate post-Conference work for the following Conferences:

ka) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Services, Geneva, 1987;

kb) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services. Geneva, 1987;

kc) World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, Geneva, 1988;

kd) Regional Administrative Radio Conference MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2), Rio de Janeiro, 1988;

ke) Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries (AFBC(2)), Geneva, 1989.

(4) Development of national radio frequency management
(Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79 - Resolution No. 12 of the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982)

a) Within the framework of the above Resolutions the IFRB, in collaboration with the Director of the CCIR, organized the first meeting on the Development of National Radio Frequency Management from 24 to 28 October 1983. 140 participants from 75 administrations and one international organization considered 24 Contributions from administrations, the IFRB and the CCIR and reached conclusions on various items relating to international obligations under the Convention and the Radio Regulations, general objectives of the national frequency management units, training of personnel, data bases required for spectrum management, use of computer technology etc. The IFRB and the Director of the CCIR were charged with various tasks in preparation for the second meeting.

b) One of the tasks was to conduct a survey among administrations to determine the standard structure(s) of the national frequency management unit(s). A questionnaire was prepared by the IFRB for this purpose which evoked responses from 51 administrations. These were analysed by a coordinator from one administration who was designated by the first meeting for the purpose. The results of the analysis carried out by him were distributed to all administrations in November 1986.

c) The other major task carried out by the IFRB and the CCIR was the development of a joint Booklet on National Frequency Management. The Booklet was published in November 1985.

d) The Board and the Director of the CCIR jointly prepared and published in the ITU Telecommunication Journal a newsletter on matters of interest to National Frequency Management authorities of administrations. Four such newsletters were published in the January issue of the Journal each year from 1984 to 1987.

e) The second meeting on the subject was organized jointly by the IFRB and the Director CCIR from 8 to 11 September 1987. 75 participants from 33 administrations and two international organizations participated.

f) The Report of the second meeting was distributed to all administrations in letter DM-1751 of October 1987.

g) In accordance with the decisions of the second meeting the IFRB and the CCIR revised the Booklet on National Frequency Management which was due to be published in early 1989.

(5) Participation in Panels or Groups of Experts

a) Panel of Experts for the preparatory work of the Regional Broadcasting-Satellite Planning Conference for Region 2 (SAT-83)

The IFRB participated actively in the meetings of the Panel of Experts set up for the preparatory work of the SAT-83 in 1982 and 1983.

b) Group of Experts on the Basic Instruments of the Union (Resolution No. 62, Nairobi, 1982)

The IFRB was represented at each of the meetings of this Group.

c) Panel of Experts on the Long-term Future of the IFRB (Resolution No. 68, Nairobi, 1982)

The IFRB prepared several basic documents which the Panel desired for its work and the Chairman and members of the Board assisted the Panel during its deliberations as required.

d) Voluntary Group of Experts on Increased Use of the Computer by the IFRB (Resolution No. 69, Nairobi, 1982)

The IFRB assisted the Voluntary Group of Experts on the above subject at each of its meetings by preparing in advance all the necessary documents and by providing the required additional information during the meetings.

(6) Seminars and symposia

a) IFRB Seminars on Frequency Management and the Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit

aa) In pursuance of Resolution No. 528 of the Administrative Council the Board continued to organize biennial seminars but the interval of two years between two seminars could not always be respected due to heavy calendar of other meetings and conferences. During the period 1982-1989 the Board held three seminars, as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Documents</u>
1983	159	74	21
1986	181	74	24
1988	147	63	29

ab) The duration of the regular IFRB Seminar had to be reduced to not more than a week due to budget restrictions and also due to other information meetings which the Board was obliged to organize.

ac) Due to the reduced duration and increased complexity of the subjects to be covered, the Board was also unable to avail of the expertise and contributions of lecturers from administrations.

ad) As was the case before 1982 approximately ten to fifteen participants spent an additional average period of a week with the IFRB after the Seminar to study specific questions and problems relating to IFRB activities which were of interest to them.

ae) In order to make these seminars more instructive increasing use was made of audio-visual aids and group workshops.

af) Despite the best efforts of preparation for the seminars the Board has recognized that its seminars are not responsive to the needs of all the participants due mainly to their varied background of educational qualifications and experience. There is a need to consider alternative ways of organizing these seminars.

ag) The Board has therefore requested the Administrative Council to consider the possibility of making resources available to organize regional seminars during alternate years when regular IFRB Seminars are not held in Geneva.

b) IFRB participation in other seminars and symposia

ba) On request from regional and other international organizations, IFRB representatives participated in the seminars and symposia organized by them. They mainly concerned the preparatory seminars of a regional nature prior to major world or regional administrative radio conferences of the Union.

bb) Besides, with the increased use of the computer in the IFRB work, the Board sent its representatives to symposia, meetings and exhibitions relating to development of computer techniques, particularly relating to large scale data base management.

4.3.4 Extended use of the computer by the IFRB

a) The continued growth in the use of the radio frequency spectrum, particularly by radiocommunication services making use of space techniques, has made the computer systems essential to the IFRB's day-to-day functions.

b) During the period 1982-1989, a heavy calendar of world and regional administrative radio conferences for the planning of both space and terrestrial radiocommunication services put a heavy burden on the resources of the IFRB. In order to meet the demands made by these conferences for preparatory, intersessional and immediate post-conference activities within a tight time schedule, required the Board to rely heavily on the use of both the mainframe computers and microcomputers.

c) The IFRB-FMS was developed in accordance with the incremental plan and within the financial limits approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. In implementation of the FMS the IFRB reoriented the structure of the FMS and adjusted certain priorities with the objectives of making the computer system more flexible, developing the internal know-how within the Secretariat and gradually reducing the dependence on outside contractors. These objectives were achieved and there is confidence that the remaining work can be accomplished with mainly in-house effort and minimum outside contracting. Furthermore, this approach permitted the implementation of the system with much less cost.

d) The Administrative Council kept the implementation of the project under close scrutiny through the Voluntary Group of Experts, which it created in pursuance of Resolution No. 69 of the Nairobi Conference. The report of the Council on the subject appears in Document 6715/CA43.

4.3.5 Publications of the IFRB

In addition to those described elsewhere in this Report, the following publications are prepared by the IFRB:

a) The IFRB weekly Circular

aa) The IFRB weekly Circular is despatched to the administrations of all Members of the Union every week by airmail; it contains in Part I all complete frequency assignment notices received by the IFRB, in Part II the Findings by the IFRB resulting in entry of the assignment in the Master Register and, in Part III, the Findings by the IFRB resulting in the return of the notice to the notifying administration. Part IV contains notified changes to the current tentative HFBC Schedules. Annexed to the IFRB weekly Circular is an appendix which contains additions and changes to the explanation of symbols and remarks adopted since the publication of the last edition of the Preface to the International Frequency List. Also annexed, as and when required, are Special Sections forming part of the procedures involving advance publication and coordination procedures for stations in space radiocommunication services and those for bringing up-to-date the Frequency Allotment Plan (Appendix 25 - HF maritime radiotelephony) or Frequency Assignment Plans (regional sound broadcasting and television). Thus, between 51 and 52 IFRB weekly Circulars are despatched every year. The number of Special Sections varies from week to week, but over the period from 1982 the total number of Special Sections has continuously increased and so has the total number of the types of Special Sections which are required to be published under the various procedures.

ab) Since the entry into force of the Final Acts of WARC-79, the data to be supplied in respect of both terrestrial and space radiocommunication stations in the assignment notices, and other information in application of the relevant procedures, has increased to such an extent that the full details of an assignment notice cannot be accommodated in one single horizontal line. Therefore, during this period the columnar form of the entries in the weekly Circular had to be modified and this increased the total volume of paper used for publication of frequency assignment notices and other data in the weekly Circular. Furthermore, due to several factors resulting from the decisions of WARC-79, the number of notices received by the Board per year increased considerably over the number that it could treat with the available resources. This resulted in an accumulated backlog which could only be absorbed after the data capture and treatment of these notices was largely automated, due to the introduction of the Interim System in early 1984. Thus, during 1984 and 1985 the volume of weekly Circulars increased considerably (week after week the weekly Circulars of 600 to 800 pages were issued during this period) which led the Board to study various possible alternatives of reducing the volume. As a result in consultation with administrations the Board introduced, with effect from 1 January 1986, publication of part of the weekly Circular on microfiche, as well as utilization of the A4 format for all Special Sections.

b) The International Frequency List

This List used to be published in columnar form in eight Volumes. The Board published Recapitulative Supplements to the 10th edition of the International Frequency List in the year 1982 and interrupted the publication of

the List for more than one year until the final format of publication of the new edition of the List and a revised Preface to the List could be finalized as a result of the entry into force of the Final Acts of WARC-79 and the adoption of a new system of Findings by the Board. After the above-mentioned steps were taken, the Board reformatted and restructured the existing entries in the Master Register and reviewed its Findings in respect of all the assignments in the Master Register for their conformity with the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations. The major part of this work was terminated and the 11th edition of the International Frequency List on microfiche was published in 1985. Thereafter the Board has continued to publish complete revised editions at intervals of six months.

c) The List of Fixed Stations operating International Circuits (List II)

ca) The provisions of RR 2197-2199 describe the contents of this List.

cb) Due to decrease in subscription to this publication as well as the possibilities offered by the implementation of IFRB-FMS to provide in a suitable form to any administration, who so wished, the required information of the fixed stations operating international circuits, the Board consulted administrations on the need to continue this publication.

cc) The majority of the administrations which replied to the IFRB having replied in favour of the discontinuance of the publication the Board recommended to the Secretary-General in 1986 to cease the publication of this List.

d) List of stations in the Space Radiocommunication Services and in the Radio Astronomy Service (List VIIIA)

da) List VIIIA is published pursuant to the provisions of RR 2225-2227 and contains particulars of earth stations, space stations and radio astronomy stations. It includes information based on data submitted to the IFRB in accordance with Articles 11 and 13 of the Radio Regulations. However, it does not include the Findings of the Board and associated remarks.

db) List VIIIA provides comprehensive information on geostationary-satellite systems in particular.

dc) The structure and format of List VIIIA were extensively modified and expanded in order to provide the information relating to each satellite network in a more readily accessible form. For this purpose the List was divided into three sections, as follows:

Section I - particulars of stations pertaining to geostationary-satellite networks;

Section II - particulars of stations pertaining to non-geostationary-satellite networks;

Section III - particulars of stations of the radio astronomy service.

Each section contains its Preface with appropriate explanations and related tables and diagrams.

dd) The eighth edition of List VIIIA was published in the above format on paper in 1985.

- de) At the time of publication of the first supplement to the List it was realized it would be more economical and more useful to regularly publish a complete revised edition on microfiche. [However, the Preface its tables and diagrams are published on paper.]
- df) Accordingly, the updates are published at six-monthly intervals.
- e) The Annual High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List (RR 1769)
- ea) The Annual High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List was published, in accordance with RR 1769, as a supplement to the International Frequency List.
- eb) The seventh edition of this List was published in 1983. It contained the information on all frequencies used by administrations in the high frequency broadcasting schedules from 1960 to 1981.
- ec) The eighth edition of the List containing information from March 1971 to December 1985 was published in February 1987.
- ed) The WARC HFBC-87 decided to discontinue the publication of this List by deleting the provisions of RR 1769.
- f) Periodical Summary of Monitoring Information received by the IFRB (RR 1885)
- fa) This Summary is regularly published on a quarterly basis.
- fb) Since the beginning of 1987 due to volume of information contained in each Summary, the preface is published on paper and the Summary is published on microfiche.
- fc) The number of monitoring stations and the number of administrations participating in regular routine monitoring has reduced considerably since 1986.
- g) Special Summaries of monitoring information and special monitoring reports
- Information on these publications appears elsewhere in this Report.
- h) IFRB Handbook on Radio Regulatory Procedures (Resolution No. 6 of WARC-79)
- ha) The work on preparation of the Handbook was commenced in late 1980 and the first drafts of the various parts of the Handbook were distributed to administrations as soon as they were ready.
- hb) The first edition of the Handbook was published in two volumes in loose-leaf form in 1985.
- hc) The decisions of some world and regional conferences held since 1981 to 1985 required the relevant parts of the Handbook to be updated.
- hd) This was done mainly to incorporate the decisions of RJ81, WARC MOB-83, MMR1-85, EMA-85 and WARC ORB-85.
- he) The updated revision of certain parts of the Handbook was published in 1987.

i) Updates of Frequency Allotment and Assignment Plans

ia) In accordance with RR 1722 and similar provisions in the Regional Agreements concerned, the Board is required to maintain up to date master copies of the Frequency Allotment Plan in Appendix 25 and Frequency Assignment Plans, such as ST61, GE63, GE75, RJ81, etc.

ib) At intervals prescribed by the relevant provisions the Board provides the copies of the Plans concerned to the Secretary-General for their publication.

j) Annual Report of the IFRB to the Members of the Union

ja) The Board prepares a report of its main activities each year which it sends to all Members of the Union.

jb) An appropriate version of the report is also provided to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Union.

k) IFRB Circular-letters

The IFRB issues Circular-letters destined to all administrations, Members of the ITU. They are prepared as and when the Board considers them necessary. They generally contain subjects of the types listed below:

ka) Application of procedures of the Radio Regulations which are periodic, such as the procedure of Article 17 relating to the broadcasting service between 5 950 kHz and 26 100 kHz.

kb) Preparatory work relating to a forthcoming world or regional administrative radio conference to cover the following items:

- informing administrations of the preparatory work undertaken by the IFRB;
- requesting administrations to submit their requirements;
- communicating to administrations the consolidated requirements received by the IFRB in advance of the conference;
- communicating to administrations the Board's views and comments on various agenda items of the conference.

kc) Implementation of the decisions of a world or regional administrative radio conference in the following manner:

- recapitulation of the decisions of the conference and actions arising therefrom to be undertaken by the administrations and the IFRB;
- explanatory information relating to the implementation of any Resolutions adopted by the Conference which are destined to prepare the groundwork for the entry into force of the Final Acts of the conference, and the actions which administrations have to take in the interim period before the date of entry into force;

- reminding administrations of action which they have to undertake and suggesting to them the manner in which to take it;
- communicating to administrations the results of the work entrusted to the IFRB by the conference.

kd) Informing administrations of the difficulties encountered by the Board in application of the provisions adopted by a conference or those of the Radio Regulations and the solutions adopted by the Board to overcome such difficulties. IFRB also distributed to administration, under RR1001.1, the Technical Standards and the Rules of Procedure which it adopts for use by the IFRB Specialized Secretariat.

ke) Reports prepared by the Board on items which it had to deal with and which it considers to be of interest to all administrations.

kf) The number of Circular-letters issued by the IFRB increased from 30 in 1982 to 56 in 1987, mainly due to increased activity relating to conferences and meetings.

4.3.6 Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB
(Resolution No. 68 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982)
(see section 2.2.8.1).

4.4 International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)

4.4.1 Introduction

The duties and structure of the CCIR are defined in Article 11 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the XVith CCIR Plenary Assembly was held in Dubrovnik in 1986 at the invitation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was attended by over 400 delegates representing 75 Member countries, 25 recognized private operating agencies and ten international organizations.

The Plenary Assembly reviewed the organization and working methods of the CCIR including the terms of reference of the individual Study Groups. It was agreed to maintain the existing structure, established in 1970, and to approve the new work programme proposed for the study period 1986-1990. Mr. Richard C. Kirby (United States) was re-elected as Director of the CCIR according to the provisions of the Nairobi Convention and Additional Protocol VI.

The Plenary Assembly approved 160 new or revised Recommendations and 434 new or revised Reports. At the present time 1,618 texts are valid which include 318 Recommendations, 635 Reports and 243 Questions and various other related Resolutions, Opinions, Study Programmes and Decisions. These CCIR texts have been published in 14 Volumes (some in several parts) giving a total of 8,110 pages per language, representing an increase of 22.4% over the previous study period.

Some results of the XVith Plenary Assembly were:

- the finalization of texts concerning the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS) in order to facilitate the implementation of the system by the International Maritime Organization;
- Recommendations on the performance of search and rescue transponders (SAR) and on analogue cellular land-mobile telephone systems;
- Recommendations directed towards increasing the communication capacity of the fixed-satellite service using the geostationary-satellite orbit by reducing the permissible off-axis radiation from earth stations and increasing the amount of permissible interference allowed between networks;
- a Recommendation defining the performance criteria for digital satellite systems forming part of an international connection in an integrated services digital network (ISDN);
- Recommendations for channelling arrangements in digital radio-relay systems and performance objectives for systems forming part of an ISDN;
- Recommendations for digital television interfaces and for recording digital television on magnetic tape, based on the new CCIR encoding standard adopted in 1982;

- Recommendations for standardizing the four teletext systems in current use and the systems to be used for satellite broadcasting in the channels defined by WARC-77 and RARC-SAT-83;
- a Report on the current progress of high-definition television, a Decision for further study towards the adoption of a single world-wide standard for studio production and programme exchange and a Resolution to convene an extraordinary meeting of Study Group 11 to consider this matter;
- Recommendations on the performance of high quality sound-programme transmission circuits and digital audio interfaces;
- improved propagation prediction methods for high-frequency broadcasting which provided the basis for the work of the WARC-HFBC; new bases for prediction for VHF/UHF radio-relay systems, Earth-to-space paths, broadcasting and mobile services. Recommendations were also approved on interference between stations in space and on the Earth and on the calculation of coordination distances.

In addition to Study Group activities, the CCIR has carried out technical preparatory work for nine administrative radio conferences through three conference preparatory meetings, numerous interim working parties and the regular work of the Study Groups.

4.4.2 Preparatory work for administrative radio conferences

As requested by WARC-79, the CCIR has continued to study technical Questions related to radio regulatory procedures and to provide information for planning purposes to administrative radio conferences. Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the following work has been carried out:

Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (RARC SAT-R2 (1983))

As requested by Resolutions Nos. 31, 100 and 701 of WARC-79, Study Groups 9, 10 and 11 carried out studies relating to the planning of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. The final report was approved by a conference preparatory meeting which was held in Geneva in July 1982 and served as the basis for the Technical Committee of SAT-R2, the results of which were incorporated in the Radio Regulations by WARC ORB(1).

World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC(1) (1983))

As requested by Recommendations Nos. 500 and 501 of WARC-79, the CCIR carried out studies relating to improved computerized methods for propagation prediction, technical criteria for planning purposes and possible single-sideband systems. The Administrative Council in 1982 extended these requirements and requested the CCIR to carry out work in accordance with the agenda of the HFBC. Study Groups 6 and 10, through Interim Working Parties 6/12 and 10/5, carried out this work. The CCIR Report to the Conference served as the basis for the work of the Technical Committees.

World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (HFBC(2) (1987))

As requested by Recommendation COM5/1 of the First Session of the HFBC, studies were continued on:

- provision of further data to refine field strength prediction methods;
- the performance of multiband and horizontally-slewed antennas;
- protection ratios between DSB and SSB emissions when using coherent detection.

Study Groups 6 and 10, through IWPs 6/1, 6/13 and 10/1, carried out this work and the resulting report was accepted by the Conference as the basis for the technical planning criteria.

Resolution No. 516 and Recommendation No. 514 of the Second Session of HFBC, requested that additional work be carried out on HF antennas and propagation prediction methods. Study Groups 6 and 10, through IWPs 6/14 and 10/1 are continuing to study these problems and it is hoped that an intensive campaign to measure HF field strengths will start in 1989.

Regional Administrative Radio Conference to Establish a Plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (BC-R2(1) (1986))

As requested by Recommendations Nos. 4 and 6 of the First Session of BC-R2, Study Groups 3, 8 and 10, through Joint Interim Working Party 10-3-8/1, carried out studies relating to sharing criteria and the relationship between the physical and electrical heights of antennas. The report of the JIWP, with the comments of the Study Group Chairmen, was submitted to the Second Session of the Conference.

World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It (WARC ORB-85 and WARC ORB-88)

As requested by Resolution No. 3 of WARC-79, Study Groups 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 carried out preparatory studies to provide the first session with the technical information and criteria necessary for planning space services. The work was initially consolidated into a single preliminary report by IWP 4/1. The CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly approved the holding of a conference preparatory meeting (CPM). This meeting was held in Geneva in July 1984 and adopted a report which was used extensively by WARC ORB(1) both in preparing the Final Acts which incorporated the results of RARC-SAT-83 into the Radio Regulations and in the WARC ORB(1) Report to the Second Session.

The First Session of WARC-ORB requested that additional specific technical studies be carried out for the Second Session of the Conference. As a consequence, the CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly agreed that JIWP/ORB(2) should be established to carry out this work. Contributions to the JIWP were provided by Study Groups 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, including IWPs 4/1 and 8/7 and JIWPs 10-11/1 and 10-11/3. JIWP/ORB(2) met in Geneva in December 1987 and adopted the CCIR Report to the Second Session. The report was issued in three parts to facilitate its use by the different Working Groups of the Conference.

World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services (WARC MOB-87)

As requested by Resolution No. 202 of WARC-79, Study Group 8 has carried out the studies on technical and operational questions contained in numerous Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 and WARC MOB-83.

A special meeting of Study Group 8 was held in Geneva in July 1986 and agreed upon the report on the technical and operational bases for the Conference.

In 16 new and seven revised Resolutions and Recommendations, the WARC-MOB-87 invited the CCIR to undertake or continue studies concerning all mobile and mobile-satellite services.

Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and Neighbouring Countries (AFBC(1) (1986) and AFBC(2))

As requested by Resolution No. 509 of WARC-79, Study Groups 5, 6 and 11, through IWPs 5/5 and 11/5, carried out studies to prepare the technical bases for the Conference. The CCIR Report was accepted as providing the necessary technical planning criteria. However, Recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the First Session of AFBC requested that additional studies should be carried out on:

- propagation within the planning area;
- sharing criteria for services using the band 790 - 862 MHz;
- the geographical division of the planning area into propagation zones;
- use of circular polarization for television broadcasting.

A new Joint Interim Working Party (JIWP AFBC(2)) has been established to coordinate this work. Contributions to the JIWP will be provided by Study Groups 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and IWPs 5/5 and 11/5.

Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 (CARR-3)

Resolution No. 702 of WARC-79 requested the CCIR to provide the technical information to form the bases of the work of the Conference. The CCIR XVIth Plenary Assembly established JIWP/CARR-3/SG1 to provide this information. However, the Administrative Council in 1987 decided to set no date for the Conference and refer the matter to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference. In view of these developments, the JIWP has been redesignated JIWP/VHF-UHF Sharing R3,1/SG1 so as to enable CCIR studies to continue without prejudging the final decision on CARR-3. The first meeting of this JIWP took place in Geneva in April 1988 to establish a plan of work and to review the available information.

Propagation studies for administrative radio conferences

In addition to the above Conferences, Study Group 6 has developed propagation prediction methods for use in regional conferences concerning the MF maritime-mobile service and the aeronautical radionavigation service (MAR-MOB-R1, 1985) and for the maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) service

(RAD.NAV.-EMA, 1985). Study Group 5 has provided propagation curves for use by RARC-BC-R1(R3), 1984 in the planning of Band II.

4.4.3 Studies related to Radio Regulations, IFRB technical standards and general technical studies requested by conferences

Recommendations Nos. 60 and 61 of WARC-79 urge the CCIR to expedite studies which will assist the IFRB to improve its technical standards. In consequence, the IFRB submitted to the CCIR, in November 1987, four new Questions concerning:

- coordination between an earth station and stations in the mobile service;
- use of steerable spot beams by stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- sharing between the exploration of meteorological-satellite service and other space services and meteorological-aids service;
- coordination area necessary for a station in the FSS when sharing with the radionavigation service.

The Questions have been allocated among Study Groups 2, 4, and 8.

Resolution No. 5 and Recommendation No. 68 of WARC-79 urge developing countries in tropical regions to collect meteorological and propagation data in coordination with the CCIR so as to improve IFRB technical standards. The main work in this field has been the ITU radio-wave propagation campaign in Africa, details of which are given in section 4.4.5

Recommendation No. 3 of WARC-79 requests that studies be made on the effects on telecommunication services of the transmission of electrical power from solar-power satellites. Study Group 2 has prepared a relevant text which is updated when new information becomes available.

Resolution No. 63 of WARC-79 requested the CCIR to study, in collaboration with IEC and CISPR, the problems of radiation emitted from industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment. Study Group 1 is involved in this study and work is in progress on the preparation of a Recommendation covering limits on the allowable radiation.

Recommendation No. 708 of WARC-79 requests that studies relating to aspects of the sharing of frequency bands between the space services and between the space and terrestrial services should be carried out. Study Groups 4 and 9 are involved in these studies. Since 1982, three new Recommendations and 12 new Reports have been issued together with the updating of existing texts.

Frequency management

In accordance with Recommendation No. 31 of WARC-79, the CCIR published in 1983 a Handbook for Computer-Aided Techniques for Radio Frequency Management. The Handbook was updated in 1987 to include the latest available material.

Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79 requested that meetings should be organized between the IFRB, CCIR and personnel involved in frequency management, to discuss questions concerning the setting up of frequency management sections

particularly in developing countries. Two such meetings, coordinated by the CCIR and IFRB, took place in October 1983 and December 1987. At the second meeting, demonstrations of microcomputer programs for radio frequency management were organized by the CCIR. The second meeting recommended that the CCIR continue needed efforts on national frequency management, particularly with regard to the use of the computer-aided spectrum management.

As a consequence, Study Group 1 adopted a Resolution AN/1 at its Interim Meeting directing future studies within the Study Group. Although the special commitment arising from Resolution No. 7 of the WARC 1979 has been fulfilled, it was recognized that there was still a need for assistance to developing countries in this field which the ITU is uniquely qualified to provide.

Resolution No. 39 of WARC MOB-83 made provision for ad hoc meetings to be organized between the CCIR, IFRB and monitoring experts from administrations to discuss questions relating to the use of the international monitoring system. Two ad hoc meetings took place in November 1983 and 1985 concerning the improved use of the system.

4.4.4 Development and trends in radiocommunications and related CCIR work

Spectrum/orbit utilization

The growing demand for the limited resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary-orbital positions calls for a continuous programme to investigate all possible ways of improving the use of these two resources. As a consequence, precise technical coordination between users and the ability to predict possible conflicting situations are more important than they have been in the past. Some new trends in spectrum management are now appearing. First, spectrum management analyses require more accurate engineering models which depend upon more complete data on electromagnetic inter-actions and the propagation media. Second, the application of computers has enabled more formalized approaches to be made to the analysis, optimization and simulation of planning procedures.

On the equipment side, developments in digital-signal processing techniques and real-time computer control of time, frequency and antenna patterns and the use of interference cancellers, spread spectrum techniques etc. have enabled more stations to operate in a given frequency band without mutually harmful interference. Further studies are required to exploit in practice the full capabilities of these new techniques.

Another way to improve the use made of the spectrum/orbit resources is to limit unnecessary radiation. This has led to the consideration of the possible use of single-sideband techniques for sound broadcasting and to the development of methods for reducing off-beam radiation in antenna systems. More than half of the CCIR work is concerned with the compatible use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit.

Spectrum utilization and monitoring problems common to all services are studied by Study Group 1. The main areas currently under study are the problems associated with the efficient utilization of the frequency spectrum and the technical elements of frequency management. In this connection, important new material on the application of spread-spectrum techniques and their compatibility with existing services has been prepared. The work on classification and designation of emissions has led to significant changes to

the definitions of spectra and bandwidth of emissions and the power of radio transmitters. Work has also been carried out on computer-aided techniques for spectrum management, including the publication of a new edition of a handbook.

Most of the texts concerning monitoring have been extensively amended and the new edition of the Handbook on Monitoring Stations will provide significant assistance to administrations of developing countries.

Space research and radio astronomy

Questions relating to research in space technology, radio astronomy and radar astronomy are studied by Study Group 2. Topics of current interest concern station-keeping and attitude-control techniques for spacecraft, spectrum utilization and sharing considerations with other services.

Earth exploration satellites are of particular interest as they make use of both active and passive sensors. Significant new material is being prepared on the techniques required for geodesy and geodynamics and on the difficult sharing problems associated with Earth exploration satellites.

Radio astronomy is becoming more susceptible to interference from the increased use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the greater number of transmitters in geostationary orbit. Consequently studies relating to the feasibility of frequency sharing between the radio astronomy service and other services are becoming increasingly important. In particular, the problem of spurious emissions is of immediate concern. The radiocommunication aspects of systems used to search for extra-terrestrial intelligence are also being considered.

Fixed service below 30 MHz

Questions relating to the fixed service below 30 MHz are studied by Study Group 3. There is a growing recognition that this portion of the radio frequency spectrum is of renewed importance as a means of providing wide-area communications at low cost. This has been reflected in activity in the study of protection ratios, automatic HF systems and digital-data transmission. In particular, the study of digital-data transmission techniques for use at HF is expected to play a key role as a means of providing new services corresponding to the ISDN and establishing new channels of communication in developing countries.

Fixed-satellite service

Questions relating to the fixed-satellite service are studied by Study Group 4. As certain parts of the geostationary-satellite orbit (GSO) have become increasingly congested, there is a need to consider satellite systems in the light of their efficient use of the limited resources of bandwidth in the frequency spectrum and orbital arc in the GSO. The CCIR has studied the technical aspects of frequency utilization in the GSO since the 1960's. New performance criteria for spectrum and orbit utilization have been developed on quality and availability objectives, space station and earth station antenna radiation patterns and interference allowances, etc. Sharing criteria with terrestrial and other radio services have also been developed. These criteria have formed the technical bases for satellite planning conferences and will continue to do so in the future.

Telephone circuits operating through the INTELSAT system currently convey about two-thirds of the total intercontinental telephone traffic,

although the growth in traffic via satellite circuits is now slowing down due to competition from fibre optic cables, e.g. TAT-8 and PTAT-1. Although lower-cost fibre-optic circuits are expected to be available in the near future, improvements are also anticipated in satellite technology which will result in satellite circuits still remaining cost effective. As an indication of this trend, studies are now taking place on the use of inclined geostationary orbits which could provide fuel savings sufficient to double satellite life which would effectively reduce the per-circuit cost by half. Studies are also taking place on the standardization of performance criteria of small earth terminals for use in satellite news gathering or emergencies.

Recent developments rely more and more on the inherent characteristics of satellites such as their ability to provide multiple access and distribution, the insensitivity of their economics to distance, wide-area coverage, flexibility to traffic and network changes, etc. Based on these characteristics and the recent availability of higher space segment e.i.r.p and G/T, many new telecommunication services have emerged which provide direct links between users' premises. These developments have resulted in the adoption of new study programmes on the technical and performance criteria associated with the systems.

Studies to ensure that satellite-system performance standards meet the requirements of ISDN are carried out in cooperation with CCITT.

The first edition of the "CCIR Handbook on Satellite Communications" was published in 1985 and, due to demand, a second and improved edition was published in 1988.

Radio-wave propagation

Questions relating to radio-wave propagation are studied by Study Groups 5 and 6. Propagation information and data are fundamental to the planning and use of radio systems and represent the basis for the technical criteria used at administrative radio conferences. Recommendations now exist concerning the use of propagation data for most terrestrial and Earth-space communication systems, irrespective of frequency.

Particular attention is paid to maintaining up-to-date material on ionospheric characteristics and a recent analysis undertaken of the available propagation indices has led to the adoption of a new ionospheric index (IG) for long-term predictions.

Fundamental to determining the behaviour of radio waves in the neutral atmosphere, is a knowledge of the meteorological factors which influence propagation. Recent studies have increased the information on hydrometeors which is of particular relevance to the planning of terrestrial and satellite-microwave systems. Much work still remains to be carried out on the special properties of rain and on the development of attenuation models at low latitudes. Another important area which requires extensive data is the prediction of atmospheric radio-noise. Recent studies have provided new material which has resulted in a major revision of the relevant Recommendations. However, some of the new data has still to be validated for some regions of the world.

At LF and MF, sky-wave propagation prediction techniques have been developed for use at regional administrative radio conferences. A new atlas of ground conductivity has been produced but further studies are required to provide data on many regions of the world which are not adequately covered in the present volume.

Propagation studies at HF have been dominated by the preparation of sky-wave prediction methods for use by HFBC. The method adopted at the First Session of the Conference has required further refinement which may result in the adoption of a completely new prediction method. Much additional work remains to be carried out on the collection of new data on HF signal intensities in order to validate the proposed methods. Studies are still continuing on the preparation of simple HF sky-wave prediction methods which can be used with microcomputers.

At VHF and UHF, studies have also been influenced by the requirements of administrative radio conferences. Particular attention has been paid to the acquisition of propagation data needed for the television planning conference in Africa. Further studies will be required to meet the needs of future planning conferences in Region 3.

At microwave frequencies, significant progress has been made in prediction methods for line-of-sight and trans-horizon radio-relay links. Further work still remains to be carried out to check the validity of the methods by comparing the measured data with predicted values. Similar progress has been made in evaluating interference between stations in space and those on the surface of the Earth, although additional information is still required in order to more accurately quantify the effects of ducting and rain scatter.

Studies continue to be influenced by the need to provide propagation information relating to developing countries. This work typically involves the collection of data at low latitudes, in tropical regions and desert land masses. Progress in the ITU propagation campaign in Africa is being keenly monitored and the data provided will make an important contribution to meeting the needs of the continuing growth of telecommunications in the developing regions of the world.

Standard frequencies and time signals

Questions relating to standard frequencies and time signals are studied by Study Group 7. The system of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), as defined in Recommendation 460, has gained widespread use and is now employed by almost all countries as the basis of legal time. Studies have shown that the original concept has not needed any significant modification during the last few years.

The main areas of future studies are methods for the dissemination of time and frequency with increased accuracy by both terrestrial and satellite means.

Mobile services and mobile-satellite services

Questions relating to the mobile services and mobile-satellite services are studied by Study Group 8. At present, the land-mobile service is the fastest growing radio service and it is expected that the growth will continue to increase for some time. Future developments will see the introduction of digital techniques and the interconnection of systems on both a regional and continental scale. Present studies are concerned with the development of small personal radios for use with the public land-mobile telecommunication system and with

links via satellites to ships and aircraft. The frequency allocations made for the land-mobile satellite service at WARC MOB-87 will enable this service to come into being. It should be noted that the currently allocated frequency bands will become saturated in the foreseeable future and further expansion will depend upon re-allocations to be made by a future competent WARC, in particular in the bands most suitable for this service, e.g. below approximately 3 GHz.

In the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite service, the coming years will see the introduction of the global maritime distress and safety system for which the necessary provisions were made at WARC MOB-87. The present growth in the use of automated systems using digital selective calling and direct printing is expected to continue, and will require additional studies on the associated technical and performance standards. It is also expected that satellite techniques will involve new categories of users through the development of smaller and cheaper ship earth stations.

In the aeronautical-mobile services, studies are taking place for the introduction of a public correspondence with aircraft using both terrestrial and satellite techniques. Studies are also continuing on further applications of satellite techniques to provide safer navigation and improved flight-management systems.

Fixed service using radio-relay systems

Questions relating to the fixed service using radio-relay systems are studied by Study Group 9. The main trend of activities has been concentrated on the introduction of digital techniques in radio-relay systems and the replacement of analogue by digital systems. This has involved the preparation of performance and availability objectives for circuits forming part of the ISDN.

Much of the work concerns spectrum utilization, developments in multi-state modulation techniques such as spectrum efficient N-QAM and the exploitation of frequency bands above 10 GHz have enabled greatly increased transmission rates to be achieved. This has led to significant changes in radio-frequency channel arrangements and spectrum utilization.

The introduction of optical fibre links with capacities of up to 1.6 Gbit/s and the forthcoming ISDN era with its requirement for high capacity communication links will involve new approaches to the use of radio-relay systems and the specification of their performance.

The recent development of subscriber-radio systems operating in frequency bands above 17 GHz has required the introduction of new performance and availability objectives.

Broadcasting (sound and television including distribution)

The broadcasting-related work of the CCIR is unique in that a broad base of participants from telecommunication administrations, broadcasting organizations and industry interact to develop standards and procedures that enable production, operation and distribution of sound and television broadcasting services to take place on a global scale.

Questions relating to sound and television broadcasting and the transmission of programmes are studied by Study Groups 10, 11 and CMTT. Broadcasting-related activities represent about one-quarter of the work of the CCIR.

This activity has grown by about 40% since 1982 and there has been a major shift in emphasis to digital technology, which now includes about 33% of the work.

The main emphasis of the work on broadcasting has been aimed at optimizing existing techniques, more efficient use of the spectrum and the provision of new services. Some of the current topics being studied are:

- digital standards for television;
- extended and high-definition television systems and associated sound systems;
- transmission standards for sound and television broadcasting, including satellite broadcasting;
- transmission standards for digital sound and television signals;
- single-sideband broadcasting standards and other single-sideband broadcasting activity;
- AM and FM data broadcasting systems;
- teletext system standards.

The main areas of future development in sound broadcasting are the preparation of standards for FM and TV ancillary data systems and the studio applications of digital techniques.

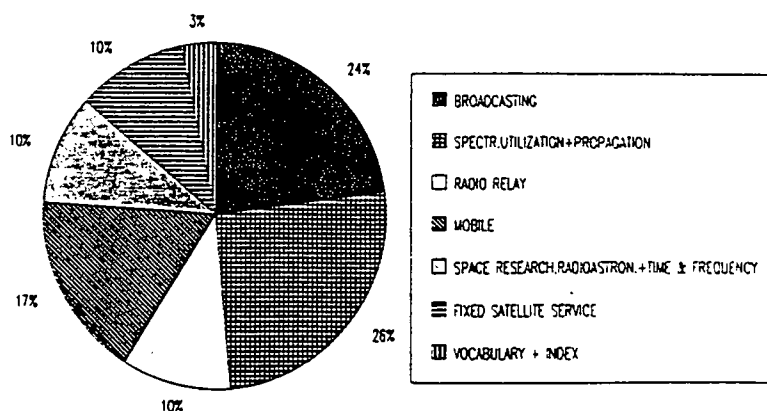
The move towards digital systems has been most marked in sound and television recording. A landmark in recent work has been the Recommendation on digital television recording which is now under consideration by the IEC for complementary standardization.

Recent developments in television techniques have resulted in the first CCIR Recommendation on digital studio standards. This Recommendation on source encoding has formed the basis for subsequent Recommendations on digital studio interfaces and television recording. These Recommendations have paved the way to the introduction into service of all digital television studios. It is believed that these standards will lead to a new era of unequalled flexibility in the production and exchange of television programmes.

Spectrum-efficient methods for the emission of extended TV and HDTV signals are also under study and it is expected that satellite broadcasting will be the main means of transmitting them. Recent developments have shown the need for a more generalized approach to the digital transmission of ancillary information through sound and television broadcasting. The term "data broadcasting" has been introduced to cover these services and the recent introduction into service of data broadcasting by a number of countries has shown that standardization is urgently needed.

In the field of transmission over large distances, the move from analogue to digital techniques has improved picture quality and operational stability. Studies are continuing to establish the necessary performance objectives for use with the broadband ISDN.

REPRESENTATION OF CCIR TEXTS IN VOLUMES (DUBROVNIK 1986)
BY STUDY GROUP AREA (NUMBER OF PAGES)



4.4.5 The CCIR and developing countries

The Recommendations and Reports of the CCIR are widely used in the planning, specification and operation of radiocommunication and broadcasting systems in the developing countries (see Table 1 of Annex 9). Participation by developing countries in the work of the CCIR has shown some increase, although not as much as desired, particularly in the preparatory work for radio conferences.

The XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly (Dubrovnik, 1986) recognized the importance of the interests of developing countries in the work of the CCIR by adopting or revising a number of the relevant Resolutions and Opinions:

- Resolution 33-5 on Technical Cooperation;
- Resolution 39-2 on participation of CCIR staff in Technical Cooperation work;
- Resolution 79-1 on radio propagation studies in tropical regions;
- Resolution 81-1 on handbooks and special publications;
- Resolution 96 on participation by the developing countries in the work of the CCIR;
- Opinion 63-1 on the dissemination of CCIR texts;
- Opinion 77-1 on CCIR involvement in the work of the Special Autonomous Groups (GAS); and
- Opinion 79-1 on the cost of publications.

In addition, several other Resolutions dealing with CCIR preparations for various radio conferences of interest to the developing countries were also adopted.

Special emphasis has been given to Resolution 33 which urges the CCIR to develop programs for the types of microcomputers commonly available to administrations of developing countries. A comprehensive set of microcomputer programs has been prepared by the CCIR Secretariat covering the calculation of broadcasting antenna patterns from the LF band up to the UHF band. These provide the broadcast engineer with a new tool that can be used for the planning and designing of antenna systems. The CCIR Handbook on Spectrum Management and Computer-Aided Techniques, as well as the IFRB/CCIR booklet on National Frequency Management, mentioned earlier, were also prepared, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.

Notwithstanding the existing limitations of CCIR staff and financial resources, studies have been carried out in the CCIR Secretariat in response to specific problems submitted by administrations, in accordance with Decides 2 of Resolution 39-2.

For example, in 1987 a study was carried out at the request of the Administration of Rwanda, to map the service areas and to select frequencies for a new high-power HF broadcasting station in Kigali. Another study was also carried out for the Administration of Peru to assess the compatibility of different TV transmitting stations and to provide optimized transmitting station antenna patterns.

Considerable activity has taken place in response to Resolution 79-1 on radio propagation studies in tropical regions, i.e. field oriented activities coordinated through the General Secretariat Technical Cooperation Department, working in association with Voluntary Programme activities. The principal work has been in connection with the ITU radio-propagation campaign in Africa, where the CCIR Secretariat serves in a technical advisory role on the ITU Campaign Management Committee.

Currently, the following experiments are taking place:

In **Burkina Faso**, systematic measurements are being made of the received field strength from a Band III transmission from **Cote d'Ivoire**. These data are of direct relevance to intersessional studies for AFBC. Measurements of atmospheric refractivity are also being made in the area using a balloon-mounted psychrometer.

In **Cameroon**, rainfall rate measurements are under way using four rain gauges. Some of the data is being transmitted directly to CNET, Paris, via the ARGOS satellite system. Results in the form of rainfall rate distributions have already been submitted to Study Group 5.

In **Nigeria, Kenya and Cameroon**, 12 GHz radiometer experiments have commenced following a three month training programme for six African engineers at COMSAT laboratories, United States. The experiments, which are being closely monitored by INTELSAT, are intended to run for a period of at least one year.

Plans are under discussion within the Campaign Management Committee concerning further experiments in Africa. Particular attention is being paid to measurements at VHF and UHF in connection with AFBC studies.

Discussions within the framework of the CCIR/URSI Liaison Committee have led to provisional plans for conducting propagation measurements in certain tropical regions. Coordinated by the URSI Standing Committee for Developing

Countries, the experiments identified for particular attention involve measurements of HF signal intensity, radio noise, and rainfall rate and slant path attenuation at low latitudes.

4.4.6 Cooperation with other international organizations and with the CCITT

Approximately 60% of the frequency spectrum below 1 000 MHz is allocated exclusively or on a shared basis to broadcasting, and a substantial portion of the higher frequency bands to satellite broadcasting. This is the background for extensive cooperation with regional broadcasting organizations such as EBU, OIRT, ABU, ASBU, NANBA, URTNA and with some regional telecommunication organizations, e.g. CITELE.

The CCIR has continued to maintain its traditionally close relations with standardization organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR).

In recent years the CCIR has been closely following the joint efforts of ISO and IEC in reorganizing their work in the field of information technology which is aimed at the avoidance of duplication of standardization work. One result of this effort has been the formation of the first ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee on information technology.

Particularly close cooperation exists between the CCIR and CISPR within CCIR Interim Working Party 1/4 which is concerned with limits of radiation from industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment. In practice, this IWP functions as a joint CCIR/CISPR group in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 63 of WARC-79.

Close cooperation is also maintained with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) especially with regard to the technical and operational aspects of the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS).

The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) assisted in preparing a Recommendation for a satellite EPIRB system using the 1.6 GHz frequency band and in carrying out operational demonstrations of the system.

Regular contacts and exchange of information take place with the international scientific organizations involved in aspects of research which is of mutual interest to the CCIR. Liaison with the International Union of Radio Science (URSI) is coordinated by a joint URSI/CCIR/CCITT Liaison Committee.

Other organizations with which contact is maintained are the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF), International Astronomical Union (IAU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The already extensive liaison that takes place with the CCITT is expanding even further and is carried out through 1) Joint Study Groups CMTT and CMV (CMBD was deactivated some years ago), 2) exchange of Special Rapporteurs between certain CCIR and CCITT Study Groups, 3) mutual participation in GAS activities and meetings of the World and Regional Plan Committees, and 4) by participation of Senior Counsellors and Counsellors of the Specialized Secretariats in Study Group meetings of the other CCI. The interface procedures

between the two CCIs are well defined. The Directors meet as necessary to facilitate arrangements on topics of interest to both CCIs; they also participate in meetings of Study Group Chairmen of both CCIs.

4.4.7 Organization and methods of work of the CCIR

4.4.7.1 Structure of the CCIR

The basic principles governing the organization of and participation in the work of the CCIR are given in Articles 11 and 58 and Chapter X of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

CCIR Resolution 24 on the "Organization of CCIR Work" and Resolution 61 on the "Structure of CCIR Study Groups" are reviewed at each Plenary Assembly to see whether any improvements could be made. The current list of CCIR Study Groups is given in Table 2 of Annex 9.

The Plenary Assembly of the CCIR approves the technical texts prepared by the Study Groups and makes the necessary arrangements for carrying out the tasks that are assigned to the CCIR.

The work involved in preparing the technical proposals is carried out between the Plenary Assemblies by the Study Groups, each of which normally holds an interim meeting approximately mid-way between the Assemblies and a final meeting a few months before the next Plenary Assembly. These Study Groups may also form Interim Working Parties to which detailed studies on urgent subjects, which have a limited time for reporting, are normally assigned.

The results of the work of the CCIR are published in a series of volumes each devoted to a specific technical radio subject and which appears after the end of each Plenary Assembly. In addition, handbooks, computer programs and similar publications are separately published at the specific request of the Plenary Assembly.

The organization and methods of work of the CCIR were reviewed at the XVIth Plenary Assembly and, as a result, Resolutions 24 and 61 were revised. However, the general structure of the Study Groups remained unchanged, except for some changes in terms of reference. The Plenary Assembly also decided to establish procedures for dealing with CCIR conference preparatory work carried out by Study Groups, or for calling a Conference Preparatory Meeting (a special joint meeting of Study Groups) as a systematic method for the preparation by the CCIR of technical information required for administrative radio conferences. Such conference preparatory meetings are foreseen by No. 230 of the Nairobi Convention.

4.4.7.2 Plenary Assembly

The XVIth Plenary Assembly was held in 1986 and further information is given in section 4.4.1.

4.4.7.3 Study Group meetings

i) Interim Study Group meetings

Interim Study Group meetings were held according to the schedule given in Table 3 of Annex 9.

ii) Final Study Group meetings

Final Study Group meetings responsible for the preparation of proposals for the XVth Plenary Assembly were held according to the schedule given in Table 3 of Annex 9.

Tables 4 and 5 of Annex 9 give details of the Study Group meetings. The following meetings were held to prepare the technical bases for administrative radio conferences (see section 4.4.2).

CCIR Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM-ORB) (Resolution No. 3 of WARC-79, CCIR Resolution 24)

This meeting was held in Geneva during June-July 1984. Contributions prepared by Study Groups 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were considered, together with more than 60 contributions submitted by participating administrations, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations. The meeting was attended by 355 participants and the final report consisted of two sections plus administrative texts totalling 558 pages.

Special Meeting of Study Group 8 (Resolution No. 202 of WARC-79, Resolution No. 933 of the Administrative Council and CCIR Resolution 92)

This meeting was held in Geneva during June-July 1986 and was attended by 257 participants from 41 administrations, seven recognized private operating agencies, five international organizations and five scientific and industrial organizations. The final report on the technical and operational bases for WARC MOB-87 totalled 163 pages.

Preparatory work for the Second Session of WARC ORB(2)

The First Session (1985) of WARC-ORB requested the CCIR to carry out studies to provide technical information for the Second Session in 1988. According to CCIR Resolution 90, a Joint Interim Working Party (JIWP-ORB(2)) was established to provide this information.

A meeting of JIWP-ORB(2) took place in Geneva during December 1987 and was attended by 192 participants from 35 administrations and 18 other organizations. The final report of 450 pages was issued in three parts consisting of a condensed summary and two parts of technical information.

4.4.7.4 Use of computers in the CCIR

Close attention has always been given by the CCIR Secretariat to techniques of information processing and to the use of computers to optimize technical and administrative manpower resources. The introduction of microprocessor-based text-processing and data base management systems has been very significant in enabling the Secretariat to cope with the tremendous increase in work-load without increase in the number of permanent staff.

Administrative applications

Text processing is carried out on microcomputer terminals normally connected to the multi-user network; this significantly increases the speed of text processing and provides access to the large storage capacity of the central unit. The use by the ITU of a single text-processing system (SAMNA WORD), which can cope with the official working languages, provides the required flexibility in the various steps of text processing.

The CCIR Secretariat is making considerable use of microcomputers for management and administrative purposes as well as the technical purposes described in previous sections. A document control system registers more than 2,000 documents each study period and produces reports which assist organization of the Study Group work and processing of documents. An address base registers document requirements of participants and memberships in Interim Working Parties. Up to now, programming has been done by temporary staff on an ad hoc basis. Taking into account the importance of microprocessor-based activities in the technical and administrative functioning of the CCIR, the XVIth Plenary Assembly approved, in principle, the requirement of a programmer/analyst.

4.4.7.5 Structure of the CCIR Specialized Secretariat

The structure of the Specialized Secretariat of the CCIR, together with a table and histogram showing the evolution of the staff situation since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, is shown in Annex 3.

4.4.7.6 Editorial Department

The Editorial Department is responsible for the preparation and final checking of the texts of the volumes and special publications approved by the Plenary Assembly. This work involves technical and non-technical editing, alignment of texts, proofreading and acceptance of final text in three languages (French, English and Spanish).

The technical editing of CCIR texts is carried out in each language by an engineer-editor. However, after the budgetary reductions decided at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), two of the engineer-editor posts were cancelled. The English language post was re-established by the Administrative Council in 1985 and has been provisionally filled on a short-term basis. Since 1983 the Head of the Department has carried out the duties of the French editorial post in addition to his normal duties of managing the Department. The volume of work has increased substantially, causing delays in publications.

Work-load

<u>Volumes only:</u>	1978	1982	1986	1990
Number of pages (three languages)	14,098	19,878	24,330	29,900 (projected)
Percentage of increase	-	41%	22.4%	23%

Handbooks and special publications:

	Study Period 1982-1986	Study Period 1986-1990
Number of pages (three languages)	3,583	5,400 (projected)
Percentage of increase	-	50%

Interim booklets, pink documents, technical bases:

	Study Period 1982-1986	Study Period 1986-1990
Number of pages (three languages)	38,400	49,000 (projected)
Percentage of increase	-	27%

4.5 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)

4.5.1 Introduction

The status and structure of the CCITT are defined in Article 11 of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

Between the 1982 and 1989 Plenipotentiary Conferences, the CCITT held two Plenary Assemblies, the VIIIth in October 1984 in Malaga-Torremolinos and the IXth in November 1988 in Melbourne.

This report covers the 1981-1984 and 1985-1988 study periods.

The Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988), after considering the proposals of Special Group Sp.S, adopted a new Study Group structure and introduced provisions in Resolution No. 1 to improve working methods and the processing of documentation (reports and contributions) in the CCITT. It also adopted Resolution No. 2 containing new provisions designed to facilitate the definitive adoption of Recommendations and standards, once they have been prepared by the Study Groups, during the study periods. The aim is to provide Members with standards and Recommendations as quickly as possible. This procedure marks a new stage in the development of the CCITT. Resolution No. 2 is being submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in another document (36), for any action it may consider appropriate. The Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988) also approved the new and revised Recommendations drafted since the VIIIth Plenary Assembly.

Furthermore, the CCITT Plenary Assembly, having regard to the pre-eminent role played by the CCITT in world-wide telecommunications standardization, adopted a Resolution for the attention of WATTC-88 and for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference via the Administrative Council (see Document 36 : CCITT and World-Wide Telecommunications Standardization - Resolution PL/5 adopted by WATTC-88).

Director of the CCITT

In accordance with Additional Protocol VI to the Nairobi Convention, in 1984 the Director of the CCITT was elected for the last time by the CCITT Plenary Assembly. He is assisted in his work by a Specialized Secretariat.

Structure and operation of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat

The Specialized Secretariat comprises four departments, listed below:

Technical Department A:	Plan and general affairs
Technical Department B:	Telecommunication networks and network components
Technical Department C:	Telecommunication services and tariffs
Technical Service Department:	Technical editing and terminology

Each department, except the Technical Services Department, is responsible, within its area of activity, for circulating contributions submitted by Members, preparing work programmes for meetings, assisting Study Group Chairmen, providing the Secretariat for meetings and drawing up meeting reports. The Specialized Secretariat lends its assistance to chairmen and participants at meetings and, when required, its members participate as lecturers in Technical Cooperation seminars.

Department A also coordinates relations with the General Secretariat (Finance, Personnel, Common Services, Computer, etc. Departments). It includes an administrative service which handles the organization of meetings, in cooperation with the General Secretariat.

The organization chart of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat (at 31 December 1988) is given in Annex 4. The holders of the 18 posts in the professional and higher categories represent 17 nationalities. Annex 4 also contains a table and histogram showing the evolution of the staff situation since the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

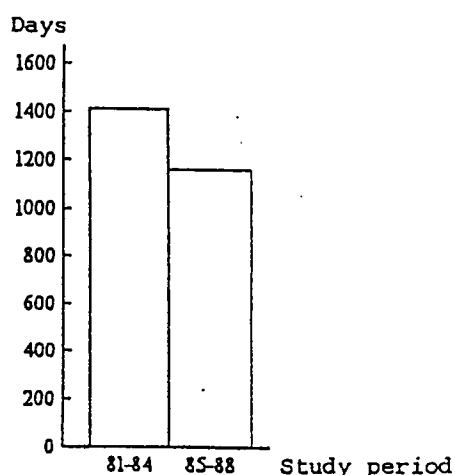
4.5.2 Overall view of CCITT activities

General statistical information on CCITT activities is summarized as follows:

4.5.2.1 Meetings and contributions published (excluding meetings of the Plenary Assembly)

	(1981-1984)	(1985-1988)
Meeting days	1411	1161
Contributions published	8127 (and 462 reports)	9563 (and 778 reports)
Circulars issued	71	74

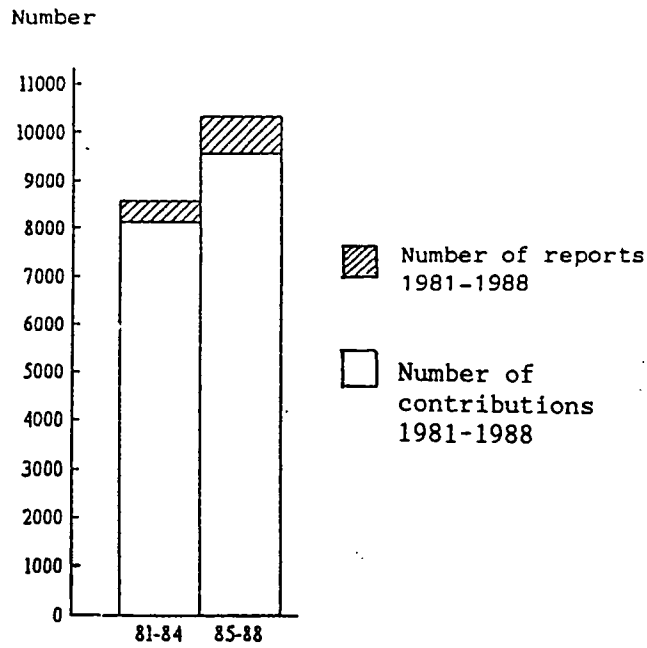
Note - In spite of the increase in the volume of work (Graphs 2 and 3), it may be noted that the number of meeting days was reduced between 1985 and 1988 (Graph 1).



Graph 1

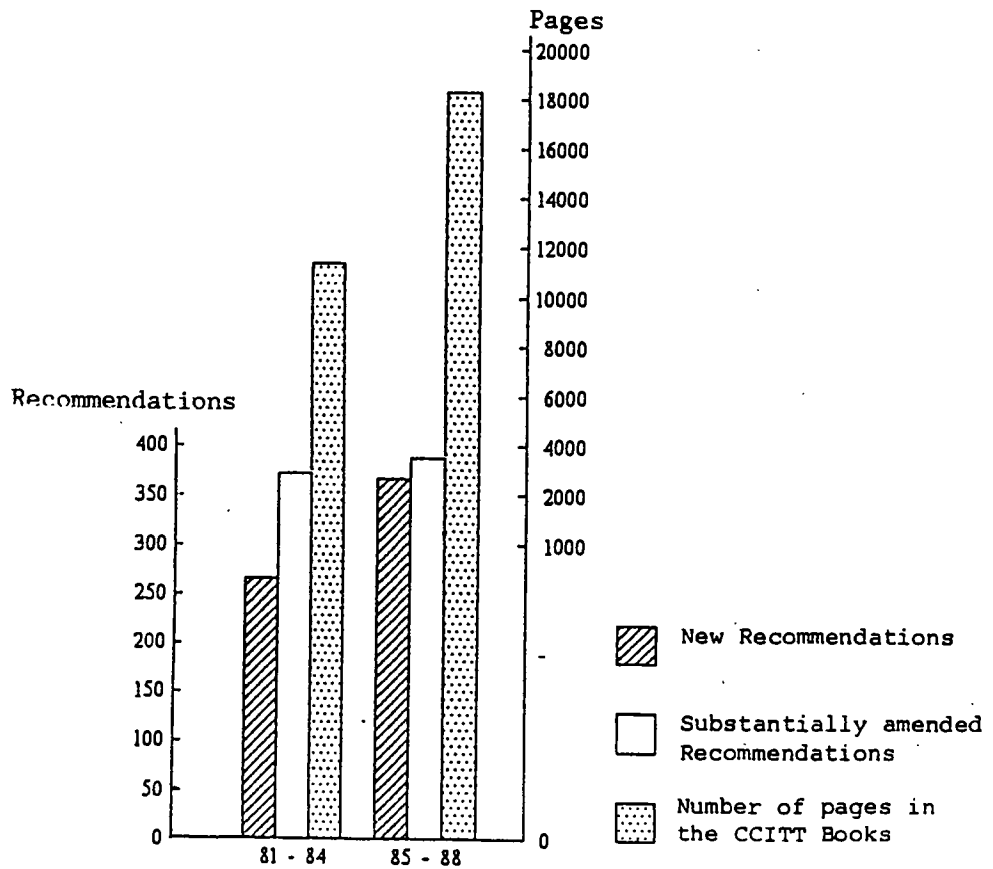
Number of CCITT meeting days

4.5.2



Graph 2

Number of reports and contributions 1981-1988



Graph 3

New Recommendations, substantially amended Recommendations,
and number of pages in the CCITT Books by study period

4.5.2.2 Participation in meetings

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly took note that in the study period 1985-1988, the number of countries represented in Study Groups I, II, III, VII, XI, XV and XVIII was greater than that in the past periods and that more than 40 countries attended meetings of these Study Groups. In all, 113 countries were represented at meetings of at least one Study Group (there was greater participation than in the past by the countries concerned in regional Plan meetings, while 76 countries were represented at the meetings of the World Plan Committee). 475 representatives from 84 countries and 15 international organizations took part in the work of the IXth Plenary Assembly.

It should also be noted, from the number of registered members of the Study Groups, that participation by industrial organizations has increased; they are displaying a growing interest in the work of the CCITT and particularly of Study Groups VII, VIII, XI, XV, XVII and XVIII.

Under the provisions of Article 68 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), further admissions were authorized by the administrations of the Member countries in study period 1985-1988.

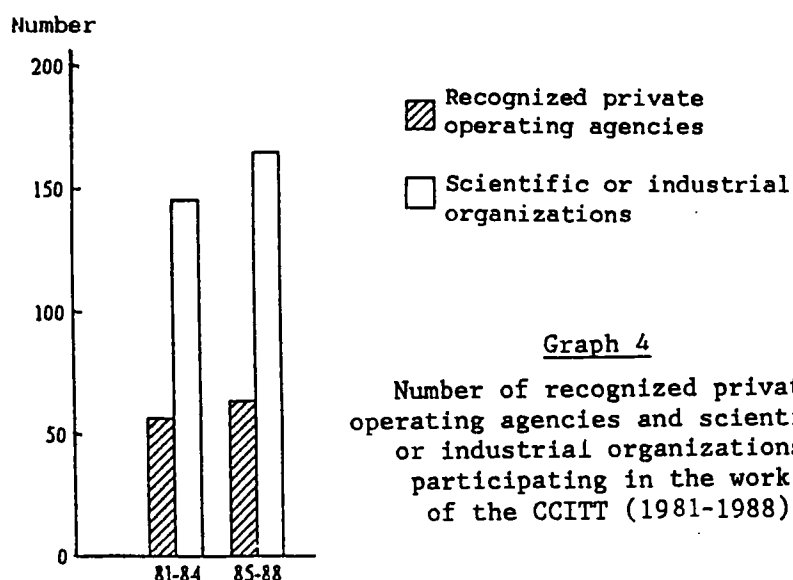
At 31 July 1988¹, the following were participating in the work of the CCITT:

65 recognized private operating agencies;

164 scientific or industrial organizations;

36 international organizations concerned with telecommunications (not including the specialized agencies of the United Nations).

Graph 4 shows the growth in the number of private recognized operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations participating in the work of the CCITT since 1981.



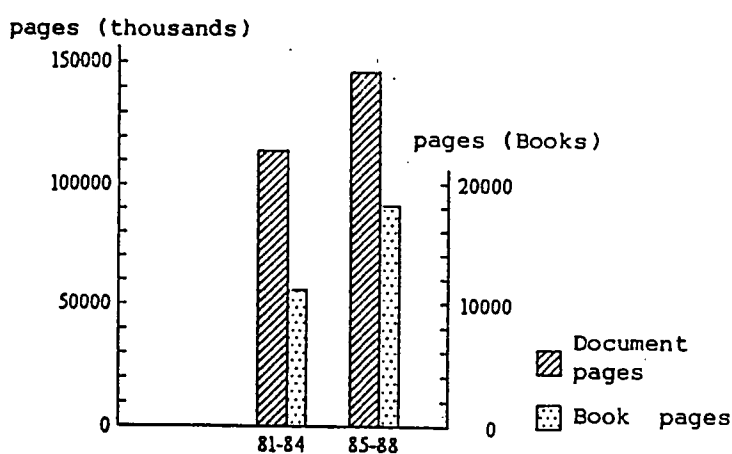
Graph 4
Number of recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations participating in the work of the CCITT (1981-1988)

¹ These figures were: 57, 146 and 36 in 1984 (VIIIth Plenary Assembly)

4.5.2.3 Contributions received

The number of contributions (excluding delayed contributions) received and published increases constantly, reaching 10,341 (including reports) for the period 1985-1988 and therefore exceeding by 20% the number of contributions and reports in the previous period (i.e., 8589).

As has been stated in the past, this may be the best criterion of the ever-increasing interest displayed by administrations and other participating organizations in the work of the CCITT and the extent to which they cooperate in this activity. However, the work-load involved in the processing of documents and cost of postage are raising serious problems at ITU headquarters.



Graph 5

Number of document pages distributed
and number of pages in the CCITT Books
for the last two periods

4.5.2.4 Recommendations

The full significance of the figures given on Recommendations will be appreciated only if they are compared with those of the previous study periods:

	1981-1984	1985-1988
New Recommendations	266	368
Recommendations substantially amended	373	388

These figures show that the Study Groups made maximum use of the results of the contributions submitted to them and of the meetings which were organized and that they were able to reach agreement on many points. See also Graph 3 which shows the number of new Recommendations, substantially amended Recommendations and the number of pages in the CCITT Books since 1981. These latter data show that Recommendations have become increasingly voluminous.

4.5.2.5 Participation (see also Graph 4)

	(1981-1984)	(1985-1988)
Number of designated addresses	410 ¹	455 ¹
Private operating agencies taking part	57	65
Industrial organizations taking part	146	164

4.5.3 Results of the work of CCITT Groups (Study Groups, Plan Committees, Special Autonomous Groups)

4.5.3.1 An important trend emerged during the 1981-1984 and 1985-1988 study periods. The CCITT's activities grew significantly on account of the technological developments in systems, networks and planning.

During the 1985-1988 study period, no fewer than 385 Questions were assigned for study by the various Study Groups concerned.

A total of 1,299 Recommendations were issued following the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984 (Red Book).

The IXth Plenary Assembly, Melbourne 1988, approved 368 new Recommendations and adopted amendments to 388 existing Recommendations.

A number of handbooks, guidelines, etc., were produced by the Study Groups.

Pursuant to CCITT Resolution No. 15 adopted at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, a Preparatory Committee (PC-WATTC) was established for the preparation of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC).

PC/WATTC-88 held four meetings in the course of which, in collaboration with Study Groups I, II and III, it established a draft text for the International Telecommunication Regulations intended to serve as a basic document for WATTC-88. After taking note of this draft text, the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly transmitted it to WATTC-88.

¹ These figures represent the number of designated addresses in each country, to which, for reasons of economy, documents are sent in bulk for national distribution.

In the course of its deliberations, the Preparatory Committee raised a number of questions on the following fundamental points:

- to whom will the Regulations apply?
- what services are to be covered by the Regulations?
- should services be defined?
- what definitions should be included in the Regulations?
- what accounting provisions should be included in the Regulations?

In view of the occasionally radical differences of opinion which emerged in the discussions, some of these points, particularly the first two, failed to find a satisfactory reply. Although PC/WATTC attempted to reflect the opinions of the greatest possible number of administrations in the draft text of the Regulations, reservations were nevertheless expressed by several of them.

After the publication of the draft drawn up by PC/WATTC, discussions continued at several levels which facilitated, to a certain extent, the work of WATTC-88.

Lastly, a Special Group (Sp.S) was set up by the XIIIth Plenary Assembly to study the structure of CCITT Study Groups and make appropriate proposals to the IXth Plenary Assembly for restructuring and thus improving the efficiency of CCITT Study Groups.

Special Group Sp.S had been instructed to investigate what changes needed to be made to the structure of the Study Groups to enable the work of the CCITT to be conducted as efficiently as possible, and what the financial implications of these changes would be.

The Group held three meetings and its findings are presented in Document AP IX-1 to the IXth Plenary Assembly. In its report, it proposed a restructuring of some of the CCITT Study Groups, modification of working methods (proposed amendments to CCITT Resolution No. 1, Recommendation A.1, Opinions 1 and 3), and a draft new Recommendation A.22 "Collaboration with other international organizations on information technology"; it also identified a number of problems still pending. Special Group Sp.S also drew up guidelines for the Plan Committees and the CCITT Plenary Assembly in connection with their responsibilities concerning assistance to the developing countries.

The report of Special Group Sp.S was considered by the IXth Plenary Assembly. The new Study Group structure was adopted as well as the proposals relating to Resolutions concerning procedures to be applied in the future by the CCITT.

In the following, highlights of the results achieved will be given in a very concise form; a complete review of the work of all these Groups is given in the relevant reports submitted to the IXth Plenary Assembly.

4.5.3.2 Major achievements of CCITT Study Groups

Study Group I - Definition, operation and Quality of Service aspects of telegraphy, data transmission and Telematic services.

Recommendations were drawn up for Message Handling Services (MHS), for international public directory services, for teleconference service, basic narrow-band videophone service and telewriting applications, for telemessage services and for numbering, selection and operating procedures for radiotelex using INMARSAT services. Recent Recommendations concern Telefax and Bureau fax services, Teletex/telex conversion, interworking between telex networks and other networks as well as to data transmission services.

In addition, good cooperation and liaison was maintained with UPU on studies of mutual interest to postal and telecommunication administrations.

The restructuring of Study Group I, which was adopted, makes it responsible for all studies of telecommunication services.

Study Group II - Operation of the telephone network

Seven of the recent Recommendations drafted by Study Group II relate to ISDN traffic engineering. Of particular interest are the Recommendations on "Timetable for coordinated implementation of the full capability of the numbering plan for the ISDN era", and on "Automated international telephone credit card system". Other Recommendations relate to the International Freephone Service (IFS), to international network management and Quality of Service, the ISDN numbering plan interworking and to numbering plan and selection procedures for mobile INMARSAT services.

Studies on human factors in the ISDN as well as in the field of network management development and Quality of Service development have been pursued further during the 1985-1988 period, promoting practical use of network management and improving the Quality of Service offered to customers.

Study Group III - General tariff principles including accounting

The Recommendations on tariff and accounting principles for services offered in the ISDN are of particular interest, as ISDN implementation is now moving ahead in quite a few countries. However, due to the lack of consensus it was not possible to establish similar principles for value-added services; this matter remains therefore to be reviewed after WATTC, 1988.

Study Group III drafted, as part of its preparation for WATTC, Article 6 of the draft International Telecommunication Regulations which was adopted virtually without comment by the Preparatory Committee PC/WATTC.

Within the framework of Study Group III, the Regional Tariff Groups are in charge of cost studies. The TEUREM Group drew up two new and amended six existing Recommendations and, for the first time, cost studies on digital systems and/or channels as well as on data transmission were carried out.

The TAF and TAS Groups attempted to conduct cost studies on the basic services, but they failed to complete them owing to difficulties encountered in data collection. In view of the nevertheless encouraging results obtained, the TAF and TAS Groups were invited to pursue their activities, if necessary, by modifying their working methods and revising the questionnaires; the TAL Group had no meeting during the 1985-1988 study period.

In this context a problem came up which might, in the long run, be detrimental to cost studies in general. For reasons of competition in service provisions, even on the national level, administrations or RPOAs are becoming reluctant to disclose their cost figures although they are - and will be - treated confidentially by the CCITT Secretariat. During the current study period submission of cost figures has been refused in some cases because of the competitive situation in certain countries; if this trend develops further, work of the Regional Tariff Groups will be seriously hampered.

Study Group IV - Transmission maintenance of international lines, circuits and chains of circuits; maintenance of automatic and semi-automatic networks

Study Group IV had to cope with a large work programme during recent study periods; the outcome is documented in several Recommendations.

A focal point of activity in this Study Group is, and will be even more though in the future, "Telecommunications Management Network" (TMN) as a general concept for maintenance in modern telecommunication networks. In this field, major results have been obtained concerning the definition of the principles for TMN, the expansion of the rules governing the restoration of failed transmission systems, the specification of escalation procedures in the general maintenance organization context, and maintenance functions to be implemented in the CCITT Man-Machine Language (MML).

Major results obtained in transmission systems maintenance deal with the use of loopback mechanisms for maintenance purposes, the elaboration of a maintenance philosophy and strategy for telecommunication networks and services together with the definition of the principles for the maintenance of ISDN. A special effort was made to draft maintenance procedures for digital paths, section and line sections including the creation of a unified terminology for maintenance.

The studies carried out on maintenance of telephone-type, leased and special circuits touched on the maintenance of circuits fitted with compandors, the maintenance of Common Channel Signalling System No. 7, the bringing into service of the international digital circuits, the testing of echo-cancellers and the measurement of total distortion on international circuits for public telephony. One of the main tasks undertaken was the review and establishment of new maintenance limits for digital and mixed analogue/digital telephone type, leased and special circuits. Maintenance for international videoconference transmission and the maintenance organization for television transmission via satellites to Television Receive Only (TVRO) terminals were also subjects of study and significant results have been accomplished.

Last but not least, the activities for specifying measurement equipment should be mentioned. The specification of 1020 Hz as a standard reference frequency for telephone-type circuit maintenance, the elaboration of specifications for error measuring and in-service performance monitoring equipment for data transmission and the set-up of general climatic limiting values for measuring equipment performance are important results achieved in this field.

Study Group V - Protection against dangers and disturbances of electromagnetic origin

Of importance are in particular the Recommendations on overvoltage resistibility of subscriber terminals, and on equipment connected to ISDN via the "ISDN passive bus" configuration. Concerning the effects of radiated emission, two new Recommendations were adopted on induced noise in ISDN networks and related measuring methods. A new draft Recommendation on optical fibre protection against lightning has also been finalized.

A lot of work, extended over several years, bears now its fruits with the finalization of a complete new edition on the "Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electric power and electrified railway lines". Consisting of nine Volumes and containing study results on a wide range of Questions assigned to Study Group V, this new handbook has been drafted in close collaboration with CIGRE and UIC. A seminar on the "Directives" will be organized in the 1989-1992 period with a view to promote, particularly in developing countries, the understanding and application of the Directives.

The increasing importance of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), immunity of equipment and systems against harmful interference and electrical safety of equipment will require intensive study during the forthcoming study period for which close contact with other international organizations such as CIGRE, IEC, UIC and UNIPED will be maintained.

Study Group VI - Outside plants

For optical fibre cables now being used in many applications Recommendations concerning optical fibre cables for duct, tunnel, aerial and buried applications have been set up, giving practical instructions in this new field of cable technology.

As a result of studies on many of the Questions assigned to Study Group VI a new handbook "Outside plant technologies for public networks" has been completed. This new handbook, replacing the existing "Recommendations concerning the construction, installation and protection of telecommunication cables in public network", provides up-to-date information on outside plant technologies.

Another new handbook dealing with modern technologies of "Construction, installation, jointing and protection of optical fibre cables" (1988 edition) has also been completed. This handbook, composed of six complete chapters, replaces the existing handbook of the same title and brings the current state-of-the art in this field in a concise form to users.

Both handbooks were written with a view to supply practical information and thus to be of help to everyone entrusted with planning and installation of outside plant and optical fibre cables.

Study Group VII - Data communication networks

Study Group VII has followed closely the rapidly developing and expanding progress in data communications. This progress is documented by the 46 new Recommendations and the 43 Recommendations which were revised and amended during the 1985-1988 study period, most of them of great importance for practical implementation.

This Study Group works closely with ISO and it should be underlined that this cooperation has been extremely efficient and successful, both for CCITT as well as for ISO, resulting in joint texts of CCITT Recommendations and ISO standards on Message Handling Systems (MHS), Directory and the OSI model. This cooperation as well as that with IEC is guided by CCITT Resolution No. 7.

Recommendations have been developed on data communication services and facilities to be provided by ISDN. As the ISDN will have to interwork with other existing dedicated networks, Recommendations on the provision of data communication services through various interconnected networks (network transitions) were enhanced and expanded. Also, performance parameters and criteria for Public Data Networks were specified and short-term arrangements prior to time T (implementation of the new ISDN numbering plan) on interworking between the data networks numbering plan and the ISDN numbering plan agreed upon.

Study Group VIII - Terminal equipment for Telematic services such as Facsimile, Teletex, Videotex, etc.

Reflecting the evolution of Telematics, contents of the existing T-Series Recommendations have been reviewed in general. This work necessitated in quite a number of areas close cooperation with ISO and, like Study Group VII, this cooperation was mutually successful.

The new layout of the T-Series Recommendations now provides coherence with the new versions of other series such as T.330 with X.430 or T.300, describing the general technical principle of interworking between CCITT services based on the OSI Model or T.90 for Telematic terminals in ISDN. The restructuring of the T-Series Recommendations on Facsimile (Group 4), Teletex and Videotex now fits into the Open Document Architecture concept, which has been developed jointly with ISO. Also covered is the evolution of the New Image Communication, phototelegraphy and Facsimile towards colour, grey scale, small size format facility, error correction, error limiting mode and new compression algorithms.

Study Group IX - Telegraph networks and terminal equipment

Collaboration with Study Group I resulted in the drawing up of Recommendations on telex/Teletex interworking and telex/IPMS interworking. Studies on telex/PSPDN interworking will continue. Close collaboration on ISDN matters has been maintained with Study Groups XVIII and XVII.

Active participation of the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU) in the work of Study Group IX resulted in a Supplement to Recommendation S.2 informing on the ATU bilingual (Arabic/Latin) teleprinter. This subject, which had been pending for quite a few years, has now been successfully terminated recognizing the widespread use of bilingual teleprinters in Arab countries.

A Recommendation which enables the transmission of capital and small letters over ITA2 coding scheme has also been drawn up.

Study Group X - Languages and methods for telecommunication applications

Study Group X continued its studies on the programming language CHILL, the Man-Machine Language (MML), and the Specification and Description Languages (SDL), resulting in several new, revised and amended Recommendations.

Existing Recommendations for CHILL have been refined and a bibliography of existing CHILL documentation has been prepared. The Study Group started, within the framework of its studies, to establish a CHILL test suit.

In order to promote the international use of CHILL, this language has now been registered as an ISO standard complementing other programming languages which are already registered as ISO standards.

For MML the basic syntax and dialogue procedures have been developed; furthermore, MML has been enhanced for visual display terminals; also function semantics for network management administration have been established.

Concerning the support environment for telecommunication systems, a number of models have been prepared which may serve for a future Recommendation.

Finally, in the field of SDL, a new draft Recommendation has been set up, the annexes of which deal with graphic syntax.

A training course on SDL has been developed and is available to ITU Member organizations through ITU's Technical Cooperation Department.

Also, a Recommendation on Formal Description Techniques has been drawn up. A manual, dealing with the application of SDL for the ISO programming languages ESTELLE and LOTUS, was compiled which demonstrates again a good example of the fruitful interworking between CCITT and ISO.

Study Group XI - ISDN and telephone network switching and signalling

In the field of interworking of signalling systems, the SDL diagrams for the Telephone User Part (TUP) were revised. Signalling procedures and protocols, the digital access and network functions for services in public land mobile networks have been agreed upon, as well as the interworking of signalling in mobile satellite systems with the public telephone networks.

Tremendous efforts have been devoted in Study Group XI to the completion and refinement of Signalling System No. 7 designed for digital networks, including ISDN. Many refinements were made to the signalling network structure and its performance aspects, to the Message Transfer Part (MTP), the TUP and the Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP).

Recommendations on the ISDN user part (ISUP), SCCP performance, transaction capabilities, Operating Maintenance and Administration Part (OMAP) and test specifications were developed as well.

In short, with all the Recommendations now available Signalling System No. 7 can be considered as mature and sufficiently stable for use by manufacturers and network providers.

For digital switching, Recommendations were revised and enhanced to cover the requirements of digital exchanges (local, transit, international and combined) operating in an ISDN. Also, Recommendations (switching functions and signalling information flows) for basic and supplementary services in the ISDN were set up.

The digital subscriber line signalling has been extensively enhanced and new Recommendations for the ISDN user network interface protocols of the data link layer, the network layer and for management have been approved by the Plenary Assembly.

Following the request made by Committee D at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Study Group XI prepared the handbook "Guidelines for field trials of digital switching equipment" to assist particularly developing countries when carrying out such field trials. ITU published this handbook early 1987, meeting the request to make these guidelines available as quickly as possible.

Study Group XII - Transmission performance of telephone networks and terminals

The Study Group's recent Recommendations cover new digital devices such as digital telephones, methods for evaluating their transmission performance, the extension of the Noise Modulated Reference Unit (NMRU) to digital wideband processes and subjective test methodology for evaluating digital circuit multiplexing and packetized voice systems.

Another group of Recommendations deals with a simple opinion model which combines the effects of circuit noise, overall loudness rating, room noise, side tone, bandwidth and quantizing distortion thus allowing an overall evaluation of all these parameters altogether. Models for predicting transmission quality from objective measurements, objective measuring methods of speech levels as well as artificial voices, mouths and ears forming the equipment needed for objective measurements have been defined as well. These Recommendations mark the finalization of objective telephonometric measurement methods to such a degree of accuracy that subjective methods, used so far, are no longer indispensable.

Existing Recommendations on Loudness Ratings (LR) for national systems and international connections were thoroughly revised. This work can be regarded as a general recasting and completion of the basic planning Recommendations which now include digital processes to render them more practical so that they are more readily available to the network planning engineers.

Study Group XV - Transmission systems

Study Group XV's activities led to the adoption of detailed specifications for new digital equipment; it was specifically agreed to provide also specifications for the separate performance characteristics for the encoding and decoding side of PCM channels applicable to 2-wire interfaces.

It was further possible to finalize, for the sound programme, video and multiservices transmission, the characteristics of a codec for audiovisual services using $n \times 384$ kbit/s transmission and to initiate studies for the $m \times 64$ kbit/s codec standardization.

In the field of voice processing and operation functions, studies in cooperation with Study Group IV were mainly dedicated to the implementation of Telecommunication Management Network (TMN) using intelligent transmission terminals, to the introduction of digital circuit multiplication equipment in the network, and to the use of protection switching or echo control devices.

The characteristics of metallic cables and systems previously used for analogue transmission have now been defined such as to use them in digital transmission.

Study Group XV has further completed the existing specifications for the 50/125 um multimode graded index optical fibre cable and for the single mode optical fibre cable optimized for the 1300 nm, which can also be used in the 1550 nm wavelength region. Two new types of fibres (the dispersion shifted and the loss minimized single mode optical fibres) have been identified for potential applications in various parts of the telecommunications network.

Finally, to complement the booklet on optical fibres for telecommunications, Study Group XV drafted a new handbook as a planning guide for the introduction of optical fibres in the long distance and distribution networks, along with a specific case study. This handbook may constitute a useful tool for system planners when developing related projects and it complements the handbook drawn up by Study Group VI on optical fibre cables.

Study Group XVII - Data transmission over the telephone network

Concerning error control procedures, after a particularly extensive and difficult discussion on the choice between the protocol already incorporated in the existing base of modems and the one to be developed based on the CCITT standardized protocol, a final compromise was reached and a Recommendation adopted. Work on additional functionality will continue.

In the field of ISDN, a Recommendation on the support of V-Series type terminals by ISDN (terminal adaptors) has been adopted.

Concerning interfaces, a Recommendation was set up on the specification of Layer 1 general data communication interface.

Further studies will be needed on the subjects of asymmetrical modem, network management in the OSI environment, and the extension of Recommendations to automatic calling and/or answering.

Study Group XVIII - Digital networks including ISDN

Study Group XVIII concentrated its studies mainly on ISDN as network providers and suppliers are anxious to receive CCITT Recommendations in order to design and implement ISDN; their requirements will hopefully be satisfied by 57 new and 23 revised and amended Recommendations drawn up by Study Group XVIII during the 1985-1988 study period.

Main progress has been achieved in the service field, with a complete new structure for the definition and description of telecommunication (bearer services and teleservices) services and associated supplementary services. A framework for providing additional packet mode bearer services has also been established.

Numbering, addressing and routing principles for ISDN as well as the general structure for interworking between ISDNs and between an ISDN and other dedicated networks have been established within the framework of network studies.

Completion of Layer 1 specifications for the ISDN basic rate and the primary rate user/network interface have been achieved. For the basic rate, it was possible to agree on the characteristics of the digital section and digital transmission system on metallic lines for ISDN.

In modelling studies it was possible to further enhance the characterization of the telecommunication services, in particular of the utilization of the attribute technique, to define the network functional principles for ISDN and to develop reference models and connection types for ISDN.

In general studies on ISDN the relationship of ISDN with other dedicated networks and with terminal functions was established. General maintenance principles of ISDN subscriber access and subscriber installations and their application to basic rate, primary rate and static multiplexed ISDN basic accesses have been agreed upon.

General aspects of Quality of Service and network performance in digital networks, including ISDNs, have been treated in the performance studies.

A major achievement of Study Group XVIII was the establishment of a new synchronous hierarchy (levels at 155.520 and 622.080 kbit/s have been agreed upon) with the characteristics for the network node interface and a detailed synchronous multiplexing structure within the framework of transmission aspects. With a view to future broadband networks, this agreement is of utmost importance.

In studies of speech processing it was possible to finalize the 32 kbit/s ADPCM and to enlarge its use to the 24 and 40 kbit/s for Digital Circuit Multiplexing Equipment (DCME) applications. A high quality audio-coding (7 kHz) within the basic rate of 64 kbit/s has been endorsed and corresponding system aspects have been developed.

Finally, Study Group XVIII in its coordinating role, laid down the main principles of broadband aspects for ISDN, paving the road to detailed studies in this field during the next study period.

4.5.3.3 Plan Committees

In accordance with their terms of reference, the World and Regional Plan Committees collected data for base years (existing data) and forecast years (2, 4, 5 and 10 years) "in order to facilitate the coordinated development of international telecommunications services" and the drafting of general plans.

As a result of the work of the Plan Committees, the Plan data base contains existing and forecast data for:

- telecommunications circuits (telephone, telex, data, sound-programme, television);
- traffic (volume of telephone, telex and telegraph traffic);
- arteries (cables, radio-relay links, submarine cables and satellite communications).

This information is published in the Plan Books and updated every two years by supplements.

The meetings of the Regional Committees are prepared by the Coordination Committees of the Regional Plan Committees concerned. At the Coordination Committee meeting a detailed draft agenda as well as the Plan guide and questionnaire are drawn up. The guides and questionnaires for the collection

of data were compiled on very similar bases for all the Committees, with the exception of the Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, which had particular requirements.

In the light of the progress made on the question of direct access to the ITU computer, studies are under way to examine the matter closely and to finalize the arrangements for direct access. In 1988 an ad hoc Group carried out pilot schemes successfully in this field.

In accordance with CCITT Resolution No. 12, special meetings or round tables were organized in conjunction with regional and world Plan meetings, over and above the activities relating to statistical data and forecasts concerning telecommunication traffic, circuits and arteries. These meetings were followed by discussions, particularly on CCI studies the results of which have a direct impact on planning and decisions concerning the development of national and international networks.

Pursuant to the relevant provisions in the Convention, following the Plan meetings, particularly the special meetings, questions were drafted for the attention of the CCIs. Some of these questions were sent to the CCIR, others to the CCITT, which the committees concerned subsequently incorporated in their study programmes in line with the decisions taken by the Plenary Assemblies.

The VIIIth Plenary Assembly also instructed Special Study Group "S" to examine the functioning and organization of Plan Committees. The report submitted to the IXth Plenary Assembly by Study Group "S" states that, in view of the contributions of the administrations and replies to the COM S questionnaire, "the existing terms of reference of the Plan Committee as laid down in No. 93 of the Nairobi Convention and amplified in Resolution No. 448 of the Administrative Council and CCITT Resolution No. 12 continue to be relevant, and as such no changes are proposed to these governing instruments at this time".

The IXth Plenary Assembly adopted the above proposals. The World Plan Committee, at its meeting in Lisbon-Estoril (1988), following up the work of the meeting in Washington (1985), reviewed the implementation of its terms of reference, taking more account of new developments in telecommunications (offer of new services and traditional services, new technologies and the existence of regional organizations).

At its meeting in Malta in 1987, the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin recalled that as the 1992 deadline approaches, the problem which arises in planning the digital network is how to design the optimum model for each future stage of development of every country's network and for working towards the ISDN from the present state of European networks. International standardization, at least interface-to-interface ("minimum standardization") will have to be implemented within much shorter lapses of time than in the past, thereby turning standardization into a dynamic process.

The establishment of universal standards is the role of the permanent organs of the ITU concerned.

The World Plan Committee took note of several important reports on interregional telecommunications development:

- submarine cables and their development,
- satellite communications,
- digital networks:
 - wideband and high-speed networks and their economic impact on planning;
 - the ISDN before 1996.

A round table, with the participation of senior telecommunication officials, concluded that three challenges - the rapid pace of technological development, the advent of competition and the international scope of telecommunications - are changing each country's telecommunication landscape in varying degrees. The CCITT should adopt standards which are a better reflection of this environment, e.g., set standards only to the minimum required so as not to stifle the innovation necessary to meet the rapid evolution of telecommunications technology.

4.5.3.4 Special Autonomous Groups (GAS)

The Special Autonomous Groups (GAS) are one of the media through which CCITT provides technical assistance to developing countries.

Five GAS worked up until the IXth Plenary Assembly:

- GAS 3, GAS 7 and GAS 9 had already been active in the 1980-1984 study period and continued their work, while
- GAS 10 and 11 were created during the 1984 Plenary Assembly.

The main activities of the GAS are as follows:

GAS 3 - Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems

A new handbook was prepared on a "Method for evaluating new digital inter-exchange transmission systems as a guide to network planning". In its five chapters, various digital transmission systems, including digital satellite and digital radio systems, are evaluated and economic and technical comparisons are made, supplemented by many practical examples.

GAS 3 has completed its work.

GAS 7 - Rural telecommunications

GAS 7 has considerably extended the existing handbook on "Rural Telecommunications" by including many new topics and adding specific case studies on existing rural networks. The new edition of the revised handbook comprises five volumes as specified hereafter:

- Volume I : Case studies on Rural Telecommunications
- Volume II : Training handbooks on Rural Telecommunications (first part)
- Volume III : Training handbooks on Rural Telecommunications (second part)
- Volume IV : Handbook on economics and financing of telecommunication projects in developing countries
- Volume V : Tropospheric scatter radio-relay links for rural networks.

As rural telecommunications are of vital interest to developing countries, and as therefore a continuous development of rural telecommunication technologies and applications exists, the IXth Plenary Assembly decided that GAS 7 should continue its activities for the period 1989-1992 with revised terms of reference.

GAS 9 - Economic and technical aspects of the transition from analogue to digital telecommunication networks

GAS 9 prepared two handbooks containing case studies of national networks, in accordance with the following scenarios:

- a) a complete analogue national network moving to a digital network (Handbook A), illustrating the network of SENEGAL;
- b) a mixed (analogue/digital or analogue with SPC exchange) national network moving to a digital network (Handbook B), illustrating the network of THAILAND.

Each case study includes demand forecasting, network planning and consideration of relevant aspects of operation and maintenance, human resources and financial conditions. The case studies show in particular that it is in the interest of and advantage for developing countries to utilize computerized tools to assist them in network planning.

In each case study the evolution of switching and transmission networks towards the desired final (target) network has been taken into consideration. Studies aim at a smooth transition of the network within the budget constraints, while at the same time attempts are made to minimize the creation of temporary solutions.

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly decided that GAS 9 should continue its activities in accordance with revised terms of reference.

GAS 10 - Planning data and forecasting methods

GAS 10 compiled a handbook consisting of three volumes:

- Volume I : The main volume focuses on the problems of data acquisition and forecasting of future requirements of subscribers and traffic in telecommunications development. This volume contains 10 chapters on subjects such as data required for planning, quantitative forecasting methods, overcoming lack of usable data, subscriber forecasting, forecasting non-voice services, etc.

Volume II : This volume contains detailed case studies on:

- international telephone traffic forecasting;
- traffic and routing observations from a digital exchange;
- demand forecasting with a socio-economic model;
- overall and localized forecasts for an entire country.

Volume III : This volume consists of the operating manual for forecasting software packages. The Swedish Telecommunications Administration Training Centre has kindly offered to prepare the software disks and distribute these together with the Operating Manual until 31 December 1989, after which date the ITU is expected to fulfill this function.

With the compilation of the Handbook GAS 10 fulfilled its mandate.

GAS 11 - Strategy for a public data network in developing countries

Experts from developed as well as from developing countries participated in the meetings of GAS 11, thus contributing to draft a handbook on "Strategy for the introduction of a Public Data Network in developing countries" which was completed towards the end of 1987; this handbook comprises 10 chapters and 4 case studies. Taking into account the complexity of circuit- and packet-switched data networks, it is expected that this handbook will help solving various problems that may arise when introducing Public Data Networks in developing countries.

With the completion of this handbook, GAS 11 fulfilled its mandate.

In the light of the proposals made by the Special Autonomous Groups (GAS) and the discussions which took place at the IXth Plenary Assembly, it was decided that for study period 1989-1992, GAS 7 and GAS 9 would continue their activities and that a new GAS 12 should prepare a handbook on "Strategy for the introduction of new non-voice telecommunication services in the developing countries".

Publication of GAS handbooks

During the last study period, steps were taken to ensure the completion of handbooks before the end of the study period. In the past, the texts of handbooks had been submitted to the CCITT Secretariat for editing at the same time as the CCITT books, which resulted in considerable delay.

As a result the handbooks could be published just before the Plenary Assembly or at the beginning of the following study period.

Costs were reduced considerably thanks to the offset reproduction of handbooks.

4.5.3.5 CCITT activities in technical assistance

Apart from the work of the GAS, there are more areas in which CCITT provides technical assistance to developing countries, for example the Regional Plan Committees.

Regular activities

The CCITT Secretariat participates regularly in relevant internal meetings of the ITU Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) for the recruitment of experts, proposing lectures for seminars, etc.

Moreover, the CCITT Secretariat reviews, as another standing activity, technical reports (field reports, master plans, etc.), drawn up by ITU teams and ITU experts, with a view to bringing them up-to-date with the latest CCITT Recommendations, if necessary.

Finally, as a day-to-day activity, the CCITT Secretariat provides technical information by replying to requests received either directly from developing countries or via the TCD concerning CCITT work.

Activities under CCITT Resolution No. 14

Resolution No. 14 (CCITT technical assistance to developing countries) requests, inter alia, the CCITT to take special measures in various areas for providing technical assistance to developing countries. During the 1985-1988 study period, special attention was given to this Resolution and it was fully implemented.

A key element in Resolution No. 14 is the request to the CCITT Secretariat to support seminars actively by providing lecturers to participate in such seminars implemented through the TCD. In addition, and in quite a few cases, the CCITT Secretariat organized seminars and workshops either in cooperation with other organizations or in conjunction with CCITT meetings held outside Geneva in which the Director and/or staff of the CCITT Secretariat participated as lecturers.

The list of seminars and workshops in which staff of the CCITT Secretariat participated as lecturers has been presented at each session of the Administrative Council.

4.5.3.6 Relations with other organizations

Relations with CCIR

Cooperation between CCITT and CCIR has a permanent basis and continued to be close as in previous study periods.

The CCIR and the CCITT maintain Joint Study Groups and the CCIR participated very actively in Regional and World Plan Committees and Special Autonomous Groups GAS 3, 7, 9, 11. Many topics of coordination between CCITT and CCIR Study Groups exist, major of which are: multideestination service, interconnection with mobile services, maintenance of international circuits, protection of telecommunication lines and installations against dangers and

disturbances of electromagnetic origin, digital networks including ISDN. The last topic was a reason for an extensive relationship between CCITT Study Group XVIII and CCIR Study Groups 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and CMTT. Many Liaison Officers, appointed by Study Groups I, II, IV, XV, XVIII coordinated studies. Relevant documents were transferred for examination between the two CCIs, avoiding any information gap or contradiction on closely related matters.

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly created a Coordination Committee for Terminology. Consequently, CCITT will no longer take part in the activities of the Joint Study Group for Vocabulary (CMV).

Relations with IEC and ISO

Collaboration with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was intensified on the basis of CCITT Resolution No. 7, accepted by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly in 1984.

Interchange of documentation, consultations between Secretariats, joint meetings of particular specialists, continuous liaison activities between CCITT Study Groups and Technical Committees of IEC and ISO ensured necessary contacts and efforts to avoid a duplication of work and promote mutual studies. Rapporteurs and experts from each organization were invited as liaison attendees to each other's meetings.

CCITT representatives participated in meetings of IEC Advisory Committee on Safety (ACOS), Advisory Committee on Electronics and Telecommunication (ACET), Information Technology Coordination Group (ITCG), ISO/IEC Information Technology Management Group (ITMG).

CCITT is cooperating with TC 1 of the IEC in order to provide an internationally agreed vocabulary of telecommunication terms, and for this purpose participated in the work of IEC/ITU Joint Coordination Group on Vocabulary (JCG) and its Working Groups.

There were working relations of 12 CCITT Study Groups with 15 Technical Committees of the IEC, particularly with TC 46, 56, 75, 77, 81, 83, 86 and ISO TC 97.

The programme of work on generic information technology and links between ISO/IEC TCs and CCITT Study Groups was developed. Formation of the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee One (JTC1) demands a new effort for coordination of study programmes to avoid an overlapping and a duplication of work. The IXth Plenary Assembly adopted a Recommendation "Collaboration with other International Organizations on information technology", which identifies areas of mutual interest of ISO/IEC and CCITT.

Relations with UPU

Collaboration with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS)

The ITU is participating in the work of CCPS Sub-Group 503 and paying particular attention to problems relating to electronic mail.

In view of the excellent relations maintained between the ITU and the UPU and the flexibility of the Contact Committee, Resolution No. 11 setting out the terms of reference of the Contact Committee does not require any amendment for the next study period.

As stated in the Report of Study Group I, "good cooperation and liaison was maintained with UPU on studies of mutual interest to postal and telecommunication administrations".

Relations with other international and regional organizations

Several international organizations participate in the work of the CCITT on subjects of mutual interest. These organizations help to make the CCITT's work a success, and we hope to see this cooperation expand in future, in order to secure further progress in our respective fields. The regional telecommunication organizations (CEPT, CITELE, APT, UAPT, PATU, CAPTAC), the organizations for the development of telecommunications (ATU, INTELSAT, INMARSAT, EUTELSAT, ARABSAT) and the telecommunications users' organization (INTUG) as well as other organizations such as IATA, IPTC, SITA, IUR, CIGRE, UNIPEDDE have collaborated at some stage with the CCITT.

FIFTH PART

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

FIFTH PART - ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

5. Activities in the field of Technical Cooperation

5.1 The Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development (Resolution No. 20 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982)

5.1.1 Background

5.1.1.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 reviewed progress in general in the field of telecommunications since the Malaga (Torremolinos) 1973 Conference, and in particular the activities and achievement of the Union, in terms of the Union's own mandate. The increased membership of the Union, mainly from the newly-independent countries, the special importance of telecommunications to the socio-economic progress of all third-world nations and the many possibilities offered in this regard by the spectacular progress of technology, came into sharp focus. The plenipotentiaries, whilst acknowledging and appreciating the contributions of technical cooperation and assistance programmes by the UNDP, the ITU and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to the growth of telecommunications in the developing Member countries, were also disturbed by the glaring and continuing contrast in the telecommunication scene between the industrialized and developing countries.

5.1.1.2 The consideration of these related aspects assumed special significance, since for the first time in the history of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference was held in a developing country and in Africa, where the challenges of development were particularly daunting. The observance of the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, 1978-87 and the UN Declaration of 1983 as World Communication Year, offered an ideal context. Indeed, the pace of the Conference deliberations on the urgent need to promote the rapid development of telecommunications in the third world was set by President Daniel Arap Moi, who in his inaugural address, looked forward to more intensive efforts on the part of the Union in this regard. This was a recurring theme in the Chairman's opening statement and those of several delegations.

5.1.1.3 A large number of proposals to the Conference addressed this issue from different perspectives. The essence was that the Conference should lay the foundation for a new technical cooperation/assistance policy for the Union, which could provide a powerful stimulus for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of telecommunications in the developing countries, in addition to the Union's response to its other important responsibilities of regulation, standardization and harmonization. The Conference adopted a number of proposals and Resolutions in this regard, including amendments to Articles 4 and 15 of the Convention concerning the purposes and finances of the Union.

5.1.1.4 Nevertheless, the Conference appreciated that the resources that could be devoted to technical cooperation/assistance activities from the Union's regular budget would be limited and other steps were necessary to mobilize additional resources in order that the Union could measure up to the demands of the future. It was this which led to the idea of constituting an Independent Commission of eminent people to examine the totality of issues concerning telecommunication development in the developing world and the relationships in this regard between countries, involving technical cooperation and transfer of

resources, and to make appropriate recommendations. The idea received wide support and led to the adoption by the Conference of Resolution No. 20 "Establishment of the Independent International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development".

5.1.2 Establishment of the Independent Commission

As instructed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Secretary-General, after extensive consultation with Member governments, proposed the composition of a seventeen-member Commission to the 38th session of the Administrative Council in May 1983. The Council endorsed the proposal and by its Resolution No. 900 established the Independent Commission.

5.1.3 Work of the Independent Commission

The first meeting of the Commission was convened by the Secretary-General on 24 and 25 October 1983 at ITU headquarters. During this organizational meeting the Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen (one from each region) were elected. Subsequently, the Independent Commission met on four occasions during 1984 - at Leeds Castle (GB) in May, Munich (FRG) in August, Arusha (Tanzania) in October and Djakarta/Bali (Indonesia) in November. In compliance with Resolution No. 900 of the Administrative Council the Secretary-General provided from within the limits of available resources every assistance to enable the Commission to fulfil its mandate. The Council at its 40th session in 1985, which considered the financial statement of accounts of the Commission also decided (Resolution No. 924) to enter the excess expenditure for the Commission beyond the finances raised from independent sources, in the accounts of the Union for 1985.

5.1.4 The Report*

5.1.4.1 On 22 January 1985, the Chairman, Sir Donald Maitland, officially presented the report of the Commission, entitled "The Missing Link", together with an Executive Summary, to the Secretary-General. The report which was unanimous, contained several important conclusions and a set of Recommendations.

5.1.4.2 The Independent Commission, from the start, recognized the political character of the task assigned to it and addressed its Recommendations for decision at the highest political level. The Commission, whilst acknowledging the important role of broadcasting, the mass media and private networks, concentrated on public telephone systems, since it is by improving and expanding these that the greatest benefit can be brought to the greatest number of people throughout the world.

5.1.4.3 Main conclusions

Some of the main conclusions of the Independent Commission were:

- there is a serious and unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications world-wide; of the 600m telephones in the world, three-quarters are concentrated in nine countries. The remainder are distributed unevenly throughout the rest of the world;

* circulated separately at this Conference.

- whilst telecommunication is taken for granted as a key factor in economic, commercial, social and cultural activities in industrialized countries and as a motor for growth, in most developing countries the telecommunication system is not adequate even to sustain essential services. In many areas there is no system at all. Neither in the name of common humanity nor on the grounds of common interest is such a disparity acceptable;
- there is a clear link between investment in telecommunications and economic growth. No development programme of any country will be balanced, properly integrated or effective unless it gives telecommunications a proper role.

5.1.4.4 The objective

The Independent Commission set an over-riding objective: "by the early part of the next century, virtually the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone and in due course the other services telecommunications can provide". This objective could be realized by joint efforts by the industrialized and developing countries which have a considerable mutuality of interests in the development of telecommunications. "If common sense, determination and a dash of audacity are applied to the issues involved, it could be attained."

5.1.4.5 The Recommendations

The Recommendations of the Independent Commission constitute a comprehensive programme of action on several fronts by governments of both industrialized and developing countries, the ITU and other international and regional institutions involved in or concerned with telecommunications, private and public sector entities, agencies responsible for development aid and funding, etc. The key Recommendations of the Commission are summarized below:

- there is an urgent need for the recognition of the role and contribution of telecommunications in the development process and for according an appropriately higher priority for investment in this sector;
- provision should be made for adequate telecommunication facilities in all projects for economic or social development and the assistance programmes for such projects;
- advantage should be taken of modern technological developments keeping in view their appropriateness in individual situations and also the need for technology absorption and self-reliant management;
- the development of telecommunications should be planned and implemented on a long-term basis to obtain the greatest benefits from technology and investment;
- increased attention should be given to the development of human resources and the relative training programmes; organization and management aspects of telecommunications should be critically reviewed and strengthened to ensure efficient service and optimum returns from investment;

- attention should be paid to the growth of telecommunication services in remote and rural areas in the knowledge that profitability alone may not be an appropriate criterion for such an investment;
- common specifications and combined procurement on a regional or subregional basis should be agreed upon to derive economies of scale and improve logistic support;
- programmes should be embarked upon for research and development and the manufacture of telecommunication equipment on regional, subregional or country bases as appropriate, with a view to achieving adequate self-reliance;
- international co-operative endeavours should be further strengthened by the concerted action of all concerned for increased transfer of resources from industrialized countries to developing countries;
- the role of the ITU as the principal agency for telecommunication matters should be strengthened and made more effective;
- as an immediate step towards improving the present arrangements for technical assistance and advisory services to developing countries, a Centre for Telecommunications Development should be established by the ITU;
- several measures proposed by the Commission should be adopted to facilitate the flow of resources for investment in telecommunications in the developing world, estimated to be of the order of \$12 billion per annum over a 20-year period;
- the Secretary-General of the ITU should monitor the implementation of all the Recommendations, report on progress and, where necessary act to stimulate further progress.

5.1.5 Dissemination and publicity

5.1.5.1 Immediate action was taken by the Secretary-General for wide circulation of the report and extensive dissemination of its contents in the three working languages of the Union with the intention of initiating a world-wide debate on the important conclusions and Recommendations contained in the report. Copies of The Missing Link and/or the Executive Summary were sent to telecommunication Administrations, permanent representatives accredited to the UN in Geneva with a request for onward transmission to their respective government bodies concerned with planning, allocation of resources, etc., recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations, major users of telecommunication services, international organizations concerned with telecommunications, the UNDP, New York and resident representatives, the Secretary-General of the UN and heads of UN agencies, UN Economic Commissions, the World Bank, regional development banks, national and international aid agencies, other financial institutions and countries participating in the Economic Summit, regional telecommunication and broadcasting organizations, and eminent personalities interested in development and/or telecommunications. They were requested to consider the report as appropriate to their respective spheres of responsibility. The contents of the report and their importance were also highlighted in a publicity campaign through the press and other media.

5.1.5.2 The general response to the circulation and dissemination of The Missing Link, showed wide support for the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report.

5.1.6 The Arusha Conference on World Telecommunication Development

5.1.6.1 At the invitation of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a World Telecommunications Development Conference was convened in Arusha from 27 to 30 May 1985 to bring together the Members of the Union, preferably at ministerial level, to study and exchange views on the many aspects of the Missing Link report. Delegations from 93 Member countries of the Union, headed by ministers or senior officials and representatives from many international and regional organizations, participated in the conference. After an intensive debate, the Conference decided to endorse the general thrust of the conclusions and recommendations embodied in the Missing Link report and the overriding objectives set out therein. The Conference unanimously adopted the Arusha Declaration on World Telecommunications Development.

5.1.6.2 Amongst other things, the Conference urged the governments of developing countries to consider adoption of several measures to stimulate telecommunication development and in particular to accord in their respective development plans, a sufficiently high priority to the telecommunication sector for the purpose of resource allocation for expanding, upgrading and modernizing their networks. The Conference also urged governments, telecommunications manufacturing and operating entities in developed countries to consider a number of steps for the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Commission and in particular to match the higher priority which the developing countries had been urged to accord to the telecommunication sector by devoting greater financial and technical resources than hitherto for telecommunications within the various multilateral and bilateral aid programmes.

5.1.6.3 The Arusha Conference has become a historic landmark in the Union's endeavours for the stimulation and promotion of the balanced growth of world-wide telecommunications. The Arusha Declaration, which has been extensively disseminated, has spurred purposeful follow-up action on the Recommendations of the Independent Commission.

5.1.7 Follow-up action on the Recommendations

5.1.7.1 Consideration by the Administrative Council

5.1.7.1.1 Approximately 50 Administrations offered comments on The Missing Link report. These were submitted to the 40th session of the Administrative Council for consideration along with the report. The Secretary-General also reported to the Council on the outcome of his examination of three particular Recommendations addressed to the Union for acceptance and implementation, and proposed specific courses of action.

After an extensive general debate on the report the Chairman of the Council summed up by saying that : "the Council appears to endorse the general thrust of the report and some of the specific aspects ...".

5.1.7.1.2 The three particular Recommendations addressed to the Union related to:

- a) Supplementing the ITU catalogue of training opportunities with information on possibilities in the private sector (Chapter 6, paragraph 22). This was accepted by the Council and accordingly the catalogue has been expanded, computerized and is being periodically updated to include information obtained from the private sector.
- b) In conjunction with manufacturers, compilation of a comprehensive catalogue of telecommunication suppliers and systems currently in use (Chapter 4, paragraph 33). In view of the problems foreseen in undertaking this task and the doubts as to whether benefits would be commensurate with the efforts involved, the Council decided that the Secretary-General specifically consult the Member Administrations. In the light of the results of the consultations, the Council decided at its 42nd session to defer further action on this Recommendation.
- c) The establishment of a Centre for Telecommunication Development "for strengthening and expanding the scope and extent of advisory services and technical assistance to developing countries, including the multilateral assistance through the Union" (Chapter 8, paragraph 4). The Council considered this matter at great length, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on his extensive and world-wide consultations with various interested parties, and decided to establish the Centre within the framework of the Union, and in Geneva, on the basis of voluntary funding and with its own separate and identifiable budget. Council Resolution No. 929 embodying this decision, among other things, stated that the Centre "shall function in accordance with the objectives and policy guidelines laid down by the Administrative Council so as to be consistent with the general aims of the ITU in the development field" and that "its activities should complement, and work in full coordination with, the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU". The composition of an Advisory Board to direct the functioning of the Centre and guidelines therefor were also laid down in that Resolution. The progress made in establishing the Centre and in its working is reported in Document 34.

5.1.7.2 In regard to the other Recommendations of the Independent Commission which were primarily addressed to entities other than the Union for decision and implementation, the Administrative Council at its 40th session decided to authorize the Secretary-General within the available resources to take all essential follow-up action for the consideration of the report in the various national and international institutions concerned and submit a report on the progress made to the Council. Since no additional resources could be made available for handling this task, the Secretary-General had to put the work in hand in the face of significant constraints and do his best to respond to the call of the Independent Commission to monitor the implementation of all the Recommendations and, where necessary, act to stimulate further progress.

5.1.7.2.1 In pursuance of this, the campaign for dissemination of information and publicity, correspondence with the national, regional and international bodies concerned, on the general and specific aspects of the Recommendations etc., was maintained from 1985 to 1988. Opportunities for debate on the relevant issues in various fora around the world were provided or used to seek endorsement of the Recommendations and related decisions. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General or senior officials from the Secretariat participated in many of these fora. The outcome of these efforts is summarized in subsequent paragraphs.

5.1.8 Consideration of The Missing Link report

5.1.8.1 ITU Member States

As mentioned earlier, following the first distribution of The Missing Link report, Member States/administrations generally welcomed the conclusions and Recommendations of the Independent Commission. Further contacts to seek comments on specific aspects, e.g. priority for the telecommunications sector, transfer of increased resources for technical assistance and investment, increased support for telecommunication-related action in the regional and international agencies concerned, the longer-term proposals for financing investments, etc. elicited responses from only a limited number of countries. However, most of them were on a positive note. Some developing countries indicated that, due to The Missing Link report, the telecommunication sector had been accorded a higher priority in their development plans, whilst others stated that there was now a better prospect of achieving an appropriate priority. A few countries referred to the continuing problems of resource constraint and hoped for greater support from the ITU and other agencies.

The replies from the industrialized countries indicated that they were prepared to extend greater support to telecommunication development in the third-world countries within the current total budget of development assistance, but no significant increase in the latter could be foreseen at present. Nevertheless, the extent of sectoral support in the bilateral and other programmes would be governed by the requests from the recipient countries. Recommendations concerning export/import financing and insurance for domestic suppliers, cross-default arrangements, etc. were supported and a few were willing to examine possibilities concerning establishment of revolving funds and investment trusts, although in general, they felt that existing financial instruments and mechanisms were adequate to meet the needs of the developing countries and they were not in favour of any new arrangements such as a sector-specific financing agency.

5.1.8.2 International organizations

In their replies, several UN agencies, e.g. UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, ICAO, IMO and other organizations such as the World Tourism Organisation, the International Chamber of Commerce, IATA, etc. recognized the contribution of telecommunications to the activities within their respective domains and assured the Union that more favourable considerations would be accorded to the expansion of telecommunications in third-world countries in their own programmes. The UNDP, whilst supporting the findings of the Independent Commission in essence, drew attention to the fact that country programmes accounted for the bulk of their funds and sectoral priorities and needs are set by the recipient countries.

5.1.8.3 Economic Commissions

In view of the wide mandate of the economic commissions for supporting socio-economic development, it was considered that they would be appropriate channels for the pursuit of some of the Independent Commission's Recommendations. During the series of ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA meetings from March to May 1986, presentations were given by the ITU emphasizing the salient points, such as the need for high priority for telecommunications, regional or subregional cooperation for common specifications and procurement, local manufacture, establishment of Research and Development centres, etc. These were followed up during 1987 and 1988 and the outcome was as follows:

5.1.8.3.1 The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

At the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (Harare, 3-12 March 1986), it was resolved to accord higher priority for investment in telecommunications and to embark on a concerted programme of action for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Independent Commission. The PANAFTEL IACC was invited to convene a Conference of African Telecommunication Administrations, which was held in Tunis from 12-16 January 1987 (see section 5.1.9.2).

An important Resolution was adopted at the 13th Conference of Ministers of Economic Planning, held in Addis Ababa in April 1987 (Resolution No. 610, Development of Telecommunications), which, inter alia asked the African countries to take appropriate action concerning local manufacture of telecommunications equipment, formulation of common specifications and combined procurement on a regional or subregional basis. It appears that telecommunications development figured directly for the first time in such a Resolution adopted by the African Ministers for Economic Planning.

5.1.8.3.2 The Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

A joint ITU-ECLAC Seminar was held in Santiago in May 1986 and it addressed diverse issues in telecommunications including those referred to in the Arusha Declaration. The Seminar adopted the Santiago Declaration. It has been indicated that whilst ECLAC fully recognizes and supports the role of telecommunications, it is not in a position to have a programme of its own for this purpose but will continue to depend on and cooperate with the ITU, CITEL, etc. for action concerning this sector.

5.1.8.3.3 The Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA)

The 13th Session of the Commission resolved to invite Member states to accord high priority to the telecommunications sector and to undertake concerted action to help implement the Recommendations contained in the Independent Commission's report. The 14th Ministerial Session held in April 1987 adopted a programme of work and priorities for the biennial 1988/1989 which included the development of telecommunications in the ESCWA region. A study to suggest a specific course of action as a follow-up to regional cooperative endeavours identified in The Missing Link report, has been proposed by the Secretariat.

5.1.8.3.4 The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

At the 42nd session of ESCAP (April-May 1986), it was decided that the Recommendations of the Independent Commission required more detailed examination before formulation of a specific plan of action in cooperation with the other organizations concerned. The Executive Director of ESCAP, in consultation with the Union, addressed all ESCAP Member countries seeking comments on possible courses of action by the Commission on The Missing Link report, including a suggestion for constituting an ad hoc, inter-governmental committee of experts to examine the issue for subregional and regional cooperative endeavours for common specifications and procurement, R&D and local manufacture. The matter was further considered at the Transport and Communication Committee Meeting of ESCAP in December 1987. The Committee could not pursue the matter since the response from ESCAP Members was not encouraging, due to the unavailability of resources for embarking on new programmes.

Following discussions at the Asia-Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference, New Delhi (see paragraph 5.1.9.4), and the specific request of that conference to ESCAP to become directly involved in the follow-up of the relevant Recommendations of The Missing Link, the 44th session of the Commission held in April 1988 considered the matter further. In a Resolution adopted by it, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to identify, in consultation with the membership, a programme of activities which ESCAP might undertake within its available resources to support the Commission. In the light of this, the Secretary-General proposed a co-financed, joint ESCAP-ITU preparatory study to assist the Members of ESCAP in pursuing this matter. This is under consideration by the ESCAP Secretariat.

5.1.8.4 The World Bank, Regional Development Banks, etc.

The World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Bank have all endorsed the need for increased support to the telecommunication sector by way of additional loans and credits subject to receipt of requests from Member governments. They also assured the Union that the telecommunication requirements of other development sectors would be kept in view. There is already evidence of such increased support from the regional development banks. The President of the World Bank also forecast lending programmes beginning in the fiscal year 1987, averaging \$500 million per year for the telecommunication sector, and with co-financing arrangements, the Bank's involvement to the extent of \$2000 - 2500 million was possible. For 1987 loans totalled \$682 million in response to more requests from Member countries - possibly the outcome of the Union's campaign for higher priority for telecommunications. It is recalled that in previous years, World Bank loans to this sector showed a declining trend and averaged less than \$200 million per year.

However for 1988 only one project with a loan of \$36 million could be approved. Although year-to-year fluctuations are normal, this rather sharp decline was a matter of some concern and the Secretary-General of the ITU has been in contact with the President of the World Bank to see how the Union could assist it in order to achieve the higher average level of loans to this sector which were forecast. Information received from the World Bank also indicated its definitive support to the telecommunication component of projects of other development sectors such as irrigation, energy and transport, loans for which

include provision for such components, but which are not listed under telecommunications. The Bank has also been supporting this sector in other ways such as assisting in project preparation, policy-framing, reorganization and restructuring of the sector and related legislative provision etc. in a number of countries. (See also paragraph 5.1.11.10).

5.1.8.5 Regional telecommunication organizations

The APT, ATU, CITELE and PATU have all enthusiastically supported the implementation of the recommendations of The Missing Link report in close cooperation with the Union.

5.1.8.6 Other fora

The Missing Link report was considered at several other fora, e.g. national, regional and international meetings, symposia/seminars, academic institutions - too numerous to cite individually. In many of these the Union assisted by way of participation, documentation, relevant information, etc. To mention a few : the GATT Meeting on Services, the meetings of the Secretariats of the UN system and the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the International Symposium, Vancouver, Canada and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

5.1.9 Special meetings/conferences on telecommunication development

5.1.9.1 Special session of the World Telecom Forum, 1986, Nairobi

On the occasion of the Africa Telecom'86 exhibition held in Nairobi in September 1986, a special session of the World Telecom Forum was organized with as its theme "Bridging The Missing Link" - a number of papers were presented on the various aspects of the report of the Independent Commission, with special reference to the choices of strategy for telecommunications development in Africa. There was a very useful discussion and exchange of views.

5.1.9.2 The African Telecommunication Development Conference

This Conference, held in Tunis in January 1987 was convened by the PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee in accordance with the decision of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Harare in March 1986 (see section 5.1.8.3.1). The consideration of follow-up action on The Missing Link report and the Arusha Declaration and the formulation of a strategy for the development of telecommunications in Africa was the theme of the Conference. Papers were presented and views exchanged on a wide range of topics. The debate led to several important conclusions on action to be taken by the African countries themselves, to strengthen telecommunications and stimulate their accelerated development. Possible approaches for overcoming financial, technical, structural and managerial constraints were explored and future courses of action formulated. Among other things, the Conference adopted Resolutions/Recommendations on studies to be undertaken by the Secretary-General for long-term financial arrangements for telecommunication development, sharing of revenues on international calls between industrialized and developing countries and development of the telecommunication manufacturing industry in Africa.

5.1.9.3 Telecom'87 and the World Telecommunication Forum'87

The distressing disparity in the world-wide distribution of telecommunications and the overriding objective set by The Missing Link report that "the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone by the early part of the next century", were projected in a panoramic display, specially designed for Telecom'87 held in Geneva in October 1987.

At the 5th World Telecommunication Forum'87, held concurrently, the various conclusions and Recommendations of The Missing Link report were commented upon by many speakers; papers were presented in the different symposia of the Forum with suggestions for action. These, together with the spectacular display of advances in telecommunication technology at Telecom'87, served to clarify many issues, to highlight the trend towards greater disparity in the distribution of telecommunications between the industrialized and developing worlds, and to emphasize the imperatives of choice of technology.

5.1.9.4 The Asia and Pacific Telecommunication Development Conference

At the invitation of the Department of Telecommunications of the Government of India, this conference was organized by the ITU in New Delhi from 22-26 February 1988. Twenty-seven countries in the region and 17 international and regional organizations participated in the Conference, whose importance was signified by its inauguration by the Prime Minister of India.

In the numerous statements made and papers presented at the Conference, various aspects of telecommunication development were dealt with and specific courses of action to follow up the Arusha Declaration and The Missing Link Report by the countries themselves and the appropriate regional and international agencies, were identified. The discussions showed the importance of according an appropriate higher priority in developmental outlays to the telecommunication sector as well as possible solutions for mobilizing greater resources for investment in this sector, for improved performance and reliability of networks, strategies and policies for the future, organization and restructuring strengthened international and regional cooperative endeavours including TCDC, etc. The Conference further highlighted the objectives of self-reliant growth and emphasized the need for universal access to telecommunication services, as distinct from mere density, and the special problems of small and island countries. A number of Recommendations and Resolutions concerning specific issues, including requests for greater support to telecommunication development by the World Bank, the UNDP, ESCAP etc. were adopted.

5.1.9.5 Americom'88 Forum

A telecommunication policy symposium was organized by the Government of Brazil and the International Telecommunication Union in Rio de Janeiro during the Americas Telecom in May 1988. Several papers dealing with the diverse aspects of telecommunication development were presented at the Symposium which provided an excellent opportunity for a beneficial exchange of views and experiences in the context of the particular situation and needs of the Americas region. The discussions focused on the many issues relevant to the achievement of an adequate pace of development of telecommunication, e.g. measures for remedying the imbalances in distribution, further evidence from within the region of the contribution of telecommunications to national development, risks and penalties of under-investment in the sector, steps for mobilizing increased resources for growth and strategies for the future including restructuring the sector. The conclusions and Recommendations of The Missing Link report provided the essential background for the deliberations.

The symposium adopted the Rio Declaration which, inter alia, highlighted the importance of north-south and south-south cooperation, and the urgency of assigning higher priority integrally with other important sectors, together with the adoption of nationally relevant and well-coordinated policies for the telecommunication sector. The Declaration further underlined the crucial role of the Union in fostering the growth of this sector.

5.1.10 Activities by the ITU Secretariat in furtherance of The Missing Link Recommendations

5.1.10.1 Studies on the role and benefits of telecommunications

Action taken in pursuance of Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi received fresh impetus after the release of The Missing Link report, which, among other things, highlighted the role and contribution of telecommunications to socio-economic development. These activities are detailed in section 5.3.8 of this report. Two particular studies were the direct consequence of The Missing Link report: a) Investing in Telecommunications, published in 1986, which offered information and practical guidelines to developing countries to assist in investment decisions, and b) Contribution of Telecommunications to foreign-currency earnings, completed in 1987, showing how investment in the telecommunications infrastructure contributes to the earnings/savings of foreign exchange for the country as a whole, with a view to strengthening the case for increased foreign exchange allocations to that sector. The study entrusted to a consultant, centres on Kenya with its representative mix of agricultural, industrial and service sectors and concentrates on the impact of shortcomings in the telecommunication services on the performance of export-oriented businesses. Sample case studies covering the three sectors were undertaken, aimed at quantifying the export gains or import reductions that would accrue following improvement in facilities under the third telecommunication project being implemented with World Bank credits. The case study results which have been aggregated to estimate the benefit to the export sector as a whole indicate that such benefit would exceed the annual foreign capital cost of the telecommunication project in the ratio of 3.6:1.

The methodology of the study, the first of its type and the conclusions in broad terms are expected to be of considerable interest to all the Members of the Union and to the various financing and development institutions.

5.1.10.2 Study of the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services between industrialized and developing countries

One of the Recommendations of the Independent Commission for mobilizing additional resources for telecommunication development in developing countries called on Member States of the ITU to consider: "... a rearrangement in the international traffic accounting procedures with the aim of setting aside a small proportion of revenues from calls between developing countries and industrialized countries ..." (The Missing Link, Chapter 9, paragraph 30).

Examination of this matter in the ITU Secretariat indicated that a cost-based sharing of the Accounting Rate also provided for in CCITT Recommendation No. 1, instead of the usual 50:50 sharing, gave the possibility of yielding of additional revenues to the developing countries. With a view to assisting Member States to examine this matter further, a study was contracted

to a two-member team of experts whose mandate was to work out objectively the representative costs of providing and operating telephone services between industrialized and developing countries, based on information to be obtained from a sample group of countries. For this purpose, a questionnaire was sent to 42 selected countries. Many difficulties were encountered in obtaining the necessary information and the response from the industrialized countries was very limited. The analysis of the information received did not result in definitive conclusions concerning consistent cost differentials. Nevertheless, a range of representative costs could be derived. These indicated that there were many cases of sizeable differences in costs, which pointed to the desirability of undertaking further studies, taking care to surmount the difficulties experienced in this study and seeking greater cooperation from Member countries. The report of the study has been published and circulated to all Member administrations to enable any action they deem fit to be taken in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the expert team.

5.1.10.3 Specific technical cooperation - assistance activities

The Recommendations for strengthening and developing telecommunications in third-world Member countries encompassed many areas, e.g. manpower development and training, preparation of master plans, management of the sector, network operation and maintenance, traffic and tariffs, R&D, technology transfer, investment financing, etc. The ITU's programme of work and activities for technical cooperation and assistance was oriented as far as possible towards these requirements, within the resources available to/mobilized by the Secretary-General. Both at headquarters and in the field, the Union's officers endeavoured to draw on The Missing Link report in presenting the case for increased support/sectoral allocations to telecommunications in the UNDP programme cycle 1986-90. An account of these and related activities is given in section 5.3 of this report.

5.1.11 Status of implementation of the Recommendations

5.1.11.1 Based on replies received from time to time from administrations, operating agencies, international and regional organizations, deliberation at various conferences and meetings and the statistical data and related information provided in response to a special questionnaire circulated to Member administrations in August 1988, a brief overview of the progress made in the implementation of the Recommendations of the Independent Commission is provided in this section, taking The Missing Link chapter by chapter.

5.1.11.2 Chapter 1 - The role of Telecommunications

5.1.11.2.1 Drawing on the results of studies on the socio-economic benefits of telecommunications in various parts of the world and the experience of different countries, the Independent Commission stated "that telecommunications can increase the efficiency of social and emergency services and distribute the social, cultural and economic benefits of the development process more equitably throughout a community and a nation. We have no doubt that any further research in this field will corroborate our view". The Commission added: "It is our considered view that henceforward no development programme of any country should be regarded as balanced, properly integrated or likely to be effective unless it includes a full and appropriate role for telecommunications and accords a corresponding priority to the improvement and expansion of telecommunications" (paragraphs 17 and 18).

5.1.11.2.2 During the past few years, studies on the socio-economic benefits of telecommunications have continued within the Union (see paragraph 5.1.10.1) and elsewhere around the world. In general, they bring further evidence of the tangible and intangible benefits of telecommunications to socio-economic development of all countries with a stronger impact in developing countries. There is a better understanding of the need to accord to telecommunication an appropriate, higher priority than hitherto in the plans and processes of development and many countries have informed the Union that their governments have decided accordingly. At the same time, governments of many developing Member Countries are facing problems in determining what specific priority should be assigned to this sector, relative to other important sectors, in the face of competing demands on the limited total resources available. This problem is expected to continue in the coming years.

5.1.11.2.3 One approach might be to undertake econometric, input-output multi-sector model studies in some of the developing countries which could be considered sufficiently representative of the different scenario in the developing world. However, such studies require detailed data in respect of the telecommunication sector and this is not readily available, since this sector has so far been treated as an integral part of the larger transport and communication sector in virtually all development studies. Considering the growing importance of telecommunication and its pervasive influence on virtually all facets of development in all countries, the time is opportune to identify telecommunications as a separate infrastructure in its own right and begin collecting and maintaining separate data. This would enable the role and contribution of telecommunications to be progressively presented more meaningfully. In support of this, more studies on the micro- and micro-level impact of telecommunications in individual countries would also need to be carried out by the countries themselves. These should finally remove the doubt "why telecommunications?" and ensure the necessary priority for this sector.

This matter is under discussion with the World Bank and needs to be pursued in practical ways.

5.1.11.3 Chapter 2 - The situation today

5.1.11.3.1 In this chapter, the Independent Commission highlighted the serious imbalances in the distribution and quality of telecommunication services between industrialized and developing countries and the almost total absence of services in the rural areas of the latter. Problems of funding, the supply of equipment and obsolete technology were also raised. There were no specific Recommendations.

5.1.11.3.2 In an effort to assess the impact of The Missing Link report, an attempt was made to analyse the common carrier statistical information provided to the Union by administrations and RPOAs. Additional information for the period 1983-1987 was also requested through a special questionnaire circulated in August 1988, which only elicited a limited response. Based on these and other available data, a few selected indicators of the current telecommunication scenario are presented below. The number of countries reporting varied from year to year and the information received was often far from complete. This should therefore be considered only for the purpose of forming an outline of the broad trends of developments and disparities among the groups of industrialized, developing and least-developed countries.

- i) Growth and distribution of telephones (Chart 1, Table 1). By the end of 1987, out of a world total of 439.8 million main lines, the developing countries and LDCs accounted for 84.5 millions (19.2%).
- ii) Access to telephones (Chart 2, Table 2). This is taken as the availability of a telephone within a distance of 5 kms (one hour's walk). It may be seen that by 1987 in the industrialized countries close to 100% of the population had such access. For the developing countries this was about 50% and for LDCs about 24%.
- iii) Unmet demands (Chart 3). In 1987, the unmet demands for telephones in the developing countries and LDCs represented about 14.4% of the total registered demand. Reports from the industrialized countries showed that the unmet demands constituted less than half a percent of their total registered demands.
- iv) Quality of service (Table 3, Charts 4 and 5). This has been assessed only on two selected performance indicators.

Duration of faults: The total period between the time of incidence of faults as detected or reported by the subscriber and the time of its rectification. The need for considerable improvement in this regard in LDCs and developing countries is clear. Here it is also useful to remember that in this group of countries the total number of faults is also known to be high, but this is not covered here. The situation is therefore far worse.

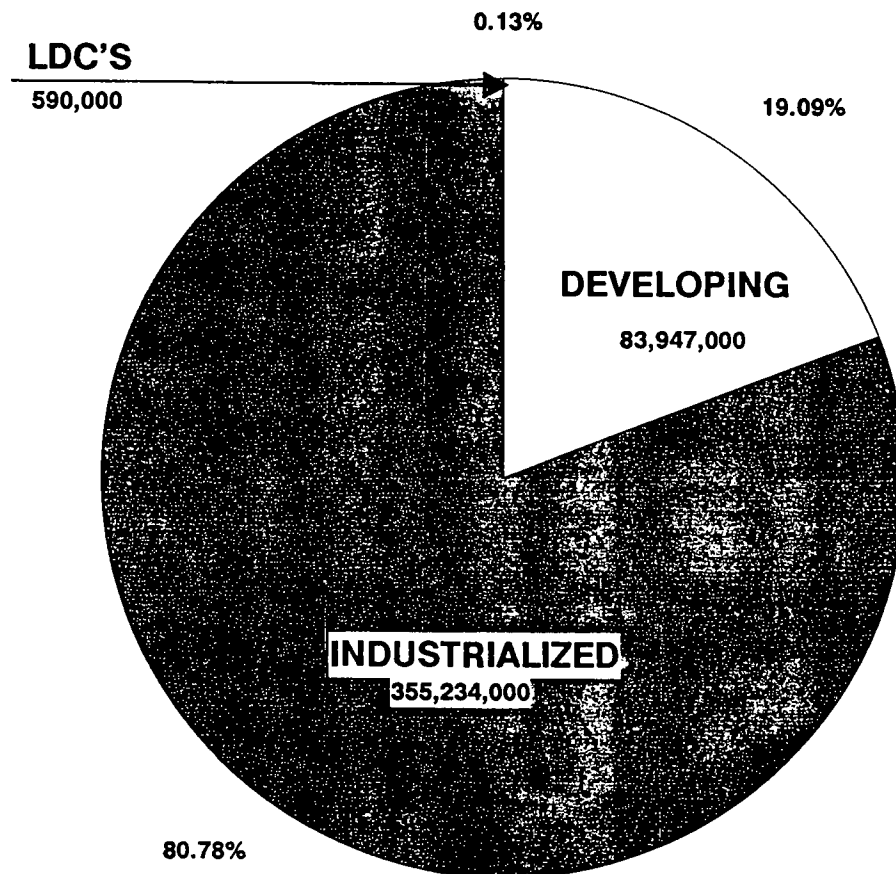
Call completion rates: This is taken as the successful calls between subscribers, expressed as a percentage of the total number of call attempts. It is seen that this is between 50% and 60% for developing countries including LDCs as against over 90% in industrialized countries.

In the light of these indicators it would be reasonable to conclude that:

- there is not as yet a significant change in the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telephones between the industrialized and developing countries;
- there is a trend showing improvement in the growth of and access to telephones in the developing countries, which is however way behind the needs for fulfilling the objective of "virtually the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone ...";
- there is a long way to go before the quality of service in the developing countries can reach a level comparable to that already existing in the industrialized countries.

CHART NUMBER 1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES 1987



DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES-TABLE NUMBER 1

COUNTRY CAT/YR	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	2000
	* MAIN LINES-000 OMITTED*					
LDC'S	454	452	409	416	590	818
DEVELOPING	56,201	60,861	64,492	79,783	83,947	180,678
INDUSTRIALIZED	311,255	322,525	333,846	345,042	355,234	499,293
TOTALS	367,910	383,838	398,747	425,241	439,771	680,789

GENERAL NOTES:

1-The source of the data appearing above is from the Yearbook of Common Carrier Statistics, published by the International Telecommunications Union (Geneva, 1987). Figures for the United States were obtained from Volume 1-1988 Edition of Telephone Statistics published by the United States Telephone Association. Due to inconsistencies both in the reported data and the reporting countries from year to year, certain estimates were made.

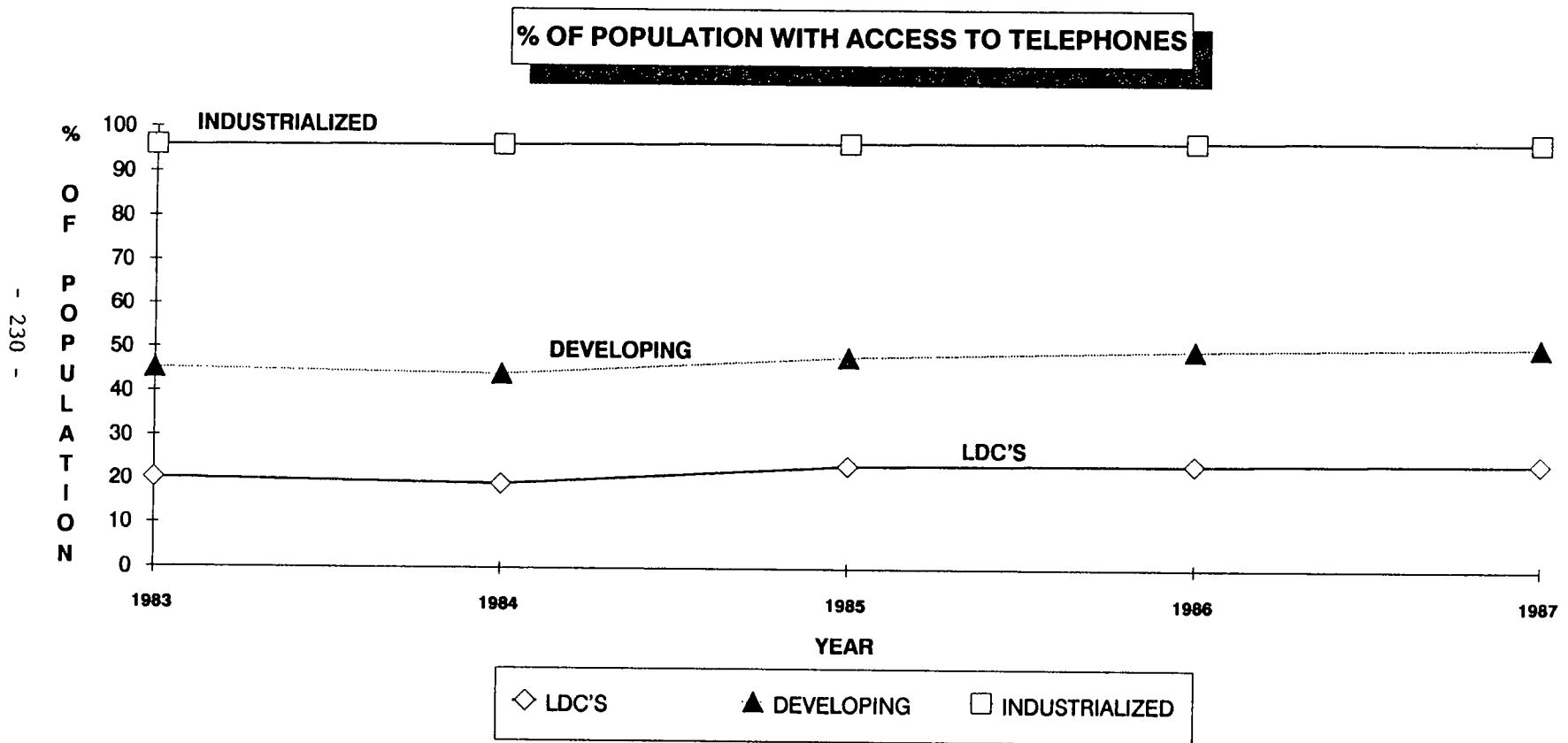
2-A projection of telephone main lines to the year 2000 has been provided for purposes of consideration only. The projection is based upon the growth recorded in previous years.

3-LDC'S-For purposes of our data collection, we have classified in this category the countries identified by the United Nations. The Statistical Yearbook, contained certain data for 19 of these countries, however, the data was incomplete and estimates were made to normalize the information for presentation purposes and to determine general characteristics.

4-Developing Countries-This group contained all countries not classified as LDC'S or Industrialized. This broad definition accounts for occasional disparities in the collected data. The number of reporting countries and items of reported data varied from year to year. The number of reporting countries varied between 83 and 98 out of a possible total of 123 countries, however, the same countries did not report consistently from year to year.

5-Industrialized Countries-This group consisted of 21 North American, European and Pacific countries.

CHART NUMBER 2



% OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO TELEPHONES-TABLE NUMBER 2

COUNTRY CAT/YR	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	%	%	%	%	%
LDC'S	20.3	19.0	23.3	23.7	24.1
DEVELOPING	45.3	44.2	48.1	49.8	50.6
INDUSTRIALIZED	95.9	96.3	96.7	97.0	97.3

NOTES:

1-This information was collected as a result of responses to an ITU questionnaire.

2-The figures provided are based only on the responses received and are considered valid only for comparing the broad trends in the selected country groupings.

CHART NUMBER 3

**LDC'S AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNMET DEMAND FOR
TELEPHONE SERVICE - 1987**

UNMET DEMAND-14,181,000

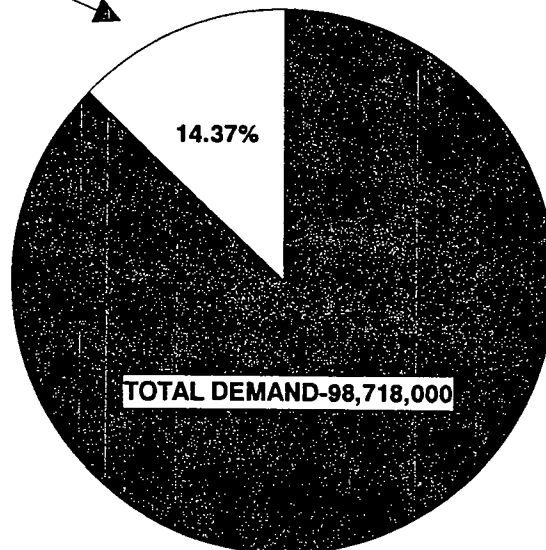


CHART NUMBER 4

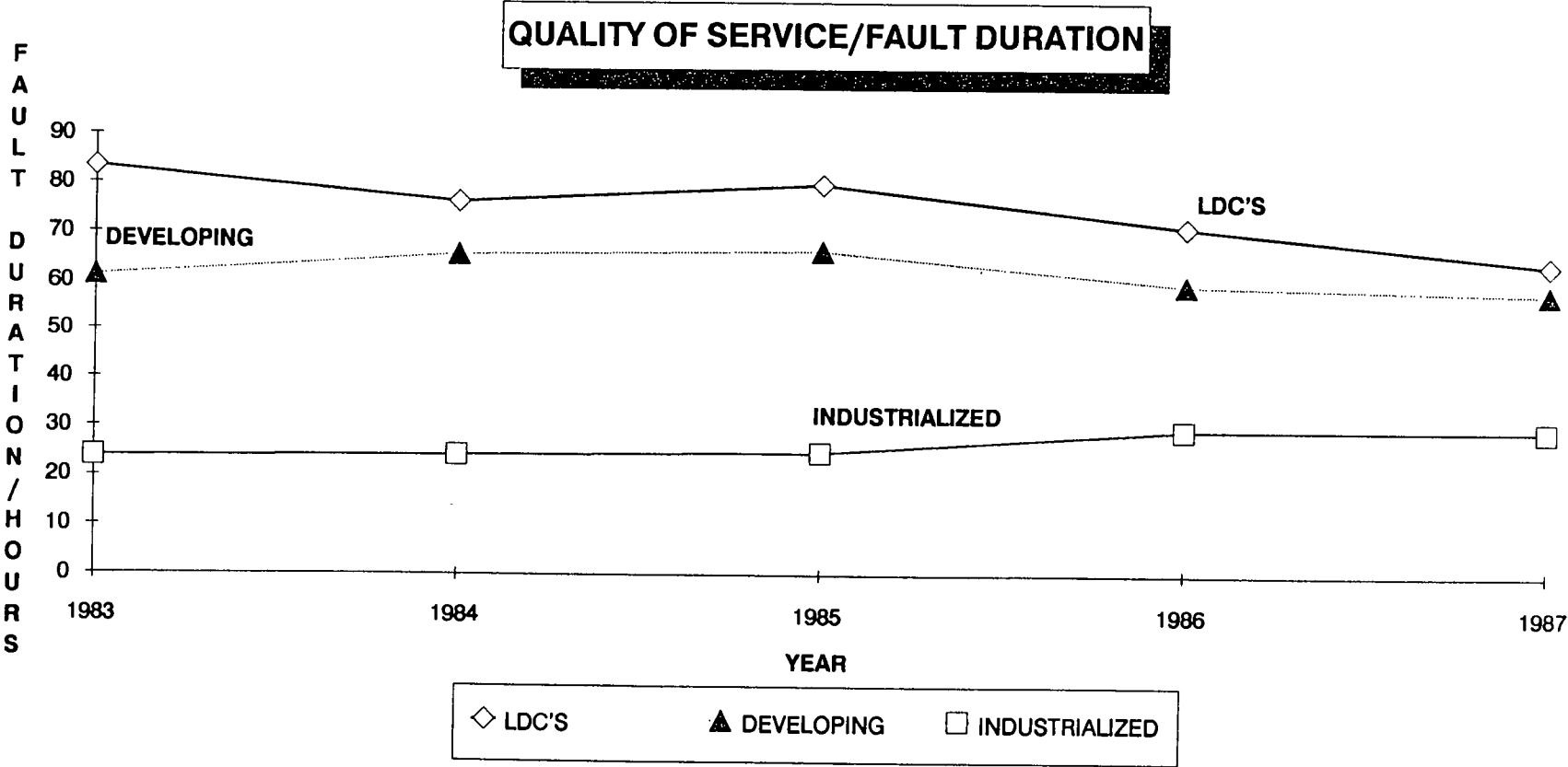
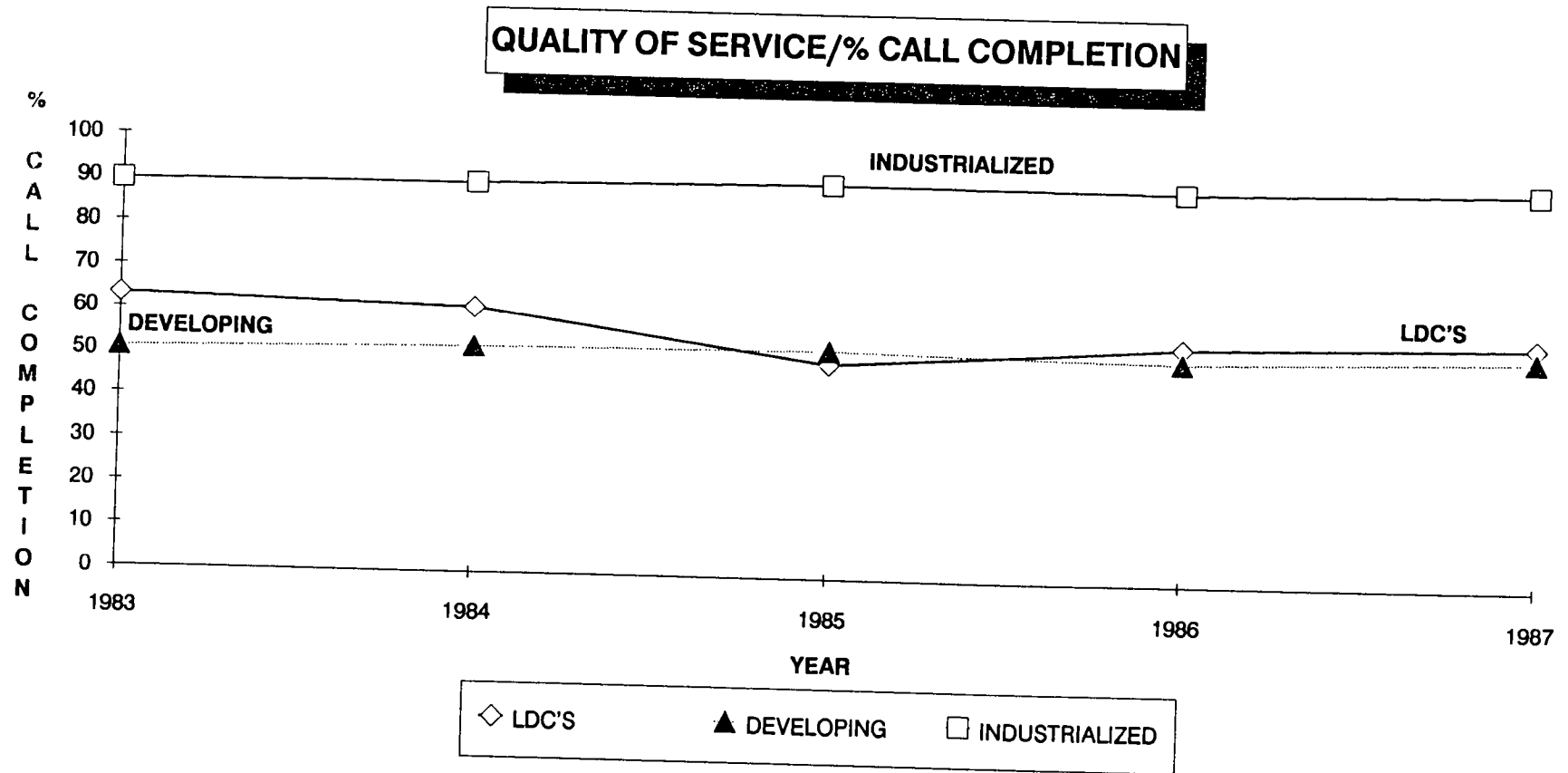


CHART NUMBER 5



SUMMARY-QUALITY OF SERVICE-TABLE NUMBER 3

COUNTRY CAT/YR	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
LDC'S						
Fault Duration/Hrs	83.5	76.4	79.9	71.3	63.9	48.1
% Call Completion	63.2	61.1	49.3	54.5	55.9	61.2
DEVELOPING						
Fault Duration/Hrs	61.2	65.8	66.4	59.5	58.0	53.2
% Call Completion	50.6	51.9	52.4	51.1	52.8	55.9
INDUSTRIALIZED						
Fault Duration/Hrs	23.9	24.3	24.7	29.4	29.3	24.0
% Call Completion	89.5	89.8	90.8	90.3	91.3	97.5

NOTES:

1-Figures provided are based upon responses to the questionnaire and are considered valid only for comparing broad trends in the selected country groupings.

2-Figures for 1988 have been provided for information purposes; estimates provided by reporting countries.

5.1.11.4 Chapter 3 - International cooperation

5.1.11.4.1 This chapter addressed the need to strengthen the mechanisms for international cooperation and coordination and to channel more resources for expanding the scope and content of technical cooperation/assistance programmes.

5.1.11.4.2 The progress made in this regard can be seen from the reports on the technical cooperation activities of the Union (section 5.3) and on the Centre for Telecommunications Development (Document 34). Whilst there is a widely-shared desire for increased and closer cooperation, the availability of resources through the UNDP, special voluntary programmes of the Union and its own regular budget continues to be considerably short of requirements. Commitment of resources to the CTD is well below what the Independent Commission considered as the minimum needs.

5.1.11.4.3 The great potential of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) referred to by the Commission, particularly at regional levels, remains substantially untapped, although the Union and the regional organizations have been making endeavours. The main reasons for this seem to be: attitudinal barriers in recognizing and accepting cooperation and assistance from other developing countries; inadequate funding support and relatively low remuneration to experts. More active pursuit of TCDC merits attention by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5.1.11.5 Chapter 4 - The choice of technology

5.1.11.5.1 The issues raised in this chapter have figured prominently in several conferences, symposia, seminars and workshops sponsored by the Union and other agencies. As a result, there is a greater awareness of the available choices in given situations and the implications of alternative decisions. There is an appreciation of the need to strike a balance between efficient use of existing assets and drawing on the benefits of new technology whilst creating new facilities. Expert advice and guidance in this regard is provided under the Union's technical cooperation programmes to Member Countries in specific cases.

5.1.11.5.2 Insofar as the development of systems specifically designed to meet the needs of developing countries is concerned, there is an expression of willingness by some industrialized countries, if appropriate specifications and assurance of sufficient and continuing orders can be forthcoming. This matter is thus linked with the question of common specifications and collective procurement at regional/sub-regional levels. Whilst there is general agreement on the need for such measures there is as yet no tangible outcome. It is expected that studies such that for RASCOM could offer scope for this.

5.1.11.5.3 Meanwhile, efforts by some developing countries, e.g. Brazil, China, India and Indonesia to develop systems tailored to their needs have shown encouraging results.

5.1.11.6 Chapter 5 - Internal organization and management of telecommunications

There is now wide recognition that the telecommunication entities should function with a substantial degree of autonomy and they should be financially sound and self-sustaining. Requests for assistance in this regard and also steps to ensure efficient operation of the telecommunication sector are

being met as far as possible by the technical cooperation programmes of the Union. These subjects have also attracted considerable debate at various conferences where the experiences of administrations are also exchanged. From available information, it is seen that some 30 developing countries have already embarked on measures for structural reform for the sector with a view to ensuring more viable and efficient provision and operation of services.

5.1.11.7 Chapter 6 - Training

Training and manpower development have traditionally received special attention in the UNDP/ITU technical cooperation programmes. Within available resources, programmes for training fellowships, seminars and workshops, national and regional training centres including those catering for people at advanced levels, are being strengthened. Greater attention is now being devoted to new technology and also to managerial training. Increasing support and facilities for training in various forms is also in evidence in several countries, both industrialized and developing and in many other international and regional organizations. This is clearly a continuing and expanding activity.

5.1.11.8 Chapter 7 - Research and development and local manufacture

5.1.11.8.1 The need for concerted action at regional and sub-regional levels to achieve a measure of self-reliant growth by developing countries was the thrust of this chapter. Common specifications and procurements based thereon for the realization of economies of scale, continuing logistic support and viable manufacture are imperative. Effective R&D support is also an essential ingredient. These are closely inter-related parts of the strategy for long-term and sustained growth and call for intergovernmental agreements on regional/subregional trade, tariff and customs, policies, etc. Many of these aspects fall outside the Union's mandate. Hence, action has been sought under the aegis of the Economic Commissions. Although they have generally endorsed the need, there has so far been no significant progress in practical terms. These are difficult and sensitive issues and will take time.

5.1.11.8.2 There is a programme of studies on the possibilities for collective local manufacture in Africa by PATU and UNIDO, in cooperation with the ECA and the ITU. Reportedly, some studies by ATU in cooperation with UNIDO have also been undertaken.

5.1.11.8.3 It seems desirable for the Union to be able to play a more active role in the promotion of local manufacture.

5.1.11.9 Chapter 8 - A centre for telecommunication development

Covered in Document 34.

5.1.11.10 Chapter 9 - Financing the development of telecommunications

5.1.11.10.1 The various Recommendations in this chapter were aimed at ensuring that sufficient financial resources, inclusive of the foreign-exchange content were available to developing countries for investment in telecommunications. The Independent Commission estimated that during 1983 the developing countries invested around US \$ 8 billion on new public telecommunications plant and in order to achieve the necessary minimum rate of growth foreseen by the Commission, the investment would have to be increased to \$ 12 billion a year across the board over a period of 20 years. The foreign-exchange content was estimated to be around 60%.

The World Bank estimates that as a group, the developing countries are expanding their telecommunication systems at about 9% per annum with an outlay of US \$ 8-9 billion. To achieve an increased rate of growth of 12% per annum to satisfy the demands expressed, the average annual investment in the 1990s would have to be increased to US \$ 19 billion. Mobilization of resources of this order could therefore prove to be a more difficult task than was foreseen by the Independent Commission.

5.1.11.10.2 As indicated, many developing countries have already moved towards according a higher priority for telecommunications and correspondingly allocate more resources. Many have also taken steps to achieve more revenue surpluses for investment from within the sector and also for raising resources from the public/private sector, subscriber deposit schemes, etc. Nevertheless, an increased flow of resources from outside the country seems inescapable. Foreign exchange needs continue to be a crucial constraint.

5.1.11.10.3 Although specific information regarding telecommunications is not separately available, OECD statistics on total net resource flows to developing countries for the period 1978 -1986 in general shows that bilateral assistance constitutes over 75% of all Official Development Assistance (ODA). Private resource flows show a declining trend, with the figures (at current prices) for 1986 amounting to just below half of that for 1978. The vital role of bilateral assistance is thus apparent, presumably also for the telecommunication sector.

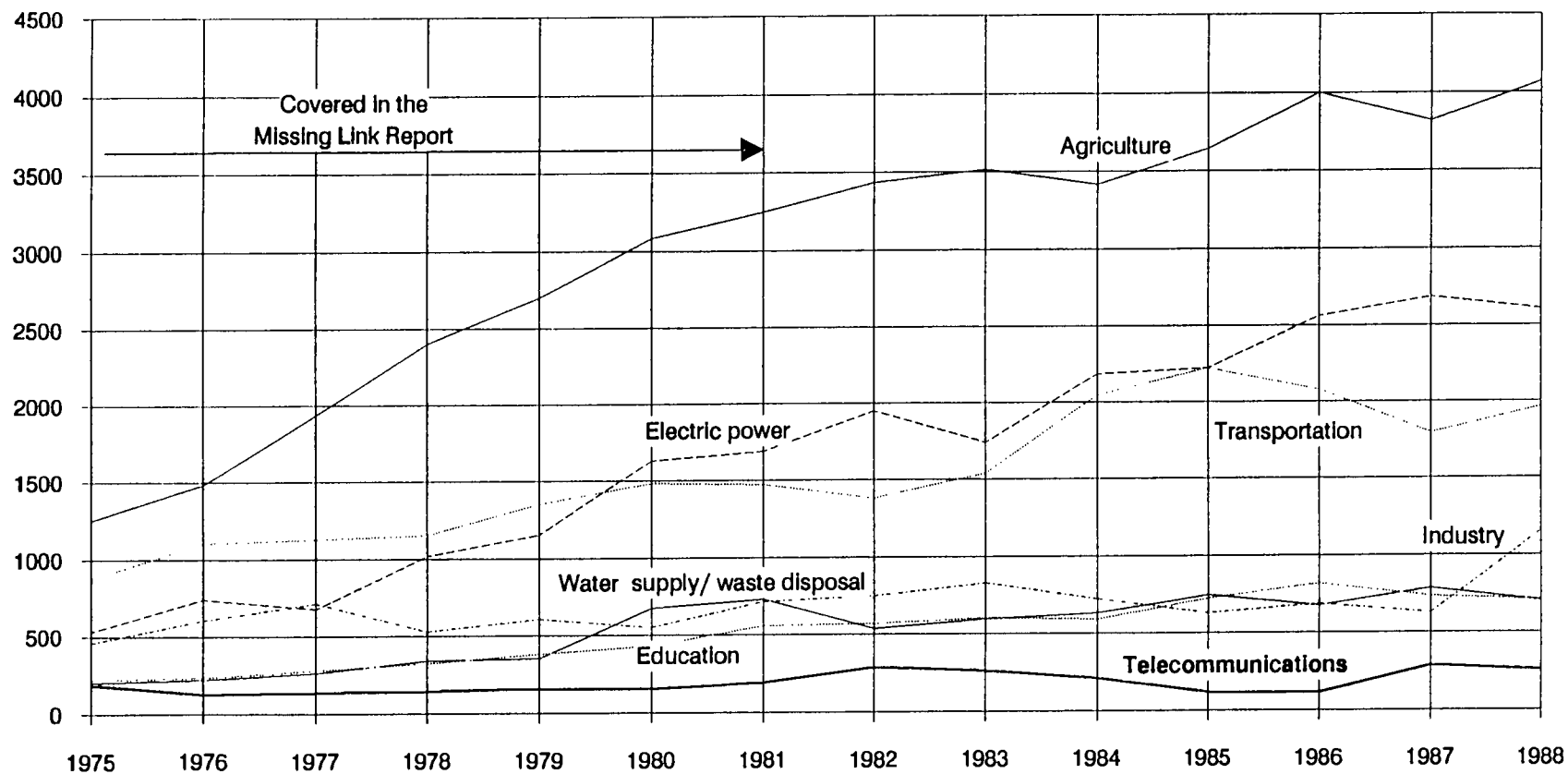
5.1.11.10.4 The flow of resources for telecommunications from multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and the regional development banks shows an upward trend. Indications from the World Bank in 1985 were that an average annual loan volume of \$ 500 million could be foreseen for future years against an average \$ 200 million in preceding years. The accompanying Charts 6 and 7 show the trend of loans to the sector during 1975-1988. The World Bank forecasts that with co-financing arrangements its total involvement could be between \$ 2 and \$ 2.5 billion a year. The World Bank has also been extending assistance to telecommunication components of other development sector projects, e.g. irrigation, energy, transport, etc. However, this is not included under the telecommunication sector (see also paragraph 5.1.8.4).

The regional development banks are also offering increased support to telecommunication sector projects.

CHART NUMBER 6

**Distribution of World Bank Group Loans to Selected Sectors
1975-1988 (three year averages) ***

Million US \$



Covered in the
Missing Link Report

Agriculture

Electric power

Transportation

Industry

Water supply/waste disposal

Education

Telecommunications

NOTES:

1-Over the years, these seven sectors account on an average for **60% to 80%** of the total loans.

2-Data presented are *three-year* averages.

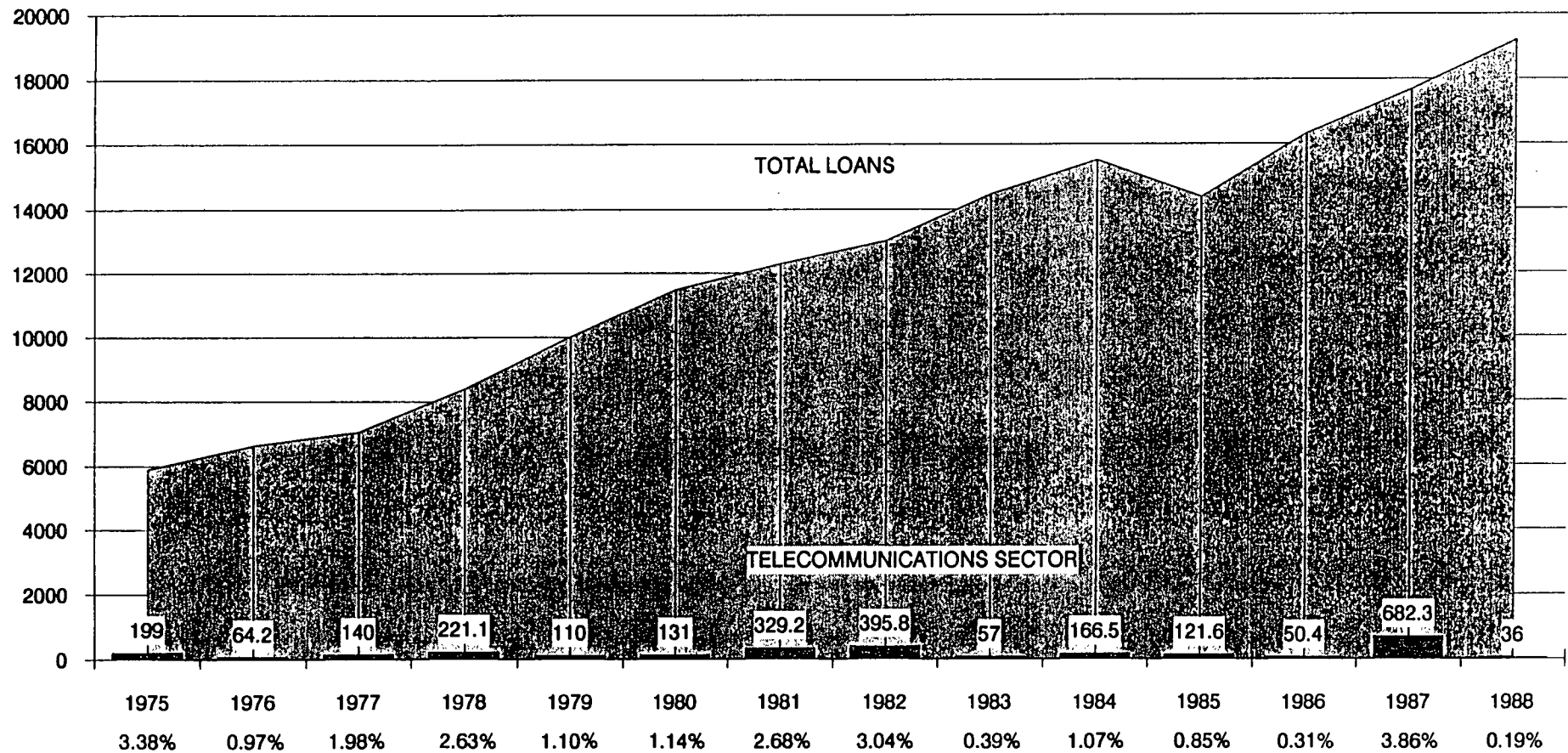
3-In the 1969-73 period, telecommunications accounted for **5.4%** of the World Bank loans. In 1974-78, for **2.3%**, in 1979-81, for **1.7%**, and in 1981-88 for **1.37%**.

4-Cumulative lending for telecommunications by the Bank Group from the outset up to 1988 was **1.83%** of that for all sectors. (\$3,705.1M out of \$202,815.2M)

CHART NUMBER 7

World Bank Group Loans - Fiscal years 1975-1988
Total for all sectors vs Telecommunications

Million US \$



5.1.11

Source: World Bank Annual Reports

5.1.11.10.5 Many countries and international agencies with programmes for development aid have assured the Union that they will bear in mind the priority requirement of telecommunications and of telecommunication support for other sectoral projects, subject however to the recipient countries' own requests in this regard, although it is difficult to quantify the actual outcome of these assurances.

5.1.11.10.6 Some of the industrialized countries have confirmed that export/import financing and insurance support can be extended to domestic suppliers of telecommunication equipment. At least one country has pointed out that such support could vitiate the need for competitive bidding.

5.1.11.10.7 The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was established on 12 April 1988 as the newest member of the World Bank group and was inaugurated on 8 June 1988. As of September 1988, 70 member countries of the World Bank have either ratified or signed the MIGA convention. The agency is dedicated to helping developing countries attract productive foreign investment through two main facilities:

- guarantees against specified non-commercial risks perceived by investors in economically-sound projects in developing member countries; and
- consultative and advisory services to members on means of improving their attraction to foreign investment.

The President of the World Bank has announced that the MIGA facility is in principle available to the telecommunication sector.

5.1.11.10.8 The World Bank has indicated that their loan mechanisms often involve co-financing where some cross-default arrangements are inherent.

5.1.11.10.9 As already indicated in paragraph 5.1.10.2 the studies carried out in pursuance of the recommendations concerning possible re-arrangement of international traffic-accounting procedures show the possibility of benefits to developing countries through the adoption of a cost-based division of accounting revenues. Administrations need to decide on how this should be followed up.

5.1.11.10.10 The responses from some of the industrialized countries indicate that they consider their existing financing instruments adequate to meet the requirements of telecommunications in developing countries and no significant change is needed.

5.1.11.10.11 As for the suggestion of the Independent Commission for studying long-term measures for investment financing such as "a revolving fund", "telecommunication investment trusts" and a sector-specific organizations such as WORLDTEL, there has been little progress. A few industrialized countries are however willing to consider the suggestions for revolving funds or investment trusts.

At the Special Session of Telecom Forum in September 1986 held in Nairobi and at Forum'87 held in October 1987 in Geneva, papers were presented justifying the need for a sector-specific financing institution such as the Bank for International Telecommunication (BITEL). The presentation roused

considerable interest at the Forum but there is as yet no active follow-up. The Independent Commission has charged the Secretary-General with the responsibility to submit his conclusions in this regard to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Accordingly, a note on this matter is proposed for submission to that Conference for information and further action as deemed fit.

5.1.10.11.12 The studies and experience of the World Bank, OECD, etc. concerning development financing and assistance clearly show that the investment needs of developing countries will continue to be met from a variety of multilateral, bilateral, commercial and private sources as well as NGOs. A major problem in this regard concerns the need for sectoral coordination to ensure that the multiplicity of aid/credit inputs is used to its best advantage by the individual developing countries. Studies reveal several instances of waste or inefficient use of resources due to lack of such coordination. Thus the primary objective of sustained development is defeated.

In a sector such as telecommunications, the major part of investment is in foreign exchange and connectivity, compatibility and networking are of primary concern, the need for effective sectoral coordination is all the more apparent. Few of the developing countries are in a position to effect such coordination on their own. As the UN Specialized Agency for telecommunications, the Union enjoys the support and confidence of its large membership. It could perhaps provide a lead in solving this problem.

5.1.11.10.13 Matters concerning investment financing may not form part of the Union's present mandate, although this has such a critical impact on the purpose of the Union to promote telecommunication development. This aspect cannot but be dealt with by the Union in some appropriate way.

5.1.12 Possible further courses of action

5.1.12.1 The role of telecommunications

Whilst there is now wider recognition of telecommunications as a contributor to development, there is a continuing need for studies at national, regional and international levels to quantify and demonstrate its specific and varied impacts. The linkages of telecommunications with information, services and mass-media are growing and changing at such a pace and have such a strong bearing on the totality of development that they require a constant focus on the needs of telecommunication from investment and policy angles. For these reasons, the Union should continue to strengthen its efforts for such studies. The primary task of the Union should be as sponsor in new or unexplored areas to set the tone, but otherwise function as a clearing house for information on studies elsewhere in the world. In addition, consistent with its status as the foremost international agency for telecommunications, the Union should also place its work of collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical and other relevant information on worldwide progress in this sector on a stronger footing. As a part of such endeavours, the Union should perhaps also publish an annual or biennial comprehensive "World Telecommunication Development" report, to provide a critical analysis and assessment of world-wide trends of development in this sector. This could be of considerable assistance to Member Governments and also to the regional and international agencies concerned.

5.1.12.2 International cooperation

Proposals to strengthen the Union's work of technical cooperation and assistance are contained in other documents on the subject, e.g. Document 33 - The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities. Action for putting TCDC on a more active and practical footing also needs special attention.

5.1.12.3 Regional cooperation for common specifications, collective procurement, R&D and local manufacture

In order to stimulate more active follow-up and also to embark on specific practical steps for actual implementation of these measures in cooperation with the Economic Commissions, regional telecommunication organizations, etc. there is a need to commit adequate financial resources to them. In regard to promotion of local telecommunication industries, which form an integral part of telephone development in the developing world, closer cooperative arrangements with UNIDO and the other agencies concerned is necessary. Appropriate provision in the mandate of the Union and resources for promotional effort are also necessary.

5.1.12.4 Investment financing

As mentioned earlier, this is a crucial aspect of telecommunication development and an appropriate formal involvement of the Union in efforts for mobilization of necessary resources seems to be necessary. Perhaps an enabling provision in the Convention would allow the matter to be examined in all its aspects with the assistance of members and other organizations concerned. The need for any sector specific agency for investment funding and possible measures for sectoral coordination of investment could be a part of such examination.

5.2 Implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations concerning the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union

5.2.1 Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)
(Resolutions Nos. 16 - 35 inclusive)

(see companion volume to this Report)

5.2.2 Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79

Introduction

Resolutions Nos. 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 37, 316 (Rev. Mob-87) of WARC-79 deal with technical cooperation activities in certain areas such as the study of propagation in tropical areas, radio frequency management (including introduction and development of computer aids), transfer of technology, space radiocommunications, integrated rural development and maritime telecommunications.

Resolution No. 5 (relating to technical cooperation with the developing countries in the study of propagation in tropical areas)

A preliminary report of the action taken by the Union to encourage the study of propagation in developing countries, especially those situated in tropical climates, was made to the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference. This work has continued during the subsequent period with a range of activities being undertaken, particularly in Africa.

Within the framework of World Telecommunications Year, a seminar was held in August, 1983 in Lomé, Togo, to discuss the problems of propagation in tropical countries. This drew the attention of both the African administrations and the developed countries to the urgent needs in this field, and in 1984 an appeal was launched through the special voluntary programme for funds and equipment to conduct a campaign of propagation measurements. This became possible through the cooperation between administrations, institutions and industry in and outside Africa. Several developed countries responded to this appeal with the loan or gift of equipment and the services of specialists to initiate the measurements, and Saudi Arabia provided a cash donation which enabled field work to commence in 1986 in Cameroon and Burkina Faso. The ongoing measurement programme known as the Radio Propagation Measurement Campaign in Africa (RPMCA) includes field-strength, refractivity and rain-gauge measurements and the results obtained so far are very encouraging. The analysis of the relevant data is presently carried out by administrations outside Africa until this activity can be undertaken by some administrations and institutions in Africa. Training courses have been specially organized abroad for African engineers participating in the measurement campaign. At the same time, the CCIR was able to enlist the support of COMSAT, who set up a campaign of radiometer measurements in three African countries. The ITU Technical Cooperation Department has responsibility for administering and coordinating the implementation of the field and measurement programme, whilst the CCIR Secretariat serves in an advisory role concerning certain technical aspects of the measurements.

The need for the campaign was further emphasised by the first session of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Nairobi, 1986) which, in its Recommendation No 3, called for more propagation data, to enable it to undertake planning on a solid basis of information at its second session.

The programme of propagation measurements undertaken in the Gulf region in cooperation with GULFVISION, to which reference was made in 1982 in the report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, was continued and the results and analysis were reported to the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR and to the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference in Nairobi.

Other developing countries have indicated their interest or intention to carry out propagation measurements with their own resources and these will, no doubt, be submitted to the appropriate Study Group of the CCIR when they are sufficiently advanced that useful information may be extracted from them on this fundamental subject for efficient planning of radio services.

Clear air experiments are undertaken in Burkina Faso under the direction of the Office National des Télécommunications (ONATEL). The measurements are divided into two parts, both associated with quantifying the influence and the effects of the clear atmosphere on propagation. The first part concerns the measurement of received field strength from a long-distance broadcast transmission in the VHF band, whilst the second part involves the measurement of refractivity with height, in order to investigate the occurrence of super refraction and ducting conditions. It is still too early to make a meaningful analysis of the results obtained so far, although super refraction has been demonstrated, as already known for other parts in Africa.

Rainfall measurements are being undertaken in Douala, Cameroon, with the aim to obtain firstly statistical distributions of rainfall rate for the region of the Cameroon, and secondly to obtain rainfall measurements simultaneously at more than one site to obtain information of the size of rain cells. At the same time the performance of an ARGOS earth station in a tropical region is being evaluated, this station being used to relay the rainfall measurement data to CNET, France, for processing and analysis.

Radiometric measurements are being undertaken in Kenya, Nigeria and Cameroon which will enable the assessment of the rain attenuation of thermal radiation emitted by the atmosphere. This is important for satellite communications operating at frequencies above about 6 GHz.

Resolutions Nos. 7 and 37 (relating to the development of national radio frequency management and the introduction and development of computer assistance in radio frequency management within administrations)

In addition to the work reported to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982) aimed at responding to Resolutions Nos. 7 and 37 of the WARC-1979 on the subject of the development of national radio frequency management and the introduction and development of computer assistance for this purpose, action has continued during the ensuing years and much attention has been devoted to ways of achieving the objectives of these Resolutions. All organs of the Union have been involved in this process. The holding of seminars, the publication of handbooks and the execution of technical cooperation projects dealing with frequency management assisted in the matter.

The Computer Department has played an active role in cooperating and advising on computer techniques appropriate to frequency management activities.

In 1983 the Union published a Handbook on "Spectrum Management and Computer-aided Techniques" to assist administrations in the introduction of modern data processing in the frequency management task as a consequence of the studies carried out in a special working party of Study Group 1 of CCIR.

A booklet describing the most basic functions, tasks and daily operations proper to a frequency management unit was prepared in 1985 by the IFRB and the CCIR.

Meetings on the development of national frequency management were jointly organized by the IFRB and the CCIR and these were attended by participants from many administrations. The last such meeting was held in September 1987 and was attended by 75 participants from 33 administrations.

In eight countries, projects have been executed devoted specifically to frequency management questions. The use of data processing has played a significant role in these projects, especially in those countries where an efficient frequency management service already existed using conventional methods. The countries in South-East Asia have also profited from a regional project (RAS/81/118 - Radio Frequency Management and Monitoring Procedures, Practices and Techniques), which has helped them to harmonize their practices and techniques.

The group of engineers continues to provide information and advice in the field of frequency management in response to requests received from developing countries, and many of their missions are concerned with this subject. The approval during 1985 of a post for an engineer also covering frequency management aspects and its filling during 1986, improved the Union's capacity to respond quickly to requests in this field.

The regular IFRB seminars on frequency management and the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit continue to train engineers and technicians in the techniques and practices which have to be followed to ensure correct and efficient spectrum and orbit management. In addition, special seminars dealing with specific aspects of frequency management are held from time to time often on a regional basis to deal with matters affecting a specific region. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the south-east Asian regional project mentioned above has included a number of seminars in its activities.

In all of the above activities, the advantages of computer-aided techniques of frequency management are stressed as a means to more effective control of the spectrum and easier operation of the frequency management function.

Resolution No. 14 (relating to the transfer of technology)

Following the adoption of Resolution No. 14 by the WARC-79, and information submitted to the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in Document 46 thereof, the Conference debated the subject and adopted its Resolution No. 25. Details of how the Union has acted to accelerate the transfer of science and technology in the field of telecommunications to developing countries are given in the response to the Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 25.

Resolution No. 15 (relating to international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of space radiocommunications)

The use of the facilities afforded by space radiocommunications has continued to attract considerable attention within the Union and a variety of activities have been undertaken in order to foster the development of this technique among developing countries. The Union has published handbooks, a Special Autonomous Group 8 (GAS 8) was set up to study the economic and

technical impact of implementing a regional satellite telecommunications network, a regional feasibility study is in progress, projects and missions have been undertaken to assist developing countries in space radiocommunications matters, and the subject has provided matter for seminars.

In 1983, the CCIR prepared a handbook entitled "Satellite Broadcasting Systems" and, in the same year the GAS 8 "Manual on the economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satellite network" was published. These were followed in 1985 by the "CCIR Handbook on Satellite Communications".

During the period under review, individual country projects concerned with space radiocommunications have been executed in four countries, and numerous missions within the framework of Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 22 (Improvement of Union facilities for rendering technical assistance to developing countries) have advised and informed Administrations of Member countries on matters connected with their space radiocommunications. The appointment, in 1984, of a specialist in microwave and space communications, facilitated the Union's ability to respond to requests concerned with this subject.

The subject of space radiocommunications has been discussed in a variety of seminars during the period under review. Special mention should be made of the three regional seminars held in 1985 preparatory to the first session of the WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It. Following a request from the Panafrican Telecommunications Union (PATU) the Union organized a preparatory seminar to the second session of the WARC ORB-88 which was held in Lomé from 18-22 April 1988. Two seminars were also held in the framework of the MEDARABTEL project to discuss the specific parameters of earth stations which would be connected to the ARABSAT system.

Following the pre-feasibility study carried out by the ITU in 1980/81 for a rural area telecommunications network for Africa based upon an African regional satellite, the proposals were examined and approved by the governments of African countries at various political levels. Having received this backing, the ITU searched for, and secured finance to carry out a full-scale feasibility study. A team of experts was established and work started at the beginning of 1987. The full feasibility study report will be published during the second half of 1990. For further information concerning the Regional African Satellite Communication System for the development of Africa (RASCUM) please see section 5.3.7 of this report.

The Union actively participated in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the United Nations Space Applications Programme. In pursuance of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Union continued to publish each year reports on telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Resolution No. 16 (relating to the role of telecommunications in integrated rural development)

In company with other UN agencies, the Union has continued to concentrate its efforts in technical cooperation and assistance on reaching out with services to the rural areas of the developing world. The work of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development laid particular stress on this matter and recommended ways of bringing everyone within easy reach of a telephone and, subsequently, the other services which telecommunications can provide, by the early part of the next century.

The Commission recognized that the problem was of a politico-economic nature rather than a technical one, and that it is necessary to convince those in governments, especially in developing countries, of the socio-economic benefits to be derived from adequate telecommunications in the rural areas, to enable integrated rural development to materialize.

Work in this field has continued with the Union playing an important catalytic and coordinating role. (See section 5.3.8 of this Report).

While the results of such work are indirect and it is not easy to make quantitative measures of the impact, it is certain that they have been successful and have justified the effort. Meanwhile, work has continued with technical cooperation projects and missions devoted to assisting administrations in the improvement of their rural communications and in collaborating with other ministries and bodies (governmental or non-governmental) in the integration of telecommunications in rural development schemes.

The largest project aimed at integrated rural development is RASCOM (acronym for Regional African Satellite Communications System for the development of Africa), which proposes the use of a regional satellite system for Africa, aimed especially at reaching the rural and remote areas which, in general, at present, have no telecommunications service of any kind. This project is described in detail in section 5.3.7 of this Report.

A further UNDP/ITU regional project assists most of the Least Developed Countries in Asia to improve their rural telecommunications.

In addition to action on a regional or multi-country basis, some countries have had the benefit of national projects which have helped them improve telecommunications in rural areas. Among these projects is one in Sri Lanka financed by Finnida through the special voluntary programme for technical cooperation and the rural health centres radio network established in Lesotho, financed by the UN Capital Development Fund.

The eighth of the series of handbooks prepared by the Special Autonomous Group GAS 8 on economic studies at the national level in the field of telecommunications provides information on the optimum allocation of scarce resources to meet needs in rural as well as urban areas.

Resolution No. 316 (Rev. Mob-87) (relating to technical cooperation with the developing countries in maritime telecommunications).

The Union has continued to pay special attention to the needs of developing countries in the field of maritime communications. However, in respect of country projects funded by UNDP, the choice of sector to which UNDP funds are allocated remains the prerogative of the recipient country and with one exception, Panama, no other country has allocated funds to maritime telecommunications. At the regional level too, the Technical Cooperation Department has attempted to include maritime radiocommunications in its programme but only in Asia has it succeeded in securing funding for two small projects, one of which, in collaboration with the UNDP Office of Project Execution (now known as Office of Project Services), provided a coast station for the Maldives.

A regional project RAS/86/123 for the Development of Maritime Radiocommunications in Asia was approved and commenced operations in 1988. For

Africa, a proposal for a regional project on maritime radiocommunications is under consideration by UNDP.

A much more significant advance in maritime telecommunications has been achieved using trust funds, also in Panama, whose Administration called on the Union for collaboration in the preparation of technical specifications, the evaluation of offers and the purchase of the required coast station equipment.

The Group of Engineers has also been active in advising administrations on maritime matters. In 1982 a staff member of the Technical Cooperation Department collaborated with the Group of Engineers in preparing studies of maritime radiocommunications for several countries of the Caribbean area and cooperating with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) in work to alleviate the effects of hurricanes affecting maritime services in those seas. In 1986, the staff member mentioned above having in the meantime retired, an engineer also specializing in maritime radiocommunications was appointed to the Technical Cooperation Department and has undertaken various assignments and missions to meet requests by national Administrations in this speciality.

The manual for use by the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, published in a revised form in 1982, was up-dated in 1985 and 1986 by the Telecommunication Regulations and Relations Between Members Division of the External Relations Department of the General Secretariat.

5.3 Appraisal of the Technical Cooperation Activities carried out by the Union during the period 1982-1988

5.3.1 General appraisal

Full accounts of the work accomplished by the Union in the field of technical cooperation since the last Plenipotentiary Conference have been published annually in the report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union. A summary of the trends and principal features of this work during the years 1982 to 1988 is given in the paragraphs which follow. Many aspects have been dealt with in section 5.2 describing how the Union has responded to the Resolutions relating to technical cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Working Group of the Administrative Council set up in 1987 has also examined the Changing Nature of Technical Cooperation activities and points the way towards the future action necessary to achieve a truly global network.

The Union's technical cooperation activities are carried out in conformity with Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) which calls upon the Union to "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". More precise instructions are given in the Resolutions of the Conference and in the decisions of the Administrative Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

An analysis of the financial resources made available to the Union for technical cooperation activities from all sources is given in Table 1 which also shows the cumulative projects expenditure and the percentage of the total expenditure incurred in each region. A summary of the main features of the programme is shown in Table 2. It should be noted, however, that the period in question has been one of violent currency fluctuations throughout the world and

any attempt at comparison based on figures quoted in US dollars, but arising from expenditures in a multitude of different currencies, must inevitably prove deceptive.

It is indeed, difficult to suggest a valid yardstick by which to measure the impact of the technical cooperation programme. The tendency towards shorter expert missions makes even the total number of man-months of expertise delivered a slightly suspect parameter. The level of fellowships has perhaps been less affected by changing circumstances, but here too, there has been a trend towards more fellowships for attendance at seminars, workshops, etc. (group training) and away from the longer-term individual fellowship.

Too much significance should not be read into the regional distribution of the activities without taking into consideration the level of development, requirements, population and other decisive factors in each of the regions concerned.

If comparison is to be made with the previous period, it must be borne in mind that the latter covered a period of nine years (1973-1981) as opposed to the seven years covered by the present report.

Considerable emphasis has been placed during the period covered by this report on the socio-economic effects of telecommunications and the need for adequate telecommunications to ensure socio-economic development. This matter is treated in paragraph 5.3.8 below.

5.3.2 Principal objectives

The Union's technical cooperation activities continue to be directed towards the implementation of projects aimed at achieving development objectives in the following categories.

The promotion of the development of the regional telecommunications networks

The Union continued its efforts to promote the development of telecommunications networks at the regional level in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Europe, with a view to their integration into the world-wide telecommunications system, in accordance with the objectives established by the Union's World and Regional Plan Committees, and the aims expressed in the recommendations of the International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, and the Arusha Declaration.

The Union has endeavoured to maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the UNDP, the UN Regional Economic Commissions, the World Bank as well as with a wide variety of regional and subregional organizations. It has established and maintained close ties with many economic and financial institutions dealing with development.

a) Africa

Regional activities in Africa continue to be centred round the Panaftel network, for which two UNDP/ITU projects are current, the first dealing with the operation and extension of the network and the second covering maintenance aspects and dealing with the setting up of national plans for the improvement of maintenance. An extensive network of high-quality microwave and cable systems now covers the principal arteries of Africa, and this is supported, for longer-haul routes, by 63 satellite earth stations for international communications. While some "missing links" still exist in the physical network, progress so far

has enabled greater emphasis to be placed on finding appropriate solutions to some of the difficulties impeding fuller use of the network (inter-State agreements, improvement of transit, tariffs, exchange of accounts, etc). Assistance has been given within the framework of the operation and extension project with the preparation of technical specifications for digital transmission systems, to enable administrations to up date their technology. A pre-feasibility study was also carried out on an East African submarine cable.

The strategy of the maintenance project has now been approved by the majority of African countries, and a number of them have completed their national plans and are seeking finance to put them into effect. With a view to involving industrial partners more closely in the maintenance process, a seminar was organized in Abidjan in February 1986 attended by 202 participants from 36 African countries, 30 equipment suppliers and a number of international and regional organizations.

Both Panaftel projects were examined by an evaluation mission in 1985 and their recommendations were incorporated in the follow-on projects submitted to UNDP for the 1987-91 cycle.

The other major regional project for Africa, RASCOM, is dealt with specifically in paragraph 5.3.7 below.

The development of the regional network has also been fostered by the contacts maintained with many regional and subregional organizations, notably the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU). In addition there has been fruitful collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Conference of Posts and Telecommunication Administrations of Central Africa (CAPTAC), the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), the Conference of Southern African Telecommunication Administrations (SATA), the annual East and Southern African Regional Telecommunications Conference (ARTC), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), and the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (KBO). This collaboration takes many different forms such as the exchange of information, participation in the running of various meetings, (in particular, the African Telecommunications Development Conference held in Tunis in January 1987), provision of reports and statistics, and joint missions with agency experts.

b) Latin America and the Caribbean

While there has been no ITU-executed technical cooperation regional project in the Latin America and Caribbean region since the withdrawal by UNDP of funding for the regional advisers, the Union has continued to foster development of the regional network by means of its support to national and regional organizations responsible for such activity. The principal pillar of this support is the collaboration and assistance given to the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (COM/CITEL). This body has three permanent committees in all of which the ITU participates actively.

The ITU also participates in the activities of the Regional Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America (COMTELCA), responsible for planning, operations and maintenance of the international network, and of the Central American Telecommunications Institute (INCATEL), responsible for the high level training for all Central American administrations.

These cooperative relations, established more than 15 years ago, are being maintained by the senior regional representative, the area representative and the regional training development expert.

In the field of broadcasting, close relations have been established with the Latin American and Caribbean Broadcasting Union (ULCRA) and the Union has participated in the joint organization of regional seminars.

The ITU has had considerable impact in the Caribbean subregion through its constant cooperation with, and assistance to, both the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Association of National Telecommunications Organizations (CANTO).

In May 1986 the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) joined with the ITU in organizing a regional seminar in Santiago, Chile, which analysed and commented on the economic and social impact of telecommunications on development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Also during 1986, a cooperation agreement was signed with the Latin American Association of Telecommunication Research and Study Centres (AHCIET) to optimize technical cooperation efforts and resources for the benefit of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

c) Asia and the Pacific

In collaboration with the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the ITU carried out a survey of the Asian telecommunications network. This resulted, during 1982, in a number of bilateral or subregional meetings between countries of the region to plan the consolidation of the links joining them. The Union has continued to cooperate with the APT throughout the period in matters relating to planning of the network and, in 1986, agreed upon a cooperative project, within the framework of the UNDP, to establish a regional data base for planning purposes in relation to the development of regional and national telecommunications networks in Asia. The APT provides host facilities and the requisite staff to ensure the continuity of the planning activities after the end of the project in 1989.

Assistance in developing the regional network in the least developed countries of the region is provided by a regional project concerned with rural telecommunications. This project has covered such diverse subjects as computer-aided planning, solar power applications, pilot rural radio systems, feasibility studies for an inter-atoll satellite communications system in the Maldives and master plans for the development of telecommunications.

In the South Pacific, most of the island countries are now linked to the international telecommunications network via satellite earth stations. The Union, in the framework of a UNDP regional project, has played a prominent role in the development of this network and in the extension of the domestic networks of the countries concerned consisting in many cases of scattered islands and rural areas.

Following a rural telecommunications study carried out on behalf of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) by Australia and New Zealand in conjunction with the ITU in 1981-82, a plan spanning more than a decade was evolved and approved by the Heads of government of the region. The UNDP/ITU project assists SPEC, and the South Pacific Telecommunications Development Programme (SPTDP) in the implementation of this plan.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has been a prominent donor in the provision of funds for telecommunications development in the region, and the ITU has contributed by developing technical specifications, assessing tender bids, and providing technical back-up and contract management.

The Union's collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) assumed a new dimension with the posting of the ITU senior regional representative (SRR) to Bangkok in April 1986. The SRR has his offices in ESCAP premises and is thus able to maintain close contact with ESCAP on all pertinent matters, particularly the UN Transport and Communications Decade which covers the period 1985-1994. The proclamation of the decade has facilitated the inclusion of two large-scale projects in the UNDP fourth cycle programme (1987-1991).

The first Asia and Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference held in New Delhi in February 1988, was another major event in regional telecommunications development.

d) Europe, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin

The principal vehicles of regional telecommunications development in the area have been the MEDARABTEL and European Regional projects. The third phase of the Medarabtel project terminated in February 1987, with all projects for the region included in the master plan having been implemented by the 29 member administrations. The project has carried the development in the area through from the initial feasibility studies to a completed operational network in a period of a little over a decade, and has covered all aspects, both technical and operational of the creation of a modern sophisticated network. The climax of the development might be considered to be the launching, in 1985, of two satellites by the ARABSAT organization, which provide additional high quality facilities diversifying the terrestrial network. As it stands now, the network consists of a complete panoply of transmission media, including satellite earth stations, high-grade microwave systems, submarine cables and land cable systems, together with the international switching centres in the countries of the region. Computer techniques were used for traffic engineering, network planning, maintenance and management. The transition from analogue to digital techniques was also covered.

In addition to the participation by a number of European countries of the Mediterranean basin in the Medarabtel project, some 12 countries of Eastern and Southern Europe have been assisted by a project whose main objectives are to provide their economic sectors with a more effective international telecommunications infrastructure through the introduction of new and appropriate technologies and modern tools and methods for management and operations. With the active cooperation of the countries participating, this project is employing new techniques of distributed cooperative responsibility (networking approach) which lays the groundwork for continued progress after the termination of UNDP assistance.

Extensive propagation surveys have been carried out within the framework of the funds-in-trust GULFVISION project and these were placed before the CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly, and considered by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting in Nairobi in 1986.

Another important contribution to the development of telecommunications was afforded by the project of translation and Arabization of telecommunications terms. The output of this project consists of a glossary containing equivalent terms in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and will enable Arabic-speaking countries to adopt consistent terminology for all their telecommunications dealings.

Throughout the many activities of the Union for the development of telecommunications in the region, close contacts have been fostered with the League of Arab States, the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), the ARABSAT organization, the telecommunication bureau of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

The strengthening of national telecommunications technical and administrative services in developing countries

The aim of strengthening national telecommunications technical and administrative services has been realised largely by means of the many country projects funded by the UNDP from its IPF of Special Funds, or by funds-in-trust provided by the recipient country or a third party.

Many administrations now clearly recognize how essential it is to successful development to have a well defined master plan with the basic parameters of development prepared for the coming 20 to 25 years, and backed-up by investment plans for 5 to 7 years in conformity with the long-term targets. This not only prevents expensive and troublesome changes of pattern in the network, but also facilitates the acquisition of development funding from international banks and lending institutions to whom clear guidelines signal a worthwhile investment. Many of the national projects carried out with the aid of the Union in all regions have, therefore, dealt with the preparation of master plans.

No less important to the successful development of telecommunications networks and services is efficient maintenance. For many years this was an aspect which tended to be neglected in favour of new installations, which were often easier to finance from external sources. Administrations and funding institutions and even suppliers and manufacturers now recognize that this approach is wasteful and, in the long term, counter-productive. Emphasis has, therefore, been given in a number of projects to the improvement of the maintenance organization and budgeting of the necessary resources to ensure efficient maintenance of installed equipment, including the incorporation in tender specification documents of provisions facilitating the subsequent maintenance.

A third major thrust of efforts to improve telecommunications is that which aims at improving the management structure of the administration, and a number of projects in all regions have had one or other facet of management as principal objective. In several administrations this has often taken the form of introducing modern computerized techniques to the planning, project supervision, billing and accounting, and general management information activities of the administration.

In addition to the above activities, projects have been executed covering research and development (notably in Brazil where a large-scale R&D project has been funded by Brazil itself as a cost-sharing project through the UNDP), frequency management, traffic engineering, operations, tariffs, and many others. Full details of all country projects under implementation during the period covered by this report, funded both by UNDP (which includes cost-sharing), and by funds-in-trust, are given in the annex to the annual report on the activities of the Union.

The development of human resources for telecommunications

The development of human resources (HRD) is an important facet of all technical cooperation projects and its execution takes many forms, such as the establishment of training centres in the administrations concerned. Fellowship training, allowing officials of the recipient administration to be trained abroad, is another significant method of Human Resources Management (HRM). This training may come in the guise of an individual fellowship and formal training in an existing training centre, or it may take the form of participation in a seminar or workshop where matters of importance to a number of administrations with similar problems are discussed, information and ideas are exchanged, and common proposals for solutions are suggested.

Projects which do not provide either of these HRD forms nevertheless invariably include provisions for counterpart training which will allow the staff of the administration to continue the work initiated within the framework of the project.

A major boost to all forms of HRD has, however, come from the ITU CODEVTEL project, which, by its standardization methodology and its international sharing system (ISS) for resource materials has facilitated training activities over a wide range of specialities on a world-wide basis.

The traditional training project, consisting of the establishment of a training centre for telecommunications in a developing country has continued to be executed in a number of countries. Their execution has, however, been eased by the availability of resource materials and the accumulated experience of nearly three decades of similar activity. Many administrations which have, in the past, profited from such projects are now autonomous and are even able to provide expertise to contribute to similar activities. In principle, it is the aim that each administration should have its own facilities for training at the most basic levels. For smaller administrations, where the size of the demand at the intermediate and higher levels is comparatively small, the Union has encouraged training on a regional or subregional basis. Thus, in a typical year, some fifty developing countries have access to direct training projects being executed by the Union.

In contrast to the traditional project for the setting-up of a training centre, the period in question has seen an increase in the number of projects, often of comparatively short duration, to provide a specific form of advanced-technology expertise to establish a training course in a given technology in an existing training centre or institute. Favourite subjects have been the introduction of computer techniques and computer communications, the introduction of digital techniques both at the equipment level and for the planning of the conversion from an analogue to a digital environment, and the introduction of fibre optic equipment and technology into the network.

The long list of seminars, workshops and meetings which are reported upon annually in the report on the activities of the ITU indicates the progress made in the transfer of know-how, the dissemination of information, and the general development of human resources by this technique. These seminars cover all types of operational problems encountered and also deal with the methodology of HRD. Since 1984, training workshops of this latter type have been listed separately in the annual report.

Major projects such as those for the preparation of master plans contribute significantly to HRD in that they contain an objective requiring the setting up of a planning cell within the administration to follow up on the initial planning and ensure regular up-dating of the plans in the light of changing social and economic circumstances. Furthermore, the master plan comprises a section dealing with manpower needs within the administration which the planners see as necessary to support the network development.

The meetings held regularly in prosecution of the large regional projects such as PANAFTEL and MEDARABTEL also serve as a useful forum for the interchange of expertise between the representatives of different administrations which cannot but be beneficial.

Mention should also be made of the regional training development experts (RTDE) who, as members of the staff of the CODEVTEL project, provide close support within their regions to the administrations in all questions relating to training and human resources development.

Finally, the approval by the UNDP of two regional training projects in Africa: ESMT (Ecole Supérieure Multinationale des Télécommunications) in Dakar, Senegal, for the francophone African countries and AFRALTI (African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute) in Nairobi, Kenya, for the anglophone African countries has added a new dimension to HRD/HRM. Both institutes will be major resource centres for telecommunications training in Africa.

5.3.3 Project components

a) Expert Services

The provision of expertise to developing countries continues to be the backbone of the efficient implementation of technical cooperation projects in the field. In order to obtain the necessary expertise, the Union has been guided by Resolution No. 23 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference which is amplified as necessary by instructions given to the Secretary-General by the Administrative Council (see response to Resolution No. 23.)

The trend towards an increasing proportion of short-term missions, reflected in the report of the Administrative Council to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, has continued and short-term missions now represent

90% of all new appointments (see Figure 1). The overall average duration of all missions has decreased from 5.1 man-months in 1982 to 3.13 in 1988, however, the provision of expertise has remained fairly constant at just under 60% of total project expenditure.

While the time required for recruitment has decreased over the period under review, the Union continues to encounter difficulties in securing expertise in the highly sophisticated and scarce technologies. The computerized Roster, operational since mid-1986, provides rapid reference to the curricula vitae already submitted to the Union but cannot perforce ensure the availability of a candidate for a given mission nor respond to requests for specialists in new fields (no candidates in roster) where expertise is furthermore very restricted on a world-wide basis. Table 4 provides data on the number of expert (including associate expert) missions, classified by nationality, during the period under review.

b) Associate Experts

In accordance with the agreements for the provision of associate experts already existing between the Union and the Governments of Germany (Federal Republic of), Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden, a new agreement was concluded with the Governments of Korea in 1987 (exchange of letters) and Italy in 1988.

During 1982-1988, 45 individual associate experts (provided by Germany (Federal Republic of) - 17, the Netherlands - 15, Denmark - 4, Japan - 2, Sweden - 2, Finland - 2, Korea (Republic of) - 1, Italy - 1, Norway - 1) undertook 788.5 man-months of mission in 9 country projects (2 of which were in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 4 in Asia/Pacific and 2 in the Middle East), four regional projects, one interregional project, and also in the Technical Cooperation Department.

In the light of the valuable support young engineers have brought in the past to technical cooperation projects, it was felt that they could contribute also to the supervision of project implementation at the Union's Headquarters, while at the same time receiving training in international technical cooperation. As a result of negotiations with the donor Governments, five of the 45 associate experts provided during 1982-1988 were assigned to Regional Divisions in the Technical Cooperation Department, one to the Training Division and one to the Equipment Service (2 from Germany (Federal Republic of), 1 from Denmark, 2 from Japan, 1 from Korea (Republic of) and 1 from Italy).

As in the past, a number of former associate experts have returned, after a period of service in their home Administrations, as fully fledged experts.

c) Volunteers

Under the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV), 38 UN volunteers served at UNDP/ITU projects during the period 1982-1988 (12 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 15 in Asia/Pacific and 6 in the Middle East).

Technical college or university graduates, UNVs are initially assigned for a two-year period, which may be extended for a further two years. Their services have, with one exception - Samoa, been utilized on telecommunication training centre projects. Whereas the associate expert must be assigned to work with a full ITU expert, the UNV may work alone or in association with other UNVs should no higher-level expertise be required for a given project. This flexibility of the UNV programme was applied in regard to Samoa where five UNV posts constitute the sole assistance in one project,

d) Administrative support personnel

Throughout the period under review, an average of 70 locally-recruited administrative support staff (administrative assistants, secretaries, clerks, draftsmen, librarians, drivers were employed at some 20-25 ITU training centre and telecommunication planning/survey projects each year. They provided necessary administrative/clerical support to the ITU expert teams and their number varied annually in accordance with the requirements of the projects.

e) Fellowships

The level of fellowship implementation has continued at a high, though slightly variable, rate during the period covered by this report. The inclusion of funds for fellowships in the regular budget of the Union, which have been mainly used to provide fellowships for attendance at seminars, workshops and meetings, has helped to increase the level (excepting for a dip in 1984, possibly as a reaction after the intense activity of World Communications Year) of this form of fellowship training. While the number of individual fellowships has remained at a fairly steady level, it is interesting to note, however, that the duration of the individual training courses has become shorter, mainly because host countries are asking for increasingly high training fees which very often exceed the financial possibilities of the UNDP-funded ITU projects. In addition, training programmes are nowadays of higher levels and increasingly specialized and are more difficult for the host countries to arrange. Long-term fellowships (one year or more) are nowadays exceptional.

During the period 1982-1988 the Union implemented 5,789 fellowships awarded to nationals of developing countries for studies in one or more host countries. Approximately 70% of these fellowships were awarded under the UNDP. The remainder were financed by trust funds and the ITU (Resolutions Nos. 18 and 19).

The geographical distribution of the fellowship-holders and other relevant details are given in the response to Resolution No. 30.

f) Procurement of equipment

The "Basic rules for the procurement of equipment for ITU technical assistance projects" which were established in 1968 were up-dated in 1987. Simultaneously, action has been taken to establish a data base of suppliers of the principal types of equipment which the service is requested to provide.

During the period 1982/88 the Union provided equipment to 93 individual countries and 22 regional projects. The main categories of equipment procured for the execution of projects have been vehicles, office equipment, laboratory equipment and telecommunication measuring equipment for training, and data processing equipment for management and training (hardware and software). The equipment was ordered from 80 different countries. Suppliers in Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Switzerland furnished approximately 84% of the total value of the equipment in question.

Detailed information concerning the value of equipment procured, its country of origin and the country or project in which it is used is incorporated in the annual report to administrations. A summary of procurement information is given in Table 2.

g) Sub-contracts

As a specialized function of the procurement procedure, use is made of sub-contracts let to suppliers, consultancy organizations, or others for the supply of goods and/or services which it is not possible or not convenient for the Union to supply without recourse to this device. These cases are, most often, when the purchase of equipment involves major (by ITU purchasing standards) hardware, frequently accompanied by some form of installation services. The procedure has also been used when, for example, consultancy for a brief study or supervision has been required in a country of a particular region and a suitable consultant is available in a neighbouring country. This procedure is applied to some ten to twenty projects each year (see Table 2).

5.3.4 Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme and other voluntary programmes

The participation of the Union in technical cooperation activities is funded principally from external financial sources and, to a limited extent, from its own budget for purposes defined in Resolution No. 18.

The Union's participation in the UNDP and in other voluntary programmes managed by the UNDP is described in the response to Resolution No. 16.

The Union has played a prominent role in the UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC). This action is reported upon in the response to Resolution No. 35.

The Union has acted as executing agency for a number of trust fund projects and these are incorporated in the Union's own special voluntary programme for technical cooperation and reported on in the response to Resolution No. 19.

Finally, the ITU participates with donor countries in the associate expert scheme for the provision of this additional form of input to technical cooperation projects by countries willing to fund their nationals as associate experts.

5.3.5 Financial resources

The financial resources applied to the ITU field programme of technical cooperation for the period covered by this report are given in Table 1. As can be seen, some 81% of the total funds came from UNDP sources, while about 17% arose from trust funds. In this connection it must be borne in mind that a number of countries collaborate with the UNDP in cost-sharing schemes for the execution of their projects, and the funds so provided as the share of the UNDP's partner in the cost-sharing (usually the recipient country of the technical cooperation project concerned) are received by the ITU as UNDP funds. An analysis of the years 1982-88 has shown that the 81% of project expenditure covered by UNDP funds breaks down into 58% from the UNDP IPF and similar funds, and no less than 23% actually provided by government cost-sharing. A similar analysis of the trust funds employed for field projects showed about 11% were funds-in-trust provided by the government of the country where the project is located, while over 6% arose from third party funds-in-trust.

It will be noted that the UNDP is the major source of project finance in the regions of Africa, Asia and Europe. On the other hand, cost-sharing provides the major source of funds in the Arab States and the Americas. These results are heavily biased by the cost-sharing input to one major project in each of the regions mentioned but it can be concluded that developing countries still value highly the technical cooperation of the Union and, as their GNP increases, they are prepared to undertake a greater share of the financing of projects they require from their own resources especially when these projects can no longer be financed from their diminishing IPF.

The disappointing results of UNDP fund-raising for the third cycle 1982-86, and the consequent stringency of available funds led to an appreciable fall-off in project numbers and project expenditure during the period 1983 to 1985. This is reflected in all project components though with variations in different regions. The numbers of projects funded by trust funds also showed a dip and the proportion of UNDP funded projects has remained steady at about 75% of the total. The posting of area representatives and the measures taken in headquarters to streamline its operation have allowed the programme to pick up again in latter years.

Special UNDP allocation for sectoral support

Although there is no single uniform framework of principles and criteria for providing sectoral support, it may be defined as assistance to governments, individually and collectively, and to UNDP Resident Representatives in determining the nature of UNDP technical cooperation programmes. Sectoral support may be considered as providing assistance to these parties in the following activities:

- identification of sectoral technical cooperation requirements in the context of each government's sectoral and inter-sectoral goals and each country's specific socio-economic setting;
- formulation of sectoral and inter-sectoral technical cooperation programmes and projects for UNDP fundings;
- field-level substantive coordination of UNDP technical cooperation programmes and projects in the sector or sectors concerned with other UN system programmes and, as appropriate, with other multi-lateral and bilateral technical cooperation programmes.

The question of the financing of sectoral support has been a matter for discussion for many years between executing agencies and the UNDP. Although from 1979 additional funds were made available to the UNDP for this purpose, the amounts requested by various agencies exceeded these funds. However, the UNDP Administrator's recognition of the particular needs of the highly specialized agencies with regard to sectoral support enabled the Union to spend the following amounts out of the special UNDP allocation for sectoral support for the provision of expertise:

1982 - US\$ 348,706 for 44	man/months
1983 - US\$ 175,990 for 25.5	man/months
1984 - US\$ 78,653 for 10	man/months
1985 - US\$ 176,059 for 23	man/months
1986 - US\$ 132,428 for 15	man/months
1987 - US\$ 61,991 for 6.5	man/months
1988 - US\$ 168,219 for 18.5	man/months

It is to be noted that no support costs are foreseen for agency implementation of this assistance.

Due to the limited financial resources available, sectoral support activities are usually combined with other aspects of technical cooperation, in particular with the activities of the area representatives.

5.3.6 ITU resources for technical cooperation and assistance activities

In order to reinforce the operational capacity of the Union to provide technical cooperation and assistance for the benefit of the developing countries, the Administrative Council, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Resolution No. 18, has made appropriate annual provision in the regular budget.

Technical cooperation and assistance financed from ITU's own resources include:

- Services of the Group of Engineers
- Services of the Training Division including the CODEVTEL inter-regional project
- Short-term missions by externally recruited experts and the Group of Engineers
- Fellowship programme
- Regional presence (senior regional representatives)
- Logistic support for the voluntary programme of technical cooperation
- Assistance to least developed countries, etc.

Details of the expenditure incurred during the period 1982-1988 are given in Table 3.

5.3.7 Integrated rural development: RASCOMBackground

At its twelfth session in 1975, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers adopted Resolution 278(XXVII) calling on the Executive Secretary of the ECA, in cooperation with the ITU, to arrange for a study on the feasibility of establishing a regional satellite communication system as a complement to the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL). Following this, the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, June 1976, adopted Resolution CM/Res. 506(XXVII) endorsing Resolution 16 of the Second Conference of African Telecommunications Administrations which requested the PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee, in cooperation with URTNA, to arrange, as soon as possible, a feasibility study for an African satellite communication system for common carrier communication and educational broadcasting.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly of the United Nations declared the years 1978-1987 as the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (UNTACDA), and designated the ECA as Lead Agency to coordinate activities. In May 1979, the First Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning approved the Terms of Reference of a feasibility study for an African regional satellite communications network together with a survey of rural telecommunications requirements which were incorporated in the approved programme of action for UNTACDA.

Subsequently, the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Monrovia, in July 1979, adopted Resolution CAM/Res. 754(XXXIII) in which it was decided to conduct a study for a Regional Satellite Communications Network for Africa. Furthermore, the OAU, during its special economic session held in Lagos (April 1980), adopted the Lagos Plan of Action in which a communications satellite project with emphasis on rural communication was included. The Conference of Heads of State and Government further gave integrated rural development first priority in the continent's plan of action.

These developments were a clear indication to the world at large and in particular African leaders of the desire to utilize the potential of satellite communications and other appropriate telecommunications technologies to improve the telecommunication services within the African continent, with special emphasis on the rural and remote areas.

Consequently, a number of organizations initiated a programme of activities which engendered various closely related studies under different names and which involved unnecessary duplication of effort.

In their 1983 Cairo Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.83/26, the Ministers charged the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee*, inter-alia, with the responsibility of integrating and harmonizing all on-going prefeasibility studies into a single feasibility study, as well as supervising and monitoring the implementation of the study, with the International Telecommunication Union as the lead agency/coordinator.

In a follow-up Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Harare in March 1986, the mandate of the IACC was confirmed (Resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/65) to undertake the Feasibility Study of the Regional African Satellite Communication System for the

Development of Africa (RASCOM), reiterating that the study should be comprehensive, neutral and independent and invited interested African countries to continue to give the study high priority.

Goals of the Project

The ultimate goal of the project is to provide an efficient and economical means of telecommunications, including the requirements for transmission of sound and television broadcasting to all areas in African countries, using all appropriate technologies including a regional African satellite system which shall be properly integrated in the existing and/or planned national networks, with a view to fostering the socio-economic development of African countries.

Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference of the feasibility study were approved by the majority of African governments. The study, which consists of national and regional level studies, encompasses all aspects of telecommunication requirements and examines all modes of transmission media, terrestrial as well as space borne, in order to propose a judicious and economical mix.

Organizational Structure for the Execution of the Study

a) Authority for the Project

The supreme authority for the project is the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, assisted by an Interim Executive Committee (IEC) which is charged with the technical responsibility of following up the implementation of the project.

The IEC consists of one representative from each African country participating in the project. The members of the IEC are to orient the activities of the project, study the various reports, especially from the financial, technical and economic points of view, and submit recommendations to the Conference of Ministers. The IACC submits reports and recommendations to the Conference of Ministers via the IEC.

b) Establishment of a project office

A project office was established in March 1987 at the ITU headquarters to undertake certain aspects of the study and to ensure its day-to-day follow-up. This office is manned by a small team of internationally recruited experts headed by a project director. The experts engaged for the implementation of the project were recruited by the ITU on the recommendation of the IACC. The ITU

* The IACC is composed of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Chairman, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Vice-Chairman, the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), the Union Africaine des Postes et Télécommunications (UAPT), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Union des Radiodiffusions et Télévisions Nationales d'Afrique (URTNA).

provides the project staff with support facilities as well as resources such as computer facilities from its headquarters. In addition, the experts work under the umbrella of privileges and immunities that are accorded to staff in the United Nations system for technical cooperation.

The project office is responsible, inter alia, for the establishment of norms for field work and guiding and supervising the work of national and international experts involved in the study. It compiles and analyses reports - from the field and will draw up a comprehensive report representing all telecommunication options to be presented to the competent African authorities for their final decision on the implementation phase.

c) Role of supervising agencies

The supervising agencies are those institutions which are directly associated with the practical execution of the project, i.e, ITU, ECA, PATU, UAPT and URTNA. These agencies have been called upon to play a more active role in the execution of the project. Their staff members assist the national coordinators and other national experts in carrying out field activities, in particular as far as national-level activities are concerned. The staff members of these agencies, in association with the project office staff, assume responsibility for field supervision so as to ensure the compatibility of work being carried out in different countries in accordance with norms set up by the project office.

Project activities

a) National level activities

The primary activity is to identify truly development-oriented telecommunication service needs in each country.

In order to achieve this objective, multi-disciplinary National Coordination Committees (NCCs) have been established in 49 African countries with the PTT as a focal point. A national coordinator has been appointed in each country so as to direct and coordinate the activities of the members of the committee. Each NCC comprises senior officials of the Ministries of Rural Development, Agriculture, Radio and TV Broadcasting, Interior, Internal and External Commerce, Public Health, Planning and Economic Development, Transport and Telecommunications.

b) Regional level activities

Besides the national level studies, a number of aspects have to be dealt with on a continental level.

The regional feasibility study will use, to a certain degree, inputs from national studies. Although the specific requirements of individual countries will be taken into consideration, the regional aspect of the project will be highlighted.

The regional feasibility study will include, inter alia, the following elements:

- data base for the African regional system;
- telecommunication supply evaluation;
- regional planning targets for telecommunications including sound and television broadcasting;
- traffic distribution forecast between the terrestrial and satellite systems;
- formulation of proposals for implementation;
- financial and economic evaluation;
- organization and management of the African regional system.

Funding

The RASCOM feasibility study is co-financed by contributions from UNDP, OAU, ITU, UNESCO, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and a technical assistance loan from the African Development Bank (ADB). The estimated budget is US \$ 7.5 million.

Work Plan

Total project duration: 43 months

Completion of national level studies: end 1988

Completion of the study, including final report: July 1990.

Conduct of national level studies

a) Guidelines for conducting the national level feasibility studies

Considering the importance of national level activities in the elaboration of the RASCOM feasibility study, the Project Office prepared, as its first priority, a document entitled "Guidelines for Conducting the National Level Feasibility Study of a Regional African Satellite Communication System for the Development of Africa". The purpose of this document is to give the NCCs the necessary information for the undertaking of their national feasibility studies. As a complementary activity, the Project Office also prepared the "RASCOMIA Country Model Report" to assist countries in document formats of their reports.

It was considered necessary to collect information on overall telecommunication network development up to the year 2005 and to undertake traffic forecast, as well as projected operating income and expenditure, for the same period.

b) Briefing meetings for national coordinators

Five group-briefing meetings were organized for the national coordinators in order to ensure a uniform understanding of the Guidelines. Special briefing sessions were arranged for the national coordinators who were absent during these meetings.

c) Field work

Regular contact was and is being maintained between the RASCOM project office staff and the national coordinators on the one hand and between the supervising agencies and the countries assigned to them on the other, in order to effectively follow the studies at the national level. The project office also liaises effectively with the experts of the supervising agencies.

Country missions were undertaken in order to ensure that the studies were carried out in accordance with the Guidelines and also to provide assistance to the various NCCs. These missions were undertaken by the project office staff as well as the designated experts of the supervising agencies.

With regard to the broadcasting aspects of the study, URTNA was requested to undertake missions to three countries with a view to identifying their needs and to assess the progress of work in this area. In addition, the project office recruited a senior broadcasting expert to undertake technical assistance missions to an additional three countries that requested help. The broadcasting expert also provided technical advice to the Project Office.

As a result of these continuous efforts, the Project Office has received, as at December 1988, the minimum data required for preliminary analysis of the national level studies from the majority of African countries. Some of them require improvement. The project office staff is constantly in touch with the national coordinators to assist in the finalization of these studies.

Regional level activities

The regional level activities of the RASCOM feasibility study have just commenced. The regional study will include terrestrial and satellite aspects and will use to a certain degree, inputs from the country study reports. Consultancy services are to be utilized to undertake part of the regional level activity, particularly the space component of the study.

It is expected that the Request for Proposal for an international bidding on consultancy services will be sent out by early 1989.

First Interim Executive Committee Meeting (IEC)

The first IEC meeting was held in Addis Ababa, 24-26 October 1988 and was preceded by meetings of the IACC and the IACC's Technical Committee.

The IEC meeting noted with satisfaction the progress on the implementation of the RASCOM feasibility study and adopted the following three Recommendations:

Recommendation 1 on provision of data for the feasibility study so that the national level studies of all countries be completed as soon as possible but in any case not later than the end of December 1988.

Recommendation 2 on the convening of a Special Conference of Ministers responsible for telecommunications to review the final report of the feasibility study.

Recommendation 3, urging the ADB, UNDP and other financing institutions to mobilize funds for covering the shortfall in the project budget.

Conclusion

The basic achievement of the RASCOM feasibility study to date is that the various national participants, numbering over 500, have been given the opportunity to obtain a tremendous insight and understanding of their national telecommunication networks. In addition, various targets have been proposed by the NCCs for their telecommunication service provision up to the year 2005.

The IEC has considered the progress achieved on the RASCOM study and provided appropriate orientation vis-a-vis the completion of the national level studies and the conduct of the regional level activities in order to bring the study to its final conclusion.

5.3.8 Priority of the telecommunications sector in national development - Economic studies

General

The study of the priority which should be given to the telecommunications sector in national development springs from the recognition of the indirect benefits accruing to the socio-economic development of a country as a result of the presence of adequate telecommunications services. This recognition led to a joint ITU/OECD project to foster and coordinate studies in an attempt to quantify perceptions which, at that time, were more intuitive than substantively proven.

The work of the above project led to the publication in early 1983 of a report entitled "Telecommunications for Development". Meanwhile, the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi had adopted Resolution No. 24, deciding that the Union should continue to organize and carry out studies in this field.

World Communications Year

A major series of functions in the telecommunications sector during World Telecommunications Year, celebrated in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations during 1983, was the group of seminars held in San José, Costa Rica; Lomé, Togo; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. At these seminars, the report "Telecommunications for Development" and the supplementary information in some 18 case studies were presented, examined and discussed by the participants. These reports gave convincing proof that the benefits of adequate telecommunications service go far beyond the direct benefit or cost to the operating entity and are an integral part of a balanced national development.

International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development

The International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development noted early in its activities that all telecommunications administrations or operating bodies were aware of the need for sufficient telecommunications services to enable general socio-economic development to take place. Nevertheless, it was evident to the Commission that insufficient priority was being given to the sector by those responsible for the sharing of national resources between the various economic sectors.

Telecommunications Economics Unit

The 1983 session of the Administrative Council decided to set up, within the Technical Cooperation Department, a Telecommunications Economics Unit to pursue the mandate given in Resolution No. 24. The Unit, which continued to operate until 1987, had three principle objectives:

- a) to conduct and promote research on the impact of telecommunications in development;
- b) to apply economic techniques to problems of developing countries;
- c) to disseminate information, advice and training in the above fields to developing countries;

Throughout the existence of the Independent Commission the Unit provided close support, participating in all the meetings of the Commission, as well as playing a prominent role in the secretariat preparation for these meetings.

The Unit followed up carefully the studies in the field being conducted by other research institutions, and encouraged studies of special interest to members of the Union.

During 1986 the Union published a study entitled "Information, Telecommunications and Development" which collated the results of several research studies. They provided further support to the hypothesis that telecommunications has a significant and measurable impact and that all levels of the population benefit from the availability of telecommunication facilities.

Another study "Investing in Telecommunications", also published in 1986, gave policy recommendations and offered practical guidelines to developing countries in the mobilization of resources.

The theoretical work and field studies for the research projects carried out under the guidance of the Unit in 1986 resulted in the production by the Unit of four major publications. Three of these four studies, listed below, address specific problems in specific countries but the research results are presented and interpreted in such a way that they are of relevance to other countries as well.

"Benefits of Telecommunications to the Transportation Sector of Developing Countries" - a survey conducted in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to ascertain the effects of improved telecommunications on the efficiency of a transportation system using a methodology which could be generally applied by other developing countries.

"Contributions of Telecommunications to the Earnings/Savings of Foreign Exchange in Developing Countries" - a survey and analysis of foreign currency earnings of 20 businesses in Kenya involved with exports and tourism.

"The Socio-Economic Benefits of Telecommunications in Vanuatu" - a study of telecommunications in the rural and urban areas of Vanuatu to assist the Government to better plan additions to the telecommunication system in an island economy where supply constraints exist.

"Telecommunications and the National Economy" - a study of the quantitative interdependence between the efficiency of a country's economy and the individual economic sectors.

On the specific aspect of the application of economic techniques in developing countries, close relations were established with the World Bank, with a view to harmonizing the approach of the Union and the Bank to the economic presentation of development plans which would facilitate the consideration of applications for development loans.

In September 1986, the first Africa Telecom was held in Nairobi. An innovation introduced in the Forum associated with this regional Telecom was an economic section. This initiative was followed by the decision to incorporate an Economics Research Symposium as Part IV of the Telecom 87 Forum, the records of which were published, through the Telecom Secretariat, during 1988.

		AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA AND PACIFIC	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	INTER- REGIONAL	TOTAL
UNDP	1982	8,941,709	4,710,516	7,222,875	700,593	4,370,921	225,507	26,172,121
	1983	7,297,068	4,371,808	6,485,365	266,802	4,201,906	0	22,622,949
	1984	4,664,627	3,128,433	5,540,458	1,276,159	4,447,563	0	19,057,240
	1985	4,517,960	4,261,394	6,550,946	1,226,229	5,735,620	0	22,292,149
	1986	5,095,441	3,718,850	6,975,960	1,257,311	5,740,030	36,985	22,824,577
	1987	5,548,326	5,220,326	7,645,192	710,196	3,635,636	15	22,759,691
	1988	9,085,529	6,175,980	5,711,211	449,070	1,419,414	0	22,841,204
TOTAL UNDP		45,150,660	31,587,307	46,132,007	5,886,360	29,551,090	262,507	158,569,931
TRUST FUNDS	1982	1,102,551	654,326	83,000	1,421	3,323,580	59,258	5,224,136
	1983	1,668,187	687,816	813,260	0	2,053,810	157,269	5,380,342
	1984	1,310,607	1,045,916	863,320	0	763,145	121,403	4,104,391
	1985	2,260,471	553,247	358,906	0	476,005	0	3,648,629
	1986	2,394,852	1,223,662	66,185	0	408,457	0	4,093,156
	1987	3,431,345	386,126	27,152	9,486	220,958	0	4,075,067
	1988	3,672,440	3,966,625	10,502	9,764	64,826	57,942	7,782,099
TOTAL TRUST FUNDS		15,840,453	8,517,718	2,222,325	20,671	7,310,781	395,872	34,307,820
ASSOCIATE EXPERTS	1982	114,325	46,855	289,154	0	8,771	0	459,105
	1983	127,131	43,615	122,623	0	22,854	0	316,223
	1984	154,785	1,156	151,548	0	76,459	0	383,948
	1985	203,260	0	113,288	0	14,714	0	331,262
	1986	173,830	0	80,369	0	1,136	60,436	315,771
	1987	201,080	43,430	147,069	0	85,618	121,314	598,511
	1988	176,606	60,705	319,826	0	199,933	7,319	764,389
TOTAL ASS. EXPERTS		1,151,017	195,761	1,223,877	0	409,485	189,069	3,169,209
OTHER SOURCES	1982	4,495	0	0	0	0	0	4,495
	1983	4,645	6,342	3,212	0	2,138	0	16,337
	1984	5,054	6,977	702	0	0	0	12,733
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER SOURCES		14,194	13,319	3,914	0	2,138	0	33,565
GRAND TOTAL 1982-1988		62,156,324	40,314,105	49,582,123	5,907,031	37,273,494	847,448	196,080,525

Table 1 : Financial Resources (US Dollars)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Expert missions		612	583	477	584	602	563	591
Expert man-months		3,141	2,525	2,170	2,287	2,148	1,890	1,850
Fellowships individual		398	381	375	439	390	444	477
Fellowships Group		341	446	254	395	663	387	399
Projects UNDP		167	151	136	130	135	146	135
Projects F.I.T.		58	50	34	46	47	45	53
Equipment	Expenditure (US \$)	5,541,585	5,643,999	4,044,819	7,212,617	6,239,810	8,395,050	12,224,168
	Purchase orders	1,083	853	844	1,031	807	730	935
Contracts (Value US \$)		2,438,978	2,977,686	3,048,295	1,113,146	1,847,537	955,755	1,677,696
Contracts (Projects)		10	13	14	21	17	13	19
Total Expenditure (US \$)		31,859,857	28,335,851	23,558,312	26,272,040	27,233,504	27,433,269	31,387,692

Note : 1984-1987 missions include those undertaken by short-term specialists under Resolution 18.

Table 2: Summary of main features of ITU Technical Cooperation Programme
1982 - 1988

Description of activities	budget item	EXPENDITURE (Sw. Frs.)							Total
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
1) Services of the Group of Engineers.....	7.110	*	*	463,634	1,134,198	1,135,855	1,092,905	1,052,507	4,879,099
2) Training Division including CODEVEL.....	7.120		686,204	1,147,302	2,237,642	1,730,160	1,796,756	1,753,055	9,351,119
3) Short term missions.....									
3.1) Externally recruited specialists.....	7.130.01	238,222	248,648	456,863	187,914	203,099	179,184	294,788	1,808,718
3.2) Members of Group of Engineers.....	7.130.05	30,491	48,028	83,616	168,056	117,906	151,676	74,874	674,647
3.3) Training Division.....	7.130.10	42,522	47,012	95,484	73,374	43,769	67,999	51,017	421,177
4) Logistic support for Seminars (OCIR/OCITT).....	7.140	-	-	105,938	85,495	28,485	-	-	219,918
5) Fellowship programme.....	7.150		377,971	382,191	338,918	467,755	490,118	182,760	2,239,713
6) Regional presence.....	7.160			287,793	289,457	651,912	751,659	771,608	2,752,429
7) Office of the Head of TCD.....	7.170		158,000	165,000	170,000	197,000	169,000	152,000	1,011,000
8) Logistic support for Voluntary Programme.....	7.180		35,758	153,943	251,578	355,776	388,078	381,150	1,566,283
9) Special assistance to IDC's.....	7.190		66,888	241,450	145,494	284,499	188,705	140,067	1,067,103
10) Provision of additional common services to TCD.....	7.200				30,403	12,421	3,706	3,204	49,734
11) Identification of benefits of telecommunications for development.....	7.210			255,415	258,994	222,675	152,746	13,480	903,310
12) World Communications Year.....	7.240		702,739						702,739
13) Technical Cooperation among Developing countries.....	7.260			13,206	51,605	28,800	-	5,513	99,124
14) Project evaluation.....	7.300							124,119	124,119
		311,235	2,371,248	3,851,835	5,423,128	5,480,112	5,432,532	5,000,142	27,870,232
Percentage of Union's total budget		0.37 %	2.68 %	3.82 %	5.12 %	5.29 %	5.12 %	4.71 %	

* 1982/83 cost was amalgamated with other staff costs elsewhere in the budget

Table 3 : ITU resources for technical cooperation and assistance activities (Resolution 18)



Fig. 1: Average duration of expert missions
(in months)

TABLE 4

Number of Experts (including associate experts) in the field 1982-88
(Classified by nationality)

Country of Nationality	individual experts	No. of missions executed	man-months
Algeria	9	25	130
Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	80	152	698.5
Saudi Arabia	2	2	2.5
Argentina	14	33	83
Australia	65	149	690
Austria	4	6	23
Bangladesh	4	15	109.5
Belgium	14	37	162
Benin	2	3	4
Bolivia	2	5	25
Botswana	3	3	3
Brazil	41	65	85.5
Bulgaria	6	20	13
Burkina Faso	4	13	99
Cameroon	3	3	4
Canada	27	91	286
Central African Republic	3	12	33.5
China, People's Republic	1	1	1.5
Chile	5	11	38
Cyprus	7	16	101.5
Colombia	10	51	169.5
Congo	2	7	4.5
Korea (Rep. of)	2	2	12.5
Costa Rica	21	61	184
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	0.5
Cuba	5	8	49
Denmark	11	34	148.5
Egypt	31	130	761
El Salvador	1	1	2.5
Spain	16	44	86.5
United States of America	57	108	362
Ethiopia	5	35	195.5
Finland	42	86	282.5
France	219	490	1,366
Ghana	5	17	95
Greece	15	41	107
Guatemala	1	1	0.5
Guyana	4	5	46
Haiti	2	2	1
Honduras	1	1	0.5
Hungary	1	1	1
India	105	306	1,793.5
Indonesia	2	3	26
Iraq	3	6	40
Ireland	21	54	221.5
Iceland	1	3	2
Israel	2	3	14
Italy	47	149	611
Japan	39	52	198

5.3.8

Country of Nationality	individual experts	No. of missions executed	man-months
Jordan	9	13	72.5
Kenya	3	12	42.5
Lebanon	2	18	82
Liberia	1	4	28
Luxembourg	1	1	1
Mali	2	12	109
Malta	2	2	12.5
Morocco	11	28	116
Mauritania	1	3	7.5
Mauritius	2	8	49
Mexico	1	1	0.5
Nepal	6	23	182
Nicaragua	2	2	13
Nigeria	2	4	23
Norway	22	34	133.5
New Zealand	20	61	174
Pakistan	11	35	299.5
Panama	1	1	1
The Netherlands	47	129	668
Peru	5	20	29
Poland	31	141	535.5
Portugal	14	25	115.5
German Democratic Rep.	8	17	70.5
Romania	3	9	37
United Kingdom	122	338	1,303
Senegal	3	4	15.5
Sierra Leone	1	3	2
Singapore	3	8	61
Sudan	4	12	48.5
Sri Lanka	5	11	75.5
Sweden	95	347	1,086.5
Switzerland	30	61	109
Syria	8	22	77
Tanzania	3	10	10.5
Chad	1	1	1.5
Czechoslovakia	4	7	36
Togo	1	3	15
Tunisia	28	63	172
Turkey	7	64	357.5
USSR	15	31	168.5
Uruguay	3	4	9.5
Venezuela	4	12	63.5
Yugoslavia	12	42	202
Zambia	1	2	21
TOTAL	1,525	4,012	16,011

Note - While some of the experts shown in the above table served for one, two or more years at the same project, others executed only a single short assignment during the reporting period and yet others undertook two or more assignments to the same project in the same year or over several years.

Man-months have been calculated to the nearest half month for each mission.

Individual experts are shown in this table as "individuals for a particular country of assignment" and their names will inevitably have been counted as "individuals" for every country in which they served.

5.3.9 The changing nature of Technical Cooperation

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document 33).

5.3.10 Centre for Telecommunications Development

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document 34).

SIXTH PART - CCIR OPINIONS

OPINION 79-1

COST OF PUBLICATIONS

The CCIR,

(1982-1986)

CONSIDERING

- (a) that adequate understanding and wide application of the results of CCIR studies of technical and operational matters in radiocommunication depends critically upon effective dissemination of published CCIR Recommendations and Reports;
- (b) that the current very high price of ITU Publications inhibits dissemination of the CCIR volumes in all countries, but especially in developing countries;
- (c) that the technical information contained in CCIR Recommendations and Reports is furnished by administrations and other participants in CCIR work and represents the results of CCIR meetings;
- (d) that No. 625 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) provides that "the cost of printing and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of publications",

IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

that the Administrative Council, in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, should draw attention to the above difficulties of dissemination and should suggest, as a possible solution, that the sale price of publications should as far as practicable reflect the direct cost of reproduction and distribution.

OPINION 84

ORGANIZATION OF CCIR MEETINGS

The CCIR,

(1986)

CONSIDERING

- (a) that the duration of CCIR Study Group meetings can affect the successful resolution of technical issues;
- (b) that participants attending CCIR meetings are incurring considerable costs, and therefore efficient use of their time should be taken into account;
- (c) that interpretation services are usually limited due to budgetary constraints,

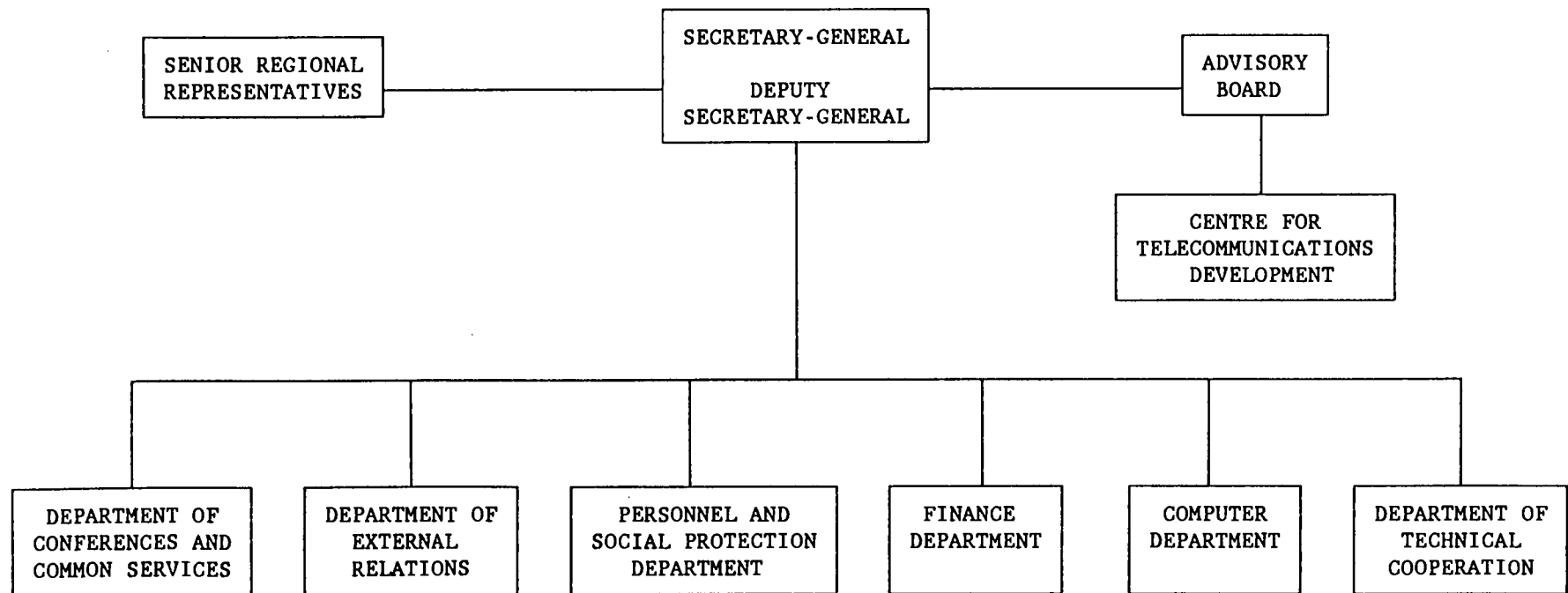
IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

1. that the Administrative Council in its report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (1989) should draw attention to the impact of budgetary constraints which have already resulted in a reduction in the effectiveness of the CCIR Study Groups, and further budgetary constraints may have adverse consequences, such as:

- the degradation of the quality of texts;
- the convening of parallel Working Group meetings, which would adversely affect the participation of small delegations, in particular from developing countries;
- the shortage of interpretation services during parallel Working Group meetings which would adversely affect the efficiency of participants of delegations which use working languages other than that used at a particular meeting.

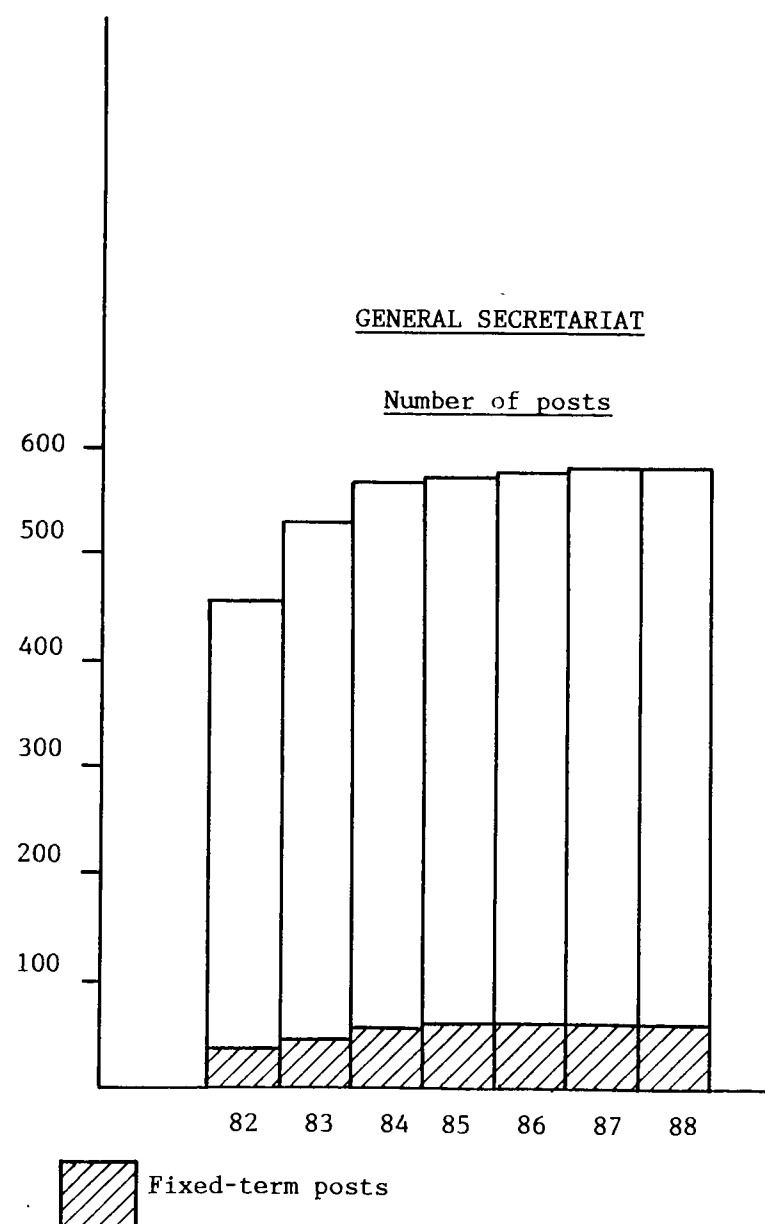
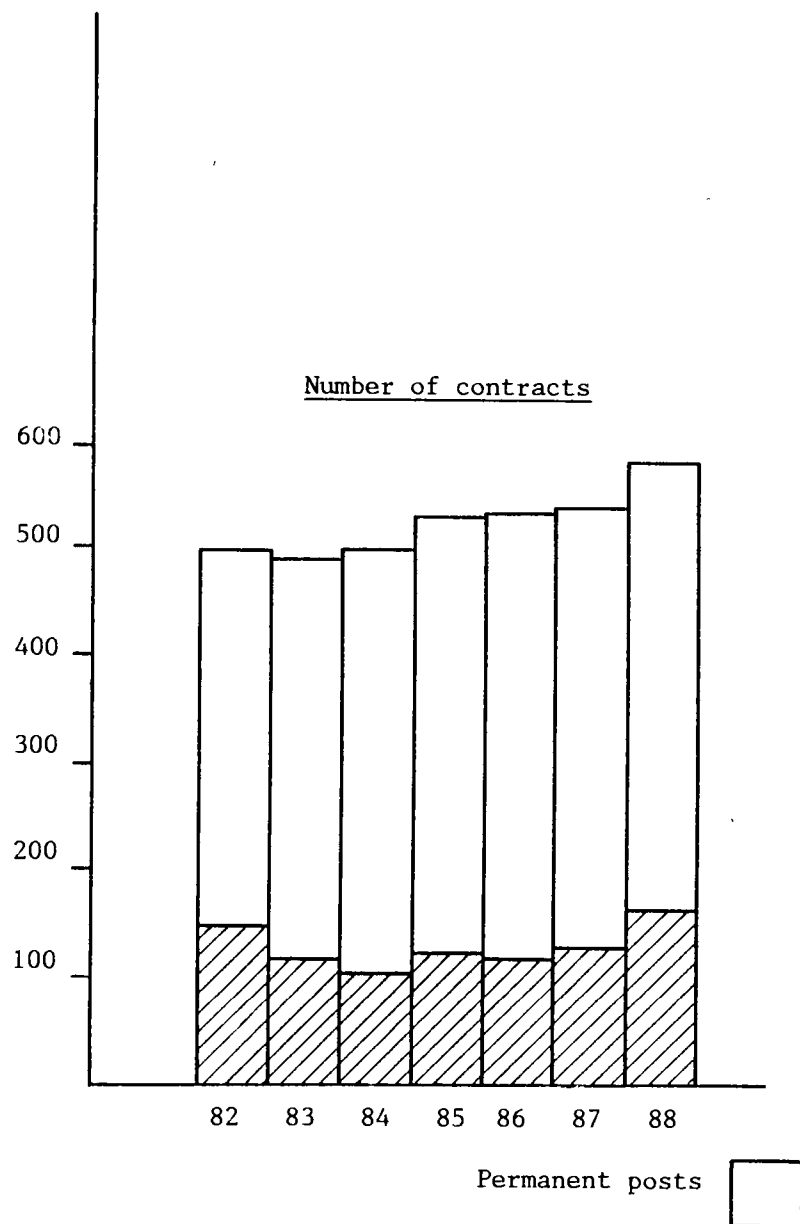
A N N E X E S

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

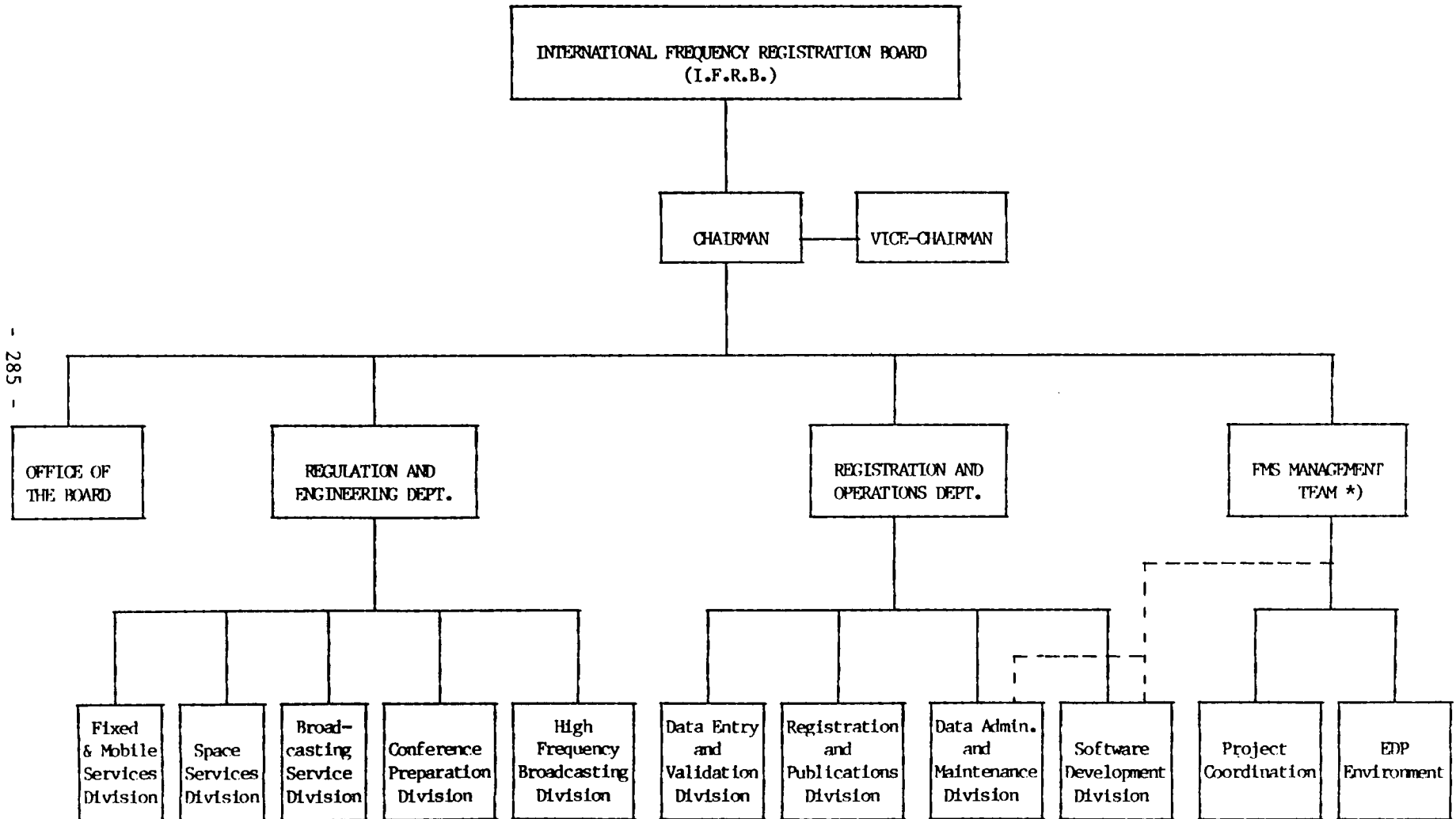


Evolution of staff in the General Secretariat
 (figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Approved establishment</u>							
Manning table							
permanent posts	419	486	512	512	516	520	520
Manning table							
fixed-term posts	36	43	55	58	58	58	58
<u>Contracts in force</u>							
Permanent contracts	348	373	394	408	418	412	419
Fixed-term contracts	153	116	102	120	116	126	128



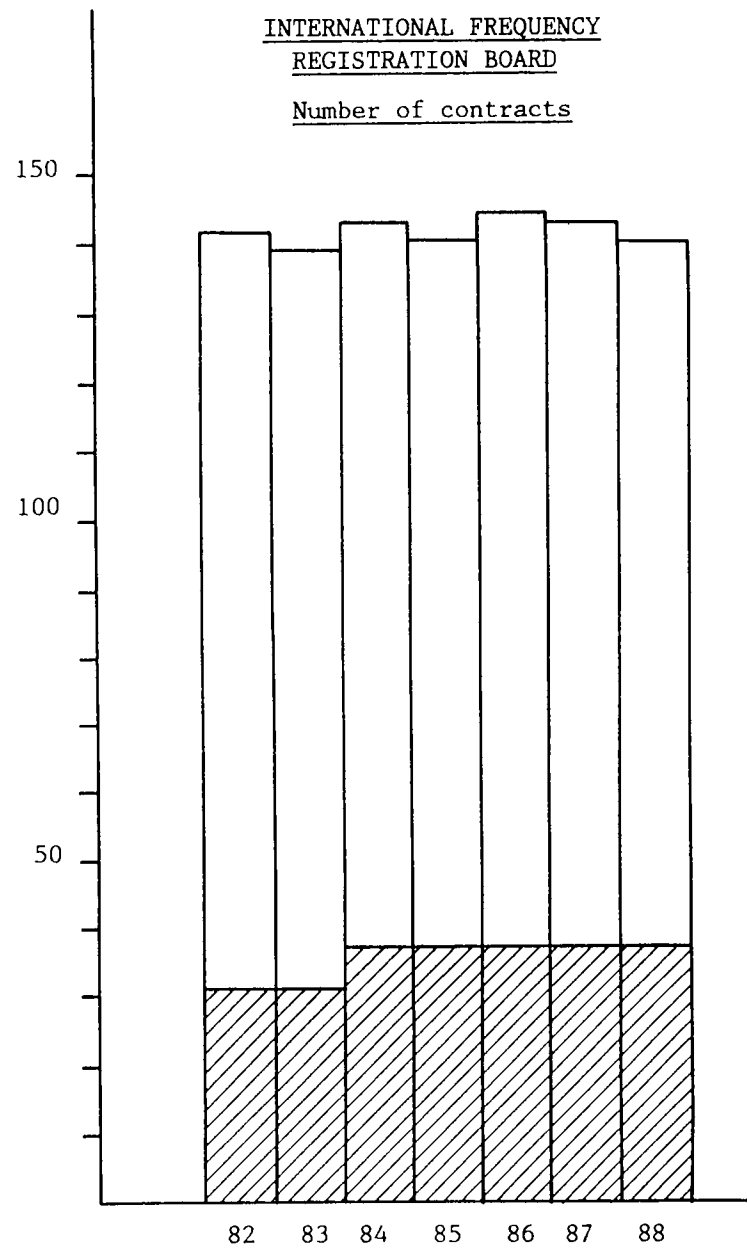
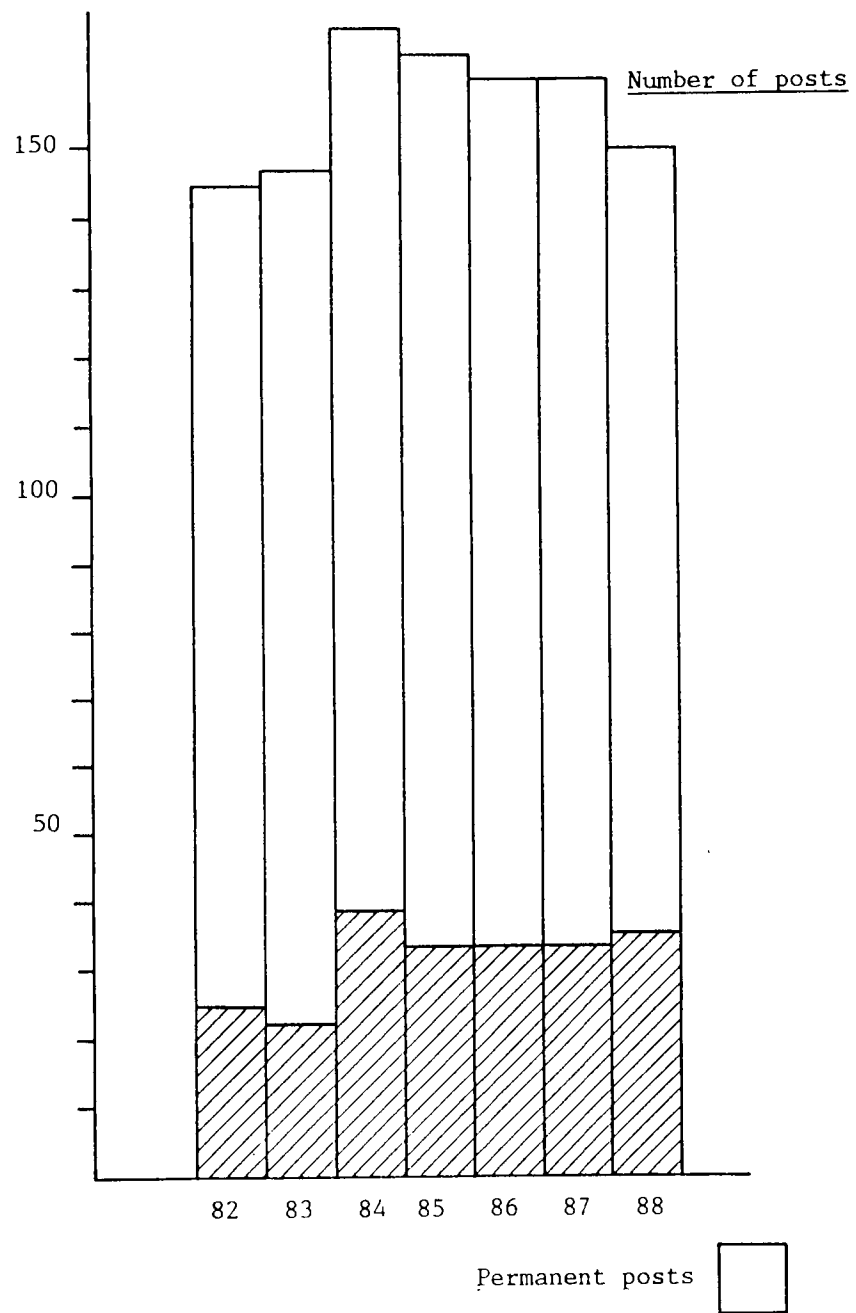
ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE
INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD



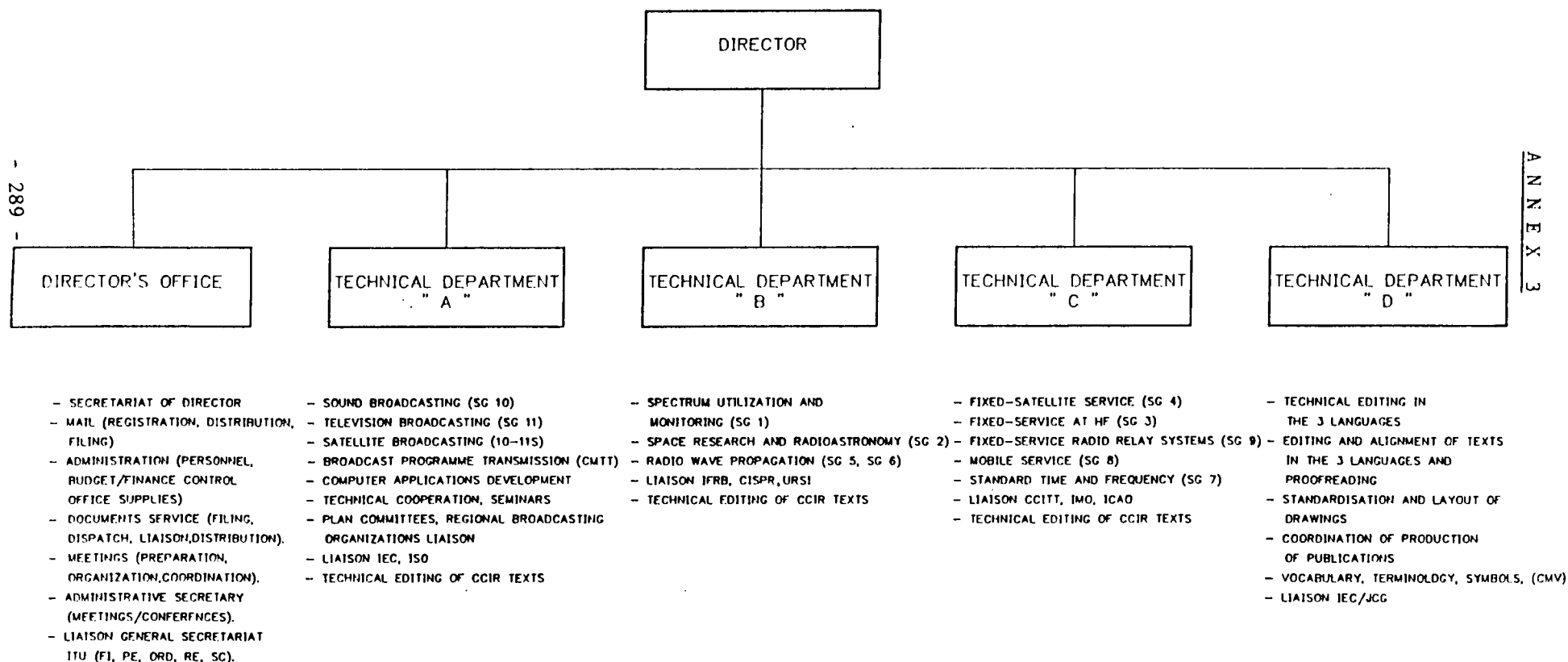
*) The Project Manager, who is the Head of the FMS Management Team, is responsible to the IFRB except for EDP environment, financial and contractual matters and optimum use of computer facilities on which he reports directly to the Secretary-General.

Evolution of staff in the IFRB Specialized Secretariat
 (figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Approved establishment</u>							
Manning table permanent posts	119	124	128	129	126	126	114
Manning table fixed-term posts	24	22	38	33	33	33	35
<u>Contracts in force</u>							
Permanent contracts	110	107	105	102	106	105	102
Fixed-term contracts	31	31	37	37	37	37	37

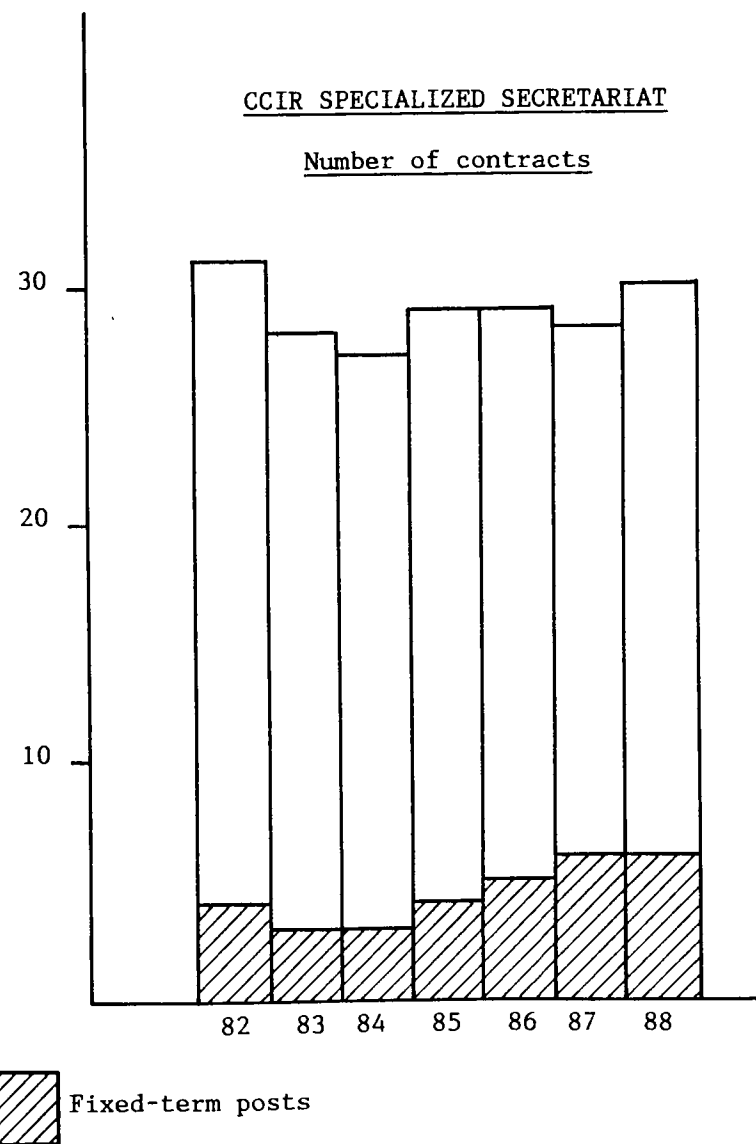
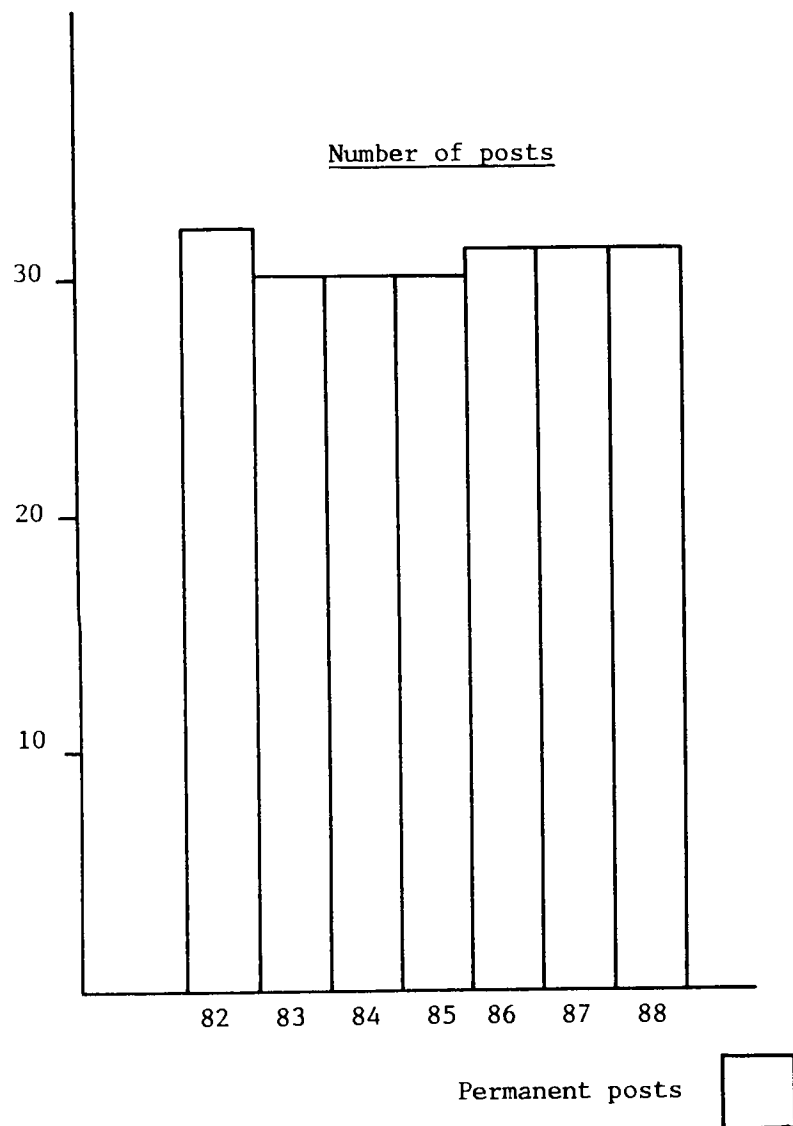


ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE
CCIR SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

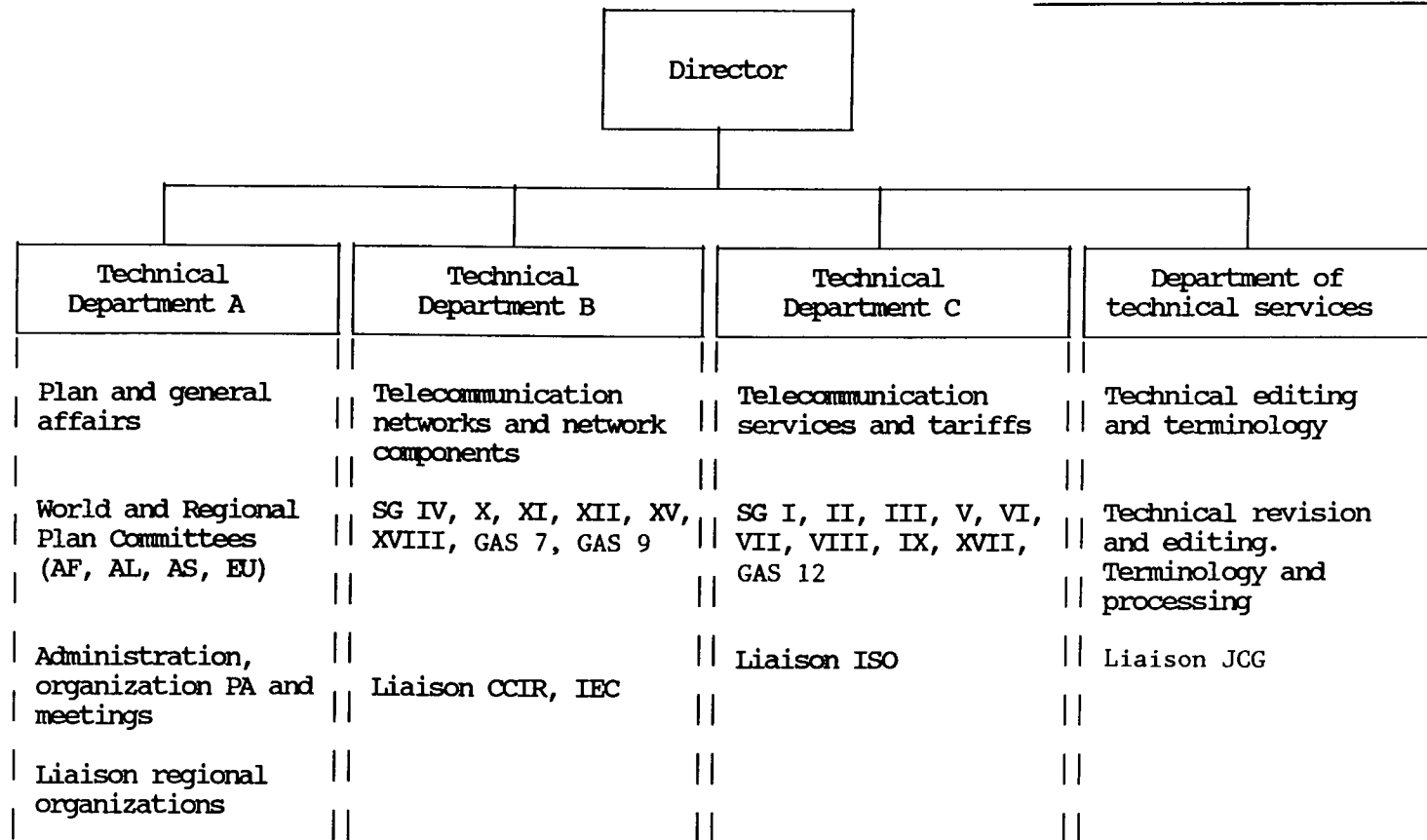


Evolution of staff in the CCIR Specialized Secretariat
 (figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Approved establishment</u>							
Manning table permanent posts	32	30	30	30	31	31	31
Manning table fixed-term posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Contracts in force</u>							
Permanent contracts	27	25	24	25	24	22	24
Fixed-term contracts	4	3	3	4	5	6	6

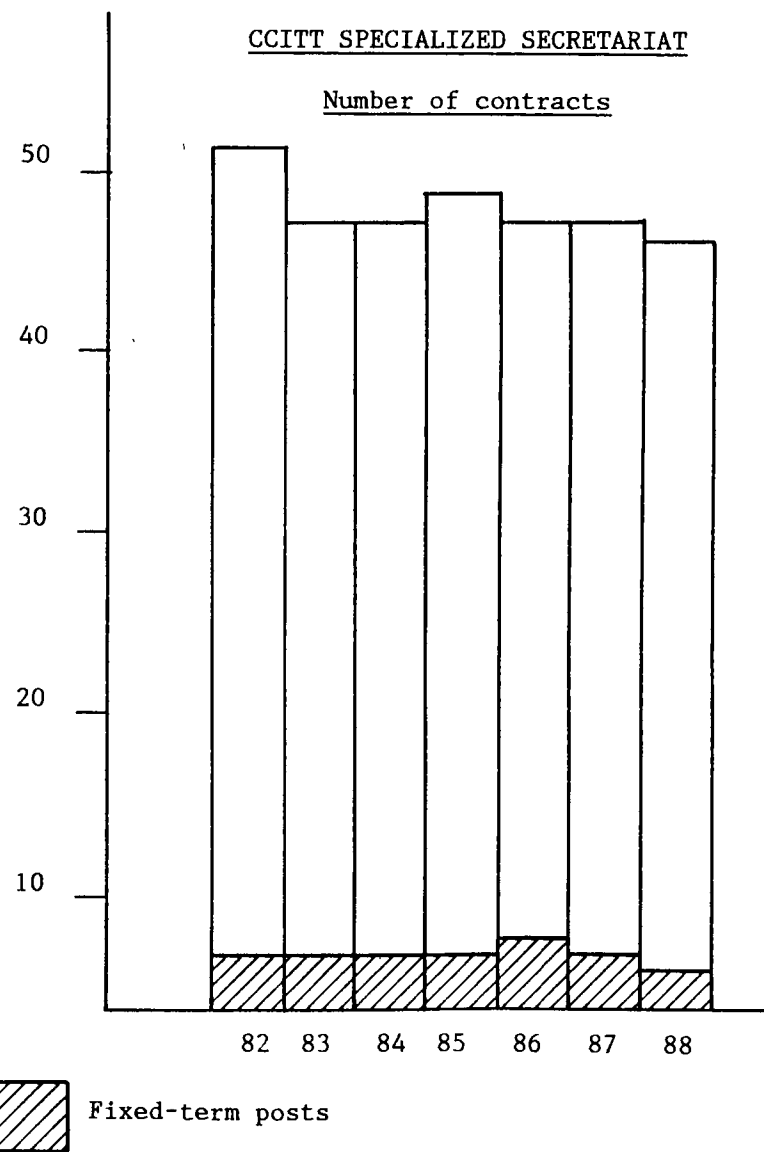
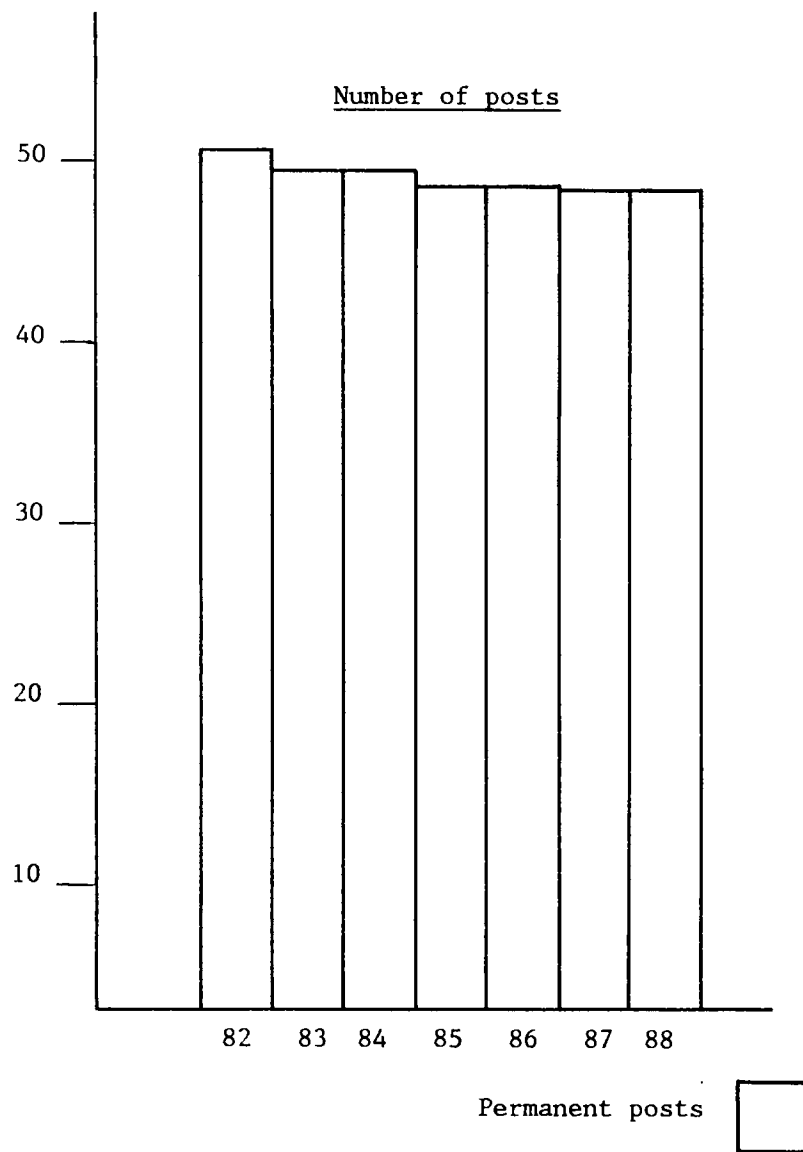


ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE
CCITT SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT



Evolution of staff in the CCITT Specialized Secretariat
 (figures as on 31 December of the year concerned)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Approved establishment</u>							
Manning table							
permanent posts	48	47	47	46	46	46	46
Manning table							
fixed-term posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Contracts in force</u>							
Permanent contracts	45	41	41	43	40	41	41
Fixed-term contracts	3	3	3	3	4	3	2



A N N E X 5

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION					
(Position on 31 December 1988)					
MEMBERS (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the Member names)	Situation with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention Nairobi, 1982				Class of Contribution Number of units
	Signed	Ratified	Acceded	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan (Republic of)	x	x		26-X-84	1/8
Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)			x	2-XI-84	1/4
Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	x	x		14-I-86	1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	x	x		6-XII-85	30
Angola (People's Republic of)	x				1/4
Antigua and Barbuda			x	4-II-87	1/8
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	x	x		25-IV-86	10
Argentine Republic	x	x		2-II-87	3
Australia	x	x		12-I-84	18
Austria	x				1
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)			x	5-II-88	1/2
Bahrain (State of)			x	13-I-84	1/2
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	x				1/8
Barbados	x	x		22-V-86	1/4
Belgium	x	x		9-X-86	5
Belize	x	x		20-XII-85	1/8
Benin (People's Republic of)	x	x		4-VII-86	1/4
Bhutan (Kingdom of)			x	15-IX-88	1/8
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x	x		13-I-86	1/2
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)			x	24-X-86	1/2
Bolivia (Republic of)			x	30-I-84	1/4
Botswana (Republic of)	x	x		11-IV-86	1/2
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	x				3
Brunei Darussalam			x	19-XI-84	1/2
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	x	x		21-V-86	1
Burkina Faso	x	x		30-IV-86	1/8
Burundi (Republic of)	x	x		17-V-88	1/8
Cameroon (Republic of)	x	x		17-VI-86	1/2
Canada	x	x		11-X-83	18
Cape Verde (Republic of)	x				1/8
Central African Republic	x	x		28-XI-88	1/8

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chile	x	x		12-XII-85	1
China (People's Republic of)	x	x		19-VIII-85	10
Cyprus (Republic of)	x	x		22-VIII-86	1/4
Vatican City State	x	x		30-XII-85	1/4
Colombia (Republic of)	x	x		19-IX-85	1
Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)					1/8
Congo (People's Republic of the)	x	x		27-IV-88	1/2
Korea (Republic of)	x	x		26-XI-85	1
Costa Rica	x				1/4
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	x	x		17-XI-86	1
Cuba	x	x		28-I-86	1/2
Denmark	x	x		14-III-85	5
Djibouti (Republic of)			x	21-IV-87	1/8
Dominican Republic					1/2
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	x	x		16-IX-85	1
El Salvador (Republic of)	x	x		28-III-85	1/4
United Arab Emirates			x	22-V-86	1
Ecuador	x	x		13-IV-88	1/2
Spain	x	x		17-XII-85	3
United States of America	x	x		10-I-86	30
Ethiopia (People's Democratic Republic of)	x	x		3-VII-84	1/8
Fiji (Republic of)	x	x		25-IX-86	1/4
Finland	x	x		3-I-86	5
France	x	x		1-X-84	30
Gabonese Republic	x	x		28-IV-88	1/2
Gambia (Republic of the)	x				1/8
Ghana	x	x		19-II-87	1/4
Greece	x	x		15-V-85	1
Grenada	x				1/8
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x		21-XI-86	1/4
Guinea (Republic of)	x	x		11-I-88	1/8
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)					1/8
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	x	x		11-VI-86	1/8
Guyana	x	x		30-XII-85	1/4
Haiti (Republic of)			x	27-IX-84	1/8
Honduras (Republic of)			x	11-IX-85	1/4
Hungarian People's Republic	x	x		4-VII-85	1
India (Republic of)	x	x		8-I-86	10
Indonesia (Republic of)	x	x		30-XII-85	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x		8-I-86	1
Iraq (Republic of)	x	x		16-X-86	1/4
Ireland	x	x		3-XI-88	2
Iceland	x	x		3-VII-86	1/4
Israel (State of)	x	x		19-VII-84	1
Italy	x	x		13-V-86	10
Jamaica	x	x		12-VI-85	1/4
Japan	x	x		12-VII-84	30
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	x	x		14-III-84	1/2
Democratic Kampuchea					1/2
Kenya (Republic of)	x	x		29-XI-85	1/4
Kiribati (Republic of)			x	3-XI-86	1/8
Kuwait (State of)	x	x		9-X-86	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lao People's Democratic Republic			x	8-VIII-84	1/4
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	x	x		18-IX-86	1/8
Lebanon	x	x		13-II-86	1/4
Liberia (Republic of)			x	9-III-87	1/4
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	x	x		15-XII-86	1 1/2
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	x	x		1-IV-85	1/2
Luxembourg	x	x		1-XI-84	1/2
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)	x	x		22-I-87	1/4
Malaysia	x	x		15-IV-86	3
Malawi	x	x		1-IV-85	1/8
Maldives (Republic of)	x	x		1-IV-85	1/8
Mali (Republic of)	x	x		8-V-87	1/8
Malta (Republic of)			x	11-IV-84	1/4
Morocco (Kingdom of)	x				1
Mauritius			x	24-VII-85	1/4
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	x	x		11-X-88	1/4
Mexico	x	x		15-III-84	1
Monaco	x	x		30-XII-85	1/4
Mongolian People's Republic	x	x		17-III-86	1/4
Mozambique (People's Republic of)	x	x		31-IX-88	1/4
Namibia			x	25-I-84	
Nauru (Republic of)					1/8
Nepal	x	x		4-I-88	1/8
Nicaragua	x	x		17-II-88	1/2
Niger (Republic of the)	x	x		6-II-84	1/8
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	x	x		26-VIII-86	2
Norway	x	x		6-III-86	5
New Zealand	x	x		3-I-86	2
Oman (Sultanate of)	x	x		23-I-86	1/2
Uganda (Republic of)	x				1/8
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	x	x		6-III-86	2
Panama (Republic of)			x	23-X-86	1/2
Papua New Guinea	x	x		25-I-84	1/2
Paraguay (Republic of)	x	x		30-XII-85	1/2
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	x	x		31-VIII-84	10
Peru	x	x		19-III-86	1/4
Philippines (Republic of the)	x	x		23-VII-86	1
Poland (People's Republic of)	x	x		25-III-86	2
Portugal	x	x		11-II-87	1
Qatar (State of)	x	x		2-V-85	1/2
Syrian Arab Republic	x	x		15-I-87	1/2
German Democratic Republic	x	x		12-X-84	3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			x	9-I-84	1/4
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x	x		13-I-86	1
Romania (Socialist Republic of)	x	x		1-VII-86	1/2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x		15-XI-84	30
Rwandese Republic	x	x		5-IX-86	1/8
San Marino (Republic of)	x	x		3-VII-85	1/4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			x	15-XII-86	1/8
Solomon Islands			x	27-VII-87	1/8
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)			x	6-II-84	1/8
Senegal (Republic of)	x	x		13-XI-84	1
Sierra Leone			x	2-IX-85	1/8
Singapore (Republic of)	x	x		23-XII-85	1
Somali Democratic Republic	x	x		25-VI-84	1/8
Sudan (Republic of the)	x				1/8
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	x	x		1-IX-86	1/2
South Africa (Republic of)			x	14-XI-84	1
Sweden	x	x		3-X-85	10
Switzerland (Confederation of)	x	x		1-IV-85	10
Suriname (Republic of)	x	x		7-I-85	1/4
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	x	x		23-V-85	1/4
Tanzania (United Republic of)	x	x		5-I-87	1/8
Chad (Republic of)			x	12-XII-84	1/8
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	x	x		5-III-85	2
Thailand	x	x		13-XI-85	1 1/2
Togolese Republic	x	x		17-III-86	1/4
Tonga (Kingdom of)	x	x		11-I-88	1/8
Trinidad and Tobago			x	1-X-84	1
Tunisia	x	x		10-II-87	1
Turkey	x	x		10-III-86	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x		16-XII-85	30
Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)	x	x		24-IX-84	1/2
Vanuatu (Republic of)			x	30-III-88	1/8
Venezuela (Republic of)	x	x		23-VI-86	2
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)	x	x		23-I-86	1/2
Western Samoa (Independent State of)			x	7-X-88	1/8
Yemen Arab Republic	x	x		11-III-87	1/4
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	x				1/8
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	x	x		9-V-86	1
Zaire (Republic of)	x				1/2
Zambia (Republic of)	x	x		29-V-86	1/4
Zimbabwe (Republic of)	x	x		4-VII-86	1/2

A N N E X 6

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1982 TO 1989 (in Swiss francs)

EXPENDITURE (rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)		1 9 8 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 8 4	
Section		Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts
Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
ORDINARY BUDGET							
1	Administrative Council	807,600	960,634	678,000	662,927	802,000	803,211
Common Headquarters expenditure:							
2	- Staff	40,486,000	40,438,078	46,001,000	45,869,091	48,132,000	48,516,137
3	- Social security	9,706,000	9,218,312	10,386,000	10,282,441	11,775,000	11,404,223
4	- Premises	3,604,000	3,769,396	3,672,000	3,671,658	3,869,000	4,031,624
5	- Missions	150,000	143,165	150,000	207,990	150,000	237,632
6	- Office and miscellan. expenses	3,066,000	3,472,514	4,967,000	5,052,863	6,018,000	6,552,709
7	- Technical cooperation and assistance	310,000	311,235	2,543,000	2,371,348	3,872,200	3,851,835
8	- Implementation of Res. 65					1,350,000	1,350,000
0	- Contrib. Techn.Coop. programme administrative support						
		58,129,600	58,313,334	68,397,000	68,118,318	75,968,200	76,747,371
9	Extended use of the computer by the IFR8	8,493,000	8,329,971	4,030,500	3,963,916	3,121,800	2,966,561
		66,622,600	66,643,305	72,427,500	72,082,234	79,090,000	79,713,932
Conferences and meetings :							
11.1	- Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982	3,115,000	2,886,409		6,760		
11.2	- WARC for the Mobile services, 1983	15,000	15,000	1,141,000	971,109		
11.3	- WARC, 1979	325,000	325,000				
11.4	- WARC for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, 1984/86			507,100	329,035	2,577,900	2,313,263
11.5	- WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing it 1985/88			150,000	44,485	1,271,600	1,191,730
11.6	- WARC for the Mobile Services, 1987						
11.7	- World Adm. Telegraph and Telephone Conf., 1988						
11.1	- Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989						
18	- Implementation of administr. conf. decisions 1983/89			50,000	43,716	180,500	172,860
12	- CCIR meetings	634,000	677,644	1,840,000	1,715,034	1,858,500	1,626,108
13	- CCITT meetings	3,290,000	2,557,979	3,186,000	2,804,561	3,826,000	3,675,440
15	- ITU seminars			300,000	201,384		5,141
16	- Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	100,000	81,309	300,000	280,975	200,000	178,132
17	- Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	4,879,500	4,750,856	3,735,000	3,289,378	5,242,000	4,657,215
carried forward		78,981,100	77,937,502	83,636,600	81,768,671	94,246,500	93,533,821

★ budget including additional credits

An. 6

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1982 TO 1989
(in Swiss francs)

1 9 8 5		1 9 8 6		1 9 8 7		1 9 8 8		1 9 8 9
Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget
Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982
798,000	751,760	783,800	666,365	778,000	745,410	794,500	828,138	516,000
50,156,000	50,567,433	50,109,000	50,363,762	51,100,300	51,083,683	51,882,000	51,423,721	52,447,000
12,643,000	12,163,272	11,632,000	11,500,799	10,747,700	10,886,034	11,089,000	11,147,671	11,247,000
3,740,000	3,951,285	3,980,000	3,962,031	4,202,000	4,186,213	4,180,000	4,386,633	4,121,000
200,000	233,795	278,000	273,296	225,000	224,132	230,000	236,876	230,000
6,662,000	7,057,965	7,357,000	7,425,364	7,670,000	7,591,465	7,700,000	7,701,821	7,775,000
6,169,400	5,423,128	5,910,900	5,480,112	5,941,000	5,432,532	5,686,100	5,000,142	5,700,000
1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000
		740,000	740,000	750,000	750,000	753,000	753,000	765,000
81,718,400	81,498,638	82,140,700	81,761,729	82,764,000	82,249,469	83,739,600	82,903,002	84,226,000
3,569,400	3,453,425	3,236,600	3,183,374	3,529,200	3,528,186	3,368,200	3,410,978	3,382,000
85,287,800	84,952,063	85,377,300	84,945,103	86,293,200	85,777,655	87,107,800	86,313,980	87,608,000
15,004								
1,827,200	1,795,501	1,740,100	1,737,525	2,068,600	1,934,352	535,300	418,703	530,000
2,330,800	2,166,110	900,000	794,232	910,100	847,483	3,152,200	3,036,388	615,000
		308,400	195,196	1,862,200	1,818,422	30,000	41,709	403,000
						466,500	443,924	
								2,600,000
374,700	254,257	337,500	335,910	585,800	579,590	1,731,100	1,730,626	1,441,000
3,209,000	2,852,422	940,500	1,073,527	2,602,300	2,190,968	2,254,000	1,804,581	3,400,000
2,633,000	2,347,939	3,332,400	3,298,930	3,032,700	3,092,219	4,416,400	4,835,784	2,620,000
50,000	22,231	69,300	69,155	74,700	45,090	71,600	68,566	30,000
200,000	227,270	200,000	62,922	200,000	240,108	200,000	177,000	200,000
5,226,500	5,434,309	4,093,400	3,680,414	7,265,700	7,030,315	7,179,700	7,300,856	6,817,000
101,139,000	100,067,106	97,358,900	96,192,914	104,895,300	103,556,222	107,144,600	106,172,117	106,264,000

EXPENDITURE (rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)		1 9 8 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 8 4	
Section		Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts
Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
carried forward		78,981,100	77,937,502	83,636,600	81,768,671	94,246,500	93,533,821
Excess expenditure of the Independent Commission							
Payment into ITU Reserve Account		1,435,000	1,435,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
		80,416,100	79,372,502	85,036,600	83,168,671	96,246,500	95,533,821
Surplus income transferred to the ITU Reserve Account			1,880,891		2,338,252		1,640,735
		80,416,100	81,253,393	85,036,600	85,506,923	96,246,500	97,174,556

- Regional conferences budget:							
14.1	- RA MF Broadcasting Conference, Region 2	3,757,800	3,356,640				
20.3	- RAC for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1+)	2,199,300	1,715,925			3,953,300	3,444,512
20.2	- RAC for the Planning of Broadcasting-Satellite Service, Region 2			3,037,000	2,784,019		
20.4	- RARC for the Maritime Mobile Service and the Aeronautical Radionavi- gation Service in certain parts of the MF band in Region 1						
20.4	- RARC for the Planning of frequencies for Maritime Radio- beacons in the European Maritime Area						
20.7	- RAC for Members of the Union belonging to the European Area						
20.7	- RAC for Members of the Union belonging to the African Area						
20.5	- RAC to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference						
20.6	- RARC to establish a plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1605-1705 kHz in Region 2						
		5,957,100	5,072,565	3,037,000	2,784,019	3,953,300	3,444,512

An. 6

1 9 8 5		1 9 8 6		1 9 8 7		1 9 8 8		1 9 8 9
Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget
Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982
101,139,000	100,067,106	97,358,900	96,192,914	104,895,300	103,556,222	107,144,600	106,172,117	106,264,000
	490,632							
800,000	800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000					
101,939,000	101,357,738	99,858,900	98,692,914	104,895,300	103,556,222	107,144,600	106,172,117	106,264,000
	1,828,014		2,120,332		2,077,239		1,637,334	
101,939,000	103,185,752	99,858,900	100,813,246	104,895,300	105,633,461	107,144,600	107,809,451	106,264,000
242,100	206,189	389,300	393,108	175,500	134,890			
720,000	715,680							
1,427,650	1,072,085	165,600	157,276					
713,850	535,180	82,800	77,924					
59,000	26,610							
46,000	22,785							
		1,048,200	953,490	436,100	155,944	646,200	603,665	1,638,000
		1,128,300	1,026,724			869,800	846,498	31,000
3,208,600	2,578,529	2,814,200	2,608,522	611,600	290,834	1,516,000	1,450,163	1,669,000

An. 6

EXPENDITURE (rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)		1982		1983		1984	
Section		Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
- Budget for sundry expenditure							
Expenditure on fitting out the CCITT Laboratory		80,000	70,954	70,000	26,322	70,000	94,638
Expenditure on the maintenance and renewal of the simultaneous interpretation equipment		30,000	27,928	15,000	7,855	15,000	79,320
Writing off of amounts owed							
		110,000	98,882	85,000	34,177	85,000	173,958
TOTAL OF THE ORDINARY BUDGET		86,483,200	86,424,840	88,158,600	88,325,119	100,284,800	100,793,026

TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

24/25	Cost of publications issued during the year, including overheads	10,208,700	9,928,580	5,445,300	9,690,332	6,362,400	5,780,239
26	Cost of the Telecommunication Journal and the List of Addresses	1,618,000	1,574,707	1,632,000	1,495,063	1,622,000	1,083,263
27	Sundry expenditure	150,000	251,088	200,000	202,189	250,000	199,199
	Surplus income	11,976,700	11,754,375	7,277,300	11,387,584 657,546	8,234,400	7,062,701 150,444
		11,976,700	11,754,375	7,277,300	12,045,130	8,234,400	7,213,145

An. 6

1985		1986		1987		1988		1989
Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget
Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982
70,000	45,532	70,000	70,385	60,000	84,829	60,000	9,453	60,000
15,000	49,344	15,000	9,008 35,588	15,000	2,896 82,450	15,000	12,044 22,224	15,000
85,000	94,876	85,000	114,981	75,000	170,175	75,000	43,721	75,000
105,232,600	105,859,157	102,758,100	103,536,749	105,581,900	106,094,470	108,735,600	109,303,335	108,008,000
10,534,000	9,356,339	9,931,500	8,354,330	9,251,000	8,317,635	9,200,000	8,619,115	8,979,000
	6,419,561		7,400,973		6,029,538		7,402,306	
10,534,000	15,775,900	9,931,500	15,755,303	9,251,000	14,347,173	9,200,000	16,021,421	8,979,000
10,713,500	10,511,904	7,495,800	7,331,191	8,245,500	8,593,443	6,750,700	4,532,660	11,145,000
1,630,000 245,000	1,331,807 354,613	1,440,000 260,000	1,316,697 244,229	1,510,000 300,000	1,720,519 218,230	1,480,000 280,000	1,455,694 185,572	1,605,000 240,000
12,588,500 1,076,500	12,198,324 1,364,077	9,195,800 294,200	8,892,117 101,372	10,055,500 950,500	10,532,192 823,624	8,510,700 789,300	6,173,926	12,990,000 2,110,000
13,665,000	13,562,401	9,490,000	8,993,489	11,006,000	11,355,816	9,300,000	6,173,926	15,100,000

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1982 TO 1989
(in Swiss francs)

I N C O M E (rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)		1 9 8 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 8 4	
Section		Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts
	Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention	Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
ORDINARY BUDGET							
31.0	Contributions :						
	- Contributions by Members of the Union to expenses in the current year	69,331,300	69,498,754	75,514,900	75,514,895	81,980,250	82,049,916
	- Contributions by recognized private agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organi- zations to the expenses of conferences and meetings of Sections 11 to 13:						
	- WARC for the Mobile services				14,700		
	- WARC for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, 1984/86						
	- WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing it, 1985/88						
	- WACTT, 1988						
	- CCIR meetings	2,212,550	2,379,434	2,507,720	2,591,799	2,612,500	2,764,565
	- CCITT meetings	4,199,000	4,491,046	4,803,520	5,012,305	5,475,800	5,959,983
31.1	Sundry income	77,150	288,059	134,860	297,624	47,450	269,592
		75,820,000	76,657,293	82,961,000	83,431,323	90,116,000	91,044,056
31.1	Subsidy from the supplemen- tary publications budget						
		75,820,000	76,657,293	82,961,000	83,431,323	90,116,000	91,044,056
31.1	Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account						
31.1	Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	4,596,100	4,596,100	2,075,600	2,075,600	6,130,500	6,130,500
31.1	Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover Technical Cooperation deficit						
31.1	Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover excess expenditure of the Independent Commission						
		80,416,100	81,253,393	85,036,600	85,506,923	96,246,500	97,174,556

* Budget including additional credits

RCAPITULATION DES DPENSES ET DES RECETTES DES ANNES 1982 1989
(en francs suisses)

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I N C O M E		1 9 8 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 8 4	
(rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)							
Section		Budget *	Accounts	Budget *	Accounts	Budget *	Accounts
Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
- Regional conference budget:							
32.1	- RA MF Broadcasting Conference, Region 2	3,757,800	3,356,640				
32.1	- RAC for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1+)	2,199,300	1,715,925			3,953,300	3,444,512
32.1	- RAC for the Planning of Broadcasting-Satellite Service, Region 2			3,037,000	2,784,019		
32.1	- RARC for the Maritime Mobile Service and the Aeronautical Radionavi- gation Service in certain parts of the MF band in Region 1						
32.1	- RARC for the Planning of frequencies for Maritime Radio- beacons in the European Maritime Area						
32.1	- RAC for Members of the Union belonging to the European Area						
32.1	- RAC for Members of the Union belonging to the African Area						
32.1	- RAC to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference						
32.1	- RARC to establish a plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1605-1705 kHz in Region 2						
		5,957,100	5,072,565	3,037,000	2,784,019	3,953,300	3,444,512

An. 6

1 9 8 5		1 9 8 6		1 9 8 7		1 9 8 8		1 9 8 9
Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget ★	Accounts	Budget
Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982		Nairobi, 1982
242,100	206,189	389,300	393,108	175,500	134,890			
720,000	715,680							
1,427,650	1,072,085	165,600	157,276					
713,850	535,180	82,800	77,924					
59,000	26,610							
46,000	22,785							
		1,048,200	953,490	436,100	155,944	646,200	603,665	1,638,000
		1,128,300	1,026,724			869,800	846,498	31,000
3,208,600	2,578,529	2,814,200	2,608,522	611,600	290,834	1,516,000	1,450,163	1,669,000

I N C O M E		1 9 8 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 8 4	
(rounded off to 1 Sw.fr.)							
Section		Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
Under the system established by the Intern. Telecom. Convention		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973		Nairobi, 1982	
- Budget for sundry expenditure							
Withdrawal from the CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the Laboratory		80,000	70,954	70,000	26,322	70,000	94,638
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for the maintenance and renewal of the simultaneous interpretation equipment	-	30,000	27,928	15,000	7,855	15,000	79,320
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to write off amounts owed							
		110,000	98,882	85,000	34,177	85,000	173,958
TOTAL OF THE ORDINARY BUDGET		86,483,200	86,424,840	88,158,600	88,325,119	100,284,800	100,793,026

TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

36	Sale of publications	10,360,000	10,330,016	5,838,000	10,444,627	6,735,000	5,830,753
	Journal and List of Addresses	300,000	221,042	300,000	293,779	300,000	322,123
	Advertisements in the Journal	1,100,000	863,802	900,000	1,086,876	900,000	846,056
	Sundry income	170,000	281,538	220,000	219,848	270,000	214,213
		11,930,000	11,696,398	7,258,000	12,045,130	8,205,000	7,213,145
	Excess expenditure	46,700	57,977	19,300		29,400	
		11,976,700	11,754,375	7,277,300	12,045,130	8,234,400	7,213,145

An. 6

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A N N E X 7

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE NOT AFFECTED BY THE LIMIT

FROM 1983 TO 1989

A N N E X 7

Operational budget - Sections 1 to 8							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *
1. Limit set on expend. under paragraph 1.1 of Additional Protocol I	66,950.0	72,300.0	72,850.0	74,100.0	75,050.0	75,400.0	76,550.0
2. Actual expenditure	68,118.3	76,747.4	81,498.6	81,021.7	81,499.5	82,150.0	83,461.0
3. Changes referred to in para. 4.1-4.3 of Additional Protocol I	1,718.0	5,722.3	8,994.1	7,335.4	6,926.3	7,510.1	6,936.0
4. Expenditure ceiling (2 - 3)	66,400.3	71,025.1	72,504.5	73,686.3	74,573.2	74,639.9	76,525.0
5. Balance (1 - 4)	549.7	1,274.9	345.5	** 413.7	** 476.8	760.1	25.0
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.							
** See point 2.2.6.6 (4) - Credits used for Technical Cooperation support costs.							

Extended use of the computer by the IFRB - Section 9								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expend. under paragraph 3 of Additional Protocol I	3,976.0	3,274.0	3,274.0	3,274.0	3,274.0	3,274.0	3,274.0	23,620.0
2. Actual expenditure	3,963.9	2,966.6	3,453.4	3,183.4	3,528.2	3,408.0	3,382.0	23,885.5
3. Changes referred to in para. 4.1-4.3 of Additional Protocol I	62.2	255.8	332.4	192.4	136.3	125.5	86.0	1,190.6
4. Expenditure ceiling (2 - 3)	3,901.7	2,710.8	3,121.0	2,991.0	3,391.9	3,282.5	3,296.0	22,694.9
5. Balance (1 - 4)	74.3	563.2	153.0	283.0	-117.9	-8.5	-22.0	925.1
6. Cumulative balance	74.3	637.5	790.5	1,073.5	955.6	947.1	925.1	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

Plenipotentiary Conference - Section 11.1								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,130.0	4,130.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,600.0	2,600.0
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	1,786.0	1,827.0
4. Total (2 + 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	4,386.0	4,427.0
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1-4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	404.7	408.7
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	3,981.3	4,018.3
7. Balance (1 - 6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-37.0	148.7	111.7
8. Cumulative balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-37.0	111.7	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

World administrative radio conference MOB (1983) - Section 11.2								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	1,950.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,950.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.112	884.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	899.4
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	377.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.3
4. Total (2 + 3)	1,261.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,276.7
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	1,254.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,269.0
7. Balance (1 - 6)	696.0	0.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	681.0
8. Cumulative balance	696.0	696.0	681.0	681.0	681.0	681.0	681.0	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

World administrative radio conference HFBC - Section 11.4								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	900.0	4,100.0	500.0	4,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,000.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.114	329.0	2,273.3	1,795.5	1,737.5	1,915.5	418.7	530.0	8,999.5
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	82.4	751.1	22.2	192.4	602.7	0.0	0.0	1,650.8
4. Total (2 + 3)	411.4	3,024.4	1,817.7	1,929.9	2,518.2	418.7	530.0	10,650.3
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	8.4	163.8	162.7	175.9	153.7	40.6	58.0	763.1
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	403.0	2,860.6	1,655.0	1,754.0	2,364.5	378.1	472.0	9,887.2
7. Balance (1 - 6)	497.0	1,239.4	-1,155.0	2,746.0	-2,364.5	-378.1	-472.0	112.8
8. Cumulative balance	497.0	1,736.4	581.4	3,327.4	962.9	584.8	112.8	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

World administrative radio conference ORB - Section 11.5								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	300.0	1,850.0	4,200.0	450.0	300.0	4,000.0	0.0	11,100.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.115	44.5	1,186.8	2,166.1	794.2	790.3	3,036.4	615.0	8,633.3
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	4.8	443.2	1,492.0	13.9	105.7	1,470.9	0.0	3,530.5
4. Total (2 + 3)	49.3	1,630.0	3,658.1	808.1	896.0	4,507.3	615.0	12,163.8
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.3	102.9	436.1	2.1	51.5	576.9	20.0	1,189.8
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	49.0	1,527.1	3,222.0	806.0	844.5	3,930.4	595.0	10,974.0
7. Balance (1 - 6)	251.0	322.9	978.0	-356.0	-544.5	69.6	-595.0	126.0
8. Cumulative balance	251.0	573.9	1,551.9	1,195.9	651.4	721.0	126.0	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

World administrative radio conference MOB - Section 11.6								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	950.0	3,650.0	0.0	0.0	4,600.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.116	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.2	1,818.3	-48.3	403.0	2,368.2
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.5	1,291.0	29.3	0.0	1,421.8
4. Total (2 + 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.7	3,109.3	-19.0	403.0	3,790.0
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	309.4	-3.0	8.6	341.7
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.0	2,799.9	-16.0	394.4	3,448.3
7. Balance (1 - 6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	680.0	850.1	16.0	-394.4	1,151.7
8. Cumulative balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	680.0	1,530.1	1,546.1	1,151.7	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

World administrative telegraph and telephone conference WATTC - Section 11.7								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.0	820.0	0.0	1,130.0
2. Actual exp. Sec.117	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	443.9	0.0	443.9
3. Actual exp. Sec.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.5	0.0	377.5
4. Total (2 + 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	821.4	0.0	821.4
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	99.1
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	722.3	0.0	722.3
7. Balance (1 - 6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.0	97.7	0.0	407.7
8. Cumulative balance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.0	407.7	407.7	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

CCIR meetings - Section 12								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	2,700.0	2,200.0	5,250.0	1,100.0	3,450.0	3,500.0	5,300.0	23,500.0
2. Actual exp. Sec. 12	1,712.2	1,614.9	2,852.4	1,073.5	2,189.8	1,786.6	3,400.0	14,629.4
3. Actual exp. Sec. 17	793.8	788.8	2,235.5	737.5	1,340.4	1,076.8	2,693.0	9,665.8
4. Total (2 + 3)	2,506.0	2,403.7	5,087.9	1,811.0	3,530.2	2,863.4	6,093.0	24,295.2
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	48.8	106.9	608.9	202.0	318.0	352.1	591.0	2,227.7
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	2,457.2	2,296.8	4,479.0	1,609.0	3,212.2	2,511.3	5,502.0	22,067.5
7. Balance (1 - 6)	242.8	-96.8	771.0	-509.0	237.8	988.7	-202.0	1,432.5
8. Cumulative balance	242.8	146.0	917.0	408.0	645.8	1,634.5	1,432.5	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

CCITT meetings - Section 13								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	4,800.0	6,900.0	6,100.0	6,300.0	6,500.0	6,650.0	7,000.0	44,250.0
2. Actual exp. Sec. 13	2,401.6	3,667.4	2,347.9	3,298.9	3,078.7	4,831.9	2,620.0	22,246.4
3. Actual exp. Sec. 17	2,009.8	2,673.9	1,684.5	2,635.2	3,690.5	4,346.3	2,338.0	19,378.2
4. Total (2 + 3)	4,411.4	6,341.3	4,032.4	5,934.1	6,769.2	9,178.2	4,958.0	41,624.6
5. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	55.4	298.5	491.4	683.1	734.7	1,226.5	510.0	3,999.6
6. Expenditure ceiling (4 - 5)	4,356.0	6,042.8	3,541.0	5,251.0	6,034.5	7,951.7	4,448.0	37,625.0
7. Balance (1 - 6)	444.0	857.2	2,559.0	1,049.0	465.5	-1,301.7	2,552.0	6,625.0
8. Cumulative balance	444.0	1,301.2	3,860.2	4,909.2	5,374.7	4,073.0	6,625.0	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

Seminars - Sections 15/16								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	800.0	200.0	420.0	200.0	330.0	200.0	330.0	2,480.0
2. Actual expenditure	484.0	183.0	250.0	132.1	285.2	245.6	230.0	1,809.9
3. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	6.6	16.1	27.0	64.8
4. Expenditure ceiling (2 - 3)	484.0	183.0	250.0	117.0	278.6	229.5	203.0	1,745.1
5. Balance (1 - 4)	316.0	17.0	170.0	83.0	51.4	-29.5	127.0	734.9
6. Cumulative balance	316.0	333.0	503.0	586.0	637.4	607.9	734.9	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

Implementation by the IFRB of the decisions of world and regional administrative conferences - Section 18								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 *	Total
1. Limit set on expen. under paragraph 2.1 of Additional Protocol I	130.0	320.0	500.0	500.0	680.0	810.0	1,610.0	4,550.0
2. Actual expenditure	44.0	172.9	254.3	335.9	579.6	1,730.6	1,441.0	4,558.3
3. Changes referred to in para. 4.1 - 4.3 of Additional Protocol I	0.0	6.9	25.3	24.9	-14.4	-11.5	-21.0	10.2
4. Expenditure ceiling (2 - 3)	44.0	166.0	229.0	311.0	594.0	1,742.1	1,462.0	4,548.1
5. Balance (1 - 4)	86.0	154.0	271.0	189.0	86.0	-932.1	148.0	1.9
6. Cumulative balance	86.0	240.0	511.0	700.0	786.0	-146.1	1.9	
* The figures given for 1989 correspond to the budget approved and not to actual expenditure.								

A N N E X 8

PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR 1990

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1990			
EXPENDITURE	Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION			
A. Ordinary budget of the Union			
Sect. 1 - Administrative Council	784,000	516,000	674,000
Common Headquarters expenditure :			
Sect. 2 - Staff	51,068,000	52,447,000	54,410,000
Sect. 3 - Social security	11,131,000	11,247,000	12,590,000
Sect. 4 - Premises	4,180,000	4,121,000	5,376,000
Sect. 5 - Mission expenses	230,000	230,000	230,000
Sect. 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses	7,700,000	7,775,000	8,189,000
Sect. 7 - Technical cooperation and assistance	5,697,000	5,700,000	5,909,000
Sect. 8 - Implementation of Res. No. 65 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000
Sect. 0 - Contribution to Technical Cooperation Program - Management support	753,000	765,000	765,000
	82,968,000	84,226,000	89,568,000
Sect. 9 - Extended use of the computer by the IFRB	3,383,000	3,382,000	2,832,000
Sect. 11.1 - PP 89	-	2,600,000	-
Sect. 11.4 - WARC HFBC-87	536,000	530,000	-
Sect. 11.5 - WARC ORB-88	3,000,000	615,000	-
Sect. 11.6 - WARC MQB-87	30,000	403,000	257,000
Sect. 11.7 - WATTC 88	463,000	-	-
Sect. 11.8 - WARC 1992	-	-	1,341,000
Sect. 12 - CCIR meetings	2,217,000	3,400,000	1,048,000
Sect. 13 - CCITT meetings	4,382,000	2,620,000	3,819,000
Sect. 15 - ITU seminars	70,000	30,000	100,000
Sect. 16 - Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	200,000	200,000	200,000
Sect. 17 - Common expend., confer. and meetings	7,018,000	6,817,000	4,037,000
Sect. 18 - Implementation by the IFRB of the decisions of administ. conferences	1,744,000	1,441,000	1,029,000
	19,660,000	18,656,000	11,831,000
Payment into the ITU Reserve Account - Section 19	-	-	1,750,000
Surplus income			
	106,011,000	106,264,000	105,981,000
B. Budget of regional conferences			
Sect. 20.3 - RABC-1(2)	-	-	-
Sect. 20.5 - AFBC (2)	647,000	1,638,000	422,000
Sect. 20.6 - BC-R2 (2)	850,000	31,000	60,000
	1,497,000	1,669,000	482,000
C. Miscellaneous			
Expenditure on equipping the CCITT Laboratory	60,000	60,000	-
Expenditure on maintenance and renewal of simul- taneous interpretation and sound reprod. equipment	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bad debts write off	-	-	-
	75,000	75,000	15,000
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET			
Sect. 21 - Technical Cooperation - Administ. costs	9,084,000	8,979,000	9,528,000
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET			
Total expenditure	8,491,000	12,990,000	10,584,000
Surplus income	809,000	2,110,000	516,000
	9,300,000	15,100,000	11,100,000

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1990

INCOME	Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION			
A. Ordinary budget of the Union			
Contributions :			
- Contributions of Members of the Union to defrayal of expenses for the current year	89,909,250	91,033,825	95,220,000
- Contributions of private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to defrayal of expenses of conferences and meetings under Sect. 11 to 13 :			
Administrative conferences	-	-	-
CCIR	3,125,280	3,116,840	3,216,000
CCITT	6,618,240	6,745,400	7,032,000
- Sundry income	108,230	117,935	13,000
	99,761,000	101,014,000	105,481,000
Subvention from Supplementary Publications Budget	250,000	250,000	500,000
	100,011,000	101,264,000	105,981,000
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account - Section 19	6,000,000	5,000,000	-
	-	-	-
	106,011,000	106,264,000	105,981,000
B. Budget of regional conferences			
Contributions - RABC-1(2)	-	-	-
- AFBC (2)	647,000	1,638,000	422,000
- BC-R2 (2)	850,000	31,000	60,000
	1,497,000	1,669,000	482,000
C. Miscellaneous			
Withdrawal from the CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory	60,000	60,000	
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for the maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpret. equip.	15,000	15,000	15,000
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to write off bad debts	-	-	-
	75,000	75,000	15,000
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET			
Contrib. to defrayal of Tech. Coop. administ. costs	6,637,000	5,589,600	7,085,000
Excess expenditure	2,447,000	3,389,400	2,443,000
	9,084,000	8,979,000	9,528,000
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET			
Total income	9,300,000	15,100,000	11,100,000
Excess expenditure	-	-	-
	9,300,000	15,100,000	11,100,000

Table 2
ITU STAFF POSTS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS 1988 1989 1990

Table 2.1 - Ordinary budget

	General secretariat			IFRB			CCIR			CCITT			TOTAL		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Elected officials	2	2	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Appointed officials															
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	8	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	18	18	18
P5	15	17	17	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	35	37	37
P4	41	38	38	20	20	20	3	3	3	5	6	6	69	67	67
P3	36	39	41	8	8	9	0	0	0	2	1	2	46	48	52
P2	25	25	23	13	13	12	1	1	1	3	3	2	42	42	38
P1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G7	27	30	29	6	6	6	5	5	5	2	2	2	40	43	42
G6	54	52	56	19	19	19	7	6	6	17	17	17	97	94	98
G5	85	85	86	11	12	12	4	5	5	1	2	2	101	104	105
G4	41	46	48	16	14	14	0	0	0	1	1	1	58	61	63
G3	66	62	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	62	60
G2	16	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	14
G1	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
	422	425	429	107	106	106	31	31	31	43	43	43	603	605	609
Permanent posts	421	424	428	106	106	106	31	31	31	43	43	43	601	604	608
Fixed-term posts	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1

Table 2.1.1
 Ordinary budget
 Technical Cooperation and assist.

Table 2.1.2
 Ordinary budget
 Extended use of the computer

Table 2.1.3
 Ordinary budget
 World conferences

Table 2.1.4
 Ordinary budget
 Implementation of WARC and
 RARC decisions

	General secretariat			IFRB/Gen. Secr.			IFRB			IFRB		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Appointed officials												
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P5	15	15	15	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
P4	4	4	4	10	10	9	2	2	6	7	7	4
P3	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
P2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
P1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6	7	7	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
G5	6	6	6	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
G4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	37	37	20	20	16	6	6	10	14	14	8
Permanent posts	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Fixed-term posts	23	23	23	20	20	16	6	6	10	6	6	0

Table 2.2
 Technical Cooperation special accounts

Table 2.3
 Supplementary publications budget

Table 2.4
 General total

	1988	1989	1990
Elected officials	0	0	0
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	1	1	1
P5	13	13	13
P4	18	18	18
P3	5	5	5
P2	3	3	3
P1	0	0	0
G7	15	15	15
G6	14	14	14
G5	33	33	33
G4	3	1	1
G3	0	2	2
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	105	105	105
Permanent posts	72	72	72
Fixed-term posts	33	33	33

	1988	1989	1990
Elected officials	0	0	0
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0
P3	0	0	0
P2	2	2	2
P1	0	0	0
G7	1	2	2
G6	4	3	3
G5	4	4	4
G4	2	2	2
G3	0	0	0
G2	0	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	13	13	13
Permanent posts	13	13	13
Fixed-term posts	0	0	0

	1988	1989	1990
Elected officials	9	9	9
Appointed officials			
D2	0	0	0
D1	24	24	23
P5	70	72	71
P4	110	108	108
P3	55	58	61
P2	49	48	43
P1	0	0	0
G7	57	61	60
G6	125	122	125
G5	148	150	150
G4	63	64	66
G3	66	64	62
G2	16	14	14
G1	6	6	6
	798	800	798
Permanent posts	708	711	715
Fixed-term posts	90	89	83

I. BUDGET OF THE UNION

A. Ordinary budget of the Union

Section 1 - Administrative Council			
	Budget * 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items			
1.100 Councillors' travel expenses	135,000	135,000	135,000
1.200 Subsistence allowance for Councillors	158,000	84,000	161,000
1.300 Insurance for Councillors	8,000	8,000	8,000
1.4 Overheads :			
1.401 Staff costs, salaries & per diem	196,000	135,000	239,000
1.402 Staff costs, travel expenses	20,000	15,000	15,000
1.403 Document production	60,000	70,000	60,000
1.404 Office supplies	25,000	25,000	25,000
1.405 PTT	25,000	30,000	25,000
1.406 Sundry and unforeseen	6,000	14,000	6,000
	332,000	289,000	370,000
Voluntary Groups of Experts :			
1.500 Implementation of Res. No. 69 (Nairobi, 1982)	3,000	-	-
1.510 Implementation of Res. No. 62 (Nairobi, 1982)	88,000	-	-
1.520 Implementation of Res. No. 68 (Nairobi, 1982)	60,000	-	-
	151,000	-	-
Total, Section 1 Budget	784,000	516,000	674,000
Number of Members of the Council	41	41	41
Number of days of session	12	7	12
* Actual expenditure for 1988 will be available after the closure of the 1988 accounts, scheduled for the end of February 1989.			

Section 2 - Staff		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 1 - Salaries and related expenses				
2.101	Established staff	36,510,000	34,927,000	38,277,000
2.102	Supernumerary staff	296,000	297,000	304,000
2.103	Post adjustment	10,345,000	13,002,000	11,233,000
2.104	Non-resident allowance	66,000	62,000	57,000
2.105	Overtime	30,000	30,000	30,000
		47,247,000	48,318,000	49,901,000
Subhead 2 - Allowances and related expenses				
2.201	Dependency allowance	1,341,000	1,351,000	1,370,000
2.202	Education grant	750,000	850,000	850,000
2.203	Education grant travel	50,000	44,000	44,000
2.204	Home leave	680,000	560,000	560,000
2.205	Rental subsidy	90,000	100,000	140,000
		2,911,000	2,905,000	2,964,000
Subhead 3 - Provision for installation and repatriation				
2.301	Travel and removal expenses on appointment or separation	300,000	1,414,000	1,485,000
2.302	Installation grant	150,000		
2.303	Repatriation grant	300,000		
2.304	Grant on death	-		
2.305	Termination indemnity	-		
2.306	Accrued leave	350,000		
		1,100,000	1,414,000	1,485,000
Subhead 4 - Representation expenses				
2.401	Secretary-General	20,000	20,000	20,000
2.402	Deputy-Secretary General	10,000	10,000	10,000
2.403	For the IFRB at the Chairman's discretion	10,000	10,000	10,000
2.404	Director of the CCIR	10,000	10,000	10,000
2.405	Director of the CCITT	10,000	10,000	10,000
		60,000	60,000	60,000
2.501	Lump sum charge to the supplementary publications budget	* -250,000	* -250,000	* -
Total, Section 2 Budget		51,068,000	52,447,000	54,410,000
* Partial transfer of lump sum charge of 500,000 Swiss Francs to budget income. In 1990, the full lump sum is shown as income, Section 33.				

Section 3 - Social		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 1 - Payments into Insurance Funds				
3.101	UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	7,749,000	7,211,000	8,350,000
3.102	Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund	200,000	250,000	250,000
		7,949,000	7,461,000	8,600,000
Subhead 2 - Other social security expenditure				
3.201	Pension Committee	30,000	20,000	30,000
3.202	Management costs of the Staff Pension Funds	20,000	20,000	20,000
3.203	Pensioned staff, cost-of-living allowance	1,130,000	1,200,000	1,140,000
3.204	Survivors' insurance	20,000	18,000	18,000
3.206	Medical service	230,000	230,000	230,000
3.207	Health insurance	1,455,000	1,988,000	2,232,000
3.208	Accident/luggage insurance	297,000	310,000	320,000
		3,182,000	3,786,000	3,990,000
Total, Section 3				
Budget		11,131,000	11,247,000	12,590,000
Total, Sections 2 and 3				
Budget		62,199,000	63,694,000	67,000,000

Section 4 - Premises		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
4.101.1	Tower building (purchase by instalments)	1,325,000	1,325,000	1,325,000
4.101.2	Extensions A,B,C (purchase by instalments)	-	-	924,000
4.102	Payment into building upkeep fund	200,000	200,000	300,000
4.103	Leased premises	390,000	275,000	301,000
4.104	Electricity, water	468,000	480,000	540,000
4.105	Heating	239,000	236,000	212,000
4.106	Servicing	893,000	945,000	1,022,000
4.107	Maintenance, repairs insurance	605,000	605,000	690,000
4.109	Grounds, plants	49,000	50,000	51,000
4.110	Uniforms, protective clothing	10,000	10,000	10,000
4.112	Safety of premises	51,000	45,000	51,000
		4,230,000	4,171,000	5,426,000
4.200	Flat rate quota :			
4.202	- charged to the publications budget	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Total, Section 4 Budget		4,180,000	4,121,000	5,376,000

Section 5 - Mission expenses		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
5.101	Union representation at inter-agency meetings	65,000	65,000	65,000
5.102	Missions of permanent organs	165,000	165,000	165,000
Total, Section 5				
Budget		230,000	230,000	230,000

Section 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses	Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items			
Recapitulation of data relating to the five subheads of Section 6			
Subhead 1 - Office expenses	520,000	520,000	524,000
Subhead 2 - Computer systems	5,665,000	5,925,000	6,325,000
Subhead 3 - PTT	750,000	660,000	660,000
Subhead 4 - Miscellaneous expenses	700,000	610,000	620,000
Subhead 5 - Official reports	65,000	60,000	60,000
Total, Section 6 Budget	7,700,000	7,775,000	8,189,000

6.101	Upkeep of furniture and office machines in use	100,000	100,000	100,000
6.102	Purchase of furniture	70,000	70,000	70,000
6.103	Gradual renewal of the :			
6.103.1	- stock of typewriters	30,000	20,000	15,000
6.103.2	- stock of dictaphones	6,000	6,000	4,000
6.103.3	- stock of calculating machines	3,000	3,000	3,000
6.104	Administrative and accounting forms	5,000	5,000	5,000
6.105	Maps, journals, bindings	8,000	10,000	10,000
6.106	Central library	48,000	46,000	50,000
6.107	Office supplies	180,000	186,000	186,000
6.108	Photocopying machines and photocopies	54,000	60,000	65,000
6.112	CCIR technical apparatus	6,000	4,000	6,000
6.113	Microfilm	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total, Section 6.1 Budget		520,000	520,000	524,000

Section 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
6.201	Rental and maintenance of ITU computers	3,830,000	3,870,000	* 4,070,000
6.202	Rental and maintenance of software	880,000	1,100,000	1,250,000
6.206	Supplies, central computers	200,000	200,000	200,000
6.207	Supplies, microcomputers	110,000	110,000	110,000
6.210	Terminals and associated equipment	220,000	220,000	220,000
6.211	Maintenance of microcomputers and associated equipment	225,000	250,000	300,000
6.221	Financial systems	200,000	175,000	175,000
Total, Section 6.2				
Budget		5,665,000	5,925,000	6,325,000

* The increase of 200,000 Swiss francs relates to the continuation of credits for computer resources previously entered in Section 11.5 in 1989 (See Document 6826/CA44).

6.301 Affranchissements postaux	240,000	180,000	180,000
6.302 Telegrams	140,000	160,000	160,000
6.303 Telephone service	370,000	320,000	320,000
Total, Section 6.3 Budget	750,000	660,000	660,000

Section 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
6.401	Auditing of accounts	27,000	30,000	30,000
6.402.1	Joint Inspection Unit	100,000	80,000	80,000
6.402.2	Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)	25,000	26,000	26,000
6.403	Consultants	-	-	-
6.404.1	Inter-agency boards and services	180,000	163,000	173,000
6.404.2	ITU/IPDC/UNESCO collaboration	75,000	75,000	75,000
6.405	Information material	66,000	66,000	66,000
6.406	ITU in-service training :			
6.406.1	Language courses	130,000	80,000	80,000
6.406.2	Other courses	40,000	40,000	40,000
6.407.1	Social and cultural aid	7,000	7,000	7,000
6.407.2	International crèche	3,000	3,000	3,000
6.408	Service vehicles	27,000	27,000	27,000
6.420	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000	10,000	10,000
6.429	Differ. in exchange rate	10,000	3,000	3,000
Total, Section 6.4				
Budget		700,000	610,000	620,000

6.501	Notification	10,000	6,000	6,000
6.502	Report on the activities of the Union	10,000	7,000	7,000
6.503	Financial Operating Report	2,000	2,000	2,000
6.504	ITU Report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	18,000	18,000	18,000
		40,000	33,000	33,000
6.505	Dispatch costs	25,000	27,000	27,000
Total, Section 6.5				
Budget		65,000	60,000	60,000

Section 7- Technical cooperation and assistance		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
7.110	Service of the Group of Engineers	1,168,000	1,185,000	1,240,000
7.120	Training Division including CODEVTEL	2,076,000	2,000,000	2,086,000
7.130	Short-term missions - specialists and Group of Engineers	400,000	400,000	400,000
7.140	Logistic support for seminars (CCIR-CCITT)	100,000	100,000	100,000
7.150	Fellowship programme	320,000	320,000	320,000
7.160	Regional presence	795,000	727,000	763,000
7.170	Office of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department	152,000	148,000	154,000
7.180	Logistic support for the voluntary programme of Technical Cooperation	386,000	398,000	418,000
7.190	Special assistance for the least developed countries	200,000	200,000	200,000
7.200	Provision of additional common services for Technical Cooperation	30,000	26,000	26,000
7.210	Identification of the benefits of telecommunications for development	20,000	-	-
7.260	Resources to promote Technical Cooperation among developing countries	50,000	50,000	50,000
7.300	Project evaluation	- *)	146,000	152,000
Total, Section 7				
Budget		5,697,000	5,700,000	5,909,000

*) Cost for this item to be met from savings in other budgetary items in Section 7.

*) Cost for this item to be met from savings in other budgetary items in Section 7.

Section 8 - Implementation of Resolution No 65 of the Nairobi Convention 1982	Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items			
Total, Section 8 Budget	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000

Section 9 - Extended use of the computer by the IFRB		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
9.100	FMS Project Team	2,393,000	2,422,000	1,938,000
9.300	Computer Department Support	140,000	96,000	265,000
9.630	Contract B - FMS	350,000	350,000	100,000
9.800	Computer Department : computer facilities	400,000	414,000	429,000
9.900	Premises, furnit. & miscel.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total, Section 9				
Budget		3,383,000	3,382,000	2,832,000

Section 11.6 - WARC-MOB (2) Post-Conference work		Provisional Budget 1990
Items		
11.651	Staff expenses	197,000
11.652	Premises, furniture, office supplies	60,000
Total, Section 11.6		257,000

Section 11.8 - WARC HFBC 1992 Preparatory work		Provisional Budget 1990
Items		
11.871	Staff expenses	727,000
11.872	Other staff expenses	95,000
11.873	Insurance	123,000
11.874	Computer facilities	330,000
11.875	Document production	50,000
11.876	Premises	-
11.877	Furniture and machines	16,000
Total, Section 11.8		1,341,000

Section 12 - CCIR		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990			
Items							
		1,155,000	2,111,000	370,000			
Salaries and related expenses							
12.101	Meetings staff						
12.102	Travel (recruitment)				210,000	157,000	81,000
12.103	Insurance				30,000	55,000	12,000
		1,395,000	2,323,000	463,000			
Travel outside Geneva		45,000	45,000	25,000			
12.104.1	Subsistence allowance						
12.104.2	Travel				45,000	25,000	
12.104.3	Transport and dispatch				-	-	-
		90,000	90,000	50,000			
Premises and equipment		154,000	240,000	75,000			
12.105	Premises, furniture, machines						
12.106	Document production				238,000	340,000	220,000
12.107	Supplies and overheads				80,000	130,000	50,000
12.108	PTT				250,000	270,000	180,000
12.109	Sundry and unforeseen				10,000	7,000	10,000
		732,000	987,000	535,000			
Total, Section 12		2,217,000	3,400,000	1,048,000			
Budget							

Section 13 - CCITT		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Salaries and related expenses				
13.101	Meetings staff	2,230,000	1,521,000	2,068,000
13.102	Travel (recruitment)	200,000	125,000	159,000
13.103	Insurance	60,000	50,000	70,000
		2,490,000	1,696,000	2,297,000
Travel outside Geneva				
13.104.1	Subsistence allowance	2,000	17,000	17,000
13.104.2	Travel	13,000	52,000	55,000
13.104.3	Transport and dispatch	2,000	7,000	15,000
		17,000	76,000	87,000
Premises and equipment				
13.105	Premises, furniture machines	85,000	60,000	90,000
13.106	Document production	900,000	340,000	675,000
13.107	Supplies and overheads	180,000	100,000	120,000
13.108	PTT	700,000	340,000	540,000
13.109	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000	8,000	10,000
		1,875,000	848,000	1,435,000
Total, Section 13				
Budget		4,382,000	2,620,000	3,819,000

Section 15 - ITU seminars		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Staff				
15.101	Salaries and related expenses	47,000	16,000	74,000
15.102	Travel	2,000	-	3,000
15.103	Insurance	1,000	1,000	2,000
		50,000	17,000	79,000
Premises and equipment				
15.104	Premises, furniture machines	2,000	5,000	3,000
15.105	Document production	13,000	1,000	10,000
15.106	Office supplies and overheads	2,000	2,000	3,000
15.107	Postage	2,000	4,000	4,000
15.108	Technical installations	-	-	-
15.109	Sundry and unforeseen	1,000	1,000	1,000
		20,000	13,000	21,000
Total, Section 15				
Budget		70,000	30,000	100,000

Section 16 - Seminars of Administrations		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
		Overall credit	Overall credit	Overall credit
Staff				
16.101	Salaries and related expenses			
16.102	Travel			
16.103	Insurance			
Premises and equipment				
16.104	Premises, furniture, machines			
16.105	Document production			
16.106	Supplies and overheads			
16.107	Postage			
16.108	Technical installations			
16.109	Sundry and unforeseen			
		Overall credit	Overall credit	Overall credit
Other expenses				
16.110	Logistic support for seminars			
Total, Section 16		200,000	200,000	200,000
Budget				

Section 17 - Conferences and meetings		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subh. I - Staff				
17.101	Supernumerary staff for the duration of conferences and meetings	1,005,000	1,288,000	454,000
17.102.1	Supernumerary staff based on the volume of documentation	4,957,000	4,711,000	3,094,000
17.103	Overtime	200,000	200,000	100,000
17.104	Travel (recruitment)	100,000	60,000	40,000
17.105	Insurance	156,000	158,000	119,000
17.106	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	300,000	300,000	200,000
		6,718,000	6,717,000	4,007,000
Subh. II - Other expenses				
17.201	Document production	200,000	-	30,000
17.301	Premises	100,000	100,000	-
17.302/3	Sundry	-	-	-
		300,000	100,000	30,000
Total, Section 17 Budget		7,018,000	6,817,000	4,037,000

Section 18 - Implementation by the IFRB of the decisions of administrative conferences		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
18.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,415,000	1,385,000	826,000
18.102	Insurance	230,000	199,000	142,000
18.103	Other staff expenses	89,000	79,000	61,000
18.104	Miscellaneous	10,000	-	-
18.105	Provision for post-conference activities	-	-	-
18.106	Savings on 1988 staff costs	-	-222,000	-
Total, Section 18 Budget		1,744,000	1,441,000	* 1,029,000
<p>* Expenditure for the HFBC Team is shown under the new budget line 11.8 instead of Section 18 of the 1988 and 1989 budgets.</p>				

Distribution of expenditure by class and by contributory units

Unit Class	Number of Members	Total units	Amount of unit	Amount of class	Total per class
40	-	-	240,000	-	-
40	-	-		-	-
35	-	-		-	-
30	6	180		7,200,000	43,200,000
25	-	-		-	-
20	-	-		-	-
18	2	36		4,320,000	8,640,000
15	-	-		-	-
13	-	-		-	-
10	7	70		2,400,000	16,800,000
8	1	8		1,920,000	1,920,000
5	4	20		1,200,000	4,800,000
4	-	-		-	-
3	4	12		720,000	2,880,000
2	7	14		480,000	3,360,000
1.5	2	3.0		360,000	720,000
1	27	27		240,000	6,480,000
0.5	26	13.0		120,000	3,120,000
0.25	36	9.00		60,000	2,160,000
0.125	38	4.750		30,000	1,140,000
Total		396.750			95,220,000

I. BUDGET OF THE UNION

B. Regional Conference budget

Section 20.5 - Regional Administrative Conferences Post-conference work - AFBC (2)		Provisional Budget 1990
Items		
Subhead VII Post-conference work		
20.571	Staff costs	377,000
20.575	Computer facilities	36,000
20.576	Office supplies, furniture, etc	9,000
Total, Section 20.5		422,000

II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET

Section 21 - Technical Cooperation		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 1 - Salaries and related expenses				
21.101	Established staff	5,010,000	4,500,000	5,040,000
21.102	Supernumerary staff	100,000	100,000	100,000
21.103	Post adjustment	1,490,000	1,820,000	1,620,000
21.104	Non-resident allowance	5,000	8,000	8,000
21.105	Overtime	-	-	-
		6,605,000	6,428,000	6,768,000
Subhead 2 - Allowances and related expenses				
21.201	Dependency allowance	136,000	130,000	150,000
21.202	Education grant	80,000	130,000	130,000
21.203	Education grant travel	10,000	10,000	10,000
21.204	Home leave	80,000	80,000	60,000
21.205	Rental subsidy	25,000	60,000	80,000
		331,000	410,000	430,000
Subhead 3 - Provision for installation & repatriation				
21.301	Travel and removal on appointment or separation	40,000	-	
21.302	Installation grant	15,000	-	
21.303	Repatriation grant	20,000	-	
21.304	Grant on death	-	180,000	190,000
21.305	Termination indemnity	-	-	
21.306	Accrued leave	30,000	-	
		105,000	180,000	190,000
Subhead 4 - Insurance				
21.401	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	1,020,000	940,000	1,100,000

Section 21 - Technical Cooperation		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 5 - Social security				
21.501	Health insurance	246,000	314,000	351,000
21.502	Collective accident insurance	40,000	35,000	38,000
21.503	Medical service	27,000	27,000	26,000
21.504	Survivors' insurance	-	-	-
		313,000	376,000	415,000
Subhead 6 - Travel				
21.601	Mission expenses	300,000	270,000	270,000
Subhead 7 - Office expens.				
21.701	Office supplies and equipment	90,000	90,000	90,000
21.702	Preparation and supply of documents	20,000	20,000	20,000
		110,000	110,000	110,000
Subhead 8 - PTT				
21.801	Postage, telegrams and telephone charges	270,000	240,000	220,000
Subhead 9 - Sundry				
21.901	In-service training	20,000	15,000	15,000
21.903	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000	10,000	10,000
21.904	Security measures for experts	-	-	-
		30,000	25,000	25,000
21.999	Provision for salary adjustments	-	-	-
Total, Section 21 Budget		9,084,000	8,979,000	9,528,000

Income to cover Technical Cooperation administrative and operational service costs			
	1988 (Budget)	1989 (Budget)	1990 (Provisional budget)
a) UNDP and funds-in-trust contributions :			
For 1988 : Execution of project operational service costs estimated at 28,000,000 US dollars	3,640,000		
For 1989 : Execution of project operational service costs estimated at 30,000,000 US dollars		3,900,000	
For 1990 : Execution of project operational service costs estimated at 30,000,000 US dollars			3,900,000
b) Miscellaneous income	100,000	100,000	100,000
c) Total in US dollars	3,740,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
d) Total in Swiss francs 1)	5,610,000	6,320,000	6,320,000
e) Contribution of the ordinary budget for the management of Technical Cooperation Programme	753,000	765,000	765,000
f) Total income in Swiss francs	6,363,000	7,085,000	7,085,000
g) Actual expenditure in Swiss francs			
1988 : budget	2) 9,213,000		
1989 : budget		3) 9,302,000	
1990: provisional draft budget			9,528,000
h) Balance in Swiss francs	4) -2,850,000	-2,217,000	-2,443,000
<p>1) In 1988, the effective average \$/Sw.fr. exchange rate Jan-Sept.88 was 1 US \$ - 1.50 Sw.fr. For 1989 and 1990 budgets, the exchange rate used is 1 US \$ - 1.58 Sw.fr., the rate in force on 1 September 1988.</p> <p>2) The budget for 1988 approved under Resolution No. 970 and amounting to 9,084,000 Sw.frs. has been adjusted to the conditions of service prevailing on 1 September 1988.</p> <p>3) The budget for 1989 approved under Resolution No. 980 and amounting to 8,979,000 Sw.frs. has been adjusted to the conditions of service prevailing on 1 September 1988.</p> <p>4) The shortfall in income will be reduced by an amount of 721,413 Swiss francs received from UNDP as a special measure towards 1987 shortfall in income.</p>			

Recapitulation of estimated expenditure and income for the 1990 supplementary publications budget					
	Budget 88	Budget 1989		Provisional Budget 1990	
	Income Expend. -	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
A. Ordinary publications					
Income					
. Sale of public.	7,800,000	-	13,800,000	-	9,800,000
Expenditure					
Group I - Document preparation					
. Production (type-setting, printing)	-3,538,000	7,304,000	-	5,256,000	-
. Salaries and related expenses of establ. staff	-330,000	370,000	-	387,000	-
. Postage	-786,000	1,146,000	-	879,000	-
. Packing	-214,000	417,000	-	252,000	-
Total, direct expenditure	-4,868,000	9,237,000	-	6,774,000	-
Group II - Overheads					
. Administrative expenses	-1,863,000	1,908,000	-	1,955,000	-
B. Docum. published at a loss (Journal, etc.)					
Income					
. Sale of such documents	340,000	-	300,000	-	300,000
. Advertising in the Journal	860,000	-	800,000	-	800,000
	1,200,000	-	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
Expenditure	-1,480,000	1,605,000	-	1,615,000	-

	Budget 88	Budget 1989		Provisional Budget 1990	
	Income Expend. -	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
C. Sundry					
Income					
Postage	220,000	-	180,000	-	180,000
Interest on overdue paym.	50,000	-	-	-	-
Sundry	30,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
	300,000	-	200,000	-	200,000
Expenditure					
Postage	-220,000	180,000	-	180,000	-
Interest on advances for previous years	-50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Sundry	-10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
	-280,000	240,000	-	240,000	-
	9,300,000	12,990,000	15,100,000	10,584,000	11,100,000
	-8,491,000				
D. Surplus income (paid into the Publications Capital Account)	809,000	2,110,000	-	516,000	-
TOTALS	9,300,000	15,100,000	15,100,000	11,100,000	11,100,000

ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS TO BE ISSUED IN 1990

The publishing programme for 1990 is as follows:

Title	Edition	Production costs	Salaries, permanent posts	Postage	Packing	Total expenditure
<u>General Secretariat:</u>						
Operational Bulletin + annexes	26 issues	152,000.-	-	20,000.-	8,000.-	180,000.-
Appendix 25 to the Radio Regulations	update	30,000.-	-	7,000.-	2,000.-	39,000.-
Final Acts BC (2)	1 edition	50,000.-	-	5,000.-	1,000.-	56,000.-
Final Acts +	1 edition	50,000.-	-	5,000.-	1,000.-	56,000.-
List of Submarine Cables	1 edition	10,000.-	-	2,000.-	1,000.-	13,000.-
List of Channels for the Transmission of Telegrams	1 edition	10,000.-	-	2,000.-	1,000.-	13,000.-
List of Telegraph Offices	1 edition	500,000.-	50,000.-	120,000.-	30,000.-	700,000.-
List of Internat. Telephone Routes	1 edition	14,000.-	-	3,000.-	1,000.-	18,000.-
List of Indicators for tg and Telex	1 supplement	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
Bureaufax Table	1 supplement	4,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	5,500.-
Gentex Table	1 supplement	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
Codes and Abbreviations	1 edition	50,000.-	-	5,000.-	2,000.-	57,000.-
Table of Telex Relations	1 edition	20,000.-	-	4,000.-	1,000.-	25,000.-
TA Table	1 supplement	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
Yearbook of Telecommunication Statistics	1 edition	20,000.-	-	5,000.-	1,000.-	26,000.-
TA Booklet	1 edition	14,000.-	-	2,000.-	1,000.-	17,000.-
Directory of Program. Booking Cent.	1 edition	10,000.-	-	2,000.-	1,000.-	13,000.-
List of Coast Stations 12th edit.	1 supplement					
13th edit.	1 edition	493,000.-	157,000.-	90,000.-	20,000.-	760,000.-
List of Ship Stations 30th edit.	1 edition +					
	3 supplements	300,000.-	100,000.-	130,000.-	20,000.-	550,000.-
List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations 10th edit.	1 supplement					
11th edit.	1 edition	340,000.-	80,000.-	100,000.-	20,000.-	540,000.-

Title	Edition	Production costs	Salaries, permanent posts	Postage	Packing	Total expenditure
List of Call Signs - VIIA	4 supplements	200,000.-	-	60,000.-	15,000.-	275,000.-
List of Call Signs - VIIB	4 supplements	40,000.-	-	5,000.-	1,000.-	46,000.-
List of International Monitoring Stations - (VIII)	1 supplement	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
Maritime Services Manual	2 updates	60,000.-	-	10,000.-	4,000.-	74,000.-
Chart in colours	update	30,000.-	-	6,000.-	2,000.-	38,000.-
<u>IFRB:</u>						
IFRB Weekly Circulars	52 issues	300,000.-	-	50,000.-	35,000.-	385,000.-
IFRB Quarterly Summaries	4 issues	12,000.-	-	3,000.-	2,000.-	17,000.-
IFRB Rules and Procedures	update	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
IFRB Handbook	update	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
Tentative HF Broadcasting Schedule	4 issues	80,000.-	-	15,000.-	5,000.-	100,000.-
Final HF Broadcasting Schedule	4 issues	15,000.-	-	5,000.-	2,000.-	22,000.-
International Frequency List	2 issues	160,000.-	-	20,000.-	5,000.-	185,000.-
List of Space and Radioastronomy Stations	2 issues	40,000.-	-	7,000.-	3,000.-	50,000.-
GE75 Plan, Regions 1 + 3, LF/MF	1 supplement	12,000.-	-	2,000.-	1,000.-	15,000.-
Rio de Janeiro 81 Plan, Region 2, MF	2 supplements	20,000.-	-	3,000.-	1,000.-	24,000.-
<u>CCIR:</u>						
Documents of the XVIIth CCIR PA	6 volumes	1,200,000.-	-	100,000.-	30,000.-	1,330,000.-
CCIR Handbooks	2 editions	340,000.-	-	25,000.-	10,000.-	375,000.-
<u>CCITT:</u>						
Documents of the IXth CCITT PA	2 volumes	300,000.-	-	25,000.-	10,000.-	335,000.-
CCITT Handbooks	3 editions	330,000.-	-	30,000.-	10,000.-	370,000.-
Plan for Asia and Oceania	1 edition	15,000.-	-	3,000.-	1,000.-	19,000.-
Plan for Africa	1 supplement	5,000.-	-	1,000.-	500.-	6,500.-
		5,256,000.-	387,000.-	879,000.-	252,000.-	6,774,000.-

Sections 24-26

PublicationsIncomeSales price of publications issued in 1990

In accordance with Annex I to the Financial Regulations of the Union, the sales price of publications issued in 1990 is to be calculated on the following basis:

a) Members

Overheads	1,955,000	
		= 29% increase
Direct costs	6,774,000	

b) Non-Members

Overheads		Debit balance	
	plus		
Direct costs		Sales to non-Members	
1,955,000		515,000	
	plus		= 44% increase
6,774,000		50% of 6,774,000	

c) Pending the outcome of the Plenipotentiary Conference in ITU Publications Policy, the sales price of publications issued in 1990 is provisionally fixed as follows :

130% of the cost price for Members
 160% of the cost price for non-Members, private operating agencies and the general public

Estimated income from ordinary publications issued in 1990

- Swiss francs -

Sale of publications at 130% of cost price	8,800,000
Additional income from 50% of total sales to non-Members, private operating agencies and general public at an increase in price of about 30%	1,000,000
	<hr/>
Total income from publications issued in 1990	9,800,000
	<hr/>

Section 24 - Recapitulation of overheads for publications		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 1 - Salaries and related expenses				
24.101	Established staff	532,000	541,000	577,000
24.102	Supernumerary staff	100,000	100,000	100,000
24.103	Post adjustment	76,000	96,000	83,000
24.104	Non-resident allowance	-	-	
24.105	Overtime	-	-	
		708,000	737,000	760,000
Subhead 2 - Allowances and related expenses				
24.201	Dependency allowance	26,000	26,000	26,000
24.202	Education grant	-	-	-
24.203	Education grant travel	-	-	-
24.204	Home leave	-	-	-
		26,000	26,000	26,000
Subhead 3 - Provision for installation & repatriation				
24.301	Travel and removal expenses on appointment or separation	-	-	-
24.302	Installation grant	-	-	-
24.303	Repatriation grant	-	-	-
24.304	Grant on death	-	19,000	19,000
24.305	Termination indemnity	-	-	-
24.306	Accrued leave	-	-	-
		-	19,000	19,000
Subhead 4 - Insurance				
24.401	UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	109,000	108,000	121,000

Section 24 - Recapitulation of overheads for publications		Budget 1988	Budget 1989	Provisional Budget 1990
Items				
Subhead 5 - Social security				
24.501	Health insurance	15,000	21,000	22,000
24.502	Collective accident insurance	4,000	5,000	5,000
		19,000	26,000	27,000
Subhead 6 - Office expens.				
24.601	Office supplies	30,000	15,000	15,000
24.602	Dispatch material and forms	15,000	15,000	15,000
24.603	Premises	72,000	72,000	72,000
		117,000	102,000	102,000
Subhead 7 - Miscellaneous				
24.701	Exceptional expenditure	20,000	20,000	20,000
24.702	Bad debts	30,000	30,000	30,000
24.703	Interest on advances	300,000	300,000	300,000
24.704	List of publications	24,000	30,000	40,000
24.705	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000	10,000	10,000
		384,000	390,000	400,000
Subhead 8				
Subsidy to the ordinary budget :				
- Section 2		250,000	250,000	-
- Section 33		250,000	250,000	500,000
Total, Section 24				
Budget		1,863,000	1,908,000	1,955,000

A N N E X 9

CCIR TABLES

TABLE 1

REPRESENTATIVE TITLES OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION
PROJECT REPORTS REVIEWED BY THE CCIR SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT
1982 - 1988

RAF/BADEA/ 78/001	Africa	Pre-investment study
RAS/75/051	Malaysia	Expert's final report
IND/80/083	India	Research and development programme of Space Application Centre
CVI/81/001	Cap Verde	Mission report on a rural network study
BDI/75/010	Burundi	Mission report - conclusions and recommendations
MLW/79/005	Malawi	Telecommunication development plan
NEP/79/021	Nepal	Telecommunication Training Centre, Phase II
SRL/80/003	Sri Lanka	Expert's final report
RAS/72/134 and RAS/81/118	Asia	Radio-frequency management and monitoring procedures, practices and techniques
DJI/82/006	Djibouti	Report on telecommunication planning
KUW/65/001	Kuwait	Final report of Mr. H.V. Badrinath
RAS/75/051	Asia	Final report on development of telecommunications
RAB/78/06	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq Kuwait, Oman and Qatar	Final frequency plan project
SRL/80/003	Sri Lanka	Final report on digital switching and transmission
EGY/78/022	Egypt	Radio and TV broadcasting training
EGY/79/002	Egypt	Telecommunications development
IND/76/011	India	Reliability engineering of electronic components and systems
PHI/80/009	Philippines	Development study of the telecommunication sector
CYP/82/001	Cyprus	Radio frequency management and monitoring
AFG/78/001	Afghanistan	Telecommunication Training Centre
OMA/81/002	Oman	Radio frequency management and monitoring in the Sultanate of Oman

IND/82/028	India	Instructional technology
ALB/81/005	Albania	Technical specifications of a radio-relay link between Albania and Italy
BGD/76/012	Bangladesh	Technical cooperation project
NIR/77/003	Nigeria	Telecommunications planning (Phase II)
BOT/83/001	Botswana	Feasibility study on FM and TV broadcasting
ANG/80/001	Angola	Engineering assistance in telecommunications transhorizon/line-of-sight radio-relay systems
RWA/81/007	Rwanda	Frequency management
UNDP/ITU	Ivory Coast	Telecommunications plan
	Bangladesh	Proposal for a continuous research and study programme in radio wave propagation by Radio Bangladesh
SAU/80/003	Saudi Arabia	Final report by Mr. J.M. Brouwer, Telecommunications Advisor, Switching
QAT/79/003	Qatar	Final report prepared by Mr.R.G. Deodhar
RAS/83/012	Thailand	Report prepared for the Government of Thailand on the preparation of a national UHF television channel plan in Thailand
ZIM/84/026	Zimbabwe	Draft telecommunications development plan
PNG/81/002	Papua New Guinea	Advanced level technical training
9-UAE/86/02	United Arab Emirates	Etisalat's tariffs
BEN/84/009	Benin	Planning of telecommunications
TOG/84/003	Togo	Telecommunications development plan
SUD/78/005	Sudan	Establishment of a test repair and maintenance centre
RAS/81/028	Maldives	Inter-atoll communications
CAF/83/014	Central African Rep.	Assistance to implement the telecommunication development plan
LAO82/017/A/ 01/20	Laos	Telecommunication training and planning
RER/87/025	Europe	European telecommunications development network
EQ/CTR/86/002	Sao Tome	Digital microwave link between Sao Tome and Santo Antonio

RER/87/025	Europe	European Regional Project
IND/82/028	India	Support to Advanced Level Telecommunications Training Centre
MAL/85/020	Malawi	Development of a plan for sound and television broadcasting in Malawi
SOM/74/021 SOM/78/001	Somalia	National Telecommunications Training Institute
SWA/85/005	Swaziland	Assistance in frequency management and radio monitoring
RAS/ITU/41	Thailand	Use of radio spectrum by terrestrial microwave systems
PDY/81/011	Yemen	Proposal for satellite earth stations
RAS/81/026	South Pacific	Development, operations and maintenance of telecommunications in the South Pacific Region
RAS/81/031	Asia and Pacific Region	Telecommunications maintenance
RAS/86/119	Tuvalu	Master plan for the development of telecommunication services

TABLE 2

CCIR Study Groups

Study Group 1	Spectrum Utilization and Monitoring
Study Group 2	Space Research and Radioastronomy
Study Group 3	Fixed Service at Frequency below about 30 MHz
Study Group 4	Fixed-Satellite Service
Study Group 5	Propagation in non-ionized media
Study Group 6	Propagation in ionized media
Study Group 7	Standard Frequency and Time-Signals
Study Group 8	Mobile and Mobile-Satellite Services, Radiodetermination and Radiodetermination-Satellite Services, and Amateur and Amateur-Satellite Services
Study Group 9	Fixed Service using Radio-Relay Systems
Study Group 10	Broadcasting Service (sound)
Study Group 11	Broadcasting Service (television)
CMTT*	Broadcast Programme Transmission
CMV*	Vocabulary and related subjects

* Joint with CCITT under CCIR management

TABLE 3

Schedule of CCIR Interim Study Group meetings

A)	Year	Study Groups	Period
	1983	6, 10, 11 & CMTT 1, 2, 5 & 7	August-September November-December

Attendance: 999 participants
 Input: 702 contributions
 Output: Interim Booklet 1449 pages

B)	Year	Study Groups	Period
	1984	3, 4, 8, 9 & CMV	April-May

Attendance: 621 participants
 Input: 425 contributions
 Output: Interim Booklets 924 pages

C)	Year	Study Groups	Period
	1987	2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & CMTT	November-December

Attendance: 1123 participants
 Input: 747 contributions
 Output: Interim Booklets 1671 pages

D)	Year	Study Groups	Period
	1988	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, CMV	April-May

Attendance: 611 participants
 Input: 483 contributions
 Output: Interim Booklets 1455 pages

Schedule of CCIR Final Study Group meetings

Year	Study Groups	Period
1985	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, CMTT & CMV	September-November

Attendance: 1745 participants
 Input: 1230 contributions
 Output: 875 proposals to the XVIth Plenary Assembly

TABLE 4

Statistical details of CCIR Study Group meetings

Subject	1983	1984	1985	1987	1988
	I.M.	I.M.	F.M.	I.M.	I.M.
Number of meeting days*	99	60	139	74	58
Contributions published	702	425	1230	747	483
Participation:					
number of delegates	684	472	1079	666	450
total registration	999	621	1745	1123	611
Administrations	44	38	47	32	34
R.P.O.A	28	20	31	30	17
S.I.O	6	13	15	18	3
I.O	10	7	13	7	10
Spec. Agencies of UN	1	3	3	1	1

I.M. Interim Meetings

F.M. Final Meetings

* plus meetings of Interim Working Parties not shown above.

TABLE 5

Participation by administrations in selected CCIR meetings

Administration	Interim Meetings				F.M.	P.A.	Spec. Meetings		
	1983	1984	1987	1988	1985	1986	1984	1986	1987
Afghanistan									
Albania						x			
Algeria	x					x	x		
Angola									
Antigua and Barbuda									
Argentina	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Bahamas									
Bahrain								x	
Bangladesh									
Barbados									
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Belize									
Benin									
Bolivia							x		
Botswana									
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Brunei						x			
Darussalam									
Bulgaria						x	x		
Burkina Faso									
Burma									
Burundi									
Byelorussia						x			
Cameroon	x				x	x	x	x	
Canada	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Verde									
Central African Rep.									
Chad									
Chile						x	x		
China	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Colombia		x				x	x		x
Comoros									
Congo	x				x	x			
Costa Rica									
Cuba	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Cyprus						x			
Czechoslovakia	x					x	x	x	x
Côte d'Ivoire				x		x			
Korea(D.P.R. of)				x					
Dem. Kampuchea									
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Djibouti									
Dominican Rep.									

Administration	Interim Meetings				F.M.	P.A.	Spec. Meetings		
	1983	1984	1987	1988	1985	1986	1984	1986	1987
Ecuador							x		
Egypt							x		x
El Salvador									
Equatorial Guinea									
Ethiopia							x		
Fiji									
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon					x	x			
Gambia									
Germany Dem. Rep.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Ghana						x			
Greece	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Grenada									
Guatemala							x		
Guinea		x				x			
Guinea-Bissau									
Guyana							x		
Haiti									
Honduras									
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Iceland									
India	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Indonesia		x			x	x	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Iraq							x		
Ireland			x		x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x		x	x	x	x			
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica							x		
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan						x	x		
Kenya					x	x	x	x	x
Kiribati									
Korea (Rep. of)	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Kuwait						x		x	
Lao P.D.R.									
Lebanon									
Lesotho									
Liberia									
Libya									
Liechtenstein						x			
Luxembourg									x
Madagascar									
Malawi									
Malaysia						x	x	x	
Maldives									

Administration	Interim Meetings				F.M.	P.A.	Spec Meetings		
	1983	1984	1987	1988	1985	1986	1984	1986	1987
Mali						x	x		
Malta									
Mauritania									
Mauritius									
Mexico						x	x	x	
Monaco						x			
Mongolia									
Morocco						x			
Mozambique									
Namibia									
Nauru									
Nepal									
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua									
Niger									
Nigeria									
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oman	x				x	x	x	x	
Pakistan						x	x		
Panama									
Papua New Guinea	x				x	x	x	x	
Paraguay									
Peru							x		
Philippines									
Poland	x				x	x	x		x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Puerto Rico									
Qatar	x	x			x	x			
Romania						x			
Rwanda						x			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
Solomon									
San Marino									
Sao Tome and Principe									
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Senegal	x	x			x	x	x		
Seychelles									
Sierra Leone									
Singapore	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Somalia					x				
South Africa									
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka									
Sudan									
Suriname						x			
Swaziland									
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Administration	Interim Meetings				F.M.	P.A.	Spec Meetings		
	1983	1984	1987	1988	1985	1986	1984	1986	1987
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria									
Tanzania						x			
Thailand						x			
Togo						x	x		
Tonga									
Trinidad and Tobago									
Tunisia									
Turkey						x		x	
USSR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uganda									
United Arab Emirates									
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay									
Venezuela	x	x							x
Viet Nam									
Yemen (P.D.R. of)									
Yemen A.R.									
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zaire					x		x		
Zambia						x			
Zimbabwe									

F.M. Final Meetings

P.A. Plenary Assembly

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

SECTION 5.2.1

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (NAIROBI, 1982)
(RESOLUTIONS NUMBERS 16-35)
RELATING TO TECHNICAL COOPERATION

NICE 1989



PUBLISHED BY THE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA

**REPORT
OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNCIL
TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE
NICE 1989**

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

SECTION	TITLE	PAGE
	FIFTH PART - ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION	
5.2	<u>Implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations concerning Technical Cooperation activities of the Union</u>	
5.2.1	Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) (Resolutions Nos. 16-35 inclusive)	1
	Resolution No. 16	1
	Resolution No. 17	19
	Resolution No. 18	22
	Resolution No. 19	26
	Resolution No. 20 (see section 5.1)	33
	Resolution No. 21	33
	Resolution No. 22	35
	Resolution No. 23	41
	Resolution No. 24	45
	Resolution No. 25	47
	Resolution No. 26	50
	Resolution No. 27	52
	Resolution No. 28	65
	Resolution No. 29	72
	Resolution No. 30	79
	Resolution No. 31	83
	Resolution No. 32	84
	Resolution No. 33	85
	Resolution No. 34	86
	Resolution No. 35	87

5.2.1 Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)
(Resolutions Nos. 16-35)

RESOLUTION No. 16

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNION IN THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) AND IN OTHER PROGRAMMES OF
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. General

1.1 The Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union held in Nairobi in 1982 decided that the Union should continue to participate fully in the UNDP within the framework of the Convention, and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or other competent bodies of the United Nations system. It further decided that the administrative and operational service costs of this participation should be included in a separate part of the Union's budget and that the support costs received from the UNDP should serve as income to that part of the budget.

1.2 In accordance with these instructions the Union has so continued to participate and, indeed, has increased the extent of its participation, in that the terms of Resolution 16 requiring full participation have been recognised as being convergent with the United Nations concept of technical cooperation, as a partnership between the UNDP as the funding agency, the executing agency (i.e. the Union in respect of telecommunications) and, of course, the recipient government in the developing country.

1.3 The income and expenditure relative to the participation of the Union in the UNDP have been checked, on an annual basis, by the Union's auditors. An audited statement is submitted annually to the Administrative Council which, after examination of the expenditures incurred in the technical cooperation activities of the Union, verifies the appropriate application of all income received from the UNDP.

1.4 The Secretary-General presents annually, to the Administrative Council, a detailed report on the technical cooperation activities of the Union, including the Union's participation in the UNDP. Such recommendations as are deemed necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation are also submitted to the Council.

1.5 Table 16.1 contains details of the financial resources made available to the Union for its technical cooperation activities from all sources and it may be seen from that table that the Union's participation in UNDP during the period 1982-1988 amounted to 158.57 million U.S. dollars. This constitutes over 81% of the Union's total technical cooperation activity.

1.6 The Union administered these funds in the interest of telecommunications development in the developing countries throughout the world to provide the services of experts and advisers, to organise and administer training programmes for fellows sponsored by administrations, to procure and deliver a wide range of equipment and, by means of subcontracts, to furnish a variety of services and assistance which could not be provided directly by the Union (see Figs. 16.1 - 16.11).

2. Main Features of the Union's Participation in UNDP

2.1 Development assistance provided through the UNDP is a tripartite operation involving the country in which the project or programme is to be carried out, the UNDP which provides the funding and, in the case of projects in specialized fields, an executing agency. The ITU is recognised by the United Nations as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications for the purpose of executing projects and programmes in that field.

2.2 It is the responsibility of the government of the developing country concerned to select the sectors to which it wishes to apply the development assistance received from the UNDP within the budgetary limits set by the "Indicative Planning Figure" (IPF) established on the basis of a set of criteria developed for that purpose by the Governing Council of the UNDP. The sum total of the IPFs is determined by the total of contributions made to the UNDP.

2.3 The Union, therefore, has no direct decision-making powers in the distribution of the IPF to various sectors of any developing country - a task normally assigned by the government to its Planning Ministry. However, sectoral advice is regularly sought to enable well-considered decisions, and this action necessitates significant inputs from, in particular, small agencies like the ITU who are not on the spot for consultation. These decisions, therefore, have had a significant bearing on the proportion of funds allocated to telecommunications projects by a number of countries, as compared with the amounts devoted to other sectors involved in the social and economic development process. This proportion of funds for telecommunications projects averages about 3.6 % of total UNDP funds. Development needs, almost without exception, exceed the resources available, and a difficult process of selection is inevitable in allocating the funds to different sectors.

2.4 When a developing country has decided to allocate a portion of its IPF to telecommunications, specific projects are prepared by the administration concerned with the assistance of the ITU. These projects are then processed for approval of funding by UNDP.

2.5 A certain number of development projects are of interest to more than one country. Such projects may be regional or inter-regional in character. The importance of such projects in the field of telecommunications was recognised by the Plenipotentiary Conference in adopting Resolution No. 17 and the participation of the Union in projects of this nature financed by UNDP is described in the section dealing with that Resolution.

2.6 The period with which this report is concerned covers essentially the third UNDP development cycle 1982-86 and the beginning of the fourth cycle. Preliminary estimates of IPF for the third cycle were given, by UNDP, prior to the commencement of the cycle and it is significant that these estimates had to be reduced to 55% of their original levels in the light of the funds actually made available to the programme. While the assistance provided during the period now being reported upon may well have exceeded the average of assistance between 1973 and 1981, reported to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, in terms of US dollars per annum, the effects of inflation and the violent fluctuations of currency exchange rates indicate a downturn in the level of multilateral technical cooperation through the UNDP in real terms.

2.7 The nature of technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union has continued to evolve since 1982.

2.8 The trend towards a requirement for shorter term expert missions remains a prominent feature of the Union's programme. It was reported in 1982 that the proportion of missions which are described as short-term had grown between 1973 and 1981 from 20% to about 80%. By 1986 this proportion had reached 90% and there are no indications of a reversal of the trend (see Fig. 16.12).

2.9 Group training, in the form of seminars and workshops, plays an increasingly important part in the activities of the Union and this is reflected in a substantial increase in the number of fellowships awarded for group training. The heavy programme of conferences of the Union, for which preparatory seminars are organised whenever funding can be identified, together with the activities of regional projects, such as the PANAFTEL, the MEDARABTEL, and the European regional projects, have tended to accentuate this trend.

2.10 The Union has had to respond to the needs of developing countries in following the technological advances which are taking place in the telecommunications field. This has called for the provision of a wider range of expertise than was customary in earlier years. There has been an unprecedented demand for expertise in the applications of computers to the improvement of technical and administrative services.

2.11 Decisions of the UNDP have also had their effect on the processes of technical cooperation. New approaches have been adopted to the design of projects and greater emphasis has been laid on monitoring, reporting and evaluation as the international community takes an increasing interest in the cost-effectiveness of its technical cooperation effort.

2.12 In 1980, the Members of the Governing Council of UNDP adopted decision 80/44, which, inter alia, fixed the reimbursement of participating UN system agency support costs at the rate of 13 per cent of annual project expenditures. This decision was confirmed and amplified the following year by decision 81/40. These decisions have had a profound effect upon the administrative position of the Union's technical cooperation, since they reduced the level of support costs paid to ITU from 14% to 13% and excluded the ITU from receiving additional re-imbursement under flexibility rules.

2.13 Under the terms of Resolution No.16 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), it is the responsibility of the ITU, in view of its partnership role with UNDP, to meet any shortfall between the income arising from project support costs and the actual cost of administering the projects executed.

2.14 UNDP has also considered that the difference between the actual administrative and operational service costs incurred for the management of technical cooperation projects and the 13% should be provided by the Executing Agencies from their own resources since they were partners in the development process and should thus assume part of the provision of technical assistance. The matter was examined in detailed by the UN Joint Inspection Unit (see Resolution No.21) and they reached the same conclusion.

2.15 The ITU Administrative Council has confirmed the above position in recent years and the UNDP Governing Council also reconfirmed the application of its decisions in the matter.

2.16 For some years now, the Secretary-General has had to inform the Administrative Council of the difficulties encountered by the Union in balancing the budget of administrative and operational service costs for technical cooperation projects. The fall in the US dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate - which to some extent has had a beneficial effect on the Union's ordinary budget - causes a sharp reduction in the value of UNDP contributions for administrative costs and thereby gives rise to a substantial fall in income to cover Union expenditure.

2.17 The matter was examined by the Administrative Council during its 41st session in 1986 when a financing plan amortizing the 1980/83 shortfall (4,001,422.47 Swiss francs) was approved.

2.18 During its 42nd and 43rd sessions the Administrative Council approved two additional financial plans to amortize part of the shortfall in income from 1984 onwards (5,960,000 Swiss francs).

2.19 For this purpose use was made of:

- 1% of additional Protocol 1;
- additional revenue accruing from a 10% surcharge on publications;
- proceeds from Telecom 87 exhibition;
- savings from other chapters of the regular budget, and
- additional resources (600,000 Swiss francs from the sale of official postage stamps, 1989).

2.20 It will be appreciated that the above-mentioned arrangements are far from satisfactory and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) will have to decide on definitive ways to meet ITU's responsibility as a partner to UNDP arising from the decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP and the General Assembly of the UN to finance any shortfall between the actual cost of administering the projects executed and the 13% income from project support costs.

3. Participation of the Union in UNDP activities funded from Special sources

3.1 The UNDP administers a number of funds set up by governments to finance specific development or relief activities. The ITU has participated, within its field of competence, in project implementation in a number of projects financed from these funds.

3.2 The establishment of the process of donor conferences and round tables within the UN system for assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has allowed the Union to play its role in providing assistance to those countries through the medium of the special funding set aside by the UNDP for the purpose. Preparatory missions have been carried out and the Union has participated in donor conferences to stress the importance of telecommunications for development and to put forward proposals.

3.3 The Union has executed projects, financed by the special fund for the LDCs, in Afghanistan, Burundi, Bangladesh, Botswana, Central African Republic, the Gambia, Somalia, Uganda, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

3.4 The Union has also executed projects in the field of telecommunications funded by the UN capital development fund, notably in Lesotho where an extensive network linking rural health centres was installed.

3.5 Sectoral support funds of the UNDP have been utilized to the extent possible for reviews of telecommunications needs and preparation of programmes in all regions.

4. Collaboration with other U.N. Agencies

4.1 The increasing separation of postal from telecommunications services in many countries has reduced the number of joint projects to set up posts and telecommunications training centres as compared with earlier years. Nevertheless, this form of collaboration with UPU continues in several instances.

4.2 A new form of collaboration initiated in 1979 to organize programmes in training centres in neighbouring countries for Namibian students in both telecommunications and broadcasting, as part of the preparation for nationhood, was concluded in 1983. This programme was intended to prepare these students to take over the services in their home country once Namibia accedes to independence and was carried out at the request of the UN Commissioner for Namibia.

4.3 Collaboration with UNESCO continues to be close in the field of broadcasting where, as for example, in Bangladesh, the ITU takes responsibility for technical matters while UNESCO concerns itself with the content of the programmes. This collaboration was extended to the field of news agencies as for example in Senegal for the establishment of the Panafrican News Agency (PANA).

		AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA AND PACIFIC	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	INTER- REGIONAL	TOTAL
UNDP	1982	8,941,709	4,710,516	7,222,875	700,593	4,370,921	225,507	26,172,121
	1983	7,297,068	4,371,808	6,485,365	266,802	4,201,906	0	22,622,949
	1984	4,664,627	3,128,433	5,540,458	1,276,159	4,447,563	0	19,057,240
	1985	4,517,960	4,261,394	6,550,946	1,226,229	5,735,620	0	22,292,149
	1986	5,095,441	3,718,850	6,975,960	1,257,311	5,740,030	36,985	22,824,577
	1987	5,548,326	5,220,326	7,645,192	710,196	3,635,636	15	22,759,691
	1988	9,085,529	6,175,980	5,711,211	449,070	1,419,414	0	22,841,204
TOTAL UNDP		45,150,660	31,587,307	46,132,007	5,886,360	29,551,090	262,507	158,569,931
TRUST FUNDS	1982	1,102,551	654,326	83,000	1,421	3,323,580	59,258	5,224,136
	1983	1,668,187	687,816	813,260	0	2,053,810	157,269	5,380,342
	1984	1,310,607	1,045,916	863,320	0	763,145	121,403	4,104,391
	1985	2,260,471	553,247	358,906	0	476,005	0	3,648,629
	1986	2,394,852	1,223,662	66,185	0	408,457	0	4,093,156
	1987	3,431,345	386,126	27,152	9,486	220,958	0	4,075,067
	1988	3,672,440	3,966,625	10,502	9,764	64,826	57,942	7,782,099
TOTAL TRUST FUNDS		15,840,453	8,517,718	2,222,325	20,671	7,310,781	395,872	34,307,820
ASSOCIATE EXPERTS	1982	114,325	46,855	289,154	0	8,771	0	459,105
	1983	127,131	43,615	122,623	0	22,854	0	316,223
	1984	154,785	1,156	151,548	0	76,459	0	383,948
	1985	203,260	0	113,288	0	14,714	0	331,262
	1986	173,830	0	80,369	0	1,136	60,436	315,771
	1987	201,080	43,430	147,069	0	85,618	121,314	598,511
	1988	176,606	60,705	319,826	0	199,933	7,319	764,389
TOTAL ASS. EXPERTS		1,151,017	195,761	1,223,877	0	409,485	189,069	3,169,209
OTHER SOURCES	1982	4,495	0	0	0	0	0	4,495
	1983	4,645	6,342	3,212	0	2,138	0	16,337
	1984	5,054	6,977	702	0	0	0	12,733
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER SOURCES		14,194	13,319	3,914	0	2,138	0	33,565
GRAND TOTAL 1982-1988		62,156,324	40,314,105	49,582,123	5,907,031	37,273,494	847,448	196,080,525

Table 16.1 : Financial Resources (USA Dollars)

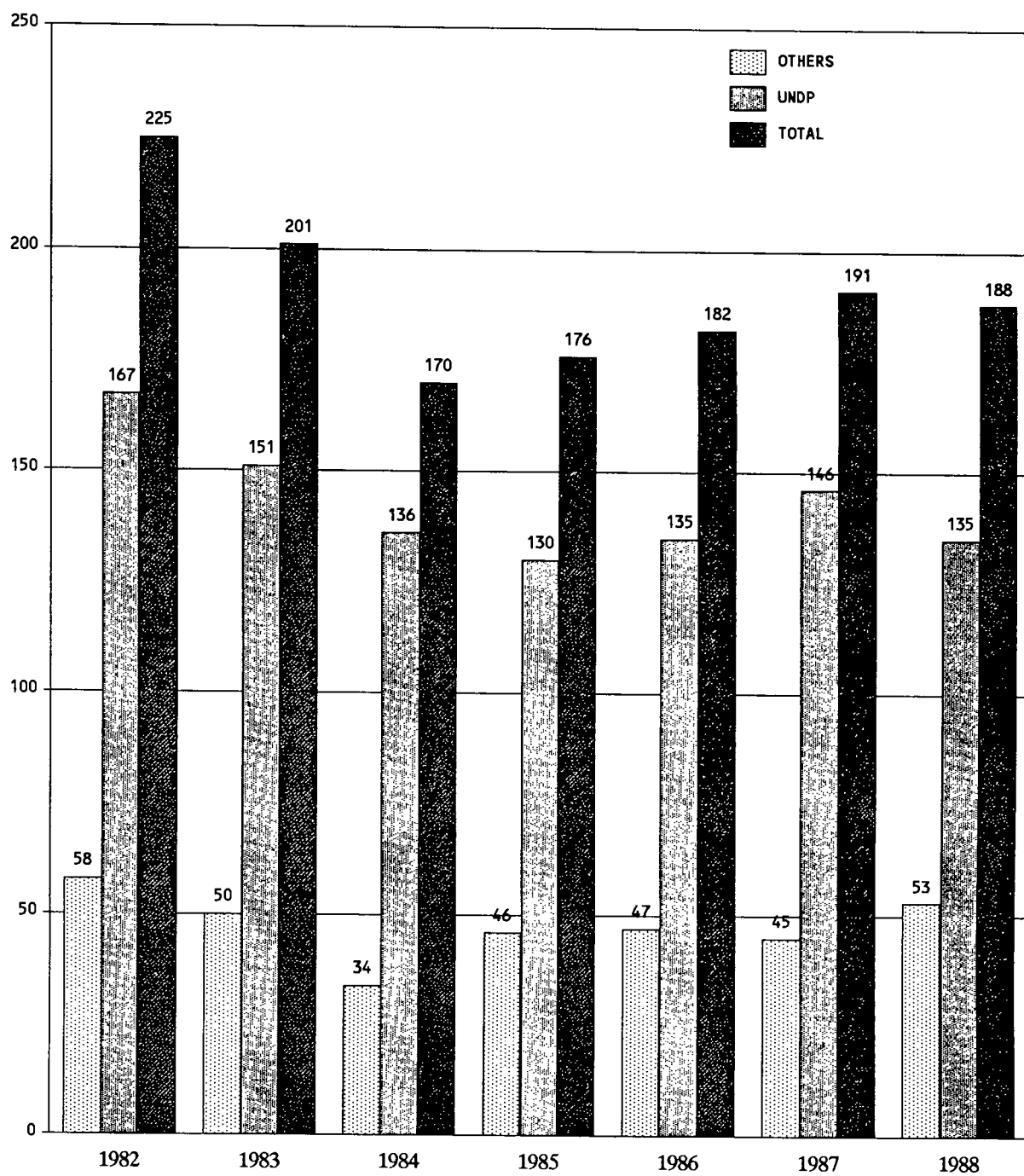


Fig. 16.1: Number of projects

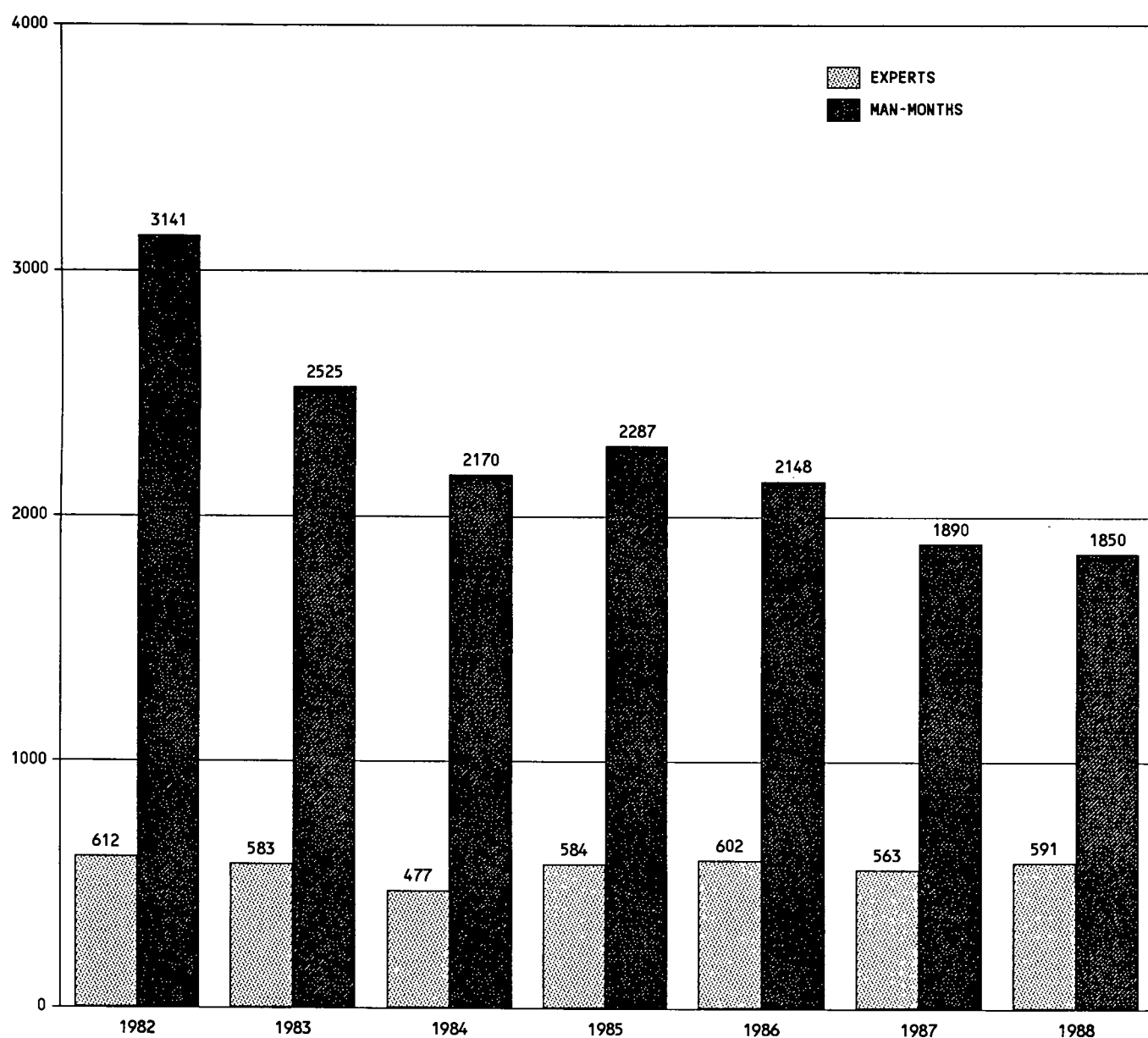
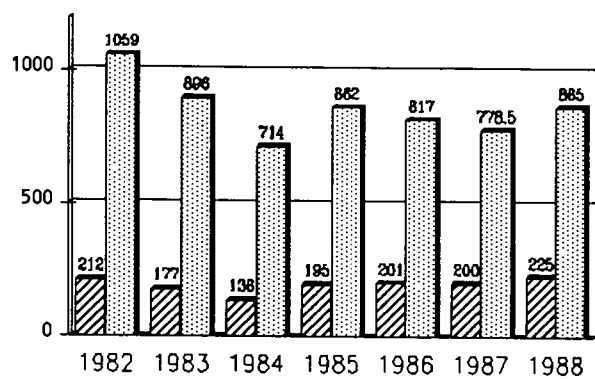


Fig. 16.2: Number of experts and man-months

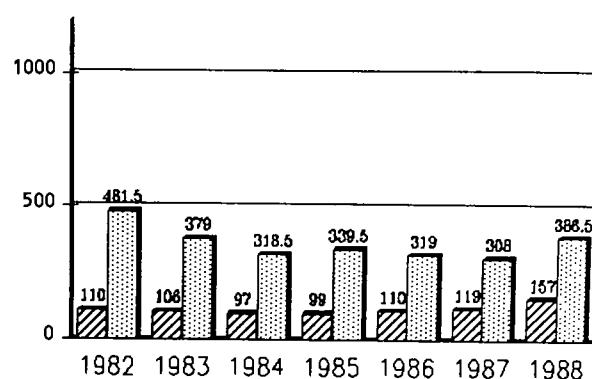
Note: The figures given above comprise not only UNDP and trust fund missions, but also those financed under budget lines other than line 11, National Professional Project Personnel, as also missions under Resolution 22, other ITU funds including Codevtel and missions for the Centre for Telecommunications Development.

5.2.1

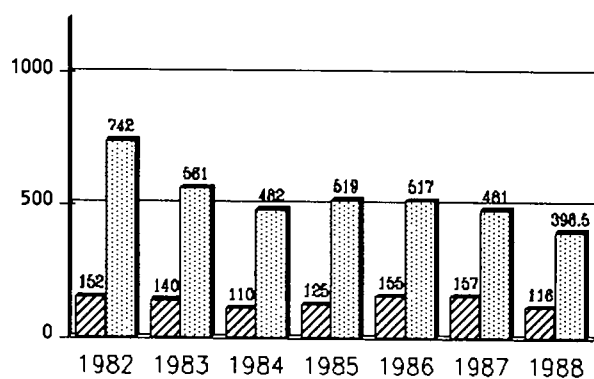
EXPERTS
MAN-MONTHS



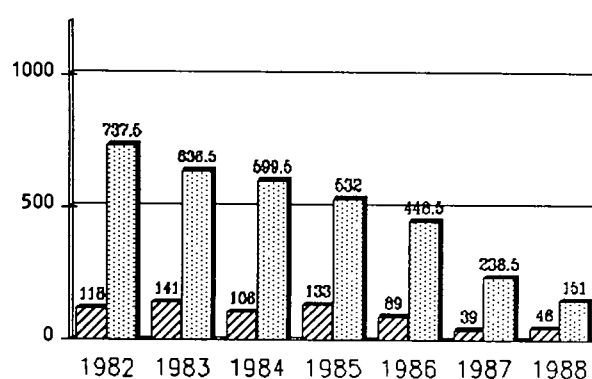
AFRICA



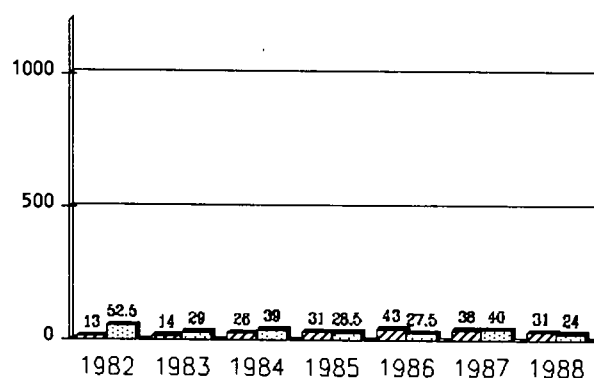
AMERICAS



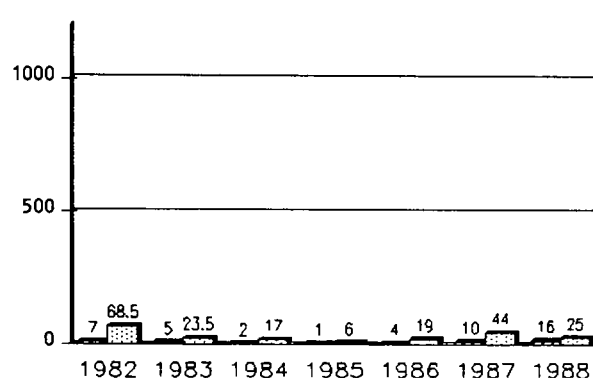
ASIA & PACIFIC



MIDDLE EAST



EUROPE



INTERREGIONAL

Fig. 16.3: Number of experts and man-months by region

See note under fig. 16.2

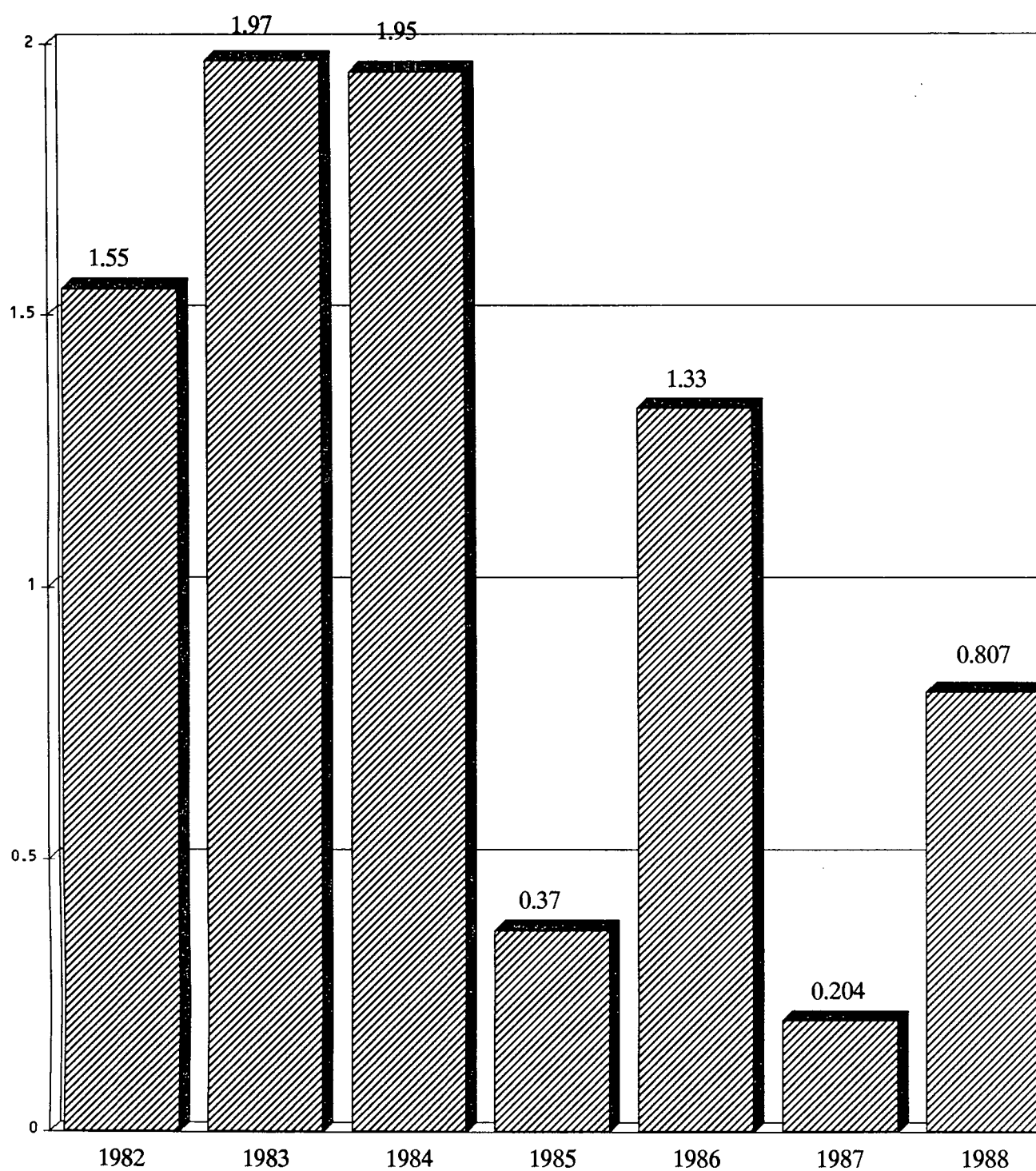
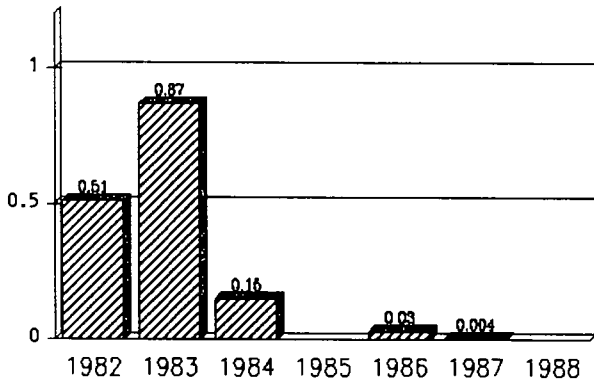
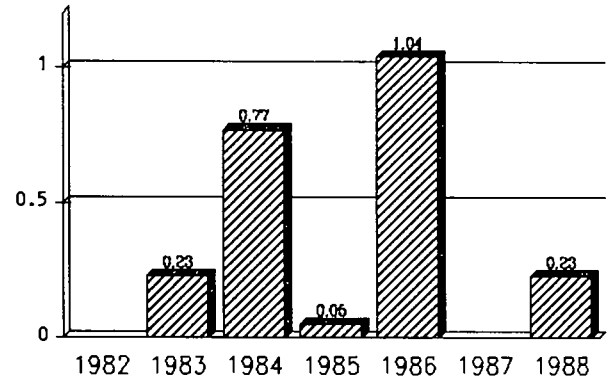


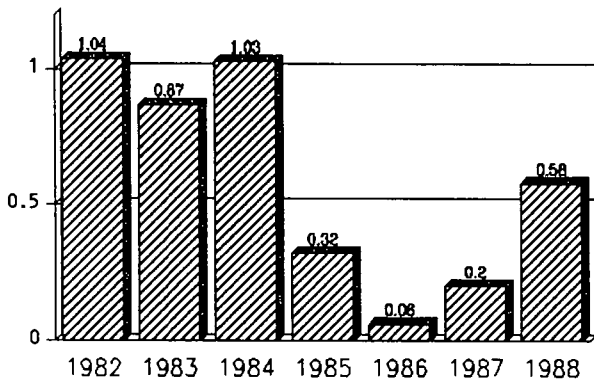
Fig. 16.4: Subcontracts - total expenditure
(in million US \$)



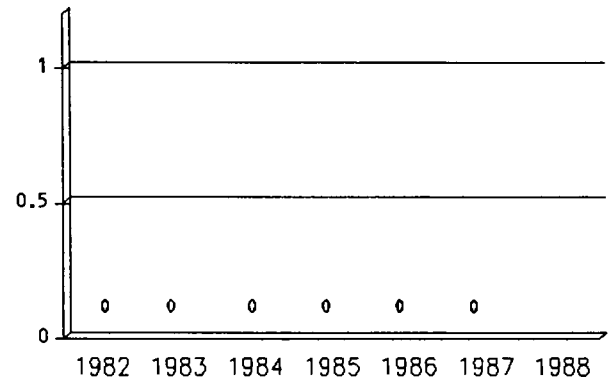
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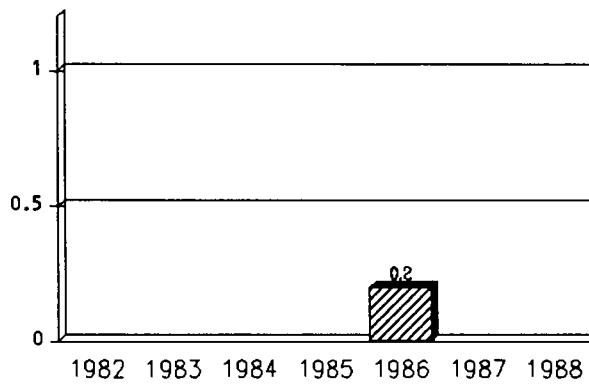
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ASIA & PACIFIC



MIDDLE EAST



EUROPE

Fig. 16.5: Subcontracts - expenditure by region
(in million US \$)

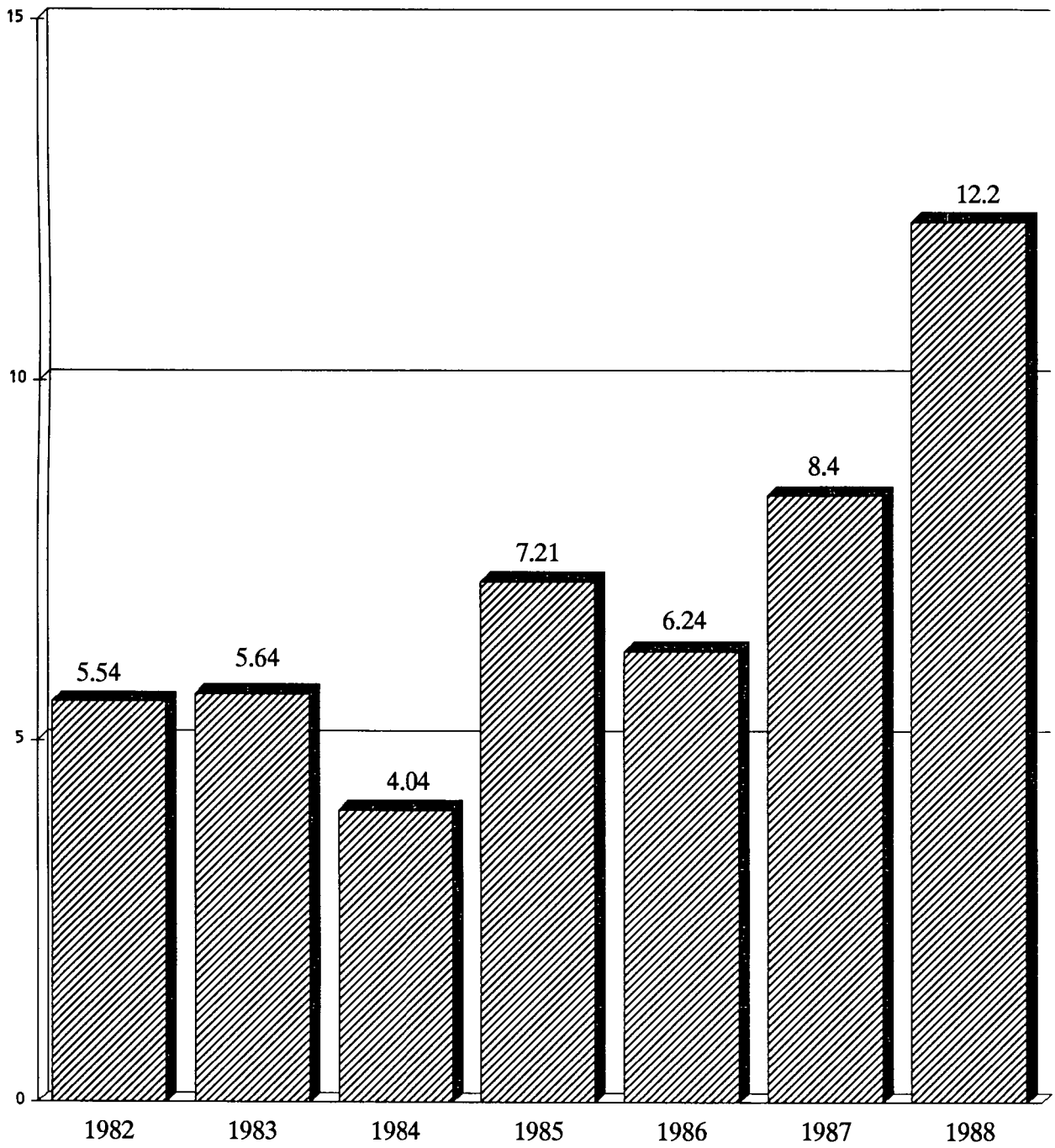
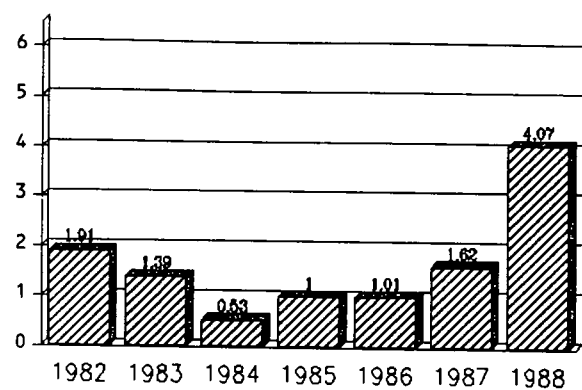
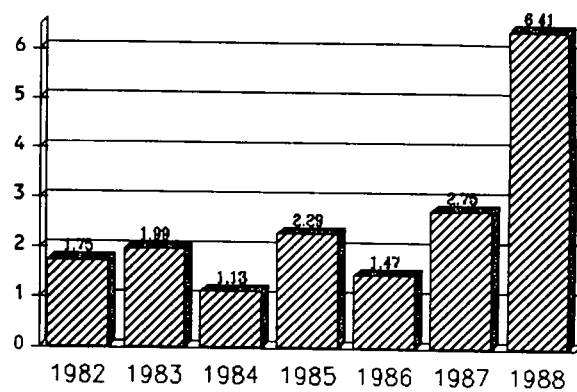


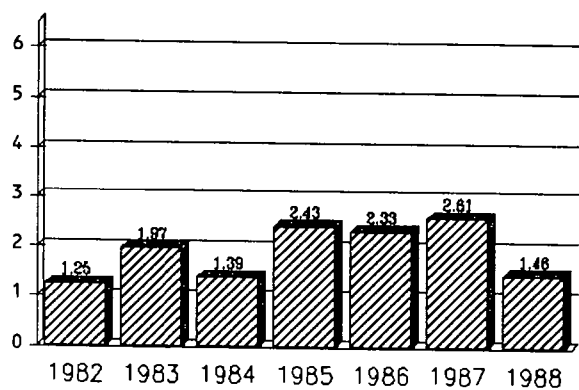
Fig. 16.6: Equipment - total expenditure
(in million US \$)



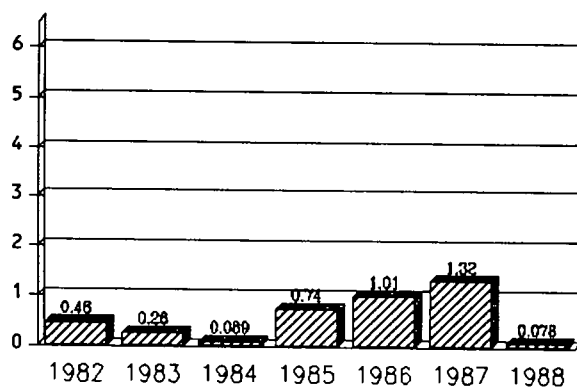
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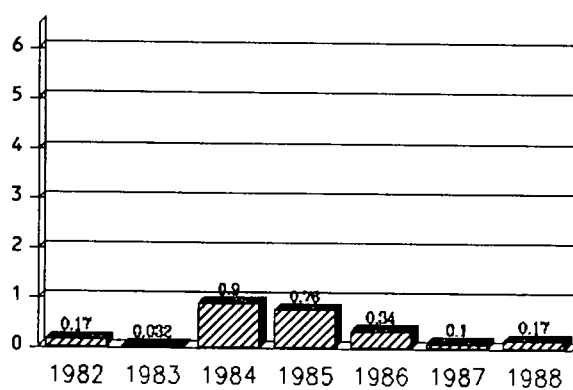
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MIDDLE EAST



EUROPE

Fig. 16.7: Equipment - expenditure by region

(in million US \$)

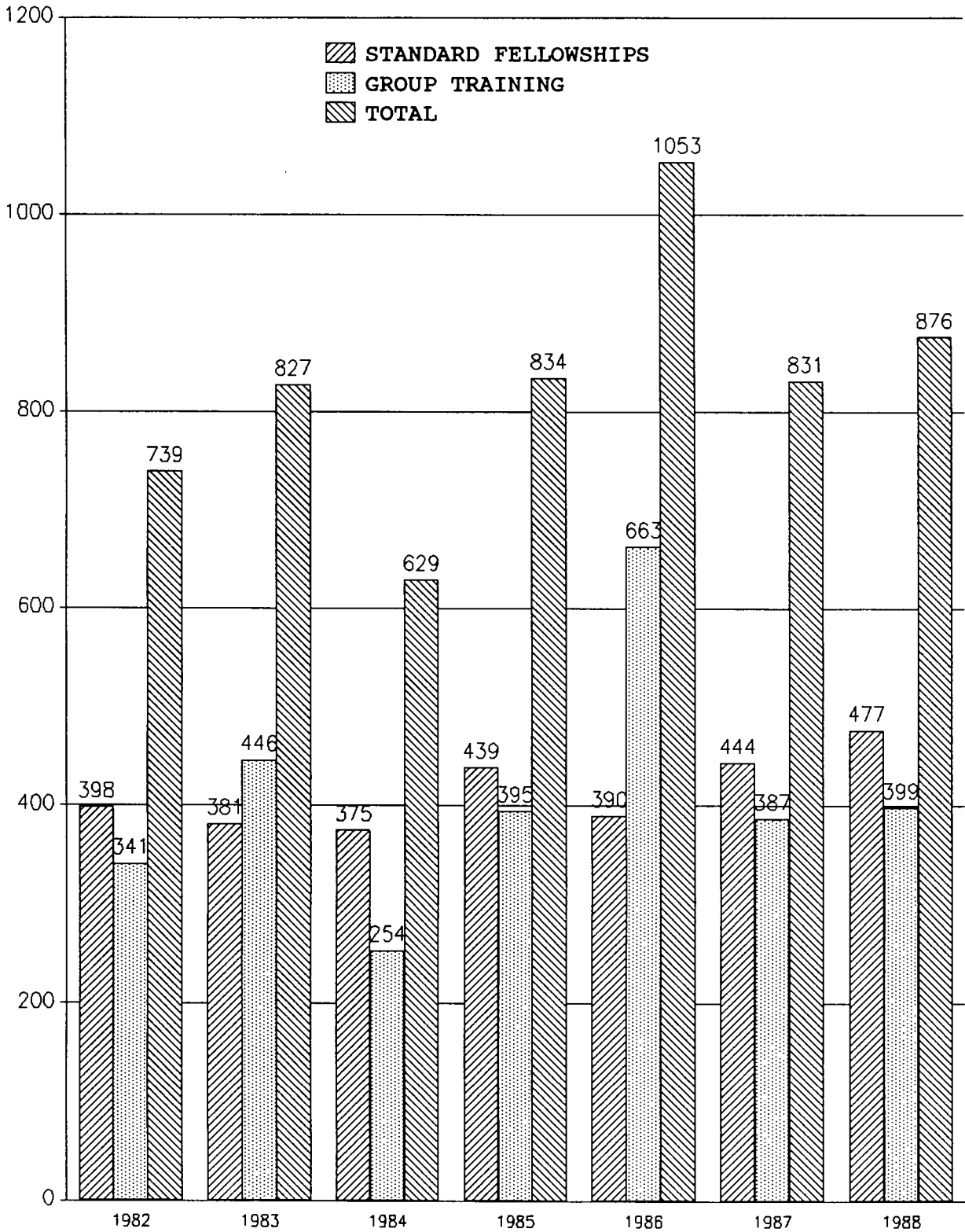


Fig. 16.8: Number of fellowships

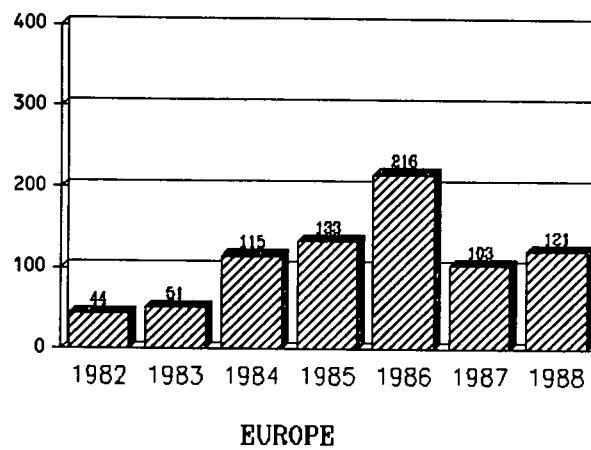
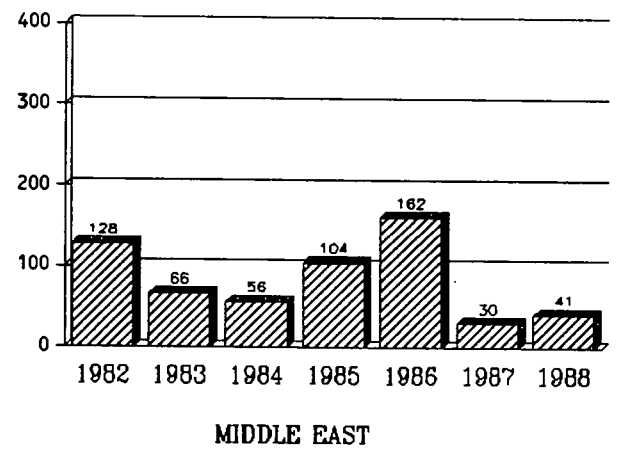
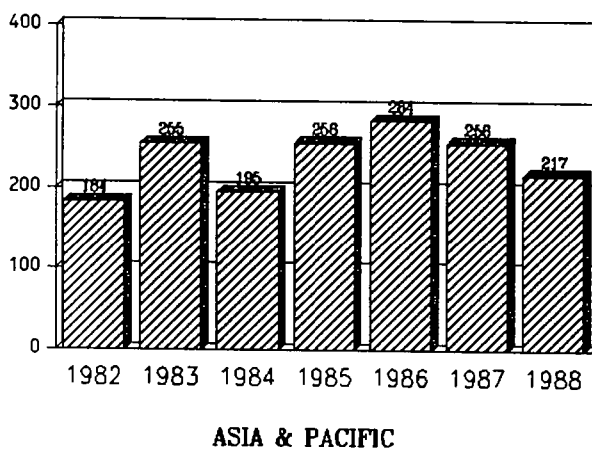
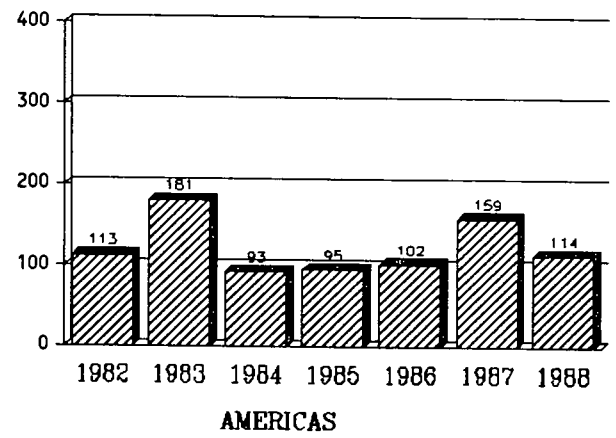
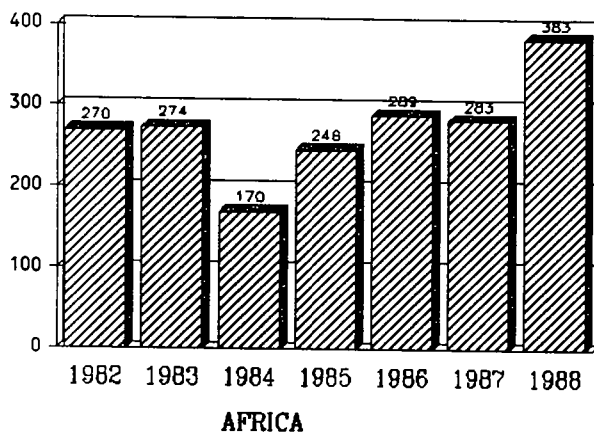


Fig. 16.9: Number of fellowships by region

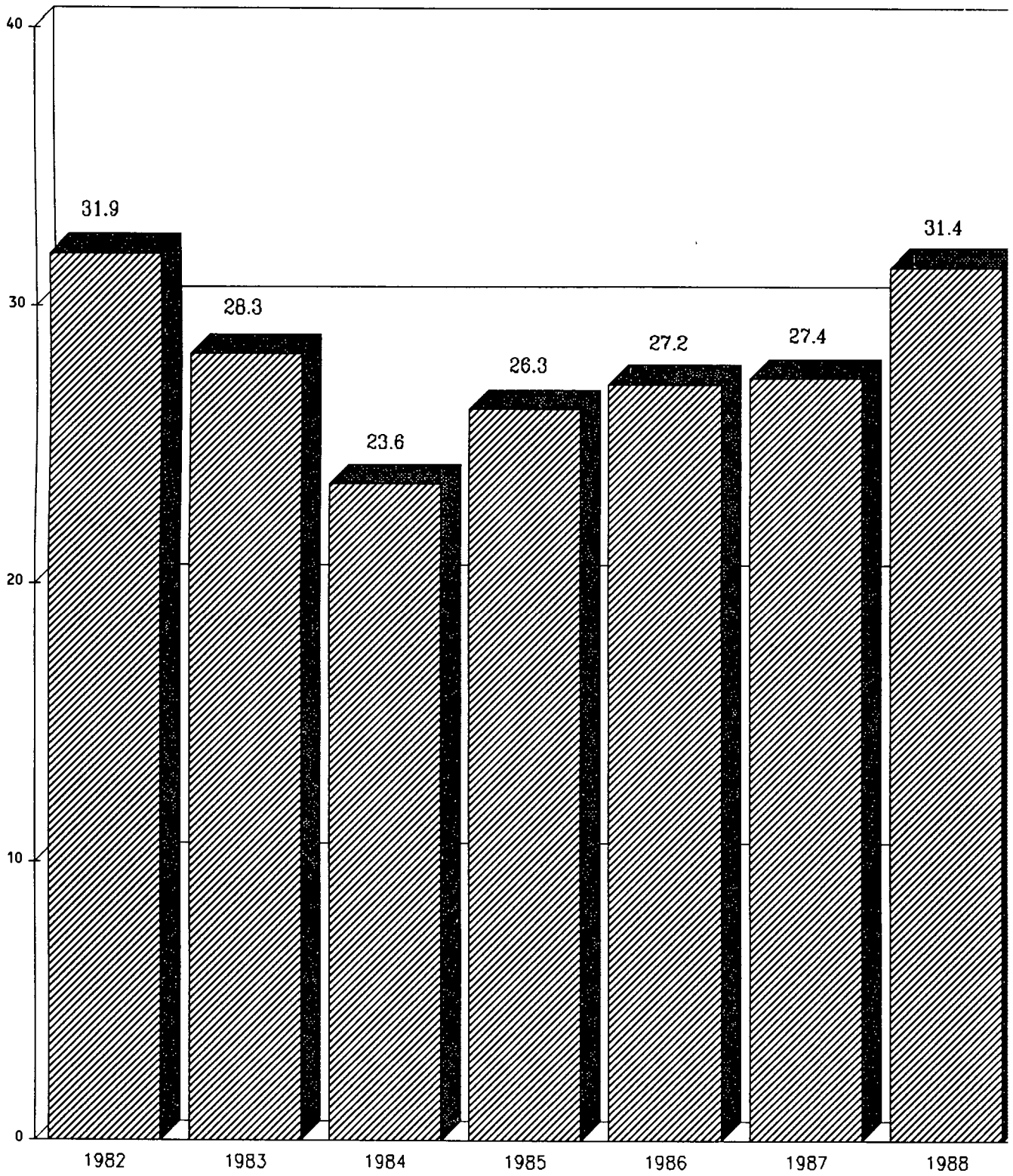


Fig. 16.10: Total expenditure
(in million US \$)

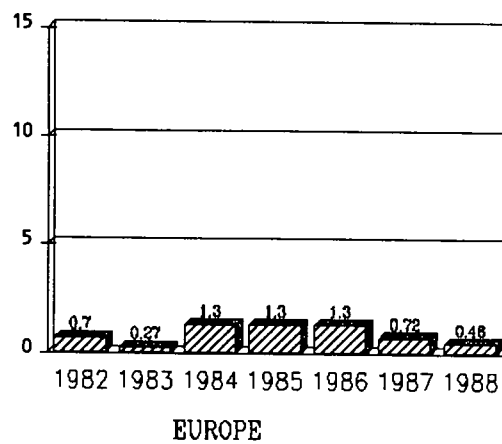
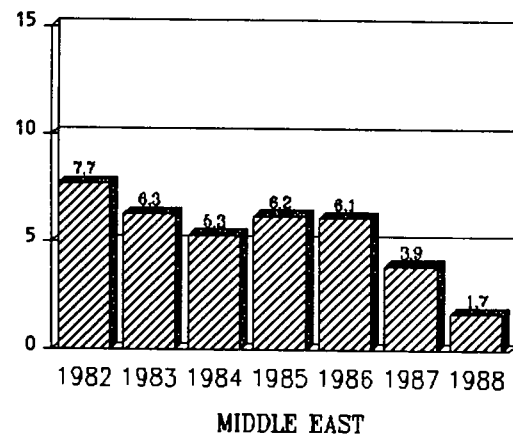
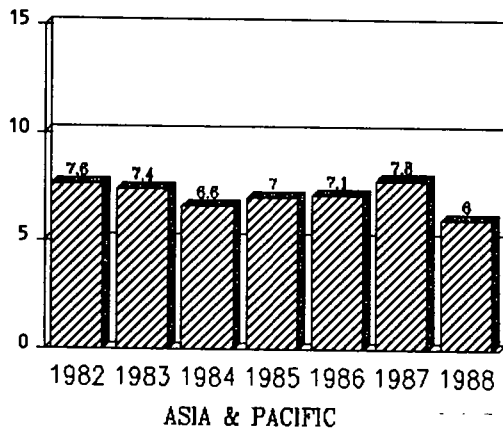
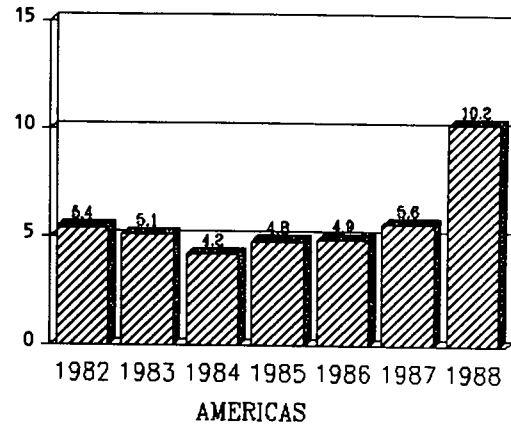
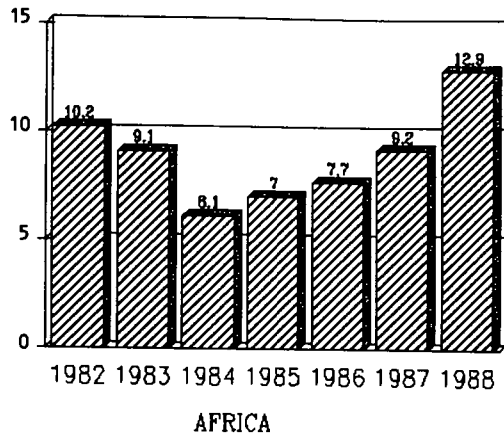


Fig. 16.11: Expenditure by region
(in million US \$)



Fig. 16.12: Average duration of expert missions
(in months)

RESOLUTION No. 17

INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. General

1.1 By this Resolution, the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "to consider favourably an increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance" in telecommunications. Furthermore, the Conference invited those members of the Union who are also members of the UNDP Governing Council "to take account of this Resolution in that Council".

1.2 One of the principal spheres of inter-country activity financed by the UNDP during the years previous to 1982 had been the support given to ITU regional advisers. However, from about 1976 onwards, faced with financial difficulties, the UNDP expressed its misgivings about the continuation of this form of support which was finally withdrawn from early 1983.

1.3 In the light of this impending change, the Plenipotentiary Conference had considered steps necessary to maintain the ITU regional presence and adopted Resolution No. 26. These steps are discussed in the response to that Resolution.

1.4 The Union has drawn the attention of the UNDP to the need for an increase in assistance to inter-country projects because of the international and inter-country nature of telecommunications. Many member administrations have also stressed to their governmental authorities the importance of this form of assistance.

1.5 During the period under review, assistance to inter-country activities has continued, with UNDP support, in other forms, especially in the realms of regional, or multi-country telecommunications coordinating and training projects.

2. Summary of assistance provided2.1 Africa

During the UNDP third cycle (1982/86), assistance was provided for six major projects in Africa. These covered continued assistance to the implementation of PANAFTEL, assistance with the establishment of maintenance systems for PANAFTEL, the medium-level training centre for French-speaking countries at Rufisque and the follow-up to the Higher Multinational School for Telecommunications at Dakar, and the completion of the project at the multi-national training centre in Malawi. In the early part of the third cycle, assistance was given to fund regional advisers, including one for the Liptako-Gourma authority in the Sahel region. In 1986, UNDP provided a contribution to the initiation of the preparatory assistance for the feasibility study of RASCOM.

During the fourth cycle (1987/91), UNDP assistance to the two PANAFTTEL projects mentioned earlier, as well as to the Higher Multinational School for Telecommunications (Dakar), also mentioned earlier, is continuing. Similarly, the UNDP has provided assistance since 1987 to another regional project - the African Advanced Level Training Institute (AFRALTI); furthermore, it has indicated its willingness to continue contributing (up to US\$ 1.9 million) to the RASCOM feasibility study which has progressed fairly well since the establishment of a project office at ITU headquarters in March 1987. Assistance of the order of US\$ 68,000 has been received for the prefeasibility study for the manufacture of telecommunications equipment, and it is hoped that further assistance will be forthcoming for the follow-up feasibility study. The UNDP has agreed to finance a regional project for the identification of technical assistance needs and for the preparation of relevant project documents - the Umbrella Project - for which a number of projects have been submitted to UNDP for consideration. Efforts are continuing to secure UNDP financing for two regional projects, one concerning the management of telecommunication services and the other on maritime radiocommunications.

2.2 Americas

Regional projects in the Americas financed by UNDP were confined to a single project for regional telecommunications integration during the first two years of the third cycle.

2.3 Asia and the Pacific

Within the framework of the third UNDP inter-country programme (1982/86), assistance to the countries was provided through a number of regional projects in Asia and the Pacific. Assistance in development of telecommunications networks and services was continued through two different projects, one covering mainland Asia and the other covering the island countries of the South Pacific. Assistance was also continued in the development of regional telecommunication training in the South Pacific and in training personnel in radio frequency monitoring and management, utilizing the institutional facilities of the telecommunication training centre in Singapore. In addition, a new regional project was undertaken to assist countries in the maintenance of telecommunication systems and networks. Another regional project assisted the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the region in developing telecommunications in the rural areas. With the help of the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), a coastal radio station was established in the Maldives. Besides, a number of courses in the operation of satellite earth stations and applications of computers in telecommunications for the ASEAN countries, were undertaken.

With the commencement of the UNDP inter-country programme for the fourth cycle (1987/91), a number of new areas of cooperation have evolved. These include assistance to countries in the introduction of new telecommunication techniques, networking of test and development centres, computer-aided network planning and the setting up of a regional planning data base, computer software development and training, and development of

maritime radiocommunications. The fourth cycle inter-country programme provides for continual assistance to the island countries in the South Pacific in the key areas of telecommunications development/planning and telecommunications training. The former provides consultancies and experts' services to enable countries of the area to effectively manage their telecommunications development, while the latter provides experts and short-term training consultants to support training activities, including basic course development capabilities at national training centres. In the ASEAN sub-region, assistance is being provided in cellular radio telephone systems application. The project in particular is investigating ways in which cellular radio systems might be developed into an ASEAN network for transborder mobile communication services.

2.4 Europe

A major regional project for the development of international telecommunications in the developing countries of Europe commenced in 1984. As this project has had a significant impact, UNDP has decided to continue, from 1987, its assistance with a new phase, the objective of which is to promote the modernization of telecommunications within and between telecommunication institutions - each country taking the lead for a particular activity.

2.5 Middle East

During the third UNDP cycle (1982/86), regional activity in the Middle East has been concentrated on two large-scale projects : MEDARABTEL, a regional integration project and "the translation and Arabisation of telecommunication terms". This project was a major intellectual exercise involving the coordination of academics and engineers in the compilation of the Arabic edition of the glossary which lists a standardized Arabic telecommunication term against the corresponding term in English, French and Spanish. UNDP approved, during 1987, a new regional project concerning the "coordination of telecommunications development in LDCs in the Arab region and Ethiopia (TELDEV)".

2.6 Interregional

In the early part of the third cycle, the UNDP continued to fund the CODEVTEL project, but this support was withdrawn in 1983 and the ITU took over the responsibility for the project.

RESOLUTION No.18

BUDGETARY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF
TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF THE UNION

1. General

1.1 The 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, besides deciding to continue the Union's participation in the programmes of the United Nations system and other programmes, took a number of decisions concerning the way in which the Union's technical cooperation and assistance should be organized and the activities which might be financed from the Union's own resources. The objective was to reinforce ITU's operational capacity for the benefit of the developing countries. The Conference set out a list of possible activities which might be considered for funding, as far as possible meeting the extra cost of such funding by effecting economies elsewhere in the budget.

1.2 The Conference felt that organizational and structural changes would be necessary to the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) to achieve the goals aimed at, and gave instructions to the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council concerning the action to be taken.

2. Action taken to respond to the Resolution

2.1 Immediately following the Plenipotentiary Conference the Secretary-General introduced a number of structural changes within the TCD. These were linked to the establishment of the ITU regional presence covered by Resolution 26.

At the same time steps were taken to rationalize functions and to increase the responsibilities of each employee; work procedures were revised and improved. These included: the preparation of job aids, revision of the rules for procurement of equipment, drafting of guidelines for project design and evaluation, setting-up of a computerized roster of experts and the use of computerized workstations to eliminate repetitive work. Moreover, a manual of procedures and guidelines for area representatives, the third edition of which was published after three years of field operations, and a manual of procedures and guidelines for senior regional representatives were prepared.

Subsequent actions relating to the organization and structure of the Department were taken in response to Resolution 21 with the collaboration of the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). The present (April 1988) organization of the TCD is shown in Fig. 18.1.

2.2 Because of the difficulties encountered by the Union in balancing the budget of administrative and operational service costs for technical cooperation projects (section 21), strict economy measures have been implemented as shown in the following table :

Technical Cooperation Special Accounts
Administrative and operational service costs

Year	Manning-table posts			Administrative costs (Sw.Frs)		
	Posts			Expenditure		Percentage of credits used
	authorized	budgeted	% occupied	budgeted	actual	
1982	105	105	100.00	10,582,000	10,287,827	97.22
1983	105	99	94.29	9,781,000	9,740,631	99.59
1984	105	91	86.67	10,359,000	10,039,663	96.92
1985	105	91	86.67	10,534,000	9,356,339	88.82
1986	105	86	81.90	9,931,500	8,354,330	84.12
1987	105	80	76.19	9,251,000	8,317,636	89.91
1988	105	82	78.10	9,200,000	8,619,115	93.69

2.3 The Secretary-General also examined the list of activities which the Plenipotentiary Conference had put forward as possible avenues for ITU funding of technical cooperation and assistance from its own resources. Proposals were placed before, and subsequently approved by, the 38th session of the Administrative Council allocating funds within Section 7 of the Union's budget, for practically all of the items listed in paragraph 3 of Resolution 18.

2.4 Similar submissions have been made yearly, and this has enabled substantial activity, notably the establishment of the offices of the senior regional representatives, the stepping-up of the activities of the group of engineers to a level which covers an acceptable range of specialities (Resolution 22), and the continued activity of the CODEVTEL project (Resolution 29). Sums have been set aside to enable the Union to meet the cost of fellowships and the logistic support of seminars, including the favouring of the least developed countries in the provision of fellowships. The provisions have also made it possible to initiate the special voluntary programme for technical cooperation (Resolution 19), and to carry forward work on the identification of benefits of telecommunications for development which risked stagnation following the end of the joint OECD-ITU project, and the publication in 1983 of the report "Telecommunications for Development" (Resolution 24).

2.5 All of these activities have been reported upon regularly to the Administrative Council, which has taken the necessary decisions and given guidance to the Secretary-General.

2.6 During its 40th session, the Administrative Council by its Resolution No. 930, requested the JIU to "review the overall management and operation of the technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union". The JIU examined in detail many matters affecting technical cooperation including papers presented by the Secretary-General on the "changing nature of technical cooperation".

In addition to the detailed JIU study (JIU/REP/86/4), the Council continued to examine, in its Committee 3, the progress evolving in technical cooperation matters. Having debated various aspects of technical cooperation in detail Committee 3 adopted, during its 42nd session, a suggestion by the Secretary-General to set up a small working group to study the changing nature of technical cooperation and the various administrative, financial and personnel matters.

2.7 The Working Group consisted of representatives of eight member countries of the Administrative Council, Argentina, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, USA, and USSR. The Group held two meetings between the 42nd and 43rd sessions of the Council, the first in October 1987, and the second in April 1988. During its October 1987 meeting, it examined, in great detail, the operation of the TCD and the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD), both by studying the documentation made available to them, by discussions with the senior staff and by visits to offices of the TCD and CTD so that the members could see for themselves the kind of activity being pursued.

2.8 During the second meeting and in accordance with its mandate, the Group assisted the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on the "Changing Nature of Technical Cooperation" for consideration by the Administrative Council during its 43rd Session.

2.9 The 43rd Session of the Administrative Council examined the Working Group's report together with the Secretary-General's overview. The four proposals in the report elicited wide interest and were discussed at length. Whilst the Council's reactions were generally favourable, it requested the Secretary-General to provide a further document to its 44th Session in preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989.

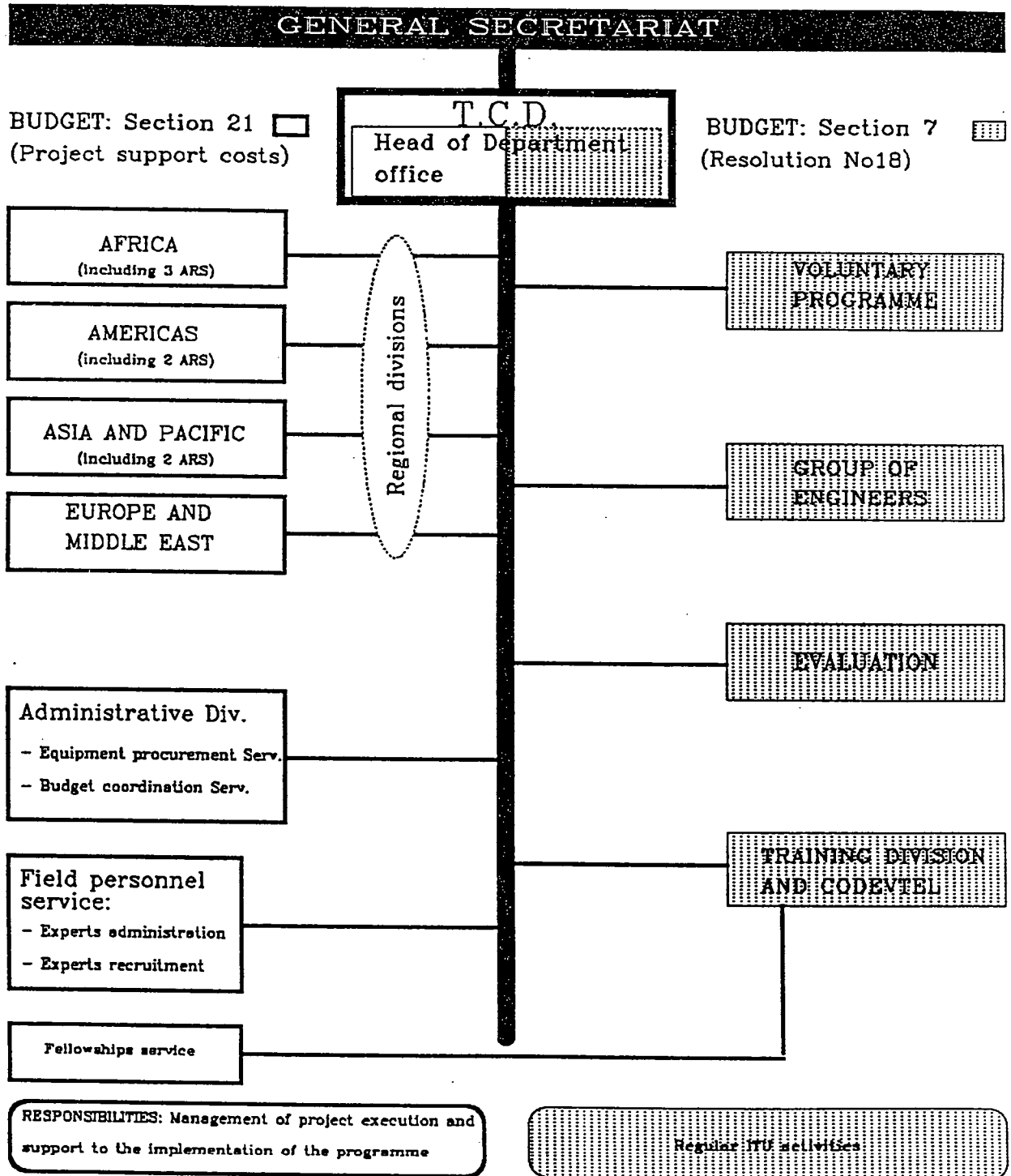


Fig. 18.1: Organization of the Technical
Cooperation Department
(December 1988)

RESOLUTION No. 19SPECIAL VOLUNTARY PROGRAMME FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION1. General

Pursuant to Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the ITU Administrative Council at its 38th Session (1983) set up the unit of the Special Voluntary Programme for technical cooperation.

After a considerable degree of preparatory work, in 1983, carried out within the framework of World Communications Year (WCY) and involving a number of different services within the Secretariat, a wide range of contacts were made as a means to bring development projects to the attention of bilateral and/or multilateral programme managers and thereby assist developing countries to improve their national networks.

At its 39th Session, the Council approved the Provisional Rules, Procedures and Financial arrangements for the operation of the Voluntary Programme, which relies entirely on voluntary contributions for its cooperation activities. It will be recalled that the Voluntary Programme may comprise "contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet as much of the telecommunication needs of developing countries as possible".

The Secretary-General has taken the steps contemplated in Resolution No. 19 for organizing and administering the Voluntary Programme, while actively and regularly seeking to secure the necessary resources in any form available (financial contributions to technical cooperation projects, experts or consultants services, fellowships and training courses, seminars or workshops, new or refurbished equipment, etc.). It should be noted in this respect that the Secretary-General has repeatedly made appeals urging Member countries, their recognized private operating agencies and industrial or scientific organizations, to make appropriate contributions through the Voluntary Programme for specific technical assistance projects. Annual reports to the Administrative Council on the development and management of the Voluntary Programme have been submitted and the results regularly published (issues of the August 1985, February 1987, January and December 1988 telecommunication journal) for the information of all the Members of the Union.

2. Operations of the Voluntary Programme

Starting from the dossier of WCY projects, which were unsuccessful in attracting funding during the year, the Secretary-General has identified a wide range of projects which were considered to be suited to the Voluntary Programme. Regrettably, and in spite of regular appeals for support, the overall contribution to the Voluntary Programme, so far, has been substantially lower than expected. The Voluntary Programme, as conceived by the Plenipotentiaries was intended to mobilize larger resources, with the ITU playing a significant role not only in bringing together the parties, but also in contributing in particular ways to the evolution of programmes. Contributions to the Voluntary Programme to date, in both cash and kind, are shown in Tables 19.1-19.05.

These tables show that the following Member countries have contributed US\$ 500,000 or more to the Voluntary Programme over the five-year period, 1984-1988. These contributions enabled the Voluntary Programme for technical cooperation to implement a small number of exemplary projects for the development of infrastructure and human resources.

Country	Total Amount in US\$ (1984-1988)	
	Received	Pledged
Finland *	1,224,500	3,204,500
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	630,000	895,000
Italy	1,450,000	1,450,000
Switzerland	4,975,000	5,552,000

* estimated

3. Future of the Voluntary Programme

Although the Voluntary Programme has somewhat contributed to the development of telecommunications networks and services, it has not had the massive impact which was hoped for by many of the Plenipotentiaries in Nairobi.

The total amount (1984-1988) of contributions deployed since the Voluntary Programme was established is estimated at 8.3 million US dollars (although 11 million US dollars are pledged). Despite some substantial contributions from a limited number of Member countries, the Voluntary Programme has not received the expected resources and inputs. If the Voluntary Programme is to fulfil its mandate as a new means of responding to the pressing needs of developing countries, in particular to those needs which cannot be satisfied with UNDP resources, a much larger and steadier support is necessary. This remains the only possibility for the Voluntary Programme to provide the assistance continuously requested in an orderly and balanced manner, and for the ITU to play its role in accordance with Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

a) Financial contributions

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance or technical cooperation project	Cost in US\$
China) Malta) Netherlands)	Various countries	Ad hoc assistance (individual fellowships, transport of equipment, equipment maintenance, etc.)	10,000 1,000 11,648
Australia	Vanuatu	Economic study	17,644
Finland	Sri Lanka	Rural network	708,334
Netherlands	Various countries	Seminar WARC ORB-85	8,800
Switzerland	Zimbabwe	Telecommunications training centre Phase I (1984-1986)	1,418,715
Total			2,176,141

b) Contributions in kind

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Components and duration of project	Estimated value in US\$
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	Samoa and other countries	Lectures and experts from 11 developing countries and measurement equipment recovered for Samoa	83,620
Australia (SOLAREX) (CODAN)	Ethiopia	8 sets of solar panels (SOLAREX) 8 transmitter-receiver stations (CODAN)	3,200 21,982
Belgium	Haiti	1 fellowship - 4 man/months	3,500
Japan	Training centres Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand	15 microcomputers	130,000
Japan	ITU Technical Cooperation	2 facsimile machines	36,000
Japan (KDD)	Sri Lanka	100 overhauled teleprinters	70,000
Total			348,302

Total value 2,524,443
=====

Table 19.1 : Contributions to Voluntary Programme in 1984

a) Financial contributions

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance or technical cooperation project	Cost in US\$
Saudi Arabia	Africa	Propagation measurement campaign in Africa (RPMCA)	50,000
Finland	Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania, Chad	Overhauled teleprinters	421,000
Netherlands	Various countries	Ad hoc assistance under Voluntary Programme	11,700
	Various countries	Contribution to seminars for WARC ORB-85	8,800
Switzerland	Rwanda	Rural telecommunication network	1,300,000
5 countries*	5 African countries	Maintenance seminars *ITTE/Belgium US\$ 10,000 BELL/Canada US\$ 3,550 GTE/Italy US\$ 10,000 TELETTRA/Italy US\$ 10,000 NEC/Japan US\$ 10,000	43,500
Total			1,835,000

b) Contributions in kind

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Components and duration of project	Estimated value in US\$
Germany (Fed. Rep. of),	Various countries	Short term missions)	41,200
Germany (Fed. Rep. of),	Various countries	Seminars for European Project)	
France,)	
Netherlands,)	
Sweden)	
Germany (FR)	Various countries	Seminars for WARC ORB-85)	10,000
Australia,)	
Canada,)	
China,)	
France,)	
Japan, UK,)	150,000
USA, USSR)	
Hungary	Yemen (P.D.R of)	Training course)	
Belgium	Mali (2) Rwanda (1)	3 fellowships - 3 x 4 man/months	
Japan (KDD)	Uganda	200 overhauled teleprinters and training of local operators	
Total			201,200

Total value: 2,036,200

Table 19.2 : Contributions to Voluntary Programme in 1985

a) Financial contributions

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance or technical cooperation project	Cost in US\$
Indonesia	Countries of Asia Region	Administrative assistant for CODEVTEL expert in Asia	21,600
Japan (KDD)	Uganda	Mission - 2 engineers to install teleprinters and train operators	28,000
Netherlands	Various countries	Ad hoc assistance under VP	16,675
Netherlands	Fiji	Operator's training course	13,800
Switzerland	Zimbabwe	Telecommunications training centre, Phase II (1987-1990)	1,336,000
		Total	1,416,075

b) Contributions in kind

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Components and duration of project	Estimated value in US\$
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	Hungary	Short-term missions)	50,000
Finland	Regional representatives of ITU: AFR, AM and ASP	12 telefax machines)	
)	
)	
)	
)	
Switzerland (Digital/Geneva)	ITU Technical Cooperation	3 DEC-RAINBOW microcomputers)	7,000
)	
)	
Belgium	Djibouti (1) Benin (1)	2 fellowships - 2 x 4 man/months	16,000
Japan (JARL)	Various countries of ASP Region	Training course on management of radioamateurs	16,000
		Total	73,000

Total value: 1,489,075

Table 19.3 : Contributions to Voluntary Programme in 1986

a) Financial contributions

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance or technical cooperation project	Cost in US\$
Brazil	Americas and Africa Regions, and Malta	Funding of Brazilian experts for short-term missions	60,000
Canada	Africa (SATCC)	Assistance in the form of a telecommunications adviser for SATCC	112,600
France	Various countries in America	1 CODEVIEL specialist	28,735
Italy	Africa	RASCOM feasibility study	1,000,000
Netherlands	Various countries	Ad hoc assistance under VP	19,290
U.K. (Cable & Wireless)	Africa	Contribution to propagation measurement campaign in Africa (RPMCA)	8,200
Total			1,228,825

b) Contributions in kind

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Components and duration of project	Estimated value in US\$
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	Colombia, Peru	Short-term expert missions	12,700
Germany (Fed. Rep. of), France, U.K.	Burkina Faso, Cameroon	Equipment and services of experts under propagation measurement campaign in Africa (RPMCA)	107,100
Belgium	Guinea	1 fellowship - 4 man/months	3,500
Bulgaria	Americas and Asia Pacific Regions, Thailand	Network planning seminar (PLANITU)	3,150
		Network planning seminar (PLANITU)	3,150
		National network planning (3 man/months)	1,200
Greece	Senegal	National network planning (3 man/months)	13,500
Sweden (Ericsson)	Americas Region	Network planning seminar (PLANITU)	11,930
USA	Americas Region	1985 Seminar on "Space WARC" in Argentina	8,000
USA (NYNEX)	Various countries	2 lecturers for a seminar in Poland of the European Project	10,000
Total			174,230

Total value 1,403,055

Table 19.4 : Contributions to Voluntary Programme in 1987

a) Financial contributions

Donor(s)	Recipient(s)	Type of assistance of technical cooperation project	Cost in US \$
Brazil	Americas and Africa Regions	Funding of Brazilian experts for short-term missions	44,000
Canada	Africa (SATCC)	Funding a telecommunications adviser for SATCC	112,600
Italy	Chad	Third party cost-sharing contribution to a UNDP/ITU project for an HF communication system	428,000
France	Americas Region	1 CODEVTEL specialist	77,800
Netherlands	Various Countries	Ad Hoc assistance under Voluntary Programme	19,920
Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	Africa	RASCOM feasibility study	265,700
Switzerland	Rwanda	Rural telecommunications project (additional contribution)	1,497,000
Finland	Various Countries	Provision of refurbished terminal equipment, Project ITU-Vol 2	45,000
Total			2,489,920

b) Contributions in kind

Donor(s) ^f	Recipient(s)	Components and duration of project	Estimated value in US \$
Italy (RAI)	African Countries	Donation of two data loggers for propagation measurement campaign	8,000
Germany (Fed.Rep.of) (Rohde & Schwarz)	African Countries	Donation of a VHF/FM transmitter, receivers and associated equipment to AFRALTI (Nairobi) and ESMT (Dakar)	159,500
Belgium	Benin (2) Mali (1)	3 Fellowships - 2 months each	11,000
Japan (NEC)	Asian Countries and Training Division	15 personal computers and auxiliary equipment	75,000
Finland	Honduras	Provision of 20 refurbished fax machines	6,000
Total			259,500

Total Value 2,749,420

Table 19.5 : Contributions to Voluntary Programme in 1988

RESOLUTION No. 20

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR WORLD-WIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

See section 5.1

RESOLUTION No. 21

REVIEW OF THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT
AND OPERATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION
AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. General

1.1 The 1985 session of the Administrative Council considered the mandate given by Resolution No. 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Bearing in mind the acceptance by the ITU of the Statute of the UN Joint Inspection Unit (see Nairobi Resolution No. 38), the Council decided to call upon the JIU, as an independent and impartial body well-equipped to carry out such a task, to conduct a review of Union activities which promote technical cooperation and assistance to developing countries, including consideration of the programmes and finances of the activities.

1.2 The JIU was requested to submit its report by April 1986 so that it might be commented upon by the Secretary-General and submitted to the 1986 session of the Council.

1.3 The JIU confided the task to Mr. K. Martohadinegoro, Inspector. Assisted by other members of the Unit, he carried out extensive studies, including a number of visits to observe and assess ITU activities in the field. The report was submitted to the Secretary-General and, together with his comments, was placed before the 41st session of the Council (May, 1986) for examination and decision upon the action to be taken.

1.4 Throughout the compilation of the report the maximum assistance was afforded to the JIU Inspector and his collaborators by the Technical Cooperation Department and by administrations and representatives of other organizations, including the UNDP, which were visited during the course of the work.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The JIU report examined the Union's technical co-operation and assistance activities in depth and made a number of recommendations for improvement, relating to the thrust of the programmes and the participation of the ITU in their preparation, the methods and procedures by which their execution might be carried out, and the financial problems arising from the budgeting difficulties experienced by the Union in its headquarters in order to provide the services to enable it to carry out its commitments in the field.

2.2 The recommendations of the Inspector were reviewed by the Council and the majority were approved, the Secretary-General being given the mandate to implement and follow-up the proposals. The recommendation to merge the regional divisions of the TCD into one technical backstopping unit consisting of several desks, was not fully accepted since it was felt that these divisions are the direct point of contact of the administrations of developing countries with the Department and, indeed in most cases, with the Union as a whole. The regional structure also corresponds closely to that of the UNDP and facilitates relations with the Union's main partner in technical cooperation. However, steps were taken to ensure greater flexibility in the utilization of the professional staff of the regional divisions to maximize the potential output from the limited numbers of project officers available, and the situation is kept under constant review.

2.3 The Union's actions in the field of human resources development, which was of principal concern to the Inspector, are described in the responses given to Resolutions Nos. 28, 29 and 30.

2.4 The Inspector recommended wider dissemination of vacancy notices which he considered would be conducive to the recruitment of the best possible candidates, and measures to streamline the recruitment procedures especially for short-term missions, where the recruitment period must not be excessive in relation to the length of the mission. Vacancies are notified principally to the telecommunications administrations of member countries, but for posts which do not require knowledge which can only be obtained in a telecommunications administration or private operating agency contacts are made on a wider scale. These recommendations are being applied in agreement with the administrations concerned. Some of the effects of streamlining are reported in the response to Resolution No. 23.

2.5 An internal study has been carried out and has gone some way to improving procedures for the provision of fellowships where improvement lies within TCD's power. New guidelines on equipment procurement, which were already in draft at the time of the report, have now been promulgated, revising those which had been in force for almost twenty years, and incorporating provisions to take account of the changed situation due to the posting of area representatives.

2.6 On the question of the headquarters budget imbalance, the Inspector recommended to the UNDP Governing Council to reconsider ITU's request for additional support cost reimbursement claimed for the years 1980-83 ; this was however rejected by the UNDP Governing Council. In the circumstances, the Inspector recommended, and the Council agreed, that it fell to the ITU to meet this shortfall and the shortfall for subsequent years from its own resources under the terms of Resolution No. 16 of the Nairobi Convention. Steps have been taken to absorb this shortfall, which has been severely aggravated mainly by currency fluctuations between the USA dollar and the Swiss franc during the period in which these steps were put into effect. The application of UNDP Governing Council recommendations Nos. 80/44 and 81/40 (see Resolution No. 16) has the effect of reducing still further the income to the technical co-operation special account thus aggravating an already difficult situation. This matter remains a serious problem which will require careful consideration by the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.7 The Inspector strongly recommended the establishment of an officer within the ITU charged with the evaluation of its technical co-operation activities. Savings within the Technical Cooperation Department enabled the appointment of an evaluation officer, who assumed his duties in April 1988. The creation of this specific function has improved backstopping and management of the Union's technical co-operation programme.

RESOLUTION No.22IMPROVEMENT OF UNION FACILITIES FOR RENDERING
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES1. Introduction

Since the adoption of this resolution by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, the Group of Engineers has been gradually extended, reaching its present strength in 1986.

The services of the Group of Engineers are provided in accordance with the respective resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union, and consist of the response to requests for assistance by Member Countries and also of support to various activities of other TCD divisions/services.

The Group provides information and advice on the various aspects of planning and operation of telecommunication facilities including broadcasting to member administrations. Their work has focussed on various aspects of planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication networks and services, evaluation of proposals for equipment and services, as well as operational and maintenance.

These activities are undertaken at the request of the administrations concerned, either by missions to the respective countries, or by correspondence.

In addition the Group of Engineers provides support to various activities of other Technical Cooperation Department divisions and services, such as the technical review of telecommunication Master Plans, technical reports and specifications, tender evaluation of equipment and services, and organization of and participation in seminars.

The Group may also be involved in special studies undertaken in various fields of telecommunications, either by participating in or to coordinate this type of activity.

The Group also maintains regular contacts with the secretariats of the CCITT, CCIR, and the IFRB in various specialized subjects and activities.

Outside experts can be recruited to undertake assignments in specialities which either cannot be carried out by the members of the Group or are not carried out because of overload in certain specialities. The duration of these assignments can vary from a few days to a maximum of approximately four weeks. Requests for longer missions have to be implemented under different assistance schemes, e.g. UNDP.

2. Activities

During the period under review, the number of requests for assistance from member Administrations has increased from 28 to 80 per year. In general, the response to these requests is made by one or more missions undertaken to the country concerned, with a possible follow-up consisting of preparation of a study report, preparation of technical specifications, including a proposal for a technical assistance project for a longer period.

A summary of the number of requests for assistance by the Group of Engineers, according to the different specialities, the response as well as the missions undertaken by outside experts, is indicated in Table 22.1. As can be

seen, there is a marked increase in the number of requests and missions after 1985, as a result of the increase in the number of Engineers (Nairobi Resolution 22). Circular letters are issued at regular intervals informing Administrations of the available services.

Since 1986, the number of responses is significantly lower than the requests because some countries present a large number of requests which cannot be undertaken due to budgetary constraints. In some cases, it has also not been possible to find the required expertise to respond to certain requests.

With regard to the requests for the different specialities, the following remarks can be made:

- requests for assistance in the speciality of general radio-communications including the inter-related aspects of frequency management have increased;
- other marked increases are in network planning and radio and TV broadcasting;
- switching/signalling and satellite/microwave systems are specialities which are in regular demand, while maritime mobile communications is an area where demand is increasing;
- the demand for assistance in line transmission systems and local networks is stable. Requests for new telecommunication services, including assistance in organization and management, are increasing.

A breakdown of the missions undertaken during the period 1982-1988 is given in Table 22.2.

The cost, in Swiss Francs, of the missions carried out is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Members GRE</u> (mission costs)	<u>Outside Experts</u> (salaries plus travel)
1982	30 491	238 222
1983	48 028	248 648
1984	83 616	456 863
1985	168 056	187 914
1986	117 906	203 099
1987	151 676	179 184
1988	74 874	294 788
T O T A L	674 647	1 808 718

The group also undertook some missions to assess damage to telecommunication systems caused by natural disasters.

Other activities of the group consist of support to divisions/services of the Technical Cooperation Department, and mainly concern the technical review of reports concerning technical assistance activities, tender evaluation of equipment and services and preparation of and participation in seminars. In this connection, the Group reviewed, during 1988, 31 technical reports, including 5 Master Plans for telecommunication development and participated in 5 tender evaluations for equipment and services.

The group of engineers has also been dealing with special activities and studies, the most important being:

- the ITU/OECD Project on the Role of Telecommunications in socio-economic development (1982);
- World Communications Year activities and projects, including a traffic engineering course in Jordan, where to a large extent, TETRAPRO course material was used (1983);
- small capacity satellite communication systems study (1984).

Responsibility for the field coordination of radio propagation measurement campaign in Africa is vested with the Group as well as the project "Planning and Management skills acquisition for the development of Broadcasting in Africa".

The Group of Engineers was involved in the organization of and gave lectures to many ITU and other workshop/seminars as detailed below.

1984/86: Seminars in the framework of the European Project for Telecommunication Development. The themes covered network planning, network optimization by computer programmes, intelligent routing, traffic measurements, centralized maintenance, digital systems, transition from analogue to digital networks, ISDN, network management, quality of service, etc.

1985: Preparatory to WARC-ORB 85, three seminars/meetings in Buenos Aires, Nairobi, and Bangkok.

1986: The Group was responsible for the workshop/seminars in:

- Zimbabwe, on broadcasting planning and management for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries;
- Cameroon, on telecommunication engineering for the Union douanière et économique d'Afrique centrale (UDEAC);
- Swaziland, digital switching and transmission for East and Southern African countries;
- China, on land mobile services.

- 1987 - Nairobi, related to the manpower planning project for radio and TV broadcasting for the East African region;
- Honduras, on Signalling System No. 7, for COMTELCA and other neighbouring countries.
- 1988 - Lomé, in preparation for the ORB(2) Conference in Geneva;
- Nairobi, teletraffic engineering within the framework of the AFRALTI project;
- Accra, related to the manpower planning project for radio and TV broadcasting for the North-West African region.

3. Other related activities

The group of engineers is also involved in courses and transfer of PLANITU, the network planning and optimization methods and associated computer support to member administrations. Courses were given in Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In addition, the Group participated in various meetings and conferences and has undertaken 110 missions for activities not directly related to requests by administrations.

BREAKDOWN OF REQUESTS AND GRE MISSIONS ACCORDING TO SPECIALITIES	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			TOTAL		
SPECIALITY	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.	No. of Req.	Miss. GRE	Miss. Ext.
SWITCHING / SIGNALLING	3	1	1	5	3	1	6	2	2	9	6	3	12	4	6	10	4	-	10	7	3	55	27	16
BROADCASTING (RADIO/TV)	4	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	8	5	1	6	3	1	12	2	3	9	6	1	44	16	14
NETWORK PLANNING	5	1	4	2	-	2	3	1	-	4	3	1	8	5	2	16	6	4	20	17	7	58	33	20
GENERAL RADIO COMMUN/FREQUENCY MNGHT/MONITORING	3	-	2	3	-	3	5	-	4	2	-	2	10	1	-	23	9	4	10	7	2	56	17	17
MARITIME MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	5	2	-	11	5	2
SATELLITE AND MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS	2	-	2	4	-	3	4	1	1	7	6	1	11	4	4	8	5	-	10	8	2	46	24	13
LINE TRANSMISSION, CABLE NETWORKS	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	14	2	6
TARIFFS	3	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	9
TELEX/TELEGRAPHY	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5	2	2
DATA TRANSMISSION	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	3
LEGISLATION	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
ORGANIZATION/ MANAGEMENT	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	14	-	9
NEW SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	11	-	6
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	1	2
MAINTENANCE/ OPERATION	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	3
ECONOMICAL/FINANCIAL ASPECTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
TRAINING/MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	4	-
OTHERS	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	-	3
TOTAL	28	4	21	28	6	20	36	4	15	37	21	14	69	20	22	83	29	17	81	48	21	362	132	130

Table 22.1: Breakdown of requests and GRE missions according to specialities

AFRICA

Angola (1)
 Benin (1)
 Burkina Faso (1)
 Burundi (3)
 Cameroon (6)
 Cape Verde (3)
 Chad (3)
 Congo (3)
 Côte d'Ivoire (1)
 Djibouti (2)
 Egypt (1)
 Ethiopia (4)
 Gambia (2)
 Ghana (4)
 Guinea Bissau (1)
 Kenya (1)
 Liberia (2)
 Libya (2)
 Madagascar (2)
 Malawi (2)
 Mali (4)
 Mauritius (1)
 Nigeria (2)
 Rwanda (1)
 Sao Tomé &
 Prin.(1)
 Senegal (7)
 Somalia (1)
 Sudan (1)
 Swaziland (1)
 Tanzania (2)
 Togo (1)
 Tunisia (3)
 Uganda (1)
 Zaire (1)
 Zambia (1)
 Zimbabwe (3)

AMERICAS

Netherland
 Antilles (7)
 Argentina (1)
 Aruba (1)
 Barbados (5)
 Belize (1)
 Bolivia (1)
 Chile (3)
 Colombia (6)
 Costa Rica (5)
 Ecuador (7)
 Grenada (1)
 Guyana (1)
 Haiti (2)
 Honduras (3)
 Jamaica (1)
 Mexico (3)
 Nassau (1)
 Nicaragua (1)
 Panama (7)
 Peru (5)
 St. Kitts (1)
 St. Lucia (1)
 St.Vincent/Gren.(1)
 Suriname (3)
 Uruguay (8)
 Venezuela (2)
 British Virgin
 Islands (1)
 Caricom (1)

ASIA/PACIFIC

Bahrain (2)
 Bangladesh (1)
 Bhutan (3)
 China (2)
 Fiji (3)
 India (1)
 Indonesia (1)
 Iran (3)
 Israel (1)
 Kiribati (1)
 Korea PDR (4)
 Lebanon (3)
 Malaysia (2)
 Micronesia (1)
 Nepal (4)
 Oman (1)
 Pakistan (3)
 Papua New Guinea (4)
 Philippines (1)
 Saudi Arabia (1)
 Singapore (1)
 Solomon Is. (1)
 Sri Lanka (5)
 Syria (6)
 Thailand (5)
 Tonga (1)
 Vanuatu (1)
 Vietnam (1)
 Yemen A.R. (5)
 Yemen P.D.R. (4)

EUROPE

Andorra (1)
 Bulgaria (3)
 Hungary (6)
 Malta (17)
 U.S.S.R. (1)
 Yugoslavia (6)

The figures in brackets denote the number of missions

Table 22.2: Missions undertaken by the Group of Engineers
 and outside experts (1982-1988)

RESOLUTION No. 23RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS1. General

1.1 As stipulated during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, the Secretary-General has taken careful note of the instructions contained in the above-mentioned Resolution in regard to the recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects.

1.2 The expert recruitment process is guided by two main principles :

- candidates are obtained on the basis of invitations for applications addressed to member administrations;
- the final decision as to the choice of expert, from the short-list submitted by the ITU, is the prerogative of the beneficiary country.

2. Selection of candidates

2.1 All candidatures sponsored by administrations for expert posts have continued to receive the most careful and thorough technical scrutiny by a Selection Panel, chaired by the Chief of the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD), and composed of eleven other members (i.e. Heads of TCD Regional Divisions responsible for project implementation, Head of the TCD Training Division, Head of the TCD Administrative Division, one official from each of the Permanent Organs of the Union - IFRB, CCIR and CCITT, Chief of the Field Personnel Service and the Chief of Recruitment Service acting as Secretary). This panel examines candidates' technical capability in the specialized field of each vacant post, the academic qualifications and degree of knowledge of the requisite language, bearing in mind the job requirements, and draws up short-lists of qualified candidates whose names could be proposed to beneficiary countries.

2.2 Wherever necessary, the linguistic ability of candidates is verified either via an organization such as the British Council or the Alliance Française, or a university, language institute (government or private). The majority of European countries have language institutes associated with their national recruitment services or development agencies. Despite all the efforts of the member countries, linguistic requirements (particularly French, Spanish and Portuguese) considerably reduce the potential of available candidates for a large number of posts.

2.3 Only in those cases where the Secretary-General is convinced of a candidate's suitability for a given post, based on the information available at ITU headquarters, is the dossier transmitted to the beneficiary country. In compliance with the UNDP recommendations, at least three names are proposed per post (whenever this can be done without lowering the standard of expertise) - a condition which is increasingly difficult to meet. It is the beneficiary country which makes the final decision as to the expert desired.

3. Age limit

3.1 The Union continues the practice of imposing no age limit for expert posts, ensuring only each candidate's physical fitness for the post in question.

4. Dissemination of vacancy notices

4.1 Vacancy notices for field posts, established on the basis of project documents or in response to an urgent requirement for specialist advice, were issued immediately all the necessary data was available, by circular letter, UITgramme or telex, depending of the urgency of missions, up to 30 June 1987. Thereafter, in order to streamline the recruitment process, it was decided to discontinue the earlier practice of individual advertisement of expert vacancies and to include all field vacancy notices in the monthly "List of vacant posts". It was deemed that such grouping of vacant posts would facilitate the task of the telecommunication administrations and enterprises in the dissemination of expert vacancies within their organisations and countries. Only in the case of very urgent short missions are individual contacts now made.

4.2 In pursuance of Resolution No. 23, a list of vacant posts has been published by the ITU since February 1984, the first edition reflecting all posts under advertisement or foreseen for implementation during a two-year period. Originally envisaged as a six-monthly publication, the list of vacant posts was issued bi-monthly effective December 1984, at which time a separate "Forecast of expertise requirements" was published (six-monthly until November 1985 when publication of the "Forecast" was discontinued since it did not bring forth the anticipated response).

4.3 With the inclusion in the list of vacant posts (since December 1985) of the status of recruitment (posts filled, deferred or cancelled), as also the notification of "Departures on Mission" in the ITU telecommunication journal and the ITU Notification, telecommunication administrations and enterprises are kept informed of the status of the candidatures presented by them and the earlier practice of individual advice of unsuccessful applications was thus superseded.

4.4 The list of vacant posts is sent to all telecommunication administrations, members of the Union, telecommunication enterprises and organizations which could be in a position to provide expertise, all UNDP field offices and ITU experts in the field holding contracts of six-month or longer duration - a total of over 400 different addresses. A computerized list of addresses is maintained in the Expert Recruitment Service for this purpose.

4.5 The time limit for submission of candidatures has been reduced to 6-8 weeks for all posts excepting the very urgent missions where the time available between the receipt of the request for expertise and entry on duty is often 5-10 days.

4.6 The Union continued to call upon its member administrations to make increasing efforts to provide expertise and to respond favourably also to the demand for specialists in highly sophisticated and scarce technologies, in order to permit timely implementation of projects. The willing collaboration and comprehension of member countries has permitted the achievement of objectives in the majority of cases, although the very tight schedules and prior commitments of high-level specialists renders their timely availability increasingly difficult. The Union counts on the further efforts of its member administrations to identify expertise of the highest professional competence.

4.7 As in the past, the Union has relied on national administrations to pre-screen candidates since budgetary resources and the increasing number of missions of 1 month duration or less (39% of all new appointments in 1982 and 52% in 1988) preclude the possibility of interviews except for one or two very high-level posts per year. The trend towards the short-term as opposed to the one-year or longer intermediate-term mission, reported on at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, has persisted, short-term assignments which represented 20% of all new appointments in 1973 increased to 82% in 1982 and to 87% in 1988.

4.8 In the light of the continual decrease in duration of missions and the increasing urgency of appointments, it was decided, effective 1 January 1987, to engage specialists for assignments of up to three months under Special Service Agreements in as far as possible. This has permitted the ITU to accelerate the formalities of appointment for a number of missions (SSA appointments represented 45% of all new appointments in 1982 and 60% in 1988), and also to offer daily salaries based on the UN gross salary scale, versus the net salaries of the short and intermediate-term appointments. The attractiveness of UN salaries has also continued to decline over the years and it becomes increasingly difficult to compete with the remuneration of the private sector, particularly in view of the demand for ever-more sophisticated expertise.

4.9 The evolution of short-term and SSA appointments, as also reimbursable loans (82% of all new appointments in 1982 versus 87% in 1988) as opposed to intermediate-term appointments of experts and associate experts (18% of all new appointments in 1982 versus 13% in 1988) clearly reflects the change in the nature of missions.

5. The Roster

5.1 The manual register of potential candidates for expert posts, first established in June 1961, continued to be maintained with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions, while the computerization of the necessary data was under study. This study was finalized in February 1986 and, at the end of 1988 the computerized Roster comprised 2449 specialists from 102 countries, 76 of which are themselves receiving assistance. This has required the examination of some 5,400 curricula vitae by a three-man roster coding panel and represents a workload of about 12 man-months.

5.2 While the computerized roster permits the ITU to identify possible candidates for urgent short-term missions, it does not preclude the possibility of non-availability of candidates when official requests are addressed to the national administration of the concerned specialists. Nevertheless, every candidate contacted, even though he/she may not be able to undertake the requested mission, is an excellent source of information on other equally qualified candidates.

5.3 In order that it may remain a viable and useful tool, the computerized roster must be maintained and updated. The process of verification of continued interest of candidates, their current specialization(s), linguistic abilities and additional qualifications is an on-going operation requiring a workload of at least 6 man months per year to ensure a complete review in a two-year time-frame. Additionally, the curricula vitae of all applicants new to the ITU are examined by the roster coding panel with a view to inclusion in the computerized roster of the relevant data.

6. Time required for the recruitment process

6.1 A full report on the measures adopted in pursuance of Resolution No. 23 and the evolution of expert recruitment in general is incorporated each year in the Secretary-General's Report to the Administrative Council, as an integral part of the chapter on technical cooperation activities.

6.2 The time required for the recruitment process (advertisement to entry on duty) has decreased over the past seven years, a greater proportion of posts having been filled in up to six months. This is in part due to the increasing requirement for short missions, but also the member administrations' cooperation in releasing such candidates.

Year	Total number of experts appointed	Time required for recruitment		
		Up to 6 months	6-12 months	over 12 months
1982	372	75.8%	15.9%	8.3%
1988	459	79.5%	8.9%	11.6%

6.3 The time required for recruitment comprises also such factors as acceptance by the beneficiary countries, often a lengthy procedure, pre-recruitment formalities, as well as the selected expert's own preparation for departure and release from his home administration, which may require some two months for the intermediate-term mission. For the short mission, the longest time factor has, for the most part, been the need for vaccinations (four-six weeks). Wherever possible, expert vacancies are advertised well in advance of the implementation date and as a result the time taken for recruitment as reflected in the table above, is "artificially" increased in those cases.

7. Missions implemented

7.1 As a result of the growing demand for short-term missions, the number of man-months of services provided have decreased each year whereas the number of missions has remained relatively stable, except for 1984.

	<u>Number of missions</u> *)	<u>Man/months</u> *)
1982	612	3,141
1983	583	2,525
1984	477	2,170
1985	584	2,287
1986	602	2,148
1987	563	1,890
1988	591	1,850

7.2 Candidates have come from an increasingly diversified number of countries - experts of 93 different nationalities having served on ITU field projects over the period 1982-1988 (75 nationalities during 1973-1981). Sixty-three percent came from the industrialized world and the greatest source of expertise for all types of mission has consistently remained France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Canada and Finland, whose nationals undertook 50.8% of the missions executed during the period 1982-1988.

7.3 It is heartening to note that 36.6% of the expert missions undertaken during the period 1982-1988 were executed by specialists coming from 68 countries which were themselves receiving assistance, 17.6% coming from India, Egypt, Poland, Tunisia and Turkey. These same countries have presented some 39% of the total candidatures received in response to advertisement of field posts.

*) Note : The figures given above comprise not only UNDP and trust fund missions, but also those financed under budget lines other than line 11, National Professional Project Personnel, as also missions under Resolution 22, other ITU funds including Codevtel and missions for the Centre for Telecommunications Development.

RESOLUTION No. 24TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Pursuant to this Resolution, a Telecommunication Economics Unit was established for four years (1984/87) within the Technical Cooperation Department.

2. During 1986 the Union published a study entitled "Information, Telecommunications and Development" which collated the results of several research studies. They provided further support to the hypothesis that telecommunications has a significant and measurable impact and that all levels of the population benefit from the availability of telecommunication facilities.

Another study "Investing in Telecommunications", also published in 1986, gave policy recommendations and offered practical guidelines to developing countries in the mobilization of resources.

Both publications, together with information about the objectives of Resolution No. 24, were widely distributed.

3. More studies were reported on at the telecommunication economics symposia held as part of AFRICA TELECOM, Nairobi 1986 and of TELECOM '87 Forum in Geneva.

4. Four further studies were published during 1988. These are:

4.1 "Benefits of telecommunications to the transportation sector in developing countries", a study centred in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) describing a method of identifying economic benefits resulting from a faster flow of information in the transport sector. Whilst the study is a direct application to the conditions in the PDRY, the methodology, the computerised model and the conclusions concerning the value of telecommunications to this sector and the maximum economies that could be achieved would be valid for many other developing countries. It has been carried out under contract by VEB Elektro-Consult, Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

4.2 "Telecommunications and the National Economy", a quantitative study using a macro-economic cross-sectional analysis. The methodology applied was a regression analysis, based on demographic and economic data from 113 countries and telecommunication data from 76 countries for the period 1973-83. It presents a number of conclusions regarding the possible links between the growth in telephone density and its contribution to the GNP. An important conclusion was that the less developed a country, the higher the influence of the telephone.

4.3 "Contributions of telecommunications to the earnings/savings of foreign exchange in developing countries". Centred on Kenya, this study undertaken by a consultant, is a first effort to quantify the contribution that investment in the telecommunication sector could make to the earnings/savings of foreign exchange in other sectors of the economy. Case studies cover 20 selected export-oriented businesses in Kenya from the agricultural, industrial and service sectors. Aggregating the findings from these case studies the study concluded that, with the investments forecast under the World Bank Aided III telecommunications project, foreign-exchange earnings to the extent of 3.6 times the annualised foreign exchange expenditure on the project would accrue to the export sector as a whole. Here again, the methodology proposed could be useful to many other developing countries and should assist in presenting their case for a more appropriate allocation of foreign-exchange resources (a major constraining factor) to the telecommunication sector.

4.4 **"The socio-economic benefits of telecommunications in Vanuatu"**. This study, sponsored by the ITU and the Australian Government, was carried out by an Australian consulting company to assess the benefits that would accrue to Vanuatu through improved penetration of telecommunication services in rural areas. The methodology and model adopted are likely to be useful in other countries with comparable geographic and demographic features.

5. Regular contact was maintained with other Agencies and Organizations such as the World Bank, l'Institut de l'Audiovisuel et des Télécommunications en France (IDATE), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), la Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Funcion Social de las Comunicaciones (FUNDESCO), the European Economic Commission (EEC), etc. Papers were presented at numerous meetings and seminars of various organizations and institutes, such as:

"Telecommunications and Employment", 25th World Congress of the PTIT, (Interlaken, September 1985);

"The Role of Telecommunications in Pricing and Regulatory Policy in Economic Development", ITT Symposium, (Vienna, November 1985);

"Modelling of the Impact of Telecommunications on the Economic Infrastructure" (Meckenheim, October 1986);

"Telecommunications and Development", FUNDESCO Seminar on Economic Analysis and Forecasting Applications in the Sector of Telecommunications (Madrid, December 1986)

"The Economic Aspects of Telecommunications - The Role of Telecommunications in Socio-Economic Development", NEPOSTEL Seminar (The Hague, Holland, March 1987);

"The Role of Telecommunications in the Development Process", ECA Second Seminar on Planning of Rural Telecommunications for English-speaking countries, (Harare, Zimbabwe, October 1987)

"Telecommunications and Regional Development in the Third World" at the OECD/Greek Administration Seminar on Information and Telecommunication Technology for Regional Development, (Athens, Greece, December, 1987).

6. Reports on the activities in the field of telecommunication economics and the implementation of this resolution were regularly submitted to the Administrative Council of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. 25APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
TECHNOLOGY IN THE INTEREST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES1. General

1.1 One of the basic tenets of the efforts of the United Nations system in its programmes of technical cooperation is the transfer of know-how. In no field is this more relevant than in that of the transfer of the knowledge and application of science and technology on which all modern development depends. As has been shown by many studies carried out during recent years, and reported upon in many fora, telecommunications is one of the critical areas of technology without which all other efforts at development are frustrated.

1.2 Recognizing this situation, the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi instructed the Administrative Council to ensure that the Union continued to play its part in the cooperation within the United Nations family in transferring scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunications to the developing countries.

1.3 The need for the transfer of telecommunications technological know-how has been continually borne in mind in all the activities of technical cooperation and assistance of the Union. Furthermore, the actions flowing from the recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development (see Resolution No. 20) especially the establishment of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD), have favoured technology transfer.

2. Technology Transfer

2.1 All technical co-operation projects contain an element of technology transfer, and all ITU experts serving in the field on national, regional or inter-regional projects have, as part of their mandate, the duty to train one or more counterparts whose task it will be to carry on the work after the formal international project has come to an end. The United Nations has set its face firmly against "open-ended" projects, which tend to cast the expert in the role of an additional executive of the administration and do not increase the recipient administration's fund of self-reliance.

3. Specific Projects of Special Interest

3.1 In addition to the general thrust of technology transfer in all projects certain specific projects are very heavily based upon the most up-to-date technology and special mention should be made of these.

3.2 The ITU/OECD project, "A research programme to highlight the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development", initiated by the Union in cooperation with the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has been completed.

The results of the studies on the appraisal of the importance of telecommunications on the various sectors of social and economic activities, with special emphasis on the development of rural and/or remote areas, has been included in a general synthesis report and in eighteen reports on studies on specialized subjects in the various sectors of social and economic activities.

3.3 The use of satellite communications as a means to serve large thinly-populated rural areas has long been advocated as a means of using this form of modern technology to the greater benefit of development of those areas which are remote from current centres of development. This was a principal theme of the pre-feasibility study on integrated rural development in Africa carried out during 1981 and early 1982. After detailed examination of the results of the pre-feasibility study and approval by African governments, negotiations were undertaken and financing secured for a full-scale feasibility study which was initiated in early 1987.

3.4 The utilization of modern computer techniques for network planning in telecommunications has progressed considerably in recent years and the ITU has been in the forefront of this development. The PLANITU series of programmes developed in the Technical Cooperation Department of the Union has been used in several countries, both developed and developing, mainly in Europe and the Mediterranean basin, and is now being promulgated widely in all regions of the world. These programmes permit optimization of network design for local, rural, inter-urban, or international networks.

3.5 The Radio Propagation Measurement Campaign in Africa (RPMCA) (see Resolution 5 of WARC-79) was launched in 1984 when administrations, institutions and industry showed their willingness to cooperate in its proper implementation.

As a result of this cooperation, field-strength, refractivity and rain-gauge measurements (rainfall intensity, rain cells) are underway; training courses have been specially organized for African engineers who collaborate in the measurement programmes. It should be noted that the results of the on-going measurements are particularly encouraging. The analysis of the relevant data is presently being carried out by administrations of developed countries until this work can be assumed by some administrations in Africa.

In addition to this measurement campaign, the CCIR and the ITU General Secretariat have been entrusted to undertake propagation measurements in the frequency bands allocated to television broadcasting in preparation for the second session of the African Television Broadcasting Conference (AFBC) so that the Conference could have at its disposal more reliable propagation curves than those available at present; credits for this purpose have been authorized by the Administrative Council.

3.6 The many seminars run by the ITU, or by member administrations in conjunction with the ITU, form a significant contribution to the transfer of telecommunications technology and serve to expose engineers from the developing countries to the latest trends in technological development. Some details of these seminars are given in the section corresponding to Resolution No. 28.

3.7 The advances made by the IFRB in computerizing their work have also contributed in that those attending the IFRB seminars on frequency management have been able to learn about, and observe, the use of the latest technology for handling their frequency management problems.

3.8 Work in the special autonomous working groups has continued during the period since the last Plenipotentiary Conference and the following handbooks have been published:

- . GAS 3 General network planning, 1983
- . GAS 3 Economic and technical aspects of the choice of
transmission systems, 1986

- . GAS 4 Primary sources of energy for the power supply of remote telecommunication system, 1985
- . GAS 5/6 Economic studies at the National level in the field of telecommunications (1981-1984). Study of financial and accounting problems related to the effects of inflation on telecommunications authorities.
- . GAS 5/7 Economic studies at the National level in the field of telecommunications (1981-1984). Study of management information system for telecommunications authorities and appropriate application of the information technology.
- . GAS 5/8 Economic studies at the National level in the field of telecommunications (1981-1984). Optimum allocation and use of scarce resources in order to meet telecommunication needs in urban or rural areas of a country.
- . GAS 5/9 Economic studies at the National level in the field of telecommunications (1981-1984). Determination of the economic impact of new services on telecommunication undertakings.
- . GAS 5/10 Economic studies at the National level in the field of telecommunications (1981-1984). Preliminary assessment of the socio-economic implications of teleprocessing for national economies at different stages of development.
- . GAS 7 Rural Telecommunications, 1985
- . GAS 8 Manual on the economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satellite network
- . GAS 9 Case study on a Rural Network, 1983
- . GAS 9 Case study on an urban network, 1984
- . GAS 9 Economic and technical aspects of the transition from analogue to digital telecommunication networks

The above-mentioned manuals and other handbooks are valuable guides in the day-to-day work of engineers in developing countries.

RESOLUTION No. 26ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE1. General

1.1 The report to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference on the "Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities" had made it clear that measures were necessary to ensure a strengthened and more effective regional presence of ITU in different parts of the world.

1.2 Up to the time of the Nairobi Conference, the UNDP had provided funding for a number of regional advisers, as part of its technical cooperation effort in the telecommunications sector. However, the sphere of activity of these regional advisers was restricted to matters relating to the programmes of technical cooperation in the field and did not cover other activities of the Union of interest to administrations in different regions of the world. The funding for regional advisers was, in any case, fully withdrawn by UNDP in early 1983.

2. Action to strengthen the Regional Presence

2.1 In compliance with the instructions given in Resolution No. 26, the Secretary-General reported to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council the results of his cost/benefit and organizational studies on the problem of how to ensure a more effective regional presence of the Union. The Council examined the Secretary-General's proposals and approved them, making the necessary budgetary provisions in compliance with Resolution No. 18 of the Nairobi Conference.

2.2 Wide consultation was undertaken with Member administrations and it was then possible to make dispositions for the location of four Senior Regional Representatives covering, respectively, Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East, and eight Technical Cooperation Area Representatives. The senior regional representative would represent, each in his region, the Secretary-General, and have a mandate to deal with all matters within the competence of the Union. The technical cooperation area representatives would cover an area of approximately ten countries each, and would, in effect, be analogous to project officers of the Technical Cooperation Department outposted to the field. In addition they would fulfil the functions, in respect of programme preparation and project identification, of the former UNDP-financed regional advisers. Naturally the area representative, as indeed the senior regional representative, is expected, being a competent and experienced telecommunications engineer, to give such technical advice in his specialized field, to the extent possible in the course of his duties.

2.2.1 ITU (Technical Co-operation) Area Representatives

After agreement with the administrations concerned for the provision of host facilities, six ITU (technical cooperation) area representatives took up their duties during 1984 with duty stations in Dakar (Senegal), Harare (Zimbabwe), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Jakarta (Indonesia), Santiago (Chile) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras). These area representatives were recruited from project officers in ITU headquarters or senior staff who had been associated with regional or sub-regional projects in the field. A third area representative for Africa took up his duties in Yaounde (Cameroon) during 1986.

2.2.2 ITU Senior Regional Representatives

Negotiation of host facilities and duty stations for the ITU senior regional representatives took longer than for the area representatives although some ad hoc cover was provided in the regions by headquarters staff and area representatives. All four senior regional representatives took up their posts during 1986. They are situated as follows :

ITU SRR for Africa	-	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia);
ITU SRR for Latin America	-	Bogota (Colombia);
ITU SRR for Asia and the Pacific	-	Bangkok (Thailand);
ITU SRR for Arab States	-	Manama (Bahrein).

3. Effects of the Regional Presence

3.1 The area representatives are providing valuable contributions to the identification and formulation of the appropriate projects, sectoral studies and general support to the administrations within their areas and to the headquarters for the administration of project activities. Their contribution was recognised by administrations, UNDP offices and others during the missions carried out by the JIU Inspector during 1985-86. In the Inspector's opinion, "the posting of area representatives has been a positive action."

3.2 From the headquarters point of view, however, the area representatives' functions of managing on-going technical cooperation projects has necessitated adaptation of procedures and information flow to integrate into the procedural structure which is necessary to ensure efficient and co-ordinated administration and satisfactory monitoring of projects. Detailed discussions on these matters led to the publication of two provisional versions of the Manual of Guidelines for area representatives, between 1984 and 1986. A definitive version was published in March 1987. These Guidelines in their final form are expected to overcome some of the effects of geographical separation from headquarters.

3.2 The senior regional representatives represent the ITU in various meetings and conferences thereby relieving the Secretary-General and senior officials of ITU headquarters of some of their representational load. They also participate in seminars and other forums involving discussions and offer high-level advice concerning infrastructure needs, etc. Reports have been submitted and a focal point in headquarters has been nominated to ensure full and correct briefing of the different organs on the outcome of meetings of interest to them. As in the case of area representatives, a Manual of Guidelines for senior regional representatives was produced and published late in 1987.

RESOLUTION No. 27SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES1. General

1.1 The United Nations recognises a certain number of countries as being the Least Developed of the developing countries, and accords special attention to their needs. This recognition is based on parameters of the level of Gross National Product per capita, level of literacy of the population and level of industrialisation of the economy. It is regrettable to have to report that the number of countries so classified, which stood at 31 at the time of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, has now risen to 42, of which 28 are to be found in Africa, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, (of which 1 is not Member of the Union), 2 in the Middle East, and one only (Haiti) in the Americas (see Tables 27.1 and 27.2).

1.2 The ITU, along with the other agencies of the United Nations system, continues to devote special efforts to trying to solve, or at least alleviate, the very grave problems faced by those countries.

1.3 The situation in the Least Developed Countries is kept under constant review, especially by the Area Representatives responsible for areas containing these countries. Every effort is made to identify and develop projects which will assist in the advancement of these countries and help them to achieve a better standard of development. It may be noted that the UNDP, in assessing the distribution of its funds, devotes the bulk of its available resources to the LDCs. Wherever possible, these sources are tapped to fund telecommunications projects.

2. Special Measures adopted

2.1 In compliance with Resolution No. 18 the Union has, since 1983, set aside funds devoted specifically to meeting the needs of LDCs. These funds, along with additional funds provided under funds-in-trust and UNDP assisted projects, have been assigned to various activities, principally the provision of fellowships for direct training or participation in seminars, conferences, meetings, or workshops, which benefit the administrations of countries whose state of development is especially low. Thus during the period 1982-1988 1057 fellowships were awarded to nationals of LDCs to participate in seminars, meetings and workshops organized by ITU, or in conjunction with a Member Administration (see Table 27.3):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of fellowships</u>
1982	139
1983	177
1984	90
1985	119
1986	201
1987	182
1988	149

2.2 A small number of individual short-term fellowships have also been awarded every year to nationals of LDCs in conjunction with this Resolution as well as Resolution No. 19 (Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation).

2.3 During the same period, the Union has also provided assistance to LDCs under Resolution No. 22 (Improvement of Union facilities for rendering technical assistance to developing countries) and 59 missions to 25 Least Developed Countries were undertaken by the Group of Engineers, as shown below:

Bangladesh (2)	Gambia (2)	Sudan (2)
Benin (1)	Guinea Bissau (1)	Tanzania (2)
Bhutan (3)	Haiti (2)	Togo (3)
Burkina Faso (1)	Malawi (3)	Uganda (1)
Burundi (3)	Mali (4)	Vanuatu (1)
Cape Verde (3)	Mauritius (1)	Yemen Arab Republic (5)
Chad (3)	Nepal (4)	Yemen (P.D.R. of) (5)
Djibouti (2)	Rwanda (1)	
Ethiopia (3)	Sao Tome and Principe (1)	

2.4 Substantial assistance to LDCs was also provided through the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation (Resolution No. 19). Special mention should be made of Switzerland's cash contribution of 4.2 million Swiss francs for a rural project in Rwanda. Italy has also made a contribution of 428,000 US\$ to a UNDP/ITU project for the provision of an HF radiocommunication project in Chad. Through the same programme two Australian Companies (CODAN and SOLAREX) offered to Ethiopia 8 HF SSB transceivers and 8 solar power panels; Finland offered refurbished teleprinters and other telecommunication equipment to Chad, Ethiopia, Sudan and Tanzania; and finally KDD of Japan offered refurbished teleprinters to Uganda.

2.5 Towards the end of 1986, the Union has established a special budget of 600 Swiss francs per year and per Least Developed Country (total 24,000 Swiss francs per annum) to buy training material available in the International Sharing System (Resolution No. 29 Training Standards for Telecommunication Staff).

3. In accordance with instructions the Secretary-General has regularly kept the Administrative Council informed of the action taken to respond to this Resolution.

A. ITU Members

1	Afghanistan
2	Bangladesh
3	Benin
4	Bhutan
5	Botswana
6	Burkina Faso
7	Burma
8	Burundi
9	Cape Verde
10	Central African Republic
11	Chad
12	Comoros
13	Djibouti
14	Equatorial Guinea
15	Ethiopia
16	Gambia
17	Guinea
18	Guinea-Bissau
19	Haiti
20	Kiribati
21	Lao (PDR)
22	Lesotho
23	Malawi
24	Maldives
25	Mali
26	Mauritania
27	Mozambique
28	Nepal
29	Niger
30	Rwanda
31	Sao Tome and Principe
32	Sierra Leone
33	Somalia
34	Sudan
35	Tanzania
36	Togo
37	Uganda
38	Vanuatu
39	W. Samoa
40	Yemen A.R.
41	Yemen (P.D.R.)

B. Independent State

42	Tuvalu
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**Table 27.1 : Least developed countries
(as at December 1988)**

A. Africa

- 1 Benin
- 2 Botswana
- 3 Burkina Faso
- 4 Burundi
- 5 Cape Verde
- 6 Central African Republic
- 7 Chad
- 8 Comoros
- 9 Djibouti
- 10 Equatorial Guinea
- 11 Ethiopia
- 12 Gambia
- 13 Guinea
- 14 Guinea-Bissau
- 15 Lesotho
- 16 Malawi
- 17 Mali
- 18 Mauritania
- 19 Mozambique
- 20 Niger
- 21 Rwanda
- 22 Sao Tome and Principe
- 23 Sierra Leone
- 24 Somalia
- 25 Sudan
- 26 Tanzania
- 27 Togo
- 28 Uganda

B. Asia and Pacific

- 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Bangladesh
- 3 Bhutan
- 4 Burma
- 5 Kiribati
- 6 Lao (PDR)
- 7 Maldives
- 8 Nepal
- 9 Vanuatu
- 10 W. Samoa
- 11 Tuvalu

C. Middle East

- 1 Yemen A.R.
- 2 Yemen (P.D.R.)

D. Americas

- 1 Haiti

**Table 27.2 : Least developed countries (per region)
(as at December 1988)**

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1 9 8 2		
Medarabtel (Sub-Regional Meeting)	Aden, Yemen (P.D.R. of) 15-24 January	2	2
Development & Management of Telecommunications in Asia and the Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand 19-27 January	44	10
Telecommunication Maintenance	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso 2-19 February	24	12
Medarabtel (Review Meeting)	Geneva, Switzerland 15-19 February	26	14
Medarabtel (Sub-Regional Meeting)	Geneva, Switzerland 20-22 February	8	4
Medarabtel (Maintenance)	Khartoum, Sudan 13-24 March	34	14
Appropriate Modern Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development in Africa	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 22-26 March	79	44
Representatives of administrations and equipment manufacturers	Geneva, Switzerland 17-28 May	22	7
Medarabtel (Specifications for Arabsat Earth Stations)	Athens, Greece 5-9 July	7	4
Medarabtel (Egypt-Sudan link)	Athens, Greece 14-19 July	3	1
Medarabtel (Modern Management Techniques)	United Kingdom	4	2
	Federal Republic of Germany	5	1
	France 13-17 September	8	1
Telecommunication Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 26 October - 12 November	13	10
Medarabtel (Opening of tenders for Arabsat Earth Stations)	Athens, Greece 23-25 November	4	4
Medarabtel (Submarine Cables)	Kuwait, Kuwait 27 November - 1 December	23	5
Rural Telecommunications	Ghaziabad, India 6-17 December	5	4

Table 27.3 : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1983		
Telecommunication Training	Bangkok, Thailand 9-22 January	13	7
Medarabtel (4th Annual Review)	Geneva, Switzerland 25-28 January	32	9
Medarabtel (Arabsat Earth Stations)	Athens, Greece 15-26 February	9	9
Medarabtel (Transmission from Analogue to Digital Telecommunication Networks)	Baghdad, Iraq 23-29 March	13	2
Medarabtel (Arabsat Earth Stations)	Athens, Greece 19-22 April	6	6
Rural Telecommunication Installations	Australia 2 May - 5 June	4	4
Telecommunications Maintenance	Bandung, Indonesia 1-10 June	11	3
Medarabtel (Evaluation Committee)	Athens, Greece 14-17 June	6	3
International Telecommunication Accounting	Harare, Zimbabwe 27 July - 2 August	12	8
Telecommunications for Development (WCY, Panaftel Maintenance and CCIR Propagation Seminars)	Lome, Togo 22-31 August	88	44
Local Network Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 20-30 September	4	2
Domestic Satellite Communications	Shanghai, People's Republic of China 5-12 October	7	1
IFRB Seminar (Frequency Management)	Geneva, Switzerland 10-28 October	36	20
Telecom 83 & Forum	Geneva, Switzerland 26 October - 1 November	68	32

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1 9 8 3 (ct'd)		
Recruitment and Basic Training in Telecommunications	Geneva, Switzerland 2-11 November	14	9
Digital technology	Campinas, Brazil 21-25 November	23	1
Telecommunication Maintenance	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 21-25 November	8	8
Medarabtel (Sub-Region IV)	Athens, Greece 27 November - 1 December	4	1
Telecommunications for Development and Related Technology Issues	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 5-9 December	23	8
	1 9 8 4		
Medarabtel (Submarine Cables)	Athens, Greece 15-17 February	13	5
Medarabtel (5th Annual Review)	Geneva, Switzerland 12-16 March	36	12
Regional African Satellite Communications System	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 21-23 May	33	19
Broadcasting	Harare, Zimbabwe 1-6 June	20	18
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Athens, Greece 12-13 June	3	1
Medarabtel (Training Microcomputer)	Athens, Greece 23 July - 4 August	6	2
Transmission & Energy Systems	Dakar, Senegal 1-13 October	16	12
ITU International Sharing System for Training	Montpellier, France 15-20 October	20	6
Computer Communications	Bangkok, Thailand 23-25 October	2	1

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

5.2.1

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1984 (ct'd)		
Data Communications & New Services	Tunis, Tunisia 12-22 November	13	2
Medarabtel (Network Planning)	Sofia, Bulgaria 3-7 December	13	7
Maintenance of Local Networks	Harare, Zimbabwe 3-15 December	10	5
	1985		
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Geneva, Switzerland 11-12 February	12	2
Medarabtel (6th Annual Review)	Geneva, Switzerland 13-15 February	31	13
Translation & Arabisation of Glossary of Telecommunication Terminology	Rabat, Morocco 25-30 March	23	5
Medarabtel (Submarine Cables)	Nicosia, Cyprus 27-29 March	10	3
Medarabtel (Microcomputer Training Course)	Athens, Greece 1-13 April	3	2
WARC/ORB 85	Nairobi, Kenya 24 April - 2 May	32	16
Medarabtel (Sub-Region I Meeting)	Djibouti, Djibouti 5-8 May	9	9
WARC/ORB 85	Bangkok, Thailand 6-10 May	1	1
International Accounting	Cotonou, Benin 24-28 June	11	6
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Athens, Greece 27-29 June	4	1
Traffic Measurements Tetrapro Pilot Course	Helsinki, Finland 19 August - 13 September	17	4
Rural Telecommunications	Male, Maldives 30 August - 7 September	4	4
Network Planning Course	Dhaka, Bangladesh 7-22 September	4	4
Medarabtel (Network Planning Course)	Athens, Greece 16 September - 22 November	18	5

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

5.2.1

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1985 (ct'd)		
National Plan for Improvement of Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 4-8 November	17	8
Telecommunications	Guaruja, Brazil 4-8 November	18	4
Telecommunication Maintenance	Manila, Philippines 12-20 November	25	7
Arabisation Congress	Rabat, Morocco 2-5 December	22	6
Cost Studies & Tariffs in Africa	Accra, Ghana 16-20 December	22	19
	1986		
Basic Instrument of the Union	Geneva, Switzerland 25 January - 1 February	8	1
IFRB Seminar (Frequency Management)	Geneva, Switzerland 10-14 February	19	5
Multi Rural Radio Systems	New Delhi, India 23 February - 8 March	9	9
Maintenance (African Administrations & Equipment Suppliers)	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire 24-28 February	60	44
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Geneva, Switzerland 24-25 February	11	2
Medarabtel (Signalling Conference)	Geneva, Switzerland 3-5 March	40	15
Medarabtel (Integrated Services of Digital Networks)	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia 14-25 April	30	10
Medarabtel (Submarine Cables)	Damascus, Syria 5-7 May	8	2
Training Development (Codevtel)	Lisbon, Portugal 12-23 May	7	6
Medarabtel (Microcomputer Programming Course)	Athens, Greece 19-31 May	10	2
ITU International Sharing System for Training for Europe & Middle East	Oslo, Norway 16-21 June	13	2

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1986 (ct'd)		
Pacific Telecoms Training	Suva, Fiji 18-22 August	14	5
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Athens, Greece 27-29 August	6	1
Network Planning Course	Kathmandu, Nepal 1 September - 3 October	17	10
Medarabtel (Data Communication and New Services)	Amman, Jordan 6-17 September	29	10
ITU Interregional Training Meeting (ISS)	Vancouver, Canada 8-13 September	14	3
Amateur Radio Service	Nairobi, Kenya 10-14 September	8	3
Medarabtel (Network Planning and Traffic Engineering)	Nabeul/Tunis, Tunisia 15 September - 21 November	15	5
SAARC Regional Software Centre Feasibility Study	Colombo, Sri Lanka 22-27 September	4	2
Training Development (Codevtel)	Lisbon, Portugal 22 September - 3 October	7	5
Radio Telegraph Operators Supervisors Course TTC	Suva, Fiji 6 October - 28 November	8	4
Instructor Training	Lisbon, Portugal 13-24 October	3	2
Training Management	Lisbon, Portugal 13-24 October	4	2
Medarabtel (Coordination Committee)	Athens, Greece 28-31 October	6	6
Use of Micro-computers in Training	Lisbon, Portugal 3-14 November	3	2
Amateur Radio	Tokyo, Japan 12-17 November	16	4
Land Mobile Services	Beijing People's Republic of China 17-22 November	13	4
Telephone Tariffs	Cotonou, Benin 1-5 December	7	4

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1986 (ct'd)		
Instructional Methods Course TTC	Suva, Fiji 3-16 December	6	3
Medarabtel (Sectoral Programming Conference)	Geneva, Switzerland 16-17 December	21	14
Medarabtel (Final Meeting)	Geneva, Switzerland 18-19 December	32	14
	1987		
African Telecommunications Development Conference	Tunis, Tunisia 12-16 January	24	24
Basic Instrument of the Union	Geneva, Switzerland 26-30 January	6	1
Electronic Switching	Dakar, Senegal 23-27 February	2	2
WARC/ORB 88	Buenos Aires, Argentina 27-30 April	20	1
Use of Computers in OPRM, TENP & RFSM	Bangkok, Thailand 11 May - 20 August	26	1
IFRB/ORB 88/HFBC Information Meetings	Geneva, Switzerland 23-28 May	2	1
Computer Based Training Course	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia & Singapore 16 June - 2 July	10	2
Rascom (Briefing Meeting)	Kinshasa, Zaire 17-18 July	8	3
Rascom (Briefing Meeting)	Dakar, Senegal 21-22 July	9	5
Rascom (Briefing Meeting)	Lagos, Nigeria 27-28 July	9	7
Rascom (Briefing Meeting)	Nairobi, Kenya 30-31 July	9	6

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

5.2.1

SEMINAR / MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PLACE AND DATE	FELLOWSHIPS	
		TOTAL	OUT OF WHICH FROM LDCs
	1987 (ct'd)		
Rascom (Briefing Meeting)	Harare, Zimbabwe 3-4 August	7	3
Radio, Telegraph Operation Supervisors Upgrading Course	Suva, Fiji 4 August - 25 September	7	3
Satellite Communications	Honiara, Solomon Islands 14 September - 9 October	4	2
Telecom 87 & Forum	Geneva, Switzerland 20-27 October	68	37
Human Resources Development for LDCs	Geneva, Switzerland 26-30 October	39	35
ITU International Sharing System for Training for Americas	Montevideo, Uruguay 16-21 November	1	1
New Telecommunication Techniques	Jakarta, Indonesia 22-26 November	7	1
Seminar on AFBC (2)	Dakar, Senegal 30 November - 4 December	28	25
African Traffic Managers	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 3-7 December	21	21
Modern Planning Methods	Montevideo, Uruguay 7-16 December	16	1
	1988		
Basic Instrument of the Union	Geneva, Switzerland 20-29 January	7	1
Asia and Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference	New Delhi, India 20-27 February	20	11
IFRB/ORB(2), HFBC Information Meetings	Geneva, Switzerland 4-18 March	15	7
First Meeting on Coordination of Telecommunication Development (TELDEV, RAB/86/028)	Djibouti, Djibouti 28-30 March	8	8
Protection of Telecommunication Installations Against Lightning Discharges	Dresden, German Dem. Rep. 6-26 April	20	8
ORB(2) Preparatory Seminar/Meeting	Lome, Togo 18-22 April	30	14

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

5.2.1

S E M I N A R / M E E T I N G O R W O R K S H O P	P L A C E A N D D A T E	F E L L O W S H I P S	
		T O T A L	O U T O F W H I C H F R O M L D C s
	1 9 8 8 (ct'd)		
Teletraffic Engineering	Nairobi, Kenya 11-25 May	21	8
National Coordinators Meeting (RAS/86/178)	Bangkok, Thailand 14-17 June	16	3
Tariffs (TELDEV, RAB/86/028)	Sana'a, Yemen A.R. 19-21 June	9	9
Maintenance Coordination Meeting (TELDEV, RAB/86/028)	Aden, Yemen P.D.R. 3-5 July	6	6
Maintenance of Regional Microwave Network (TELDEV, RAB/86/028)	Sana'a, Yemen A.R. 27 August - 20 October	10	10
Prefeasibility Study for an East African Submarine Cable System (PANAFTEL, RAF/87/011)	Kampala, Uganda 8-9 September	7	7
RASCOM Interim Executive Committee Meeting, Progress on RASCOM Feasibility Study	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 24-26 October	47	25
Amateur Radio	Harare, Zimbabwe 14-18 November	7	4
Microcomputer (AFRALTI, RAF/85/028)	Nairobi, Kenya 16 November - 9 December	22	16
Feasibility Study: Sub-Regional Maintenance Centre (PANAFTEL, RAF/87/085)	Lome, Togo 12-16 December	21	12

Table 27.3 (continued) : Fellowships awarded to nationals of LDCs (1982-1988)

RESOLUTION No. 28SEMINARS

The Union continued to be involved in numerous seminars during the period 1982-1988 and in order to attain the objectives listed in Resolution No. 28, the following activities were supported.

1. The coordination of efforts by Member countries of the Union with regard to the organization of seminars; in this respect, special attention was given to the needs of the developing countries, the compatibility of the proposed seminars with the overall technical assistance provided to these countries and the avoidance of duplication and overlapping. Particular attention was also paid to the languages used.
2. The choice of seminar themes with a view to supplementing technical assistance already provided or assisting the responsible national officials to prepare for their participation in world and regional conferences on specific subjects (for example, the first and second sessions of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and on the planning of space services utilizing it (WARC/ORB 1 and 2); the second session of the Regional Administrative Conference for planning of VHF/UHF television broadcasting in the African Broadcasting Area and neighbouring countries (AFBC-2), etc.).
3.
 - a) The Union itself organized seminars with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several governments, and international development institutions. The services of lecturers were in almost all cases provided free of charge by their employing administrations or organizations, thereby demonstrating their interest in ITU activities in this field.
 - b) The Administrative Council allocated an annual credit of 200,000 Swiss francs under Chapter 16 of the regular budget to cover expenses incurred in connection with the organization of seminars.
4. Within the regular budget of the Union, the IFRB was able to continue organizing bi-annual seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary orbit. The documentation supplied to the seminars is widely used by administrations for training and consultation purposes.
- 4.1 In the case of seminars on subjects of universal interest, the documents were published in book form and disseminated to the participants and to Administrations.
5. The following themes were dealt with in seminars organized during the period 1982 to 1988 in various regions and/or countries for the benefit of developing countries (see Table 28.1).

SEMINAR THEME	PLACE AND DATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	REMARKS
	1 9 8 2			
Economics in Telecommunications	Tegucigalpa, Honduras 17-23 January		3	INCATEL/COMTELCA
Development & Management of Telecommunications in Asia and the Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand 19-27 January		44	
Telecommunication Maintenance	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso 2-19 February		24	
Maintenance	Khartoum, Sudan 13-24 March		34	
Appropriate Modern Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development in Africa	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 22-26 March		79	
Digital Transmission	Panama City, Panama 26 July - 1 August		4	INCATEL/COMTELCA
Modern Management Techniques	United Kingdom Federal Republic of Germany France 13-17 September		4 5 8	
Telecommunication Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 26 October - 12 November		13	
Rural Telecommunications	Ghaziabad, India 6-17 December		5	
	1 9 8 3			
Telecommunication Training	Bangkok, Thailand 9-22 January		13	
Maintenance of Telecommunication Systems	Lome, Togo 25-29 January		16	ECOWAS
Satellite Communications	Bandung, Indonesia 7 February - 19 March		16	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

SEMINAR THEME	PLACE AND DATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	REMARKS
	1983 (ct'd)			
Transmission from Analogue to Digital Telecommunications Networks	Baghdad, Iraq 23-29 March		13	
Rural Telecommunication Installations	Australia 2 May - 5 June		3	
Planning & Operations in Telecommunications	Bangkok, Thailand 15-28 May		2	
Telecommunication Maintenance	Bandung, Indonesia 1-10 June		11	
Principles of Development of Satellite Communication Systems and Efficient Use of the Geostationary Orbit	Moscow, USSR 26 July - 4 August		37	USSR
International Telecommunication Accounting	Harare, Zimbabwe 27 July - 2 August		12	
Telecommunications for Development	San José, Costa Rica 8-13 August		48	WCY
Telecommunications for Development (Panafel Maintenance, CCIR Propagation)	Lome, Togo 22-31 August		88	WCY
Local Network Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 20-30 September		4	
Domestic Satellite Communications	Shanghai, People's Republic of China 5-12 October		7	WCY P.R. of China
IFRB (Frequency Management)	Geneva, Switzerland 10-28 October		36	
Forum 83	Geneva, Switzerland 26 October - 1 November		68	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

S E M I N A R T H E M E	P L A C E A N D D A T E	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	R E M A R K S
	1 9 8 3 (ct'd)			
Recruitment and Basic Training in Telecommunications	Geneva, Switzerland 2-11 November		14	
Digital Technology	Campinas, Brazil 21-25 November		23	WCY
Frequency Management, Radio Monitoring & Broadcasting	Munich, Fed. Rep. Germany 21-25 November		125	WCY Fed. Rep. Germany
Telecommunication Maintenance	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 21-25 November		8	
Telecommunications for Development	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 5-9 December		23	WCY
	1 9 8 4			
Maintenance of Transmission & Energy Systems	Dakar, Senegal 1-13 October	39	16	
Computer Communications	Bangkok, Thailand 23-25 October	91	2	APT
Traffic Engineering	Athens, Greece 5-23 November	53	21	
Data Communications and New Services	Tunis, Tunisia 12-22 November	85	13	
Maintenance of Local Networks	Harare, Zimbabwe 3-15 December	21	10	
	1 9 8 5			
WARC/ORB 85	Buenos Aires, Argentina 18-22 March	72	11	
Translation & Arabisation of Glossary of Tele- communication Terminology	Rabat, Morocco 25-30 March	32	23	
Technical & Operational Aspects of Centralized Maintenance	Bucharest, Romania 18-26 April	41	17	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations
in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

5.2.1

S E M I N A R T H E M E	P L A C E A N D D A T E	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	R E M A R K S
	1 9 8 5 (ct'd)			
WARC/ORB 85	Nairobi, Kenya 24 April - 2 May	129	33	ITU/USA
WARC/ ORB 85	Bangkok, Thailand 6-10 May	55	10	
Problems of space tele- communications	Moscow, USSR 20-31 May	26 (countries)		
Incompatibilities (MF Broadcasting stations in Region 2)	Lima, Peru 10-21 June	53	25	
International Accounting	Cotonou, Benin 24-28 June	24	11	
Rural Telecommunications	Male, Maldives 30 August - 7 September	46	4	
Digital Switching and Transmission	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia 21-31 October	42	16	
National Plan for Improvement of Maintenance	Dakar, Senegal 4-8 November	36	17	
Telecommunications	Guaruja, Brazil 4-8 November		18	
Telecommunication Maintenance	Manila, Philippines 12-20 November	109	25	
Cost Studies and Tariffs in Africa	Accra, Ghana 16-20 December	41	22	Brazil
	1 9 8 6			
Network Planning in Multi- exchange Rural & Trunk Network	Sofia, Bulgaria 20 January - 7 February	26	15	
IFRB (Frequency Management)	Geneva, Switzerland 10-14 February	181	19	
Network Management & Maintenance	Marsascula, Malta 10-18 February	34	15	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations
in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

SEMINAR THEME	PLACE AND DATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	REMARKS
	1986 (ct'd)			
Network Management & Maintenance	Athens, Greece 20-25 February	18	18	ITU/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/IPDC IFRB P.R. of China/ITU
Signalling	Geneva, Switzerland 3-5 March	43	40	
Planning and Management of Broadcasting Systems (SADCC)	Harare, Zimbabwe 2-8 April	43	20	
Incompatibilities (MF Broadcasting stations in Region 2)	Geneva, Switzerland 7-11 April	35	16	
Intelligent Routing Strategies, including Network Management Aspects	Zruc, Czechoslovakia 8-18 April	36	19	
Integrated Services on Digital Networks	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia 14-25 April	31	30	
Traffic Measurements & Observations	Nicosia, Cyprus 26 May - 6 June	33	16	
Transition from Analogue to Digital Networks + ISDN	Lisbon, Portugal 27 October - 7 November	40	16	
Land Mobile Services	Beijing, People's Republic of China 17-22 November	78	13	
Broadcasting & Development	San José, Costa Rica 1-5 December	40	8	
	1987			
WARC/ORB 88	Buenos Aires, Argentina 27-30 April	20	20	IFRB
WARC/ORB 88 (2nd Information Meeting)	Geneva, Switzerland 23-28 May	90	2	
Satellite tele- communications	Moscow, USSR 6-10 June	44		
Forum 87	Geneva, Switzerland 20-27 October	3400	68	
Human Resources Development for LDCs	Geneva, Switzerland 26-30 October	40	39	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations
in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

SEMINAR THEME	PLACE AND DATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTI- CIPANTS	FELLOW- SHIPS AWARDED BY ITU AGAINST VARIOUS FUNDS	REMARKS
	1987 (ct'd)			
Economic Viability of Telecommunication Investments	Warsaw, Poland 3-11 November	26	12	ITU/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/IPDC COMTELCA/ITU
Stock Management Systems	Brasilia, Brazil 6 November - 19 December		6	
Planning & Management of Broadcasting Systems (East African Sub-Region)	Nairobi, Kenya 11-17 November	50	18	
Signalling System No. 7	Tegucigalpa, Honduras 16-20 November	43		
Planning of VHF/UHF Television Broadcasting AFBC (2)	Dakar, Senegal 30 November - 4 December		28	
Modern Planning Methods	Montevideo, Uruguay 7-16 December		16	
	1988			
IFRB/ORB(2), HFBC Information Meetings	Geneva, Switzerland 4-18 March 1988	330	15	ITU/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/IPDC
Protection of Telecommunications Installations Against Lightning Discharges	Dresden, German Dem. Rep. 6-26 April	20	20	
ORB(2) Preparatory Seminar/Meeting	Lome, Togo 18-22 April	30	30	
Teletraffic Engineering	Nairobi, Kenya 11-25 May	25	21	
Planning and Management of Broadcasting Systems (North-West Africa)	Accra, Ghana 15-21 June	41	14	
Space telecommunications for African countries	Moscow, USSR 11-26 July	45		
Symposium on Signalling System No. 7	Athens, Greece 3-7 October	17	17	
Digital Electronic Switching Workshop	Seoul, Rep. of Korea 4-11 November	9	9	
Special Telecommunication Equipment	Aveiro, Portugal 7-11 November	6	6	

Table 28.1 : Seminars organized by ITU or by Member Administrations in conjunction with the ITU (1982-1988)

RESOLUTION No. 29TRAINING STANDARDS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION STAFFGeneral

In order to reinforce the Training Division appropriately to implement Resolution 29, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) decided to provide funds for the continuation of the CODEVTEL project, which until 1981 had been financed by the UNDP.

Action taken

1. The Union has continued to develop training standards in the following areas:
 - a) standardization of information about training development and delivery (classification and descriptions of tasks, training objectives, course material, training opportunities, etc.). This facilitated the exchange of information and adaptation of existing training to needs both within the participating organizations and internationally.
 - b) standardization of the methods of training development, in order to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of training.
 - c) standardization of performance indicators (organization, and job performance indicators, financial indicators, and service quality indicators). This enables evaluation of training and other Human Resource Management (HRM) activities. Such indicators are also required for manpower and career planning, performance appraisal and training needs analysis. A common framework is provided enabling the sharing of management information systems, which are expensive to develop. Performance indicators at task level, on the basis of the recently introduced job/training classification, are under development.

The computerized information systems developed for the International Sharing System (ISS) by the CODEVTEL project are based on these standards. A list of standards (guidelines), tools and supporting training developed is given in Table 29.1.

All these standards are developed in response to recommendations made during ITU/CODEVTEL ISS coordination meetings and in close cooperation with member administrations, recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations. These organisms contribute considerably to this work and are also making substantial efforts to adapt, introduce and apply the standards.

Training standards allow ITU members to share experiences, products and services in the field of human resource management/human resource development (HRM/HRD) and realise savings in developmental work. They must be continuously up-dated as technology, organization environment, etc. change. Thus, the work of developing and maintaining standards is of a permanent nature. However, the informal structure and working procedures of the ISS involve much lower support costs for the ITU in organizing meetings, study groups, etc. than are required for the establishment of technical standards.

- 1.1 The Union has participated in research relating to training conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations.

Training division and/or CODEVTEL staff have participated since 1978 in the inter-agency working group on the education and training of technical personnel. In 1986 this working group produced an inter-agency directory of training programmes.

5.2.1

In cooperation with UNCTAD (the TRAINMAR project), the tasks and training needs of training managers and instructors have been thoroughly analysed. As a result, a training workshop for course administrators (instructors) and a training management reference guide have been developed.

In 1987, CODEVTEL project staff, in cooperation with the World Bank and a task force on HRM, established within the framework of the project in the Asia and Pacific region, investigated new approaches to HRM and prepared a draft document entitled "Framework for human resource strategy development".

The CODEVTEL staff is also cooperating closely with telecommunication administrations' and manufacturers' training organizations in industrialized countries with a view to harmonizing standards and promoting their more active participation in the project. By sharing experience and results of research made in such organizations, and disseminating these in the developing countries, the transfer of technology and know-how is enhanced.

- 1.2 The Union has investigated the possibilities of using modern training and telecommunication technology, especially in solving training problems in the developing countries. In particular, the ITU has investigated:
 - a) software packages available off the shelf for word processing, desktop publishing, graphics production, etc., and promoted their introduction by developing and conducting courses in this field.
 - b) the possibilities offered by computer-based training (CBT - including interactive video). Task forces have been established with a view to developing appropriate standards. In the meantime, relevant courses have been developed and conducted.
 - c) a number of software packages for information system development and processing in the field of HRM/HRD (see Table 29.1). A number of manuals and software prototype application packages for support of HRM/HRD activities (training centre management, manpower planning, training development, CBT development, etc.) have been developed.

The possibilities of using computer communication for electronic mail, computer conferencing and on-line information retrieval are also being investigated.

- 1.3 The periodic meetings of the participants in the ITU/CODEVTEL sharing system (ISS coordination meetings) have replaced the working group on training standards. A list of meetings organized in the period 1982-1988 is shown in Table 29.2.
- 1.4 The Union has continued to organize meetings of manufacturers and users of telecommunication equipment and to elaborate the guidelines for training provided by manufacturers.

The "Guidelines for establishment of training contracts" elaborated in cooperation with telecommunication manufacturers have been widely distributed. However, their further promotion, among the personnel responsible for contract specification, is considered necessary.

2. The Union continues to promote task-oriented training, through the ITU training development guidelines (TDG) and the training of course developers. As a result, most of the course material developed within the ISS is task-oriented and its sharing has enabled several administrations to introduce more task-oriented training programmes.

3. The Union has contributed further to the training of staff responsible for training (instructors, course developers and training managers).

5.2.1

- a) The number of persons, including from broadcasting organizations, who have attended ITU-organized instructor-training workshops/courses, during the period 1982-1988 is shown in Fig. 29.1.
- b) Fig. 29.2 shows the number of participants in training development workshops for the period 1982-1988 for each year and cumulatively but does not indicate those trained by national course developers using the ITU training materials. Due to the high turnover of course developers, particularly in Africa, there is a need to continue this training.
- c) The need for improvement of management and organization in the field of HRM/HRD was recognized by the Independent Commission and is one of the priorities of the UNDP as well as of the participants in the ISS. Consequently, courses and seminars for training and human resources managers have been developed and conducted at an accelerated rate during the last few years (see Fig. 29.3).
- d) ITU experts are normally briefed on ITU training standards and the ISS. For this purpose, a computer-based information programme has been prepared.

4. The Union assists in the coordination of regional telecommunication training activities and in meetings arranged by regional telecommunication organizations (PATU, APT, UAPT, CITELE, AHCET, etc.).

5. The task of facilitating the interchange of information and experience of personnel management and the management of training institutions is achieved through the ISS, and during meetings and task forces. Manuals and guidelines produced and disseminated also reflect the accumulated experience of Member administrations in this field. An excellent example is the Training Development Quarterly newsletter (TDQ), which is widely distributed.

5.1 Figs. 29.4 and 29.5 indicate the number of course development projects in progress in and the number of courses prepared by member administrations for each of the years 1982 to 1988. Available courses have increased from some 56 to more than 500 and those in preparation from 200 to nearly 600. The distribution of training development projects by region and by subject, as per January 1989, are shown in Figs. 29.6 and 29.7 respectively.

5.2 One set of advanced level courses in the area of teletraffic is being developed with support from the CODEVTEL project.

The "basic" course (teletraffic engineering for engineers - ITU level 5) was developed by the TETRAPRO project, according to ITU standards, with substantial financial support from LM Ericsson, Sweden. The course material has been distributed to a large number of universities and part of it has been translated into Spanish with the assistance of AHCET.

Descriptions of all courses offered through the ISS are stored in an ITU data bank and are available on request. The courses are periodically listed in the TDQ and can be ordered through the ITU.

5.3 Fig. 29.8 indicates the number of requests for training material and/or information.

6. A number of actions have been undertaken to facilitate the exchange of instructors, trainees, technicians, training material and personnel between Administrations. Thus, in addition to the data bank on course material mentioned above, a data bank has been established for descriptions of "course opportunities", i.e. courses open to external trainees, in a given training institution. This data bank will be useful for the fellowships service (now attached to the training division). The information is available to all members of the ITU.

1. Standards and Guidelines

- ITU Training Development Guidelines (ITU/TDG)
- Short Guide to the ITU International Sharing System (ISS)
- Guide to the ITU/CODEVTEL ISS
- Practical Guide for Training Analysts
- Guidelines for information system development (preliminary version)
- Standard survey forms for training needs, training costs, etc.
- Guidelines for selection of CBT authoring tools (preliminary version)
- Evaluation standards (survey forms) for Computer-Based Training (CBT) authoring software and for Interactive Video systems (prel. version)
- the "ITU/WB framework for human resource strategy development" (preliminary version developed in cooperation with the World Bank)
- Manual for the MANPLAN (manpower planning)
- Guidelines for the establishment of training contracts

2. Some of the training courses developed and conducted are:

- Training development workshop, part I and II
- Course administrator workshop
- Training management workshop
- Organisation development/performance improvement workshop
- Computers in telecommunication training
- Computer-assisted graphics production
- Basic computer operation
- Computer-assisted training development
- Information system development workshop
- Computer-Based Training (CBT) development workshop
- Advanced text production
- Computer-assisted scheduling
- Computer-assisted testing
- Database development workshop
- M.I.S. applications
- Idea generators
- Seminar/workshop on Human Resource Management

3. Some of the support software packages (prototypes) produced are:

- Development and Adaptation of Instructional Material (DAIM)
- Course Administration and Monitoring Program (CAMP)
- Time Action Management System (TIMS)
- Manpower planning (MANPLAN)
- Skill tree builder

Table 29.1: Major standards (guidelines), tools and associated training developed by the CODEVTEL project

1. INTERREGIONAL TRAINING MEETINGS

Second coordination meeting on the Sharing System	GENEVA	1982
Seminar on recruitment and basic training of telecommunication technicians	GENEVA	1983
Third coordination meeting on the Sharing System	MONTPELLIER	1984
Fourth coordination meeting on the Sharing System	VANCOUVER	1986

2. REGIONAL TRAINING MEETINGS

AFRICA REGION

English-speaking African countries

Eastern and Southern African countries	HARARE*	1983
Eastern and Southern African countries	LUSAKA*	1984
Eastern and Southern African countries	BLANTYRE*	1985
Eastern and Southern African countries	MBABANE*	1986
Telecommunication Training Managers' Meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa	BLANTYRE	1987
Eastern and Southern African countries	KAMPALA*	1988

* Within Annual Regional Telecoms. Conference

French-speaking African countries

First coordination meeting on the Sharing System	DAKAR	1983
Second coordination meeting on the Sharing System	ABIDJAN	1986
Third coordination meeting on the Sharing System	DAKAR	1988

ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

Third coordination meeting on the Sharing System (TMM)**	BANGKOK	1983
Fourth coordination meeting on the Sharing System (TMM)	TOKYO	1985
Fifth coordination meeting on the Sharing System (TMM)	MELAKA	1987

** Telecommunication Training Managers' Meeting

AMERICAS REGION

Fourth coordination meeting on the Sharing System (IV Symposium on telecommunications training management)	SANTIAGO	1983
Fifth coordination meeting (V Symposium)	SAN JOSE	1984
Sixth coordination meeting (VI Symposium)	CURACAO	1985
Seventh coordination meeting (VII Symposium)	MONTEVIDEO	1987
Regional seminar on computer-based training	BRASILIA	1988

EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST REGION

First coordination meeting on the Sharing System	OSLO	1986
Regional coordination meeting of the Socialist countries on training in telecommunications	WARSAW	1987

Table 29.2: Interregional and regional training meetings 1982-1988

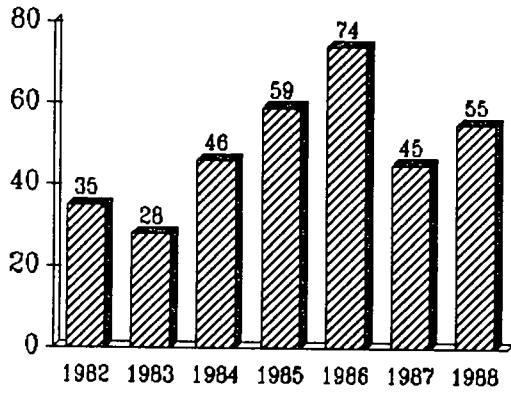


Fig. 29.1: Instructors trained by ITU

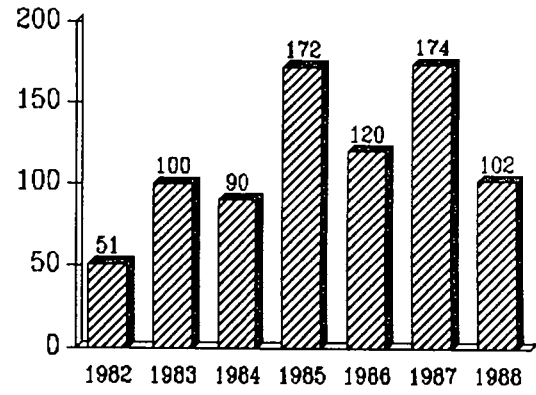


Fig. 29.2: Course developers trained by ITU

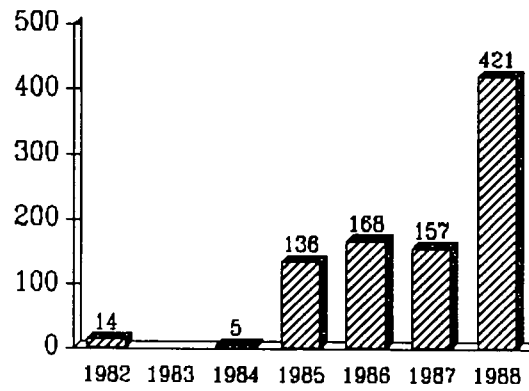


Fig. 29.3: Number of participants in seminars, workshops and courses on training centre management, HRM and on use of computers in the field of HRM/HRD

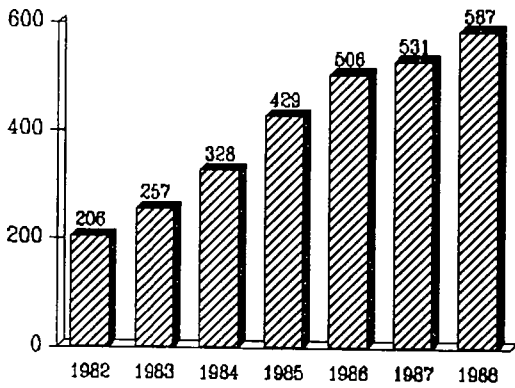


Fig. 29.4: Number of training development projects in Member Administrations in progress 1982-1988

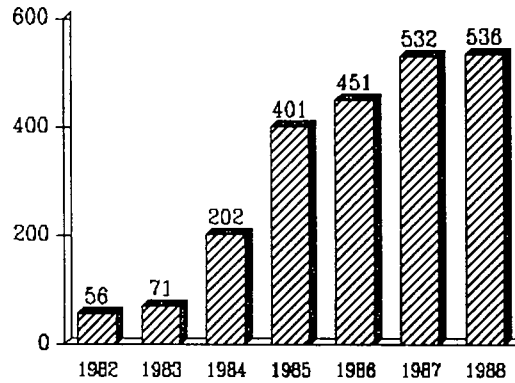


Fig. 29.5: Number of courses completed by Member Administrations and announced as available in the TDQ (cumulative)

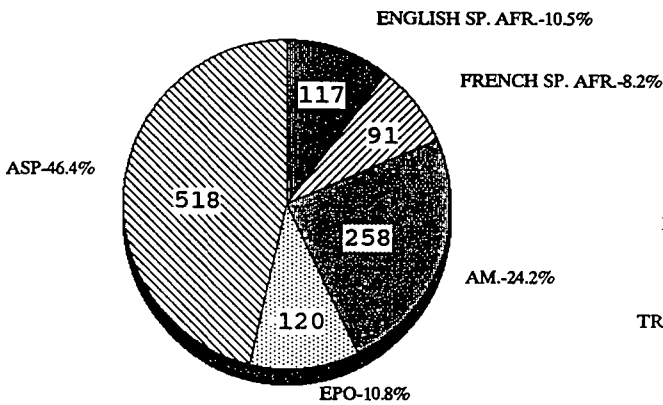


Fig. 29.6: Distribution of training development projects by region

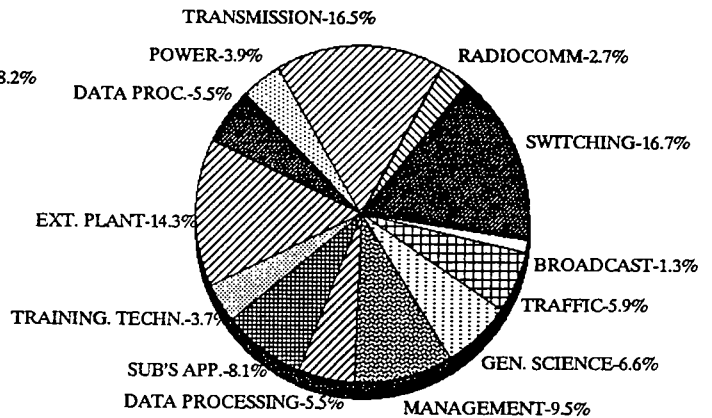


Fig. 29.7: Distribution of training development projects by subject

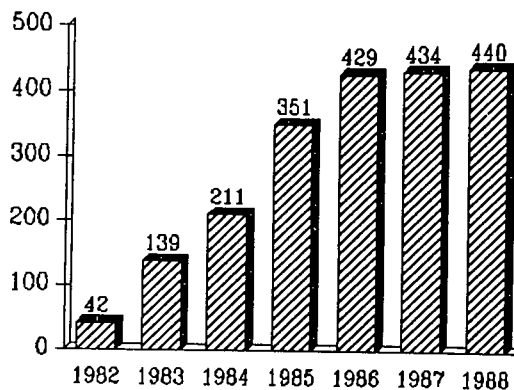


Fig. 29.8: Number of requests for training material and information

RESOLUTION No. 30ITU TRAINING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

1. Since the adoption of Resolution No. 30 attention has been given to consolidating similar needs, and, whenever possible, fellows are grouped to take advantage of the same training programme. As individual needs vary considerably however, consolidation is often difficult.

2. Within the framework of the CODEVTEL project, some work to define "reference levels" was undertaken in the Americas region. However, educational levels and training needs differ from country to country and, in addition, they change over time to adapt to changing requirements and new developments. The current trend is rather towards more individualization and less standardization of training. Thus a set of standard needs of developing countries on a global basis was not feasible to establish.

3. In addition to a large number of training catalogues, produced and supplied by commercial suppliers of training and received by ITU, detailed information about available training is requested from donor countries. As a result, information about training opportunities offered by member administrations and other training institutions is received and recorded in a database maintained by the ITU. The number of training opportunities varies from year to year; at the end of 1988, some 500 were included in the database. With a view to facilitate matching between needs and supply more information is now included.

Information on available training opportunities was published in catalogue form in 1983 and a second, updated, catalogue was published in 1984. As the content is highly volatile, and the catalogue often reached the users too late, it was decided to discontinue publishing the information in printed form. Instead, as mentioned earlier on, it is kept in a database from which up-to-date information on specific areas can be provided on request.

The training opportunities recorded in the database are, from April 1988, also listed in the Training Development Quarterly (TDQ), a publication widely disseminated to member countries. Dissemination of information from donor countries however, does not necessarily mean that there are adequate opportunities to meet training needs. In many cases candidates do not meet entry requirements or the scheduled period of courses does not coincide with the availability of the fellow(s).

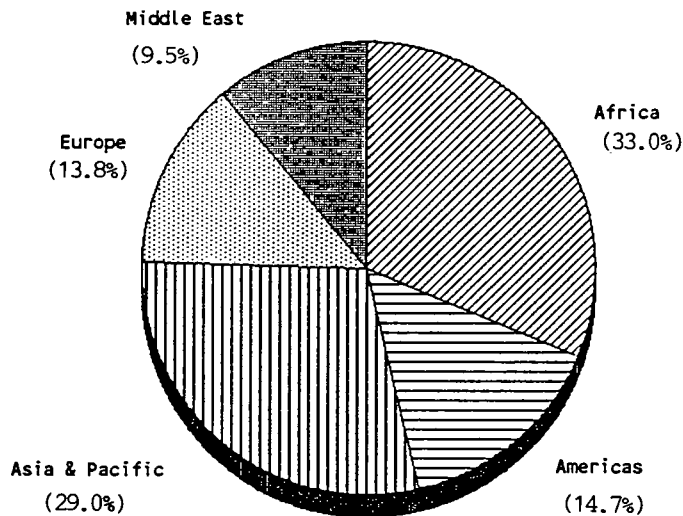
4. Requests for fellowship programmes are sent to host administrations, as far as possible, within a reasonable time to allow preparation of appropriate training for the period requested. However the Union is increasingly asked to arrange training programmes at short notice which limits the possibility of giving reasonable advance notice to host countries.

5. A number of administrations have continued to offer training to ITU fellows at no cost. However, many administrations are no longer able to offer individualized training, due to lack of available personnel and high cost. ITU fellows are therefore increasingly attending courses conducted for groups of fellows or for in-house staff. Fees, including administrative overhead costs, are frequently charged for these courses. These fees are sometimes prohibitively high, considering the standard fellowship rates applied by the UNDP.

6. During the period 1982-1988, 5789 fellowships were implemented (see Resolution No.16, Fig. 16.8); 70% of these were awarded under UNDP and the remainder were financed by funds-in-trust and the ITU (Resolutions Nos. 18 and 19).

The geographical distribution of the fellowship-holders was as follows:

REGION	PERCENTAGE
Africa	33.0%
Americas	14.7%
Asia/Pacific	29.0%
Europe	13.8%
Middle East	9.5%



43.1% of the above were "standard fellowships" (individually organized study programmes in one or more host countries) and the remainder for group training (seminars, workshops, etc.,) or attendance at full-time courses.

Major host countries were: Canada, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Table 30.1 gives the number of fellowships (standard and group training) by fellows' country of origin for each region.

7. Following a Joint Inspection Unit recommendation (see Report JIU/REP/86/4 dated April 1986 - recommendation 6), a study, aimed at improving the effectiveness of fellowship operations, was carried out in 1987 and its recommendations are being implemented.

5.2.1

Country	No. of Fellowships	Country	No. of Fellowships
AFRICA			
Algeria	71	Mali	48
Angola	22	Mauritania	42
Benin	33	Mauritius	9
Botswana	21	Morocco	57
Burkina Faso	57	Mozambique	14
Burundi	25	Namibia	6
Cameroon	40	Niger	18
Cape Verde	20	Nigeria	20
Central African Rep.	69	Rwanda	76
Chad	56	Sao Tome & Principe	21
Comoros	22	Senegal	70
Congo	25	Seychelles	4
Côte d'Ivoire	35	Sierra Leone	22
Djibouti	88	Somalia	70
Equatorial Guinea	12	Sudan	52
Egypt	47	Swaziland	27
Ethiopia	78	Tanzania	40
Gabon	7	Togo	70
Gambia	35	Tunisia	81
Ghana	18	Uganda	27
Guinea	39	Zaire	32
Guinea-Bissau	19	Zambia	25
Kenya	23	Zimbabwe	33
Lesotho	35	AFCAC*	1
Liberia	13	PATU*	4
Libya	3	UAPT*	2
Madagascar	28	UNRTA*	1
Malawi	64		

- * AFCAC African Civil Aviation Commission
 PATU Panafrican Telecommunication Union
 UAPT Union Africaine des postes et télécommunications
 UNRTA Union of National Radio & Television Organizations of Africa

AMERICAS			
Antigua & Barbuda	1	Haiti	51
Argentina	18	Honduras	133
Bahamas	2	Jamaica	15
Barbados	5	Mexico	16
Belize	6	Montserrat	1
Bolivia	6	Netherlands Antilles	2
Brazil	250	Nicaragua	18
British Virgin IIs.	2	Panama	47
Chile	12	Paraguay	6
Colombia	18	Peru	24
Costa Rica	5	St. Kitts and Nevis	3
Cuba	30	Saint Lucia	1
Dominican Republic	2	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1
Ecuador	16	Suriname	25
El Salvador	24	Trinidad and Tobago	29
Guatemala	32	Uruguay	18
Guyana	7	Venezuela	12

Table 30.1: Total number of fellowships implemented during 1982-1988

Country	No. of Fellowships	Country	No. of Fellowships
ASIA AND PACIFIC			
Afghanistan	72	Nauru	9
Bangladesh	57	Nepal	94
Bhutan	10	Niue	8
Brunei Darussalam	4	Pakistan	34
Burma	36	Papua New Guinea	14
China	56	Philippines	51
Cook Islands	19	Samoa	36
Fiji	37	Singapore	39
Hongkong	15	Solomon Islands	18
India	379	Sri Lanka	152
Indonesia	102	Thailand	51
Iran	17	Tokelau	4
Kiribati	34	Tonga	53
Korea (P.D.R.)	2	Trust Terr. Pac. Islands	45
Korea (Republic of)	27	Tuvalu	11
Lao (P.D.R.)	26	Vanuatu	17
Malaysia	43	Viet Nam	15
Maldives	38	Western Samoa	10
Mongolia	16		

EUROPE			
Albania	100	Malta	36
Bulgaria	151	Poland	56
Cyprus	37	Portugal	39
Czechoslovakia	65	Romania	39
Greece	62	Turkey	68
Hungary	58	Yugoslavia	74

MIDDLE EAST			
Iraq	20	Saudi Arabia	132
Jordan	99	Syria	40
Kuwait	22	Yemen, A.R.	69
Lebanon	50	Yemen, P.D.R.	93
Oman	3	P.L.O.*	2
Qatar	13		

* Palestine Liberation Organization

Table 30.1 (continued): Total number of fellowships implemented during 1982-1988

RESOLUTION No 31

TRAINING OF REFUGEES

1.1 The training of refugees called for by this Resolution continued in respect of Namibian refugees who were trained in Zambia in preparation for the accession of Namibia to independence.

1.2 The project, executed jointly with UNESCO, and providing training in radio programme production and equipment maintenance, complementing the earlier training of technicians for the public telecommunications network, was completed during 1983.

1.3 Contact has been maintained with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, but, in view of the continuing delay in Namibian independence, no further requests for training have been forthcoming to date.

1.4 Two fellowships (each of one month duration) were offered to Palestinians in 1983 but, in spite of repeated reminders, nomination forms are still to be received.

1.5 Efforts have also been made, within the framework of MEDARABTEL activities, to involve Palestinians in the development of the regional telecommunications network, by making arrangements for their participation in technical seminars.

RESOLUTION No. 32ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF CHAD1. General

1.1 The severe damage suffered by the telecommunications administration and infrastructure in Chad, as a result of prolonged hostilities, moved the Plenipotentiary Conference to instruct the Secretary-General to take special measures for the benefit of Chad to assist the rehabilitation of its telecommunications network and provide technical assistance to reorganize its administration and train its staff, in collaboration with other concerned organizations.

1.2 Steps were taken at the first opportunity following the Plenipotentiary Conference to plan an exploratory mission to Chad in order to identify the exact condition of the network and the precise needs of the administration. The Administrative Council set aside Sfr. 100,000 in the budget of the Union to be used in 1983 and 1984 for assistance to Chad. However, because of the disturbed situation in the country, it was not possible for a long time to obtain the approval of the designated official responsible for security of United Nations personnel and operations in Chad to undertake any mission in the field.

1.3 In the meantime close contact was maintained with African regional organizations concerned with the rehabilitation of Chad, especially with the African Development Bank (ADB) which was, in principle, ready to finance rehabilitation activities there, and with the Development Bank of Central African States (BDEAC).

2. Action taken

2.1 Taking the only steps which were possible in the circumstances, the Union provided fellowships to enable 2 participants from the administration of Chad to attend the IFRB seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit, and 2 further fellowships for attendance at the TAF group meeting at Cotonou in 1984. One participant was awarded a fellowship to attend a joint ECA/ITU meeting of African national broadcasting experts in June 1984.

2.2 In early 1985 it was possible to field the preparatory mission to draw up an emergency plan and to evaluate the medium-term requirements to improve telecommunications services. This mission was organized jointly with the ADB and the BDEAC.

2.3 The emergency plan and the development plan drawn up by the mission contained several options and a comparative economic evaluation and were submitted to the government of Chad for use as basic documents at a donor's meeting held in 1985 - where seven projects of a total cost of 75.7 million French francs were submitted. ADB has agreed to finance five of these projects.

2.4 Within the framework of the UNDP/ITU assisted project CHD/85/006 (adviser in telecommunications) the administration was assisted with the identification of the options and the planning/implementation of the emergency plan projects.

2.5 The group of engineers gave support to the same project and an engineer was despatched to N'Djamena to collect information necessary for the technical specifications which were later on prepared in Geneva. The group subsequently assisted in the evaluation of the tenders. The project calls for the provision of transmitters, receivers and ancillary equipment for an HF radio network between N'Djamena and five district centres at an overall cost of US\$ 900,000 financed by UNDP and Italy (voluntary programme contribution - third party cost sharing).

2.6 Work has been continuing to rehabilitate and reactivate the national school of telecommunications at Sarh in order to strengthen and improve the human resources of the administration (UNDP/ITU project CHD/83/024).

RESOLUTION No. 33

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

1. General

1.1 The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), in adopting this Resolution, commended the initiative of Sri Lanka in establishing the Centre and requested members to assist in its development.

1.2 Preliminary contact was established with the ad hoc coordinating authorities of the Centre in early 1983 to explore areas where the Union's cooperation and assistance could be extended. At that time, the legislation for the setting-up of the Centre was still awaiting approval by the Government of Sri Lanka. The Centre was finally created in 1984 by an Act of Parliament in Sri Lanka and designated "The Arthur C. Clarke Centre for Modern Technologies" (ACCMT).

1.3 During 1984 a complete set of the

- CCITT Yellow Book, VIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1980 (Vols. I-X);
- GAS Manuals (GAS 1 - 9) including the manual on rural telecommunications (1979 edition) and its supplement No. 1;
- CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1982 (Vols. I-XIV.2) and
- 4th World Telecommunications Forum (Parts I and II in 3 volumes and Part III,

In addition, during the early part of 1988 a set of the

- 5th World Telecommunication Forum (Parts I-V) and
- World Communications,

were donated to the Centre. The overall cost of these publications amounts to SFr. 6,000.

1.4 The ITU (technical cooperation) area representative for the region, who is based in Colombo, is able to keep in close touch with the Centre to advise on any matters which arise and to draw the attention of Union headquarters to ways in which they might assist.

RESOLUTION No. 34

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. General

1.1 Several other agencies of the United Nations family and outside, such as UNESCO, ICAO, IMO, ISO, and IEC, have certain responsibilities and interests in specific aspects of telecommunications. The Union has consistently worked to harmonize the development of telecommunications in all forms throughout the world, and, as called for in this Resolution, is continuing to do so.

1.2 While taking into account the special interests of the other bodies (concerned with telecommunications), the Union has continued, in all its work, to ensure that it is recognised as the authority responsible, within the United Nations family, for establishing technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunications and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit.

1.3 For this purpose, representatives of the Permanent Organs of the Union take part whenever necessary in meetings of not only the above-mentioned bodies, but also of many others whose activities in one or other aspect of telecommunications needs to be harmonized with the regulatory and standard-setting function of the Union. Furthermore, suitable advice on telecommunication matters was (within the limits of available resources) given, on request, to these bodies.

1.4 The technical cooperation activities of the Union also serve to encourage and promote, to the maximum extent possible, the world-wide development of telecommunications.

RESOLUTION No. 35

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

1. General

1.1 The establishment of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) by the 21th Session of UNESCO's General Conference (Belgrade, 1980) created a certain amount of expectations for an increased cooperation between UNESCO and ITU.

1.2 The Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi recognised the importance of cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities, and the role which a telecommunications infrastructure would play in meeting the objectives of the IPDC programme. The interests of UNESCO, and the IPDC in particular, cover all forms of communication, by written, audio or visual means, but all of these forms of communication rely, if not directly as in radio and television broadcasting, very heavily on telecommunications infrastructures. Even the written press must have a network of telecommunication facilities to assemble the information which it will publish. The role of the ITU in the IPDC cannot, therefore, be in doubt.

1.3 As instructed therein, the Resolution was brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and the Director-General of UNESCO.

1.4 Regular reports on the collaboration between the ITU and UNESCO for the development and implementation of the IPDC have been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council.

2. Action Taken to liaise with IPDC

2.1 Regular contacts are maintained at all levels between the two secretariats of the Union on the one hand, and the IPDC and related services within the UNESCO secretariat on the other. The two secretariats send representatives, which on occasion have been at the level of the Secretary-General of the ITU, to meetings of the other body which are relevant to their respective activities. ITU is the recognized telecommunications adviser and examines all project proposals submitted to IPDC for consideration and funding. The Union also participates actively, and is considered to have a special status because of its particular technical relationship to communications, in the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC. Funds to facilitate this collaboration have been included annually in the regular budget of the Union. It has not yet been necessary to provide for a full-time official for this liaison.

2.2 In 1985, the Union mounted a special exhibition during the meeting of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council, to draw attention of government and other delegates attending the meeting to the work and attributes of the ITU.

3. Projects

3.1 The Union contributes in two ways to the establishment of the IPDC's programme of technical cooperation projects. Firstly, the Union submits projects, which it considers fit the criteria of the IPDC selection standards, for inclusion in the draft programme to be submitted to the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC. Secondly, the IPDC secretariat forwards the complete package of projects, which it has received from all sources, to the ITU for examination and comment on technical aspects, prior to their submission to the Council. These comments by the ITU are associated with the programme put before the Council to assist it in its decision on the validity and value of the projects.

3.2 The funds available to the IPDC have so far proved to fall far short of the cost of the package of projects placed before it (of the order of 15 to 20 percent of the cost at best) and there has to be a very rigorous selection process to determine how projects shall be financed. A first category is funded, usually only partially, by the IPDC special fund. A second category is referred to the secretariat who must institute a search for Trust Funds for implementation. Other projects are rejected or are returned to their sponsors for further clarification.

3.3 Despite the above constraints, the Secretary-General has been able to carry out the activities shown in Table 35.1 through a well managed and combined utilization of both IPDC's and ITU's resources.

5.2.1

Year	Project Purpose and Recipient Country	Amount in US \$
1984	PTC manpower planning survey, ZIMBABWE - (9-ZIM-84-01) *	14,000
	National Telecommunication Training Institute, SOMALIA - (SOM/78/010)	40,000
	National Telecommunication Training Institute, SOMALIA - (USAID contribution through IPDC), (SOM/78/010)	100,000
	Development of broadcasting in Africa, AFRICA REGION - (3-RAF-84-010)	50,000
1985	Telecommunication Training Centre, PDR of YEMEN - (3-PDY-85-02)	10,000
	Planning and development of sound broadcasting (Training) - LATIN AMERICA REGION - (3-RIA-85-01)	47,000
	Assistance with the maintenance of radio equipment (Equipment) - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE - (3-STP-85-02)	11,400
	Inter-African Centre for Rural Broadcasting Studies, CIERRO, Ouagadougou, BURKINA FASO, (Consultants) - (3-RAF-85-15)	31,600
1986	Telecommunication Training Centre - PDR of YEMEN (3-PDY-86-03)	50,000
	Development of broadcasting in Africa, AFRICA REGION - (3-RAF-86-22)	20,000
1987	Feasibility study of a national television system, BOTSWANA - (BOT-87-003)	21,000
1988	Training in broadcasting planning and management in AFRICA sub-regions B,C and D - (35-INT-91)	80,000

TOTAL 475,000

* This payment led to FIT with Switzerland (9-ZIM-84-01), amounting to US \$ 2,674,529.

Table 35.1: IPDC Contributions (through the Voluntary Programme)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 2 to
Document 48-E
25 April 1989
Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Secretary-General of the ITU:

Mr. Francisco MOLINA NEGRO (Spain).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

PP-S9\DOC\000\48A2E.TXS

ANNEX

(Translation)

Permanent Mission of Spain
to the International Organizations
Geneva

Geneva, 19 April 1989

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Spain has decided to nominate Dr. Francisco Molina Negro as a candidate for the post of Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, for which elections are to be held at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union scheduled to take place in Nice (France) from 23 May to 29 June 1989.

Mr. Molina Negro is well known in the ITU for the very active part he has taken in its work over the past twenty years, particularly since 1973 in the Administrative Council. As you know, he was also among those who contributed most effectively to the success of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, December 1988), as Chairman of its Preparatory Committee (1984-1987). His curriculum vitae is attached hereto.

His nomination as a candidate for the post of Secretary-General bears witness to Spain's continuing support for the Union's activities, demonstrated also by the increase of its contribution from three to eight contributory units with effect from this year.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)

Emilio Artacho
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Mr. Richard E. Butler
Secretary-General of the ITU
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Francisco MOLINA NEGRO

Nationality: Spanish

Marital status: Married, five children (ages between 21 and 27 years)

Date of birth: 23 November 1924

Languages: Spanish mother tongue;
spoken and written French;
spoken and written English.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER

1945 Recruited, by competitive examination, to the Technical Telecommunications Corps

1947-1956 Telegraph Operations Service (Jaén and Madrid Exchanges)

1957-1968 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid
Head of Sub-Section (Department of Radiocommunications)

1968-1971 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid
Assistant Head of Section (International Affairs and Licensing)

1971-1975 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid
Head of Section (International Affairs and Licensing)

1975-1976 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid
Chief of the Regulation and Traffic Service

1976-1978 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid
Deputy Director-General of Telecommunications

1978 Appointed to the Higher Posts and Telecommunications Corps

1979-1984 Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications, Madrid
(National Telecommunications Board)
Chief of International Relations

1985 Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications, Madrid
Deputy Director-General, Head of the Telecommunications Regulations Division

1985 Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications, Madrid
General Directorate of Telecommunications
Deputy Director-General for Regulatory Matters

PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC TRAINING

- 1942 Bachelor's degree (University of Granada)
- 1945-1946 Official Telecommunications School (Telecommunications Regulation, Operations and Technology)
- 1960 Degree in Physical Sciences (Complutense University of Madrid)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. International Telecommunication Union

1.1 Plenipotentiary Conferences

- Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973
Delegate,
Assistant to the Chairman of the Conference
- Nairobi, 1982
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation
Served as Chairman of the Administrative Council at the Plenipotentiary Conference

1.2 Administrative Council

- Alternate Councillor
from the 29th (1974) to the 33rd (1978) sessions
- Councillor, from the 34th (1979) to the 44th (1989) sessions
- Chairman of the Working Group on the working methods of the Administrative Council set up by the 32nd session (1977)
- Vice-Chairman of the 37th session of the Administrative Council (1982)
- Chairman of the Administrative Council at the opening meeting of the 38th session (Nairobi, 1982)
- Chairman of the 38th regular session of the Administrative Council (1983)
- Member of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union (Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Conference)

1.3 Administrative Conferences

- World Administrative Radio Conference to Deal with Matters Relating to the Maritime Mobile Service (Geneva, 1967)
Delegate
- World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications (Geneva, 1971)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation

- World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1974)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services
(Geneva, 1983)
Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands
Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (1st session) (Geneva, 1984)
Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-
Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It -
WARC ORB - (1st session) (Geneva, 1985)
Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services
(Geneva, 1987)
Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Radio Conference - WARC ORB - (2nd session)
(Geneva, 1988)
Head of the Spanish Delegation
- World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 1988)
Head of the Spanish Delegation

1.4 International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)

- XVth Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1982)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation
- XVIth Plenary Assembly (Dubrovnik, 1986)
Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation

1.5 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)

In addition to participating in various Study Groups and Working Parties, has attended in particular:

- IVth Plenary Assembly (Mar del Plata, 1968)
Delegate
- Vth Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1972)
Delegate

- Vith Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1976)
Head of Delegation
- VIIth Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1980)
Head of Delegation
- VIIIth Plenary Assembly (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984)
Head of Delegation
- Preparatory Committee for the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (PC/WATTC) (Geneva, 1985-1987)
Chairman
- IXth Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988)
Head of Delegation

1.6 CCIR/CCITT

- World Plan Committee (Venice, 1971)
- Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Leon, 1974)
- Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Santiago de Compostela, 1979)
- Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Nicosia, 1982)

2. European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

1967-1974

Participated in various Committees and Working Parties of the Telecommunications Commission and in the Plenary Assembly and Telecommunications Commission meetings held during the above period.

In 1971 was elected Vice-Chairman of the Telecommunications Commission.

From 1972 to 1974, Chairman of the Telecommunications Commission.

1975-1989

Telecommunications Commission
Head of Delegation

3. Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)

Participated as a "permanent observer" in the following meetings:

- CITEL Permanent Executive Committee (Rio de Janeiro, 1976)
- 3rd Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (Buenos Aires, 1979)

- CITEI Permanent Executive Committee (Buenos Aires, 1982)
- 4th Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (Mexico City, 1983)
- CITEI Permanent Executive Committee (Mexico City, 1984)
- CITEI Permanent Technical Committee I (Guaruyá, 1985 and Brasilia, 1987)

4. International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

4.1 Delegate of the Government of Spain to the meetings which prepared the definitive arrangements for INTELSAT:

- 1st Plenipotentiary Conference (Washington D.C., 1969)
- Preparatory Committee (Washington D.C., 1969)
- 1st Plenipotentiary Conference, resumed (Washington D.C., 1970)
- 2nd Plenipotentiary Conference (Washington D.C., 1971)

4.2 Assembly of Parties

- Washington D.C., 1974
Delegate
- Nairobi, 1976
Delegate
- Rio de Janeiro, 1978
Delegate
- Orlando, Florida, 1980
Delegate
- Venice, 1980
Delegate
- Washington D.C., 1983
Head of Delegation
- Washington D.C., 1985
Head of Delegation
- Washington D.C., 1987
Head of Delegation
- Buenos Aires, 1988
Head of Delegation

5. International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)

Participated as Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation in the three sessions of the Conference on the Establishment of INMARSAT (London, 1975-1976)

- Assembly of Parties (London, 1985)
Head of Delegation

6. European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)

- Head of the Delegation of CEPT Administrations to the Conference which set up "Interim EUTELSAT" (Paris, 1977)
- Chairman of the first four meetings of the Assembly of Signatory Parties of "Interim EUTELSAT" (1977-1978)
- Deputy Head of the Delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference to establish the definitive EUTELSAT Organization (Paris, 1982)
- Head of Delegation to the EUTELSAT Assembly of Parties (Paris, 1985, 1987 and 1988)

7. Other international organizations

UNESCO

Meeting of governmental experts on the problems of space telecommunications (Paris, 1968)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Participated in various OECD meetings as expert on telecommunications, including in particular the Conference on computer/telecommunications policy (Paris, 1975)

Member of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP)

CONFERENCES, PUBLICATIONS, ARTICLES, ETC.

Lecturer on telecommunications at:

- National Public Administration School (Madrid)
- Higher Technical School of Telecommunications Engineers (Madrid)
- National Association of Telecommunications Engineers (Madrid)
- Washington Round (Washington, 1985)
- USERCOM 89

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES IN SPECIALIZED REVIEWS

- "Las Telecomunicaciones en España"
(Publicaciones españolas, No. 509, Madrid, 1970)

Has published many articles in various national and international magazines specializing in telecommunications, including:

- "Revista de Telecomunicación", Madrid
- "Telecommunication Journal", ITU, Geneva
- "Bulletin CEPT"

PROFESSIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member of the Official Association of Doctors and Graduates of Madrid.

AWARDS

Has received the following awards from the Government of Spain in recognition of his work in the field of telecommunications:

- Order of Civil Merit, Knight Commander
 - Order of Merit for Posts, Insignia
 - Order of Merit for Telecommunications, Insignia
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1(Rev.1) to
Document 48-E
24 April 1989
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following
candidacy for the post of Secretary-General:

Mr. Maurice Habib GHAZAL (Lebanon).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

PP-89\DOC\000\48A1R1E.TXS

ANNEX

(Translation)

Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Our Ref: 8/121/2-126/89

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform him that the Lebanese Government has decided to submit the candidature of Mr. Maurice Habib GHAZAL, Director-General of Operations, for the post of Secretary-General of the ITU at the elections to be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union from 23 May to 29 June 1989 at Nice, France. (Mr. GHAZAL's curriculum vitae is attached.)

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

(seal)

Geneva, 12 April 1989

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Maurice Habib GHAZAL

Nationality: Lebanese

Date of birth: 7 June 1931, in Beirut

Civil status: Married, father of three children

Present position: - Director-General of Operations
- Permanent Representative of the Lebanese Government to the international telecommunications organizations

Address: Direction Générale de l'Exploitation
rue du Fleuve (E.D.L.) - Beirut, Lebanon

Telephone: Nat. - 01 44 96 39
01 33 32 12

: Int. - 00961 1 449639
00961 1 333212

EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

1948: Elementary mathematics

1949-53: MPC Certificate (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry), General Mathematics, General Physics, Differential and integral calculus (Paris University - Sorbonne)

1953: Admitted to ENST (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications - Paris)

1955: Engineering diploma from ENST

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

1955-59: Various activities in Europe connected with telecommunications (France, United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark)

1960-69: Director of Technical Telecommunication Services, Beirut

1967: Author of the report: "Development of Lebanese national and international telecommunications" submitted to the Cabinet by the PTT Minister. This report covers the complete automation of the Lebanese network, proposing new arteries (Beirut-Marseilles I, Beirut-Alexandria, Beirut-Cyprus, in addition to two type A earth stations operating with the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean satellites)

1970-77: Acting Director-General of Telecommunications in the PTT Ministry

Since 1977: Director-General of the Trust of Autonomous Services and Concessionary Companies (Directorate-General of Operations)

Permanent representative of Lebanon to the international telecommunications organizations

Since 1986: Appointed by ministerial decree as member of the High Commission for balancing the budget of expenditure and revenue of the Lebanese State

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

Since 1963, has taken part regularly in ITU conferences and meetings. Has in particular participated in the following activities:

- 1963: World Plan Committee, Rome
(Head of delegation)
- 1964: IVth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Geneva
(Head of delegation)
- 1965: Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux
(Election of Lebanon as representative of Asia in the Administrative Council)
(Head of delegation)
- 1965: Signatory for the Lebanon of the INTELSAT Interim Agreement
(Washington DC)
- 1965: Executive Plenipotentiary Conference of ATU in Alexandria (Head of delegation)
- 1966: CCIR Plenary Assembly, Oslo (Norway) (Head of delegation)
- 1966: Meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, Paris (Chairman of traffic and circuits)
- 1967: World Plan Committee, Mexico City (Chairman of traffic and circuits) (Head of delegation)
- 1967: From this date, and for the following years, Lebanese representative in the ITU Administrative Council
- 1968: Vth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Mar del Plata, Argentina (Head of delegation)
- 1969-1970: Lebanese representative in the ITU Administrative Council
- 1971: Participation in CCITT and CCIR Study Group activities (Head of delegation)
- 1972: World Plan Committee, Venice (Vice-Chairman of the World Plan Committee)
(Head of delegation)
- 1972: VIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Geneva (Head of delegation)

- 1973: Deputy to the Minister of PTT. Head of delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference of ATU, Alexandria
- Chairman of the Committee for the Arab Satellite Project (ARABSAT)
- 1973 Deputy to the Minister of PTT at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos)
- Re-election of Lebanon to the ITU Administrative Council
- 1973: Elected Vice-Chairman of the ITU Administrative Council at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (Spain)
- 1974: Vice-Chairman of the ITU Administrative Council
- 1975: Chairman of the 30th session of the ITU Administrative Council
- 1975: Submission of the ARABSAT report to the Secretary-General of ATU. Report accepted by the meeting of Arab League Ministers of Telecommunications
- 1976: Head of delegation to the meeting of Arab Governments belonging to the Arab League and signatory of the accession of Lebanon to ARABSAT
- 1976: VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Head of delegation)
- Elected Chairman of the World Plan Committee
- 1978: Permanent representative of Lebanon to the ITU Administrative Council and the Regional Plan Committees
- 1978: CCIR Plenary Assembly, Geneva (Head of delegation)
- 1979: Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Santiago de Compostela, Spain) (Head of delegation)
- 1979: WARC-79 (Head of delegation)
- 1980: Chairman of the World Plan Committee, Paris (UNESCO)
- 1981: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
- 1982: XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly, Geneva (Head of delegation)
- 1982: Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi (Kenya) (Head of delegation)
- Elected Vice-Chairman of the Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
- Re-election of Lebanon to the Administrative Council
- 1982: Coordination Committee of the Plan Committee for Europe
- 1982: INTELSAT - Global Traffic Meeting - Washington (Head of delegation)
- 1982: Permanent representative of Lebanon to the international telecommunication organizations (ITU, INTELSAT, ARABSAT)

- 1983: Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Nicosia)
- 1983: GAS 8 (Geneva)
- 1983: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
- 1984: MEDARABTEL (Athens)
- 1984: INTELSAT - Global Traffic Meeting - Washington (Head of delegation)
- 1984: Report of the World Plan Committee (as Chairman) to the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly
- 1984: VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Head of delegation)
- Elected Chairman of GAS 9 (Global network): Transition from analogue to digital telecommunication systems
- Coordinator of GAS 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and the Technical Assistance Plan
- 1985: Special Study Group of the CCITT, Geneva
- 1985: World Administrative Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit (Geneva), WARC-ORB(1)
- 1985: Chairman of the Global Network (GAS 9) and Chairman of GAS coordination (Geneva)
- 1986: INTELSAT - Global Traffic meeting - Washington
- 1986: GAS 9 (Chairman) and Coordinator of the GAS
- 1986: Asia-Oceania Plan (Djakarta)
- 1987: Group of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB
- 1987: Group of Experts on the basic instrument of the Union
- 1987: GAS 9 (Global network): Case study of Thailand, Senegal and Lebanon networks
- 1987: Chairman of the "Standards" session in the Executive Symposium of the 5th World Telecommunications Forum - 5th World Telecommunications Exhibition (TELECOM 87)
- Member of the Technical Committee of the Forum (TELECOM 87)
- 1987: Author of: "The Lebanese Resolution concerning the creation of a telecommunications organization for the French-speaking countries", which was endorsed by all the Heads of State and Government using French, at the Quebec Summit in September 1987
- 1988: Group of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB (final meeting)
- 1988: Group of Experts on the basic instrument of the Union (final meeting)

- 1988: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (final meeting)
- 1988: World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit (WARC-ORB(2)), Geneva (Head of delegation)
- 1988: IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC) (Melbourne, Australia) (Head of delegation)
- Elected Chairman of Committee D (Technical assistance)
- Re-elected First Chairman for coordination of GAS and technical assistance for the Plan
- Chairman of the Global Network (GAS 9): Case study for a regional network and a national network (Lebanon, Iran, Madagascar)
- Co-sponsor of Resolution PL-3 (Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services)
- 1989: Lebanese expert at the final meeting for the establishment of the Statutes of the Telecommunications Agency of the French-speaking countries (ATF)
- 1989: Elected Chairman of the Finance Committee at the 44th session of the Administrative Council

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Chairman of the Association of Former Alumni of the French Higher Telecommunication and Higher Electrical Engineering Schools (ALDESTEF)
2. Director of Publication of the revue ALDESTEF
3. Chairman of the Association of Electronic, Electrical and Computer Engineers affiliated to the Lebanese Engineers' Order, Beirut
4. Member of the Lions' Club

DECORATIONS

1. Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur since 31 December 1969
 2. Officier de la Légion d'Honneur from 7 July 1988
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1 to
Document 48-E
19 April 1989
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following
candidacy for the post of Secretary-General:

Mr. Maurice Habib GHAZAL (Lebanon).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

FP-89\DOC\000\048A1E.TXS

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Maurice Habib GHAZAL

Nationality: Lebanese

Date of birth: 7 June 1931, in Beirut

Civil status: Married, father of three children

Present position: - Director-General of Operations
- Permanent Representative of the Lebanese Government to the international telecommunications organizations

Address: Direction Générale de l'Exploitation
rue du Fleuve (E.D.L.) - Beirut, Lebanon

Telephone: Nat. - 01 44 96 39
01 33 32 12

: Int. - 00961 1 449639
00961 1 333212

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1967: Author of the report: "Development of Lebanese national and international telecommunications" submitted to the Cabinet by the PTT Minister. This report covers the complete automation of the Lebanese network, proposing new arteries (Beirut-Marseilles I, Beirut-Alexandria, Beirut-Cyprus, in addition to two type A earth stations operating with the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean satellites)

1970-77: Acting Director-General of Telecommunications in the PTT Ministry

Since 1977: Director-General of the Trust of Autonomous Services and Concessionary Companies (Directorate-General of Operations)

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(Washington DC)
- 1965: Executive Plenipotentiary Conference of ATU in Alexandria (Head of delegation)
- 1966: CCIR Plenary Assembly, Oslo (Norway) (Head of delegation)
- 1966: Meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, Paris (Chairman of traffic and circuits)
- 1967: World Plan Committee, Mexico City (Chairman of traffic and circuits) (Head of delegation)
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- 1979: WARC-79 (Head of delegation)
- 1980: Chairman of the World Plan Committee, Paris (UNESCO)
- 1981: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
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- Elected Vice-Chairman of the Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
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- 1982: Coordination Committee of the Plan Committee for Europe
- 1982: INTELSAT - Global Traffic Meeting - Washington (Head of delegation)
- 1982: Permanent representative of Lebanon to the international telecommunication organizations (ITU, INTELSAT, ARABSAT)

- 1983: Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Nicosia)
- 1983: GAS 8 (Geneva)
- 1983: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB
- 1984: MEDARABTEL (Athens)
- 1984: INTELSAT - Global Traffic Meeting - Washington (Head of delegation)
- 1984: Report of the World Plan Committee (as Chairman) to the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly
- 1984: VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Head of delegation)
- Elected Chairman of GAS 9 (Global network): Transition from analogue to digital telecommunication systems
- Coordinator of GAS 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and the Technical Assistance Plan
- 1985: Special Study Group of the CCITT, Geneva
- 1985: World Administrative Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit (Geneva), WARC-ORB(1)
- 1985: Chairman of the Global Network (GAS 9) and Chairman of GAS coordination (Geneva)
- 1986: INTELSAT - Global Traffic meeting - Washington
- 1986: GAS 9 (Chairman) and Coordinator of the GAS
- 1986: Asia-Oceania Plan (Djakarta)
- 1987: Group of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB
- 1987: Group of Experts on the basic instrument of the Union
- 1987: GAS 9 (Global network): Case study of Thailand, Senegal and Lebanon networks
- 1987: Chairman of the "Standards" session in the Executive Symposium of the 5th World Telecommunications Forum - 5th World Telecommunications Exhibition (TELECOM 87)
- Member of the Technical Committee of the Forum (TELECOM 87)
- 1987: Author of: "The Lebanese Resolution concerning the creation of a telecommunications organization for the French-speaking countries", which was endorsed by all the Heads of State and Government using French, at the Quebec Summit in September 1987
- 1988: Group of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB (final meeting)
- 1988: Group of Experts on the basic instrument of the Union (final meeting)

- 1988: Group of Experts on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (final meeting)
- 1988: World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit (WARC-ORB(2)), Geneva (Head of delegation)
- 1988: IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC) (Melbourne, Australia) (Head of delegation)
- Elected Chairman of Committee D (Technical assistance)
- Re-elected First Chairman for coordination of GAS and technical assistance for the Plan
- Chairman of the Global Network (GAS 9): Case study for a regional network and a national network (Lebanon, Iran, Madagascar)
- Co-sponsor of Resolution PL-3 (Apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services)
- 1989: Lebanese expert at the final meeting for the establishment of the Statutes of the Telecommunications Agency of the French-speaking countries (ATF)
- 1989: Elected Chairman of the Finance Committee at the 44th session of the Administrative Council

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Chairman of the Association of Former Alumni of the French Higher Telecommunication and Higher Electrical Engineering Schools (ALDESTEF)
2. Director of Publication of the revue ALDESTEF
3. Chairman of the Association of Electronic, Electrical and Computer Engineers affiliated to the Lebanese Engineers' Order, Beirut
4. Member of the Lions' Club

DECORATIONS

1. Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur since 31 December 1969
2. Officier de la Légion d'Honneur from 7 July 1988

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 48-E

28 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the information contained in Document 3, I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in annex, the following candidacy for the post of Secretary-General of ITU:

Dr. Pekka TARJANNE
(Finland)

R.E. BUTLER

Secretary-General

Annex: 1

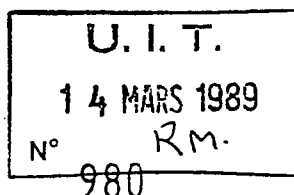
PP-89\DOC\000\48E.TXS

ANNEX

PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND
IN GENEVA

Geneva, 10 March 1989

No. 2169



Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your circular-letter No. DM-1887/RM/CONF/PP/89 of 19 July 1988 and to inform you that the Government of Finland has decided to nominate Dr Pekka TARJANNE, Director-General of Posts and Telecommunications of Finland, as a candidate for the post of Secretary-General of the ITU, for which elections will be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 23 May - 29 July 1989).

I am enclosing Dr Tarjanne's curriculum vitae, which you are kindly asked to circulate to the member countries of the ITU.

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

Olli A. Mennander

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

Mr. Richard E. Butler
Secretary-General of the ITU
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVE 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME	TARJANNE Pekka Johannes
BORN	September 19, 1937 in Stockholm, Sweden
NATIONALITY	Finnish
MARITAL STATUS	Married, 3 children (23, 21, 16 years)
PROFESSION	Director General
EDUCATION	M.Sc. (Eng.) 1960, University of Technology, Helsinki Doctor of Technology 1962, " "
	Research work and teaching at - NORDITA, Copenhagen (1961-62) - Carnegie Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1962-63) - University of California, Berkeley (1963) - University of Wisconsin (1964) - Princeton University (1965-66) - Cornell University (1966)
POSITIONS HELD	Professor (Theoretical Physics), University of Oulu 1965-66 Professor (Theoretical Physics), University of Helsinki 1967-77 Minister of Communications and at the same time Minister responsible for Nordic Cooperation 1972-75 Director General, Posts and Telecommunications 1977-
MEMBERSHIPS	President of Finnish Physical Society 1968 Member of Parliament 1970-77 (Foreign Affairs Committee and Constitutional Committee) President, Finnish Liberal Party 1968-78 Chairman of Transport and Communications Commission of the Nordic Council 1970-72 and 1975-77
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES	Outokumpu Oy (mining and metal industries), Vice-Chairman of Supervisory Board 1971-81 Televa Oy (telecommunications), Chairman of Supervisory Board 1976-78 Finnair Oy (national airline), Member of Supervisory Board 1977-83 Karair Oy (airline), Member of Board 1984- Postipankki (banking), Member of Board 1977-87 Postipankki Oy (banking), Member of Supervisory Board 1988- Member of NORDTEL, the organization of the Nordic Telecommunications Administrations 1977-, Chairman 1985-87

Head of the Finnish delegation at the meetings of

- UPU Congresses 1979 Rio de Janeiro
1984 Hamburg
- ITU Plenipot. 1982 Nairobi
- INTELSAT AP 1980 Venice
- CCITT AP 1980 Geneva
- CCITT AP 1984 Malaga-Torremolinos
- CCITT AP 1988 Melbourne
- CEPT AP's 1979-

Africa TELECOM 1986 Nairobi, invited speaker
(Rural telecommunications)

TELECOM 1987 Geneva, invited speaker
(Mobile telecommunications)

America's TELECOM 1988 Rio de Janeiro, Session
Chairman (Mobile telecommunications)

Asia TELECOM 1989 Singapore, Panel speaker
(WATTC-88)

Member of the Finnish Academy of Technology

Member of the Swedish Academy of Engineering

Sciences in Finland

Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering
Sciences

Articles, lectures and speeches on
telecommunications and information technology

HONORS

Commander of the Order of the White Rose of Finland

LANGUAGES

Finnish, Swedish, English (Excellent)

French, German (Good)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 49-E

31 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of the Netherlands

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

(ARTICLE 40 OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Introduction and reasons

1. The Group of Experts' Report (GE-BIU/50(Rev.)-E) draws attention to the fact that the envisaged new structure will result in a significant change in relation to the acceptance of revised Administrative Regulations.

Whereas the present system, i.e., that of periodic revision of the Convention, entails periodic acceptance of revised Administrative Regulations as a "by-product" of ratification of/accession to a revised Convention, under the future system no such almost automatic resynchronization will operate. Acceptance of revised Administrative Regulations will occur only as a result of the ratification of/accession to the Nice Constitution and Convention, or as a result of an express notification to the Secretary-General.

2. This would deprive the Union of a valuable tool in maintaining the largest possible measure of uniformity as regards its Administrative Regulations. Indeed, without such a mechanism, the resulting situation might well be an application by different Members of different Regulations.

An Article in the future Constitution on Administrative Regulations that would merely copy the existing provisions would therefore be insufficient. A specific provision will have to be drafted to remedy the deficiency described above.

3. It is probably fair to say that the present system reflects the conviction that revisions of Administrative Regulations approved by the competent world administrative conferences would normally be accepted subsequently by the Members. Indeed, in order not to be bound by revised Administrative Regulations, Members have to refrain from ratifying or acceding to Conventions revised thereafter. It is submitted that the presumption underlying the present system would best be "translated" into the new structure by a provision taking silence for consent.

4. The amendment to Article 40 set out below aims at ensuring the maximum viability of revisions of Administrative Regulations whilst at the same time preserving the right of individual Member States not to become bound by revisions that they cannot accept.

It builds on the practice developed within the Union thus far with respect to the entry into force of revised Administrative Regulations. It assumes that most Members are willing to accept such Regulations as binding (and presently in fact consider them to be binding) as of the date specified by the world administrative conference concerned. It can, however, not be assumed that all Members are willing to accept such revisions under all circumstances. The proposed formula, based on the "silence means consent" principle, leaves room for dissent.

Members who are unable to accept such revisions, are entitled to opt out by a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General.

5. Similar systems facilitating acceptance of provisions of so-called "secondary law" can be found in constitutions of other specialized agencies of the UN.

"International Standards" on e.g., air traffic control, air worthiness and registration of aircraft, customs and immigration procedures are regularly adopted and amended by ICAO (Article 37 Chicago Convention). These are presumed to be implemented by Member States, unless they notify the organization to the contrary.

WHO has adopted regulations on nomenclature, health and classification of diseases (and has subsequently amended them). These regulations bind the Members except when they notify their rejection reservations (Article 22 WHO Constitution).

Equally, WMO can adopt technical regulations. Unless Members notify, within a specific period, that they find it "impracticable" to give effect to such regulations, they are considered bound by them.

PROPOSAL FOR TEXT OF ARTICLE 40 OF THE CONSTITUTION

NOC [174] 179

NOC [171] 180

HOL/49/1

MOD [172] 181

3. ~~Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revisions of these Regulations by competent administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.~~ Partially revised or new Regulations shall enter into force on the date, or dates, as the case may be, specified therein except for those Members who have expressly refused to accept them through a notification to the Secretary-General. The time period between adoption of such partially revised or new Regulations and their entry into force shall not be less than twelve months.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 50-E
5 May 1989

LIST OF DOCUMENTS (Documents 1 to 50)

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
1	SG	Agenda of the Conference	PL
2	SG	Credentials of Delegations	PL
3	SG	Elections	PL
4 + Corr.1 + Add.1, 2,3,4	SG	Candidacies for the posts of member of the IFRB	PL
5 + Corr.1 + Add.1	SG	Candidacy for the post of Director CCIR	PL
6	DDR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
7	THA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
8	TCH	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution	PL
9	TCH	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Convention	PL
10	OMA	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution	PL
11	KWT	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Convention and Constitution	PL
12	SG	Candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General	PL
13	QAT	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
14	ARS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
15	SYR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
16	URS	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution and Convention	PL
17	SLM	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution	PL
18	CHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution	PL
19 + Corr.1	CHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Structure of the Union - Elections of members of the Administrative Council	PL
20	BUL	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Basic Instrument of the Union	PL
21	SG	Apportionment of revenues	PL
22	HNG	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution and Convention	PL
23	ISR	Statement relevant to Documents 13, 14 and 15	PL
24	SG	The ITU Publication Policy	PL
25	SG	ITU Telecom Information Exchange Services	PL
26	SG	Report on remote access (Resolution 69)	PL
27	SG	Report on the Future of the Frequency Management System - FMS	PL
28	SG	Computer Department Role and Resources	PL
29	SG	General Staff Policy and Management	PL
30	SG	Planned Pension Purchasing Power Protection Insurance	PL
31	SG	Salaries of ITU Elected Officials	PL
32	SG	Actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	PL
33	SG	The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities	PL
34	34	Report concerning the Centre for Telecommunication Development	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
35	SG	Candidacy for the post of Director of CCITT	PL
36	SG	CCITT and World-Wide Telecommunication Standardization	PL
37	SG	The Changing Telecommunication Environment	PL
38	SG	Definitions related to Nairobi Convention	PL
39	SG	Premises at the Seat of the Union	PL
40	SG	The Use of Working and Official Languages at the ITU	PL
41 (Rev.1)	SG	Draft Outline Programme of Major Conferences and Meetings 1990-1994	PL
42	SG	Dissemination of Statistical Information	PL
43	CHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution	PL
44	SG	Regional Administrative Conferences	PL
45	SG	Contributions of Union members - Republic of Sudan	PL
46	SG	Future of the CCITT Laboratory	PL
47	SG	Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	PL
48 + Add.1 (Rev.) + Add.2	SG	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General	PL
49	HOL	Entry into force of revised Administrative Regulations	PL
50	SG	List of Documents (1 to 50)	-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 51-E

21 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines,
Republic of Singapore, Thailand

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

RESTRUCTURING THE IFRB

1. Introduction

In the pursuance to Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council had established the Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB, and subsequently it also had preliminary discussion on the Report submitted by the Panel of Experts. However, no agreement was reached by the Administrative Council on essential matters concerning the IFRB.

The above Administrations, having considered in depth the Report of the Panel of Experts, as well as the discussion which evolved during a number of sessions of the Administrative Council, herewith submit the proposals concerning restructuring the IFRB.

2. Background and reasons

The long-term future of the IFRB would depend on the changing environment and circumstance and largely on the ever increasing use of computers in carrying out the main function of the IFRB, the radio frequency spectrum management.

It is now considered appropriate and timely to restructure the IFRB. In spite of the successes that have been reached in the past, it does not mean that improvements could not be made in future in the light of less cost, higher efficiency and better services to the Members of the Union.

The Report of the Panel of Experts is much appreciated. However, the recommendations put forward seem, instead of addressing the long-term future of the IFRB, rather to maintain the current status quo, which is really not the appropriate answer to the problems highlighted in Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

Furthermore, it is felt that the current five-member Board is considered a luxury for the Union, as well as to the Members as a whole, in particular as its functions could to a great extent be implemented through the extended use of computers. The remaining collegiate decisions could then be dealt with by a collegiate body representing equitable distribution amongst the countries in the world.

3. Proposals

Taking into account the aforementioned background and reasons, basically restructuring the IFRB shall be carried out with the following objectives and

considerations: cost reduction, more efficient and effective management, better equitable representation amongst the countries in the world and benefits that can be obtained through the increasing use of computers in the work of the IFRB; and thus be as follows:

- 1) The organizational structure of the IFRB shall consist of:
 - a Board
 - a Director
- 2) The Board is composed of nineteen (19) Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation amongst the regions of the world:
 - Region A (Americas) 4
 - Region B (Western Europe) 3
 - Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) 2
 - Region D (Africa) 5
 - Region E (Asia-Australasia) 5

Each member shall appoint a person to serve on the Board during its sessions.

- 3) The Board shall undertake principal and collegiate decisions with respect to orderly use of radio-frequency spectrum, and other policy matters. The Board shall work on a part-time basis, and conduct its regular meetings two or three times a year.
- 4) The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He/She shall serve as the Head of a Directorate responsible for day-to-day routine work of the IFRB not requiring collegiate decisions, and shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.
- 5) Concretely these proposals are reflected as modifications of relevant provisions of the draft Constitution and Convention put forward by the Group of Experts on the basic instruments of the Union, which comprise:
 - a) modifications of main provisions concerning the IFRB:
 - draft Constitution Article 10,
 - draft Convention Article 5,
 - b) modifications of related provisions concerning the IFRB:
 - draft Constitution Articles 6 and 13,
 - draft Convention Article 3.

The modifications are shown in the attachment to this paper.

4. Recommendation

The Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to consider and to adopt the proposals in 3.

A. MODIFICATIONS OF MAIN PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY
REGISTRATION BOARD

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/1

SUP 73 1.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/2

ADD 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)
shall work through the medium of:

- a) a Board
- b) a Director

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/3

SUP 74 2.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/4

ADD 74 2. (1) The Board shall be composed of such Members of the
Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to
the need for equitable distribution amongst the regions of the
world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in
the Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Board
shall hold office until the date on which a new Board is elected
by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for
re-election.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/5

ADD 74A (2) Each Member of the Board shall appoint a person to
serve on the Board who may be assisted by one or more alternates
or advisers.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/6

ADD 74B (3) The Board shall undertake collegiate decisions with due
regard to the orderly use of the radio frequency spectrum and
management, and other related qualitative and policy matters,
relating to the essential duties of the International Frequency
Registration Board.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/7

SUP 75 3.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/8

ADD 75 3. (1) The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. If the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the Board at its next session shall designate an acting Director, until the new Director elected by the next Administrative Council session or Plenipotentiary Conference takes office.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/9

ADD 75A (2) The Director should serve as the Head of a Directorate responsible for day-to-day routine works related to the essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board, which do not require collegiate decisions.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/10

SUP 76 4.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/11

ADD 76 4. The International Frequency Registration Board shall adopt its own Rules of Procedures.

DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 5

International Frequency Registration Board

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/12

MOD 110 1. (1) The Board of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall ~~consist of five independent members~~ be composed of nineteen Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. ~~The members of the International Frequency Registration Board ... utilization of frequencies~~

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/13

ADD 110A 2. (1) The ~~members~~ Director 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.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/14

MOD 111 (2) Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the International Frequency Registration Board under the relevant provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution, ~~each member~~ the Director shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/15

MOD 112 ~~2=~~ 3. The election procedure of the Members of the Board and the Director of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference as specified in the relevant provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/16

SUP 113

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/17

MOD 114 4. ~~(2)~~ The ~~members~~ Members of the Board shall elect from their own ~~members~~ Members 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.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/18

MOD 115 5. ~~(3)~~ The ~~Board~~ Director shall be assisted by a specialized secretariat.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/19

MOD 116 ~~4=~~ 6. ~~No member of the Board~~ The Director shall not 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~~ the Director must respect the international character of the International Frequency Registration 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.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/20

ADD 116A

The Director shall act as Secretary of the Board.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/21

ADD 116B

The Board shall make decisions only in session.
Exceptionally, the Board in session may agree that any specific
issue shall be decided by correspondence.

B. MODIFICATIONS OF RELATED PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY
REGISTRATION BOARD

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/22

MOD 43

- h) elect the ~~members~~ Members of the Union which are to
serve in the Board of the International Frequency
Registration Board ~~and fix the dates of their taking
office;~~

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/23

MOD 44

- i) elect the Directors of the International Consultative
Committees and the International Frequency Registration
Board, and fix the dates of their taking office;

ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/24

MOD 104

- (4) In order to ensure the efficient operation of the
Union, any Member, a national of which has been elected
Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, ~~the member~~ Director
of the International Frequency Registration Board, or Director of
an International Consultative Committee shall refrain, as far as
possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary
Conferences.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/25

MOD 105

2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the ~~member~~ Director of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different Members. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in No. 106 [104] of this Constitution and to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 3

Administrative Council

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/26

MOD 41

5. The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General ~~the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman~~ the Director 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 the representatives of its own Members.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/27

MOD 68

- p) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees and the Director of the International Frequency Registration Board 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 the relevant provisions of Article 11 of the Constitution and shall be eligible for election to the post at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/51/28

MOD 69

- q) provide for the filling of vacancies for ~~members~~ Director of the International Frequency Registration Board in accordance with the procedure in the relevant provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 52-E

21 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines,
Republic of Singapore, Thailand

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ITU

1. Introduction

The technical cooperation activities are carried out by the ITU in conformity with Article 4 paragraphs 14, 15 and 20 of the Nairobi Convention and a number of Resolutions attached thereto, namely Resolutions Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 34.

The Administrative Council had initiated an in-depth study of the changing nature of technical cooperation activities of the ITU over the past three decades. A group of experts to study further analysis on this matter had been established and had already submitted its Report to the Administrative Council for continued discussion and preparation for the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Report contains a synthesis of ITU's technical cooperation activities, structure and information data and more importantly four proposals outlined briefly as follows:

- 1) to set up a long-term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development which also includes the ITU's long-term technical cooperation programme;
- 2) to consider the possibility of a future merging of the TCD and the CTD;
- 3) to finance a nucleus of TCD project management staff from the regular budget on longer term contracts while the additional execution staff be continued from the support cost income;
- 4) to strengthen the regional presence of the ITU in order to enable enhancing the network performance in developing countries.

2. Discussion

2.1 Proposal No. 1 is to be supported as its spirit, among others, is to reinforce the ITU's role in the promotion and coordination of telecommunications development. Having a well defined long-term action plan is also to ensure that all resources available could be utilized in an efficient and effective manner.

2.2 Concerning proposal No. 2, it is recognized that although the CTD was established in 1985 it effectively started its operations in April 1987 as it needed some operational preparations. The proposal to merge the CTD and TCD is considered premature and CTD has to be given more time to prove itself.

Another point that has to be taken into account in evaluating the CTD is, that it plays a unique role in creating cooperation between governments and private sectors, and between developed and developing countries. It has succeeded in attracting additional funds available for telecommunications development, apart from the regular budget of the ITU. It has begun to attract attention, interest and support from private sectors.

2.3 The purpose of keeping the core staff of the TCD through longer-term contracts, as outlined in the proposal No. 3, is to ensure stability and continuity in all TCD management activities.

The number of additional field experts are relevant to the size of the field project and is financed from funds provided by outside partners, such as UNDP, through the mechanism which is called "funds-in-trust" projects. As the fund provided by UNDP or generally named as "support cost income" amounting approximately to 13% of the total project cost were paid in US dollar currency, while actual expenditure is in Swiss francs, the balance always varies according to Swiss francs/US dollar fluctuations.

In consequence to the fall of the US dollar to the Swiss franc exchange rate, the ITU had encountered a substantial shortfall in income to cover its expenditure. In the period of 1980-1988, the total shortfall in income was estimated 14,400,000 Swiss francs, and so far had been amortized through "financial plans" by 12,500,000 Swiss francs, thus the shortfall in income could then be reduced to 1,900,000 Swiss francs.

The Conference will have to take decisions in respect of:

- the total absorption of the shortfall in income on technical cooperation support costs (1,900,000 Swiss francs);
- the methods to be introduced in order to avoid the chronic shortfall in income in the technical cooperation special accounts.

It is therefore recommended that this meeting could discuss this matter and reach a common and definite proposal on such methods.

2.4 The proposal of strengthening the regional presence of the ITU (proposal No. 4), should be strongly supported. The method of outposting the Project Officers as ITU Senior Regional Representatives and Area Representatives had proved to be cost effective as a major source for project identification and as a stimulus to the technical cooperation programme.

Possible areas of strengthening the regional presence of the ITU are, among others:

- to continue efforts of further cost savings;
- to develop a better coordinating and reporting system amongst all the ITU staff working in a region;
- to add the number of experts working in countries separately from the country where the Area Representative is posted; such arrangement would extend the close touch and relation with the members in the respective region;
- to improve the communications media between Headquarters and the Area Representatives and its experts through the use of modern communication facilities such as data terminals, etc.

To summarize, apparently all efforts toward a greater extent of decentralization should be carried out at the earliest opportunity to achieve stronger ITU regional offices for enhanced technical cooperation activities.

3. Recommendations

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/52/1

3.1 The ITU, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, should commence a study to establish a long-term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development. The study shall be completed by 1991.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/52/2

3.2 All expenditures for implementation of technical cooperation programmes should be allocated within the regular budget of the ITU, taking into account the support costs that may be received from outside resources.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/THA/52/3

3.3 Decentralization of the ITU technical cooperation activities should be implemented by reallocating the available resources to the ITU Regional and Area Representatives and by integration of world-wide resources through a suitable data communication network among regional and area offices and the ITU headquarters. The implementation of this decentralization process shall be completed by 1991.

INS/MLA/PHL/
SNG/MLA/52/4

3.4 The CTD shall be given more time to prove itself. The proposal to merge the CTD and TCD is considered premature at this time, taking into account that the Centre has just effectively started its operations since April 1987. However, within the short time available the centre has succeeded in attracting funds apart from the regular budget of the ITU. Its unique role in creating cooperation between governments and private sectors, and between developed and developing countries, and efforts for fund-raising to the Centre shall be further supported.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 53-E

21 March 1988

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

INS/53/1

MOD

- 57 1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~forty~~
~~one~~ such 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
Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative
Council shall hold office until the date on which a new
Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary
Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: The respective number concerning the composition of the
Administrative Council should be stipulated in the relevant provisions of
the Convention only. This number is a result of the requirement for
equitable geographical distribution among the Members of the Union. As a
matter of fact looking at experiences in the past, the number could in
future be subject to review and possible changes by the Plenipotentiaries
due to the changing number of the Members of the Union and its
populations.

It is therefore strongly recommended that the respective number of
seats on the Council be stipulated only in the relevant provisions of the
Convention (see also Article 3 paragraph 31 of the draft Convention).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 54-E
14 June 1989
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

The Republic of Indonesia

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 42

Settlement of Disputes

Please replace the proposal as contained in Document 54 with the following proposal:

INS/54/1
(Corr.1)
MOD

185 2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, ~~any~~
~~Member-party~~ Members parties to a dispute may, by mutual
agreement, submit the dispute to arbitration ~~in accordance with~~
~~the procedure defined in the Convention or in the Optional~~
~~Protocol~~, as the case may be.

Reasons: Submission of a dispute to arbitration on the basis of mutual agreement would better promote solving the matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 54-E

21 March 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 42 [50]

Settlement of disputes

INS/54/1

SUP

185

Reasons: A situation in which any Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration is fully undesirable and would not be able to solve the matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Disputes should be settled in a more appropriate way to meet the satisfaction of all parties, even if such a method may take significantly longer time.

Furthermore, the imposition of any decision as the result of a dispute being submitted to arbitration without the consent of the other party or parties would be entirely unsatisfactory. The question of sovereignty will also be involved. It is unjust that a country with full sovereignty should be forced into arbitration.

Considering that, it is therefore strongly recommended that paragraph 2 of Article 42 [50] shall be deleted, or only if absolutely necessary, should its contents be stipulated in appropriate provisions in the Convention where it could be easily modified if required.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 55-E
30 March 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

RESTRUCTURING THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

1. Introduction

The current organizational structure of the ITU, which consists of four distinct permanent organs (General Secretariat, IFRB, CCIR and CCITT) all functioning independently, has remained fundamentally unchanged since the late 1940s. It has evolved like a federal set-up, rather than a single organization.

In summary, the ITU has three basic functions, namely, development of global telecommunication networks and services, regulatory set-up and standardization matters. It is now considered timely, appropriate and worth thoroughly examining these essential functions, and, based upon this, considering the new structure in order to achieve better results and reductions in expenditure.

As part of the overall examination on restructuring the ITU as the whole organization, this proposal will be focused primarily on the CCITT and the CCIR as the two permanent organs responsible for standardization matters.

2. Discussion

2.1 The importance of standards

Unlike the Convention and Regulations of the ITU which are binding on the Members of the ITU, the CCITT and CCIR Recommendations are not mandatory. However, the importance of international telecommunication standards has been well recognized.

Standards provide the bases for global network interconnectivity and interoperability with the most efficient solutions. They can reduce costs for the maintenance of existing systems or for development of new products and systems. They make access easier for manufacturers to market. For service providers, standards can facilitate provision of services to users with the same quality and at relatively the same cost.

2.2 The changing environment

In recent years traditional telecommunications have been evolving into a modern information service with due regard to changing technology, provision of services and regulatory framework.

Some indications of how this changing environment has affected telecommunications are, among others:

- blurring distinction between computing and telecommunication services;
- no clear distinction between certain national and international networks;
- costs are no longer related to distance due to the arrival of satellite-based networks;
- voice, text, data and video networks and services are becoming integrated in digital forms.

The ITU has to react effectively upon this changing environment if it does not want to be left behind and its role on standardization matters to be overtaken by other organizations.

2.3 International versus national and regional standards

At present, on a global scale three organizations are charged with standardization activities for telecommunications and related technical disciplines, namely, the ITU's CCITT and CCIR mainly for public telecommunications, the ISO (International Standards Organization) for data processing and private communications, and the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) for electrical and electronic engineering.

On a regional basis, a number of regional institutions, for example, CEPT, ECMA and ETSI in Europe, ANSI and ECSA in the United States and AIC in Asia are responsible for similar activities. The same mandate, but on a national scale, is also in the hands of a number of national organizations dealing with standardization matters in many countries.

The ITU is facing the challenge for more timely results if it wishes to maintain its primacy. Fundamentally, regional or national standards must be seen only as intermediate steps towards wider international standards. Therefore, the ITU has to review, by all means, its traditional working approach and methods to respond to this challenge and to achieve its principal objectives in the field of standardization.

2.4 Scarce resources

The ITU is currently comprised of 166 Member countries; another 300 or so non-governmental agencies (RPOAs, SIOs and IOs) participate in the Union's work mostly in the CCITT and CCIR.

Looking at the CCIs activities for a period of twenty years (1969-1988), it can be seen that the total document quantity has jumped tremendously. The CCITT's total document quantity, which was approximately 8 million printed pages in 1969, had jumped to more than 40 million printed pages in 1988 (increase more than fivefold). The CCIR went from 8 million (in 1969) to 10 million printed pages in 1988. It can be noted also that the volume of CCITT Recommendations in 1988 will run to some 20,000 pages, compared to 6,000 in 1980.

This growing work-load requires on one hand a higher budget ceiling for the ITU to operate effectively, however, on the other hand, the ITU has been facing difficulties due to scarce resources. Analysing this situation, innovative and breakthrough actions to improve the working methods and procedures are urgently needed and have to be taken if the Union wishes to reduce and eliminate these problems.

2.5 Merger of various telecommunication regulations

As a matter of fact, traditional areas of telephony and telegraphy that were considered previously as distinct technical disciplines, have been merged together and regulated within the scope of telecommunication regulations resulting from WATTC-88.

The scope of CCITT activities has currently been growing to include the whole area of digital networking, a situation that was not anticipated decades ago.

Despite good reasons that exist to retain radio and telecommunications as two very different technical disciplines which, therefore, should have two different sets of regulations, one can argue that radio could undoubtedly be assumed as one of a number of telecommunication disciplines and, accordingly, could be under one integrated set of regulations.

3. Proposal

The ITU has to thoroughly examine all the above-mentioned aspects, and at the same time has also to avoid as many biased opinions as it can, to be able to create a new ITU structure for the betterment of all parties concerned. The following is the core of our proposal:

INS/55/1

3.1 The organizational structure

In brief, the proposal is to merge the two Consultative Committees, the CCITT and CCIR, into a single organization which may be named as the International Consultative Committee for Telecommunications.

This Committee is to be headed by a Director who will be responsible for the work of the Committee. He/she is to report both to the Plenary Assembly of the Committee for policy and matters of principle, and to the Secretary-General for day-to-day activities.

Administrative work currently being handled by two different secretariats is to be combined and will be under the responsibility of one integrated secretariat. This integration will enable the secretariat to arrange fluctuations in volume of the work-load at a more constant level throughout the working year, thus optimizing the available resources.

INS/55/2

3.2 Composition of Study Groups

The overall composition of Study Groups needs to be thoroughly reviewed and then, to the greatest extent possible, look for possible merging and/or grouping of similar Study Groups' activities. A new composition of Study Groups has to be created taking into account the objective of being more responsive to the pace of technological change and the needs of industry.

Recomposition of these two Study Groups can also eliminate some duplication of jobs or Questions that possibly occur under the current two separate organs, the CCITT and CCIR, despite the close coordination among certain Study Groups that already exists now.

The task of reviewing and reforming the composition of Study Groups may be assigned to a special Working Party. They have to complete their jobs immediately within a predetermined time, for instance, within one or two years.

INS/55/3

3.3 Working methods and procedures

The working methods and procedures of the CCITT and CCIR have to be rather radically changed in order to keep in line with the progress of industry. A possible area of improvement is how to obtain speedier approval of Recommendations. Once Recommendations have been agreed to by Study Groups, Members can then directly give their approval without necessarily waiting for the Plenary Assembly every four years.

More close cooperation between the ITU and other organizations dealing with standardization matters is another possible improvement of a working approach which the ITU should exercise. Exchange of views and ideas on specific problems of Study Groups' Questions can in turn lead to speeding up the whole process.

In conclusion, the way to restructure the CCITT and CCIR must be taken through an integrated approach, also taking into consideration proposals for restructuring the other permanent organs such as the IFRB and the General Secretariat. A partial approach would not be able to satisfactorily solve all the problems that are being faced now.

4. Recommendations

Taking into consideration all the above reasons, it is therefore strongly recommended that:

- 1) the Plenipotentiary Conference is to consider and to adopt the proposal of merging the CCITT and CCIR into the CCI for Telecommunications;
 - 2) the Plenipotentiary is to take immediate follow-up action to implement this proposal once it is adopted, including among others:
 - amendment of relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the Union as to reflect properly the new structure of the CCI for Telecommunications;
 - issuance of relevant Resolutions;
 - any other necessary action.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 56-E
12 April 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

United Republic of Tanzania

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

TZA/56/1
MOD

1. ..., the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the
~~contracting~~ negotiating States, ...

Reasons: The substitution of the word "negotiating" is consistent with international legal usage.

ARTICLE 1

TZA/56/2
ADD

- 3A aa) Any Member State listed in Annex 1;

TZA/56/3
MOD

- 6 2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reasons: We agree with the decision of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 8

TZA/56/4
MOD

- 57 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 Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new

Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: For flexibility and revision where necessary. Hence the number of Members of the Administrative Council may be stated in the "Convention".

TZA/56/5
SUP

59

Reasons: Since the Administrative Council is one of the highest organs of the Union, the transfer of this sentence to the Convention is more appropriate (Article 3 of the Convention).

ARTICLE 10

TZA/56/6
MOD

73

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 Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

Reasons: To allow for flexibility and revision if necessary. The actual number of members of the IFRB will be indicated in the Convention.

ARTICLE 16

TZA/56/7
MOD

133

(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 official language give at least 90 days' notice of their participation in these meetings.

Reasons: The substitution of the word "working" with "official" will remove the ambiguity in this paragraph.

ARTICLE 34

TZA/56/8
SUP

163

Reasons: These provisions will be in the Agreement concluded by the two organizations and will be a treaty of its own.

ARTICLE 36

TZA/56/9
MOD

- 167 Replace
 "- Telegraph Regulations
 - Telephone Regulations"
by
 "International Telecommunication Regulations"

Reasons: At the WATTC 1988 it was agreed that the "Telegraph and Telephone Regulations" be replaced by the "International Telecommunication Regulations".

TZA/56/10
MOD

- 168 4. In the case of an inconsistency between a provision of this Constitution and a provision of the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations, the former shall prevail. In the case of an inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Administrative Regulations, the ~~former~~ Constitution shall prevail.

Reasons: To remove the ambiguity in the whole paragraph.

TZA/56/11
MOD

ARTICLE 38

Ratification, Acceptance and Approval

TZA/56/12
MOD

- 173 1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument 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 such instrument of ratification.

Reasons: To reduce the bureaucracy.

TZA/56/13
SUP

176bis

Reasons: The statement therein is superfluous.

TZA/56/14
MOD

- 178 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.

Reasons: To reduce the bureaucracy.

ARTICLE 43

TZA/56/15
SUP 187 Alternative texts 2a and 2b.

TZA/56/16
MOD 189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting by at least ~~two-thirds of the Members of the Union~~ two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote.

Reasons: It is important that any proposed amendment be approved by those Members who are really committed to the work of the Union.

TZA/56/17
MOD 191 The 1st alternative is accepted. The 2nd alternative to be deleted.

TZA/56/18
MOD 192 The 1st alternative is preferred and the 2nd alternative to be deleted.

TZA/56/19
MOD 194 9. Upon entry into force of such a Protocol ~~amendments~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register it ~~them~~ with the Secretariat ...

Reasons: This corresponds to the alternatives we had accepted.

ARTICLE 44

TZA/56/20
MOD 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: The deletion of the sentence in brackets is in accordance with the suggestion of the Group of Experts, which is acceptable.

TZA/56/21
After No. 203, delete the word "Testimonium" before the last paragraph.

Reasons: It is not usual to mention testimonium as a heading. The testimonium clause is known from its wording.

2. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION

Title

TZA/56/22

The new title "Convention of the International Telecommunication Union" is acceptable.

Reasons: The Group's proposal is acceptable.

ARTICLE 3

TZA/56/23
MOD

- 31 1. The Administrative Council is composed of 41 Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: As amended in the Draft Constitution.

TZA/56/24
ADD

- 40A (4) The Administrative Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Reasons: It has been proposed that this provision be transferred from the Constitution to the Convention. Hence this is an appropriate place for it.

ARTICLE 5

TZA/56/25
MOD

- 110 1. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent Members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The members ...

Reasons: It has been suggested that the number of members of the IFRB be placed in the Convention and not in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 8

TZA/56/26
MOD

- 135 5. (1) The replies of the Members must reach the inviting Government ~~not later than~~ at least one month before the date of opening of the conference and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.

Reasons: The substitution of the term "not later than" with "at least" will make the paragraph understood without any ambiguity.

ARTICLE 13

TZA/56/27
MOD

170 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~~ one-quarter of the Members.

Reasons: To be more specific.

ARTICLE 19

NOC

Languages and Right to Vote in Plenary Assemblies

TZA/56/28
ADD

Language in Plenary Assembly

NOC 214

NOC 215

TZA/56/29
ADD

Rights to Vote in Plenary Assemblies

NOC 216

NOC 217

Reasons: The splitting of the title is due to the fact that the topics are unrelated.

ARTICLE 25

TZA/56/30
MOD

251 (2) When there is no inviting Government, it shall be opened by the oldest serving Head of Delegation.

Reasons: It is expected that the conference will be guided by somebody who has a lot of experience in the Union's affairs.

TZA/56/31
MOD

367 The ~~final texts~~ Protocol approved by the conference ... in Article 15 of this Convention.

Reasons: Article 43, MOD 194 in the Constitution suggests the use of the term "Protocol" i.e., to align what has been modified in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 31

TZA/56/32
MOD

401

In the absence of special arrangements ... Appendix 1
to the ~~Telegraph and Telephone~~ International Telecommunication
Regulations.

Reasons: As amended by WATTC 1988 in Melbourne.

ARTICLE 35

TZA/56/33
NOC

421

2. Any proposed modification to any proposal submitted in
accordance with paragraph 1 above may, however, be submitted at
any time by a Member of the Union or its delegation, including at
the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: To align with the same provision in the Draft Constitution.

TZA/56/34
MOD

423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed
amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not
modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than
half ~~of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary~~
~~Conference and having the right to vote~~ of the Members of the
~~Union~~.

Reasons: The same proposal is reflected in the Draft Constitution.

TZA/56/35
MOD

425

The 1st alternative is acceptable.

Reasons: As in No. 191 of the Constitution.

TZA/56/36
MOD

427

The 1st alternative is acceptable.

Reasons: As in No. 192 of the Constitution.

TZA/56/37
MOD

429

10. Upon entry into force of such a Protocol ~~amendments~~ to
this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register it ~~them~~ with
the Secretariat ... to apply to such amendments.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 57-E
17 April 1989
Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Introduction

Aware of the situation prevailing throughout the world in telecommunications, characterized on the one hand by the technological progress achieved and on the other hand by the difficulties encountered by the developing countries in meeting their telecommunication requirements, the Algerian Administration is convinced that the International Telecommunication Union is capable of playing a wider role in technical cooperation.

The economic crisis which a large number of developing countries are undergoing is causing them to allocate constantly diminishing resources to sectors more directly connected with the vital requirements of the people. This real situation makes it all the more necessary to establish within the ITU a budget intended for technical cooperation to ensure the availability of a modicum of resources to enable the developing countries to expand their telecommunication sector.

The permanent organs would thus play a greater part in the achievement of the Union's purposes.

The Algerian Administration therefore submits to the Plenipotentiary Conference the proposals contained herein.

2. Proposals relating to the draft Constitution

ALG/57/1
MOD

20

- c) 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; for this purpose, part of the Union's ordinary budget shall be allocated to technical cooperation.

Reasons: 1. On the model of the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Union should make a greater effort to assist the countries most in need.

2. Part of the Union's ordinary budget should be allocated to technical cooperation in order to promote international cooperation effectively.

ALG/57/2
MOD

64 (4) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations and the use of part of its own ordinary budget, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, one of which is to promote by all ~~possible~~ means at its disposal the development of telecommunications.

Reasons: Derives from ALG/57/1.

ALG/57/3
NOC

73

Reasons: The present situation is satisfactory.

ALG/57/4
MOD

74 2. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election and shall remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election once only. At each election ... by the member of which he is a national.

Reasons: 1. To enable the Board and hence the Union to benefit from the abilities of a greater number of experts, in view of the rapid progress made in telecommunications.

2. As in the case of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, elected officials should be eligible for re-election only once (see No. 67 of the draft Constitution).

ALG/57/5
ADD

82A eA) in keeping with the purposes of the Union, to carry out such tasks of technical cooperation with the developing countries as are assigned to it by the Administrative Council and, if appropriate, by the Coordination Committee between two sessions of the Administrative Council.

Reasons: 1. The permanent organs should play an important role in achieving the purposes of the Union relating to technical cooperation.

2. The International Frequency Registration Board may make an effective contribution to the implementation, in the developing countries, of a national frequency management system, particularly a computerized system, in keeping with Resolution No. 12 of the Convention.

ALG/57/6
ADD

- 86A (4) In keeping with the purposes of the Union, the Director of an International Consultative Committee shall carry out such tasks of technical cooperation with the developing countries as are assigned to him by the Administrative Council and, if appropriate, by the Coordination Committee between two sessions of the Administrative Council.

Reasons: As for ALG/57/5.

ALG/57/7
MOD

- 93 c) a Director, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and appointed in conformity with No. 94. He shall be eligible for re-election once only.

Reasons: As for ALG/57/4.

ALG/57/8
MOD

- 94 4. ~~the Director shall be 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 of the Convention.

Reasons: Derives from ALG/57/7.

3. Proposals relating to the draft Convention

ALG/57/9
MOD

- 68 p) 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 the relevant provisions of Article 11 of the Constitution; ~~and shall be eligible for election to the post at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.~~

Reasons: 1. Derives from ALG/57/10.

2. It is unnecessary to state that a temporary incumbent may apply for a post.

ALG/57/10
NOC

115

Reasons: The present situation is satisfactory.

ALG/57/11

The Algerian Administration proposes that the programme of future conferences of the Union should include two world administrative radio conferences in 1992 and 1994. These two conferences would deal with the following subjects:

1. World Administrative Radio Conference, 1992

- establishment of plans in the HF bands assigned exclusively to the broadcasting service;
- adoption of an improved procedure under Article 17 of the Radio Regulations.

2. World Administrative Radio Conference, 1994

- revision of certain parts of the Radio Regulations in keeping with the decisions of previous world administrative radio conferences.

Reasons: Implementation of relevant Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC HFBC-87, MOB-87 and ORB-88.

ALG/57/12

The Algerian Administration proposes that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened in 1995.

Reasons: 1. The period chosen does not exceed six years, and is thus in keeping with No. 34 of the draft Constitution.

2. It avoids holding two world conferences in the same year.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 58-E
18 April 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Brazil

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Preamble

B/58/1
MOD

- 1 Replace "Contracting States" by "Negotiating States"

Reasons: More consistent with present international legal usage.

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

NOC 2

B/58/2
MOD

- 3 a) any Member listed in Annex 1 to this Constitution,
~~which signs and ratifies, or accedes to, this~~
~~Constitution and the Convention~~ subject to No. 6A of
this Article;

Reasons: To avoid ambiguity in the definition of Member, and taking into account the practice of the Union and the comments of the GE-BIU.

NOC 4* and 5*

B/58/3
MOD

- 6 Suppress: "by diplomatic channel and through the
intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union".

Reasons: Not necessary, as suggested by the GE-BIU.

* References appearing in square brackets in the draft Constitution and referring to provisions of the Nairobi Convention should be deleted.

B/58/4
ADD

- 6A 3. Any Member listed in Annex 1 to this Constitution shall, within a period of six years from the entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention, at the latest, have deposited its instrument of ratification of, or accession to, this Constitution and the Convention, failing which such Member shall cease to be a Member of the Union.

Reasons: Consistent with the modification of provision No. 3 above.

NOC

ARTICLE 2

Rights and Obligations of Members

NOC

ARTICLE 3

Seat of the Union

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

NOC

13 to 15

B/58/5
MOD

- 16 c) to harmonize the actions of ~~nations~~ Members in the attainment of those ends.

Reasons: Member is a more precise word here.

NOC

17

B/58/6
MOD

- 18 a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments and orbital positions in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;

Reasons: Consistent with Nos. 78 and 79 and Article 29 of the Constitution.

B/58/7
MOD

- 19 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary satellite orbit;

Reasons: Same as above.

NOC

20 to 24

B/58/8
ADD

ARTICLE 4A

Instruments of the Union

B/58/9
ADD

- 24A 1. The Instruments of the Union are:
- this Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union,
 - the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, and
 - the Administrative Regulations.

B/58/10
ADD

- 24B 2. This Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union.

B/58/11
ADD

- 24C 3. The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are supplemented by those of the Administrative Regulations, enumerated below which regulate the use of telecommunications and shall be binding on all Members:

- International Telecommunication Regulations,
- Radio Regulations.

B/58/12
ADD

- 24D 4. In the case of an inconsistency between a provision of this Constitution and a provision of the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations, the former shall prevail. In the case of an inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Administrative Regulations, the former shall prevail.

Reasons: This is a more appropriate place for Article 36 of the draft Constitution.

NOC

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

NOC

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

B/58/13
MOD

- 34 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every ~~five~~ six years ~~and in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.~~

B/58/14
ADD

34A 1A. The interval between two particular Plenipotentiary Conferences may differ from six years if a proposal in this sense is approved in accordance with No. 34D of this Constitution. Such a proposal shall be made by:

B/58/15
ADD

34B a) at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union to Secretary-General, or by

B/58/16
ADD

34C b) the Administrative Council.

B/58/17
ADD

34D 1B. The Secretary-General shall communicate a proposal made in conformity with Nos. 34A and 34B or 34C to all Members of the Union and request their opinion within a period of two months. Members of the Union who have not replied within this time limit shall be regarded as not participating in this consultation, 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 by simple majority regardless of the number of votes cast.

Reasons: Brazil believes that the modifications and additions proposed for this Article enable sufficient flexibility while providing the applicable legal framework in case an interval different from six years is needed.

NOC 35 to 47

NOC

ARTICLE 7

Administrative Conferences

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

B/58/18
MOD

57 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~forty-one~~ Members of the Union ...

Reasons: The number of members of the Administrative Council should be established in the Convention rather than in the Constitution. According to the history of the ITU it would be convenient not to render it too difficult to eventually modify the number of members of the Administrative Council to take into account, inter alia increase in the number of Members of the Union.

NOC 58 to 64

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

NOC 65 to 67

B/58/19
MOD

- 68 (4) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. ~~The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.~~

Reasons: Text deleted has been transferred to No. 72A below.

NOC 69 to 72

B/58/20
ADD

- 72A The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

B/58/21

- 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, ...

Reasons: The Convention is the appropriate place for establishing the number of members of the Board. The history of the ITU shows that this number has been changed several times since the creation of the IFRB.

B/58/22
MOD

- 74 2. 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. ~~At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.~~

Reasons: Brazil believes that the restriction on the re-election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should also apply to all elected officials of the Union.

NOC 77 to 83

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

NOC 84 to 93

B/58/23
MOD

94 4. The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election once only 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 of the Convention.

Reasons: Brazil believes that the restriction on the re-election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should also apply to all elected officials of the Union. The word "unexpectedly" is an unnecessary and misleading qualification.

NOC 95 to 97

NOC ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

NOC ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

NOC ARTICLE 14

**Organization of the Work and Conduct of Discussions at
Conferences and Other Meetings**

NOC ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

NOC ARTICLE 16

Languages

NOC

ARTICLE 17

Legal Capacity of the Union

NOC

CHAPTER II

General Provisions Relating to Telecommunications

NOC

CHAPTER III

Special Provisions for Radio

NOC

CHAPTER IV

**Relations With the United Nations and With
International Organizations**

CHAPTER V

Final Provisions

B/58/24
SUP

ARTICLE 36

Instruments of the Union

Reasons: This Article has been transferred to Article 4A.

NOC

ARTICLE 37

Definitions

ARTICLE 38

Ratification

B/58/25
MOD

173

Delete "by diplomatic channel and through the
intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the
Union".

Reasons: Unnecessary.

NOC

174

B/58/26
MOD

175 (2) From the end of the period of two years ... until it has so deposited such an instrument. Its rights other than voting rights shall not be affected, except for the application of No. 6A of this Constitution.

Reasons: For consistency with No. 6A of this Constitution.

NOC

176

B/58/27
SUP

176bis

Reasons: Unnecessary.

ARTICLE 39

Accession

NOC

177

B/58/28
MOD

178 Delete "by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union".

Reasons: Unnecessary.

NOC

ARTICLE 40

Administrative Regulations

NOC

ARTICLE 41

Execution of this Constitution, the Convention and the Regulations

NOC

ARTICLE 42

Settlement of Disputes

ARTICLE 43

Provisions for Amending this Constitution

NOC

186

B/58/29
NOC

187 2.

B/58/30
SUP

187 2a.

B/58/31
SUP

187 2b.

Reasons: No. 187 2. is more in accordance with the practice of the Union. Nos. 187 2a. and 187 2b. seem much more rigid than desirable.

NOC

188

B/58/32
MOD

189

To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least ~~two-thirds of the Members of the Union~~ two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote.

Reasons: This constitutes a sufficient special majority.

NOC

190

B/58/33
MOD

1st alternative text:

191

6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be contained in Protocols dealing with either one single or more, but interrelated amended provisions. Each such Protocol shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall be binding on all the Members of the Union except in the case mentioned in No. 191A. below; acceptance of only a part of such a Protocol shall be excluded.

Reasons: This is a more expedite way of rendering effective amendments to the Constitution. The three-quarters is necessary because the amendment will be binding on all Members of the Union.

B/58/34
ADD

191A

6A. An amendment to this Constitution adopted in accordance with No. 191 shall not be binding on Members which, at the time of entry into force of such amendment, have not ratified the Constitution and Convention.

Reasons: Brazil believes that a Member that has not yet ratified the Constitution and Convention cannot be bound by an amendment to the Constitution or Convention.

B/58/35
NOC

1st alternative text:

192

7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of any such Protocol.

Reasons: Consequential to the choice made for No. 191.

NOC 193

B/58/36
MOD

194 9. Upon entry into force of such a Protocol ~~amendments~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register it ~~them~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

ARTICLE 44

Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention

B/58/37
MOD

195 Delete "by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union".

Reasons: Not necessary

NOC 196

ARTICLE 45

Relations with Non-Members

ARTICLE 46

Entry into Force and Related Matters

B/58/38
MOD

198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.

Reasons: This seems appropriate, taking into account the number of Members of the Union and the convenience of not delaying too much the entry into force.

NOC 199 to 203

NOC

ANNEX 1

List of the Members of the International Telecommunication Union as of .. June 1989

ANNEX 2

Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution,
the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of
the International Telecommunication Union

NOC 2001 to 2006
NOC 2008 and 2009
NOC 2011 to 2013
NOC 2015 and 2016

B/58/39
ADD

2017

Service Telegrams: Telegrams exchanged between:

- a) Administrations;
- b) recognized private operating agencies;
- c) 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 telecommunications.

Reasons: Definition required by No. 2019

NOC 2018 to 2021

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 59-E
18 April 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Brazil

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CHAPTER I

Functioning of the Union

NOC

ARTICLE 1

Plenipotentiary Conference

ARTICLE 2

Administrative Conferences

NOC

7

B/59/1
MOD

8

(2) This agenda shall include any question which a Plenipotentiary Conference has directed to be placed on the agenda of the Conference in question.

Reasons: Presently there is a discrepancy in the English vis-à-vis the French and Spanish texts. The proposed modification would avoid ambiguity (the words "le cas échéant" in French and "Si ha lugar" in Spanish have not been translated in English).

B/59/2
MOD

9

(3) ~~A-world~~ An administrative conference dealing with radiocommunication 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~~ An administrative conference may include in its Decisions instructions or requests, as appropriate, to the permanent organs. In the case of regional conferences these instructions or requests shall not cause harm to interests of administrations of other regions.

Reasons: This proposal complies with a recommendation of the Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB. Certain regional questions could be more easily resolved in regional conferences. Often these questions render the structure of world conferences more cumbersome.

NOC 10 to 30

ARTICLE 3

Administrative Council

B/59/3
MOD

- 31 1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: The Convention is the appropriate place to establish the number of Members of the Administrative Council.

NOC 32 to 71

B/59/4
MOD

- 72 t) submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;

Reasons: Necessary, for clarification.

NOC 73 and 74

NOC

ARTICLE 4

General Secretariat

ARTICLE 5

International Frequency Registration Board

B/59/5
MOD

- 110 1. (1) ~~The~~ International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. ~~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.

Reasons: The Convention is the appropriate instrument to establish the number of members of the IFRB. ITU's history shows that there has often been a requirement to modify this number.

NOC 111 to 115

B/59/6
(MOD)

116

In the last sentence the word "Member" should be written with upper case M in French and Spanish.

Reasons: In this case "Member" is the country and not a "member" of the Board. This procedure is coherent with other parts of the Constitution and Convention.

NOC

ARTICLE 6

International Consultative Committees

NOC

ARTICLE 7

Coordination Committee

CHAPTER II

General Provisions Regarding Conferences

NOC

ARTICLE 8

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences
When There is an Inviting Government

NOC

ARTICLE 9

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences
When There is an Inviting Government

NOC

ARTICLE 10

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

NOC

ARTICLE 11

Procedure for Convening Regional Administrative Conferences
at the Request of Members of the Union or on a
Proposal of the Administrative Council

NOC

ARTICLE 12

Provisions for Conferences Meeting When There is
no Inviting Government

NOC

ARTICLE 13

Provisions Common to all Conferences

Change in the Date or Place of a Conference

NOC

ARTICLE 14

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

ARTICLE 15

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

NOC

177 to 179

B/59/7
(MOD)

180

This modification concerns the Spanish text only (editorial amendment).

NOC

181

B/59/8
MOD

182

- they confer full powers to the delegation;

Reasons: To align with the French and Spanish texts.

NOC

183 and 184

B/59/9
MOD

185

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 subject to Nos. 122 and 175 of the Constitution and to sign the Final Acts.

Reasons: To avoid ambiguity.

NOC

186 and 187

B/59/10
MOD

188

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 having itself the right to vote 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 Nos. 178 or 179 of this Convention.

Reasons: To avoid ambiguity.

NOC

189 to 191

NOC

CHAPTER III

General Provisions Regarding
International Consultative Committees

NOC

CHAPTER IV

Rules of Procedure of Conferences
and Other Meetings

NOC

CHAPTER V

Other Provisions

NOC

CHAPTER VI

Various Provisions Related to the Operation of
Telecommunication Services

CHAPTER VII

Arbitration and Amendment

NOC

ARTICLE 34

Arbitration: Procedure

ARTICLE 35

Provisions for Amending this Convention

NOC

420 to 422

B/59/11
MOD

423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote ~~for the Members of the Union~~.

Reasons: The present usage in the Convention is appropriate.

NOC

424

B/59/12
MOD

1st alternative text:

425 6. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall be contained in Protocols dealing with either one single or more, but interrelated amended provisions. Each such Protocol shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall be binding on all the Members of the Union, except in the case mentioned in No. 425A ; below; acceptance of only a part of such a Protocol shall be excluded.

Reasons: Consequential to No. 191 of the Constitution.

B/59/13
ADD

425A 6A. An amendment to this Convention adopted in accordance with No. 425 shall not be binding on Members which, at the time of entry into force of such amendment, have not ratified the Constitution and Convention.

Reasons: Brazil believes that a Member that has not yet ratified the Constitution and Convention cannot be bound by an amendment to the Constitution or Convention.

NOC

426

B/59/14
NOC

1st alternative text:

427 8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of any such Protocol.

Reasons: Consequential to No. 425.

NOC

428

B/59/15
MOD

429 10. Upon entry into force of such a Protocol ~~(amendments)~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register it ~~(them)~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: Consequential to No. 425.

ANNEX 1

Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Convention
and the Administrative Regulations of the
International Telecommunication Union

NOC 2007 to 2014

B/59/16
SUP 2017

Reasons: Text already included in Annex 2 to the Constitution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 60-E

20 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

In view of the great importance of the ITU role to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members and to promote the development of technical facilities for the purpose of using telecommunication to preserve peace and social and economic development of all countries, keeping in mind the objective of Resolution No. 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), that the Union should adopt a basic instrument enabling it to achieve its purpose in an appropriate manner by separating the present Convention into two instruments namely:

- "Constitution": to contain fundamental provisions, and
- "Convention": to contain provisions which require revision at periodic intervals;

considering that the Constitution should be flexible enough to sustain any expected changes in technology and adopted regulations; and

bearing in mind the International Telecommunication Regulations adopted by WATTC-88 to supplement the Constitution and the Convention to regulate the use of telecommunications;

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appreciates the work of the Administrative Council and its Group of Experts on BIU and presents the following proposals to improve the drafts A and B of the GE-BIU in order to simplify the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In addition, recognizing the importance of the role the ITU plays in the promotion and development of network and services especially through:

- standardization of world-wide telecommunications,
- stronger regional presence of the Union,
- application of science and telecommunication technology in the interest of developing countries.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents working papers attached to this proposal to achieve this goal.

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Preamble

ARS/60/1
MOD

- 1 ..., the Plenipotentiaries of the ~~Contracting~~
Negotiating States

Reasons: Use of word "negotiating" is more consistent with the present legal usage.

ARS/60/2
MOD

- 6 2. ... made, ~~by diplomatic channel and through the~~
~~intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union,~~ during

Reasons: We agree with the suggestion of the Group of Experts to delete the words ".... by diplomatic channel" to simplify the course of action.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

ARS/60/3
MOD

- 36 a) determine ... in Article 4 of this Constitution, and
take appropriate measures for ITU in its capacity as
specialized agency for telecommunications to set up
long term action plan for world-wide telecommunication
development.

Reasons: To comply with the GE-BIU report on "changing nature of ITU technical cooperation".

ARS/60/4
MOD

- 45 j) consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for
amendments to this Constitution and Convention in
accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the
Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention.

Reasons: References to Articles governing amendments to the Constitution and the Convention should be mentioned.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

ARS/60/5
MOD

- 57 1. The Administrative Council shall be composed of
~~forty-one~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary
Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the
Convention, with due regard to the need for equitable distribution
of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world as
specified in Appendix ... Except in the case ... for re-election.

Reasons: Number of Members of the Council should be specified in the Convention. The Constitution should specify different regions.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

ARS/60/6
MOD

- 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ a specific number of independent members, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference ...

Reasons: The number of members should be specified in the Convention which provides flexibility.

ARS/60/7
MOD

- 74 2. ... At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national for one additional period only.

Reasons: To provide greater opportunity to other interested Members seeking participation in the Board's work.

ARTICLE 11

ARS/60/8
MOD

- 85 The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study and issue recommendations and standards on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services for global application to all Member administrations, other ...

Reasons: The need for the ITU to be recognized as the world-wide international standards setting body for the development of telecommunication and services.

ARTICLE 16

Languages

ARS/60/9
MOD

- 125 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be ~~English, French and Spanish~~ as defined in the Convention.

ARS/60/10
MOD

- 131 (3) 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.

Reasons: Adoption of a language as a working language involves availability of funds and variation of budget. It is, therefore, suggested that this Article in the Constitution may provide only the fundamental necessity of mention of official languages and the mention of French language to rank supreme in case of dispute, as mentioned in No. 126 of the draft of this Article. The clause relating to the working languages should be provided in the Convention.

ARS/60/11
ADD

ARTICLE 17A

ARS/60/12

135A 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference has the sovereign right to suppress membership of any Member from the Union when it is proved that this Member has been destructing by force the telecommunications network of another country, Member of the Union.

ARS/60/13

135B 2. The Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference shall bring the resolution relating to this Article immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Reasons: No member violating the spirit and purpose of the Union has any right to remain a Member of the Union.

ARTICLE 33

Installations for National Defence Services

ARS/60/14
MOD

159 1. Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations ~~of their army, naval and air forces.~~

Reasons: All branches are covered by the use of the word "military".

ARS/60/15
SUP

163

Reasons: Superfluous in view of 162 1. as well as provisions of the Telecommunication Regulations.

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE 36

ARS/60/16
MOD 167 3. The provisions ... being on all Members:
~~---Telegraph Regulations~~
~~---Telephone Regulations~~
- International Telecommunication Regulations.
- Radio Regulations.

Reasons: The title Telegraph and Telephone Regulations should be modified to "Telecommunication Regulations" in accordance with WATTC-88 decisions.

ARS/60/17
MOD 173 1. }
ARS/60/18
MOD 178 2. } Delete the words "by diplomatic channel".

Reasons: To simplify the procedures as recommended by the GE-BIU.

ARTICLE 43

ARS/60/19
SUP 187 2.

ARS/60/20
187 Alternative texts at 2a and 2b may be adopted.

ARS/60/21
MOD 189 4. To be adopted ... modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union ~~{two-thirds-of-the-delegations-----to-vote}~~.

ARS/60/22
191 2nd alternative text may be adopted.

ARS/60/23
192 2nd alternative text may be adopted.

ANNEX 2

Definition of Certain Terms ... Union

ARS/60/24
MOD

2018

Replace the words "telegrams" by "Telecommunication Messages", to conform to latest developments in telecommunications.

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT TO DRAFT CONVENTION

ARS/60/25
ADD

ARTICLE ..

Language

1. The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
2. The working languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Reasons: Arabic is the language of a vast region of the world concerning 22 countries and its use in the work of the ITU will help to achieve its purpose more effectively. It will help the Arab countries participate in the work of the ITU more actively, placing themselves in a better situation and understanding for transfer of technology and development of telecommunications in the Arab region which will facilitate global telecommunications.

With the recent completion of the Telecommunications Glossary Project jointly by the ITU and ATU, introduction of Arabic as a working language will be easier for the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 61-E

20 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

STANDARDS AND ROLE OF THE ITU

Noting

Resolution No. 17 of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly, and

Resolution PL/5 of the WATTC 88;

in view of

the increasing global nature of the telecommunication network and its benefits for suppliers and administrations;

considering

the role the ITU plays in the promotion and developing of network and services through standardization of world-wide telecommunications;

concerned

that this vital role of the ITU could be eroded through an escalation in the number of competitive standard organizations emerging in regions around the world such as ANSI, ETSI and TTI, the major regional bodies which could encourage the establishment of other regional standard bodies;

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ARS/61/1

strongly supports the CCITT Plenary Recommendation to accelerate the approval process which will enable Recommendations to be approved during the course of a study period. We further support the concept that the establishment of any new regional standard bodies be actively discouraged, and that any existing bodies be actively encouraged to align their standards with ITU standards, and continue to input proposals on standards to the ITU. Finally, we support the maintenance of sufficient resources in the ITU to enable its instruments to properly and urgently develop appropriate approval procedures necessary for the ITU to resume its role as the premier standards setting body in the world.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 62-E

20 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

APPOINTMENT OF AN ARAB LIAISON EXPERT FOR COORDINATION OF TRAINING AFFAIRS IN THE ARAB WORLD

Recognizing

the important role the ITU plays in the promotion and development of telecommunication network and service;

the necessity of concentrating on the growing requirements of the various countries;

upholding the continuity of achieving objectives of the Union through regional advisers and experts on behalf of the Union;

furthering the development of telecommunication in the developing countries;

the role of training in raising the competence of the human resources thus promoting the telecommunication competence as a whole;

considering

Resolution No. 26 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, urging the presence of the ITU in the regions to increase the efficiency of its assistance to the Member countries and specially the developing ones;

paragraph (d) of Article 6 of the Convention which authorizes the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide directives regarding staff members of the Union;

noting

that the training process is a continuous one and requires development and updating to keep abreast with technological upsurge in telecommunications. These trainees are faced with difficulties during the training phase which requires solutions. Besides, a number of developing countries are faced with scores of difficulties such as preparing the training programme, etc;

that language is one of the main influencing factors in training;

that 21 Member countries (as well as Palestine) use the Arabic language;

that many Arab countries are planning to introduce computers for training purposes (CAT) which will provide problems during introduction;

that the Arab countries have not fully benefited from the sharing system established by the ITU in the field of training;

recalling

that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 approved the appointment of senior regional experts for the three regions - Asia/Pacific; Africa, and Latin America for coordination of training affairs;

this Administration therefore proposes:

ARS/62/1

- that an Arab expert may be assigned for training coordination in the Arab Group of the ITU;

ARS/62/2

the active presence of the ITU be ensured in the regions;

ARS/62/3

that assistance may be provided to countries in benefiting from the sharing system established by the ITU;

ARS/62/4

that assistance may be provided by the Union to the countries in introducing the Computer Aided Training System;

ARS/62/5

that coordination may be established between Arab countries with the aim of benefiting from the facilities available.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 63-E

20 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE MULTILINGUAL GLOSSARY FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TERMS

Recalling

that the Union in cooperation with the Arab Telecommunication Union has published in 1987 a Glossary of Telecommunication Terms in Arabic, English, French and Spanish equivalents;

appreciating

the efforts of the Union in the compilation of about 15,000 terms in the multilingual glossary forming an extremely useful document for the Member Administrations and the Union itself;

noting, however

that the Glossary, within this short period from its issue, needs improvement to further include thousands of terms to meet the rapid development in technology and regulations;

recalling

that the Glossary serves as a useful document for translators and interpreters of the Union;

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

recommends

ARS/63/1

1. that the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, meeting in Nice in 1989, authorize the ITU Secretary-General to undertake immediately the job of improvement and expansion of the Glossary of Telecommunication Terms in the shortest possible time, and in future regularly review the need for updating, and possible issue of supplements;

ARS/63/2

2. that necessary funds may be provided to the Union for the Glossary Project.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 64-E

20 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARAB DIVISION IN THE ITU EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ARAB REGION

Noting

the desire of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, expressed in Resolutions Nos. 21 and 22 regarding review of overall management and operation of the technical cooperation and assistance activities and improvement of the Union facilities for rendering technical assistance for developing countries;

further noting

the concern of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, in Resolution No. 26 regarding the ITU regional presence;

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presents the following proposal to supplement the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council of the ITU:

ARS/64/1

The Arab region comprising 22 countries forms a substantial part of the developing world needing technical and financial assistance in order to have their telecommunications network developed to an extent recommended by the (Maitland) Independent International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development within the stipulated time frame. The present structure of the ITU Technical Cooperation Department has the work and responsibility for Arab countries scattered over more than one division, namely the Africa Division and the Middle East/European Division. For a better focus of attention and effective coordination of technical cooperation projects in the Arab region to achieve integrated telecommunication networks compatible with world-wide standards, it is essential that an exclusive division be created in the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU to take care of the Arab region's technical assistance affairs. Such a division presently exists in international organizations that carry similar development programmes.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 65-E
20 April 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Turkey

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Preamble

TUR/65/1
MOD

Replace "Contracting States" by "Negotiating States".

Reasons: Turkey supports the use of "Negotiating States" instead of "Contracting States" consistent with the present international legal usage.

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

TUR/65/2
MOD

- 6 2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reasons: In order to simplify the course of actions, we are in agreement with the suggestion that the Group of Experts delete the words in square brackets.

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

TUR/65/3
MOD

- 19 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit for space radiocommunications services;

Reasons: To cover provisions for the rational use of the GSO in Article 29, together with interrelated provisions of Article 30 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

TUR/65/4
MOD

- 57 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~forty-one~~ Members of the Union elected ...

Reasons: We support the alternative that the number of members of the Administrative Council is to be placed in the Convention (Document B). The number of members could in future be subject to review and possible modifications by the Plenipotentiaries, as the number of Members of the Union increases.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

TUR/65/5
MOD

- 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, ...

Reasons: To fix composition of the IFRB in the Union's basic instrument in order to give it a permanent character.

TUR/65/6
MOD

- 75 3. ... 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 ...

Reasons: It is not appropriate to have such details in the Union's basic instrument. This clause may be placed in the relevant section of the Convention.

ARTICLE 22

TUR/65/7
MOD

~~Secrecy~~ Privacy of Telecommunications

TUR/65/7A
MOD

- 141 1. Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the ~~secrecy~~ privacy of international correspondence.

Reasons: "Secrecy" is a general term for classified communication in the English language which is not aimed for here. Therefore the use of the word "privacy" is more appropriate.

ARTICLE 26

TUR/65/8
MOD

Priority of Government ~~Telegrams and Telephone~~
Telecommunications Calls

Reasons: Consequential change made in the title by WATTC-88
(Melbourne, 1988)

ARTICLE 34

TUR/65/9
SUP

163

Reasons: To support the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 36

TUR/65/10
MOD

167

3. ... binding on all Members:

- ~~Telegraph Regulations~~
- ~~Telephone Regulations~~
- International Telecommunication Regulations
- Radio Regulations.

Reasons: Consequential change made in the title by WATTC-88
(Melbourne, 1988).

ARTICLE 38

TUR/65/11
MOD

173

1. ... 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 ...

Reasons: To support the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 39

TUR/65/12
MOD

178

2. ... with the Secretary-General ~~{by diplomatic channel
through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the
seat of the Union}~~. Unless otherwise ...

Reasons: To simplify the course of action.

ARTICLE 43

TUR/65/13
NOC

187

Reasons: Due to the lack of timely correspondence between the Secretary-General and administrations at all times, introduction of any time limit for a modification to a proposed amendment is not appropriate.

Members should have the right to introduce their proposals for modification to any proposed amendment at any time, regardless of its approval by any entity. Therefore, we do not agree to the proposed alternatives (2a) and (2b) to No. 187.

TUR/65/14
MOD

189

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least ~~two-thirds of the Members of the Union. two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote.~~

Reasons: To ensure the stability of the Constitution.

TUR/65/15
(MOD)

1st alternative text:

191

6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be contained in Protocols dealing with either one single or more, but interrelated amended provisions. Each such Protocol shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall be binding on all Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such a Protocol shall be excluded.

Reasons: Preference to having amendments to the Constitution in the form of Protocols will provide the administrations of Members with clearer reference, in order to closely follow the amendments and their acceptance status by each individual Member. Therefore, we prefer the 1st alternative text.

TUR/65/16
(MOD)

1st alternative text:

192

7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of any such Protocol.

Reasons: Consequential change resulting from No. 191 (1st alternative) of the Constitution.

TUR/65/17
MOD

- 194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~†a Protocol†~~ ~~†amendments†~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~†it†~~ ~~†them†~~ with the ...

Reasons: Consequential change resulting from Nos. 191 and 192 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 44

TUR/65/18
MOD

- 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: Consequential change resulting from No. 173.

ARTICLE 46

Entry into Force and Related Matters

TUR/65/19
MOD

- 198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of:

~~†the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.†~~

Reasons: To facilitate the entry into force of the new instrument.

TUR/65/20
NOC

203

Reasons: We agree with the view of the Group of Experts that the use of the term "discrepancy" is more appropriate than "dispute".

ANNEX 2

TUR/65/21
MOD

[2018]

Government ~~Telegrams and Government Telephone~~
Telecommunication Calls: A telecommunication ~~Telegrams or~~
~~telephone calls~~ originating with any ~~of the authorities specified~~
below:

- ~~the~~ Head of a State;
- the Head of a government ~~and~~ or 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.

or replies to government telegrams ~~as defined herein shall also be~~
~~regarded as government telegrams.~~

Reasons: Consequential change made in the title by WATTC-88
(Melbourne, 1988).

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 5

International Frequency Registration Board

TUR/65/22
MOD

110

1. (1) ~~†~~The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference~~†~~, the number of which is determined in Article 10 of the Constitution. The members ... utilization of frequencies.

Reasons: The number of IFRB members should be fixed only in the Constitution (in consequence of No. 73 of the Constitution).

TUR/65/23
ADD

- 261A 5. If it appears to the Chairman that the conference will not complete its work within the allotted duration but could do so with a brief extension, he may, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Steering Committee, submit a proposal to the conference for a maximum extension of one day provided that the budget for the conference will not thereby be exceeded. The proposal shall be adopted by a Plenary Meeting if supported by a simple majority.

Reasons: The Administrative Council is the authorized organ of the Union to decide the date and place of meetings (Nos. 15 and 21 of the Convention) and to make changes to the agenda, date or place of an Administrative Conference (Nos. 22 to 25 of the Convention).

Recognizing that when the Administrative Council determines the duration of a conference it cannot foresee all the difficulties that may arise, therefore, when a conference itself decides that an extension of its duration is essential to complete its work the new draft Convention should authorize it to do so under specific conditions.

TUR/65/24
MOD

- 288 2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted ~~to a vote after discussion~~ for discussion and thereafter for decision, if necessary, by a vote.

Reasons: To reflect in the new Convention, Rules of Procedure, the effective working practice of the Union in its process of decision-making, but to do so without touching the right of delegates to secure a vote on any matter they consider sufficiently important.

TUR/65/25
MOD

- 405 1. Government ~~telegrams~~ telecommunications and service ~~telegrams~~ telecommunications may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

Reasons: Consequential change made in the title by WATTC-88 (Melbourne, 1988).

TUR/65/26
MOD

- 406 2. Private ~~telegrams~~ telecommunications in secret ...

Reasons: Consequential change made to No. 405.

ARTICLE 34

TUR/65/27
MOD

- 412 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 Nos. 410 and 411 of Article 34 [82] of the Convention.

Reasons: Inclusion of the Secretary-General's initiative in Article 34 of the Convention on the compulsory settlement of a dispute is believed to contribute to the benefit of all Members of the Union.

Treatment of this provision under a separate Protocol at the very beginning of the new instruments of the Union is not considered to be in line with the purpose of the Union.

TUR/65/28
MOD

- 423 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote~~ ~~of the Members of the Union~~.

Reasons: Possibility of a more flexible Convention which embodies general regulations and detailed procedural provisions subject to frequent revision, in the light of changing circumstances, which would be amended as necessary.

TUR/65/29
(MOD)

2nd alternative text:

- 425 6. ~~Any~~ amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reasons: Consequential change resulting from No. 423.

TUR/65/30
(MOD)

2nd alternative text:

- 427 8. ~~The~~ Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: Consequential change made to No. 425.

TUR/65/31
MOD

- 429 10. Upon entry into force of such ~~{a=Protocol}~~ ~~{amendments}~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~{it}~~ ~~{them}~~ with the ... amendments.

Reasons: Consequential change resulting from Nos. 425 and 427 above of this Convention.

ANNEX 1

TUR/65/32
MOD

[2017] **Service Telegrams Telecommunication: Telegrams=exchanged between** A telecommunication that relates to public international telecommunications and that is exchanged among the following:

- 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=~~

- and the Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, other representatives or authorized officials of the Union, including those working on official matters outside the seat of the Union.

Reasons: Consequential change made in the title by WATTC-88 (Melbourne, 1988) and resulting from Article 33, No. 405 of this Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 66-E

21 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Ethiopia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

RESTRUCTURING OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION SECTOR OF THE ITU

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

- | | | | |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| NOC | 29 | 4. | the permanent organs of the Union, which are: |
| ETH/66/1 | | | |
| ADD | 33A | e) | the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau (ITPDB) |

Proposal: The Technical Cooperation Unit which is under the General Secretariat should be detached from the General Secretariat and be restructured to the level of the other organs of the Union and its funding be from the regular budget.

The new name for the Technical Cooperation Sector be: The International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau and to be headed by a Director and accountable to the Secretary-General.

Reasons: The Union has a constitutional responsibility for the promotion and development of telecommunication.

"Development" as one of the three purposes of the Union has not so far institutionally been given equal status as the other two, namely standardization and regulatory matters.

The funding for the development function of the Union being based as it is on voluntary contribution is inadequate and cannot ensure the permanency and continuity of technical cooperation/assistance in the complex and fast changing global telecommunications environment.

Resources for funding for the new organ could be channeled from funds available as a result of streamlining the other activities of the Union and use of a common secretariat resource for all the organs.

ETH/66/2
ADD

ARTICLE 11A

International Telecommunication Promotion
and Development Bureau

ETH/66/3
ADD

97A

1. The essential duties of the International
Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau (ITPDB) shall
be:

- a) to promote appropriate telecommunication policies
coherent with the changing telecommunication
environment with a view to harmonizing the actions of
nations in their endeavour to develop, expand and
operate effective telecommunication systems, networks
and services;
- b) to offer assistance in the preparation of long-term
plans for projects and manpower development of
developing countries;
- c) to coordinate regional telecommunication activities and
the search for financing;
- d) to enhance, for the benefit of nations, association of
industry with telecommunications development in
developing countries;
- e) to provide technical support in making preparations for
and organizing world and regional development
conferences.

ETH/66/4
ADD

97B

2. The ITPDB shall be directed by 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
relevant provisions of Article 3 [55] of the Convention. The
Director of ITPDB shall be accountable to the Secretary-General.

Note - Consequential adjustments in the Convention foreseen as a result of the above
proposal.

ARTICLE 12

ETH/66/5*
MOD

98

1. The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 13

ETH/66/6*
MOD

104

(4) In order to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, any Member, a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, member and Director of the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board, Director of an International Consultative Committee or of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

ETH/66/7*
MOD

105

2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau and the members and the Director of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Registration Board shall all be nationals of different Members. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in No. 106 [104] of this Constitution and to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

* Note by the General Secretariat - see also Document 68.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 67-E

21 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Ethiopia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

INSTITUTION OF DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCES

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

ETH/67/1
MOD

- 27 2. administrative and development conferences

Proposal: Development conferences be institutionalized within the structure of the ITU at the level of the other conferences to harmonize long-term action plan for world-wide telecommunications development.

Reasons: The Arusha World Telecommunication Development Conference and subsequently held regional conferences clearly point to the need for harmonization of the actions of nations for global development of telecommunication networks and services.

To examine telecommunication policy and operational issues emerging as a result of the on-going changes in the field of telecommunications and to harmonize the actions of nations thereof regional and world development conferences are vital.

To examine the impact of telecommunications on socio-economic development.

ARTICLE 7

ETH/67/2
MOD

Administrative and Development Conferences

ETH/67/3
MOD

- 48 1. Administrative and development conferences of the Union shall comprise:

- ETH/67/4
ADD 50A c) world development conferences;
- ETH/67/5
ADD 50B d) regional development conferences.
- ETH/67/6
ADD 56A 4. Development conferences shall normally be convened to consider specific telecommunication matters. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences. The decisions of such conferences must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution and the Convention. When adopting resolutions and decisions, development conferences should take into account the foreseeable financial implications and shall try to avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the upper limits on credits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- ETH/67/7
ADD 56B 5. The agenda of a world development conference may include:
- a) general policy matters affecting telecommunication networks and services including information technologies;
 - b) world telecommunication development plans to promote growth;
 - c) formulation of a general technical cooperation and assistance programme that would be available to all interested bilateral and multilateral agencies.
- ETH/67/8
ADD 56C 6. The agenda of a regional development conference would be:
- a) coherent with the world development plan, the formulation of regional telecommunication development requirements;
 - b) formulation of regional cooperation mechanisms for effecting regional telecommunication development efforts including the exchange of know-how.

Note - Consequential adjustments in the Convention foreseen as a result of the above proposal.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 68-E

21 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Ethiopia

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

RESTRUCTURING OF THE IFRB

1. Background

1.1 Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Convention resolves:

- that there shall be a thorough review in light of the changing circumstances of the long term future of the IFRB; and
- to invite the Administrative Council to establish a Panel of Experts ... to conduct the above-mentioned review.

1.2 The Panel of Experts established in accordance with this Resolution has examined the following alternatives:

- part-time membership of the Board;
- replacement of the Board by a Director;
- consideration of the number of the Board Members (3, 11, 5); and

has "unanimously decided not to propose or recommend any alternative ...".

2. Proposal

In view of the substantial amount of investment made in computerizing the work of the IFRB and the need to reduce the operating cost of the Board as a consequence of this investment, restructuring of the Board cannot be deferred.

2.1 In name of the Board must be changed to International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board (IFOSRB).

Reasons: This change of name is required in order to take into account the role of the Board relating to space radiocommunications.

2.2 The task entrusted to the IFOSRB will be carried out through the following bodies:

2.2.1 Board

- The Board will be composed of part-time members elected at Plenipotentiary Conferences taking into account geographical distribution.
- The number of Board members will be ten, i.e. five full members and five alternate members.
- The Board members are to meet three to four times a year, depending on the workload, to carry out tasks requiring collegiate decisions.
- The Board members will receive from the Union only the travelling, subsistence and insurance expenses incurred related to Board meetings and WARC's attended.
- The members and Director of the Board shall serve a maximum of two terms.

Reasons: This arrangement will reduce the Union cost, increase the possibility of obtaining highly qualified people and will enhance continuity of work and geographical representation.

2.2.2 Director

The Director, who will be elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference, will be responsible for the routine work of the Board.

The Director will be accountable to the Secretary-General of the Union.

Reasons: This will reduce costs of the ITU and improve the relationship between the Board and the General Secretariat.

2.2.3 The Specialized Secretariat

A minimum number of Specialized Secretariat shall be maintained by avoiding duplication of tasks which could be carried out by the General Secretariat. The Specialized Secretariat will be responsible for the routine tasks and will be available to serve as required during the Board meetings and WARC's.

Reasons: Streamlining is essential to reduce cost and foster efficiency.

3. CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

3.1 ARTICLE 5

ETH/68/1

MOD	31	b)	the International Frequency <u>Registration and Orbital</u> <u>Space Regulatory Board</u> (IFRB) (IFOSRB);
-----	----	----	--

3.2

ARTICLE 6

ETH/68/2
MOD

43

- h) elect the members and Director of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board and fix the dates of their taking office;

3.3

ARTICLE 10

ETH/68/3
MOD

International Frequency Registration, and
Orbital Space Regulatory Board

ETH/68/4
ADD

72A

The International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall work through the medium of:

- a) Board meetings held, preferably, three to four times a year depending on the workload;
- b) a Director, assisted by a Specialized Secretariat.

ETH/68/5
MOD

73

1. The International Frequency ~~Registration~~ Board ~~(IFRB)~~ (IFOSRB) shall consist of five independent members, five alternate members and a Director, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by Members of the Union ~~in such a way as to ensure~~ with due regard to the need for equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. ~~Each~~ These Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals. Subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences shall elect members of the Board taking into account competence, continuity and rotation.

ETH/68/6
MOD

74

2. The members and the Director of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory 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. ~~At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as candidate by the Member of which he is a national.~~ The members and Director of the Board shall be eligible for re-election at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

ETH/68/7
MOD

75

3. If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board an elected member of the Board of a given region resigns or abandons his duties or dies, the alternate member of the Board from that region will assume office. The Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the Members of the Union of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement alternate member at the next annual session of the Administrative

Council, if the term of office left is more than one year or at the next Plenipotentiary Conference if the term of office left is one year or less. ~~However, if the vacancy ... Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.~~

ETH/68/8
ADD

75A

If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences the Director of the Board resigns, abandons his duties or dies, the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Board shall appoint an appropriate Acting Director from the Specialized Secretariat until a replacement Director is elected at the next annual session of the Administrative Council if the term of office left is more than one year or at the next Plenipotentiary Conference if the term of office left is one year or less.

ETH/68/9
MOD

76

4. The members of the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall serve ... mandate.

ETH/68/10
MOD

77

5. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall be:

ETH/68/11
(MOD) ~~80~~

78

~~e~~ a) to furnish advice to Members with a view ...

ETH/68/12
(MOD) ~~81~~

79

~~d~~ b) to perform any additional ... such conferences;

ETH/68/13
(MOD) ~~82~~

80

~~e~~ c) to provide technical assistance ... these conferences.

ETH/68/14
ADD

81

6. The essential duties of the Director of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall be:

ETH/68/15
(MOD) ~~78~~

82

a) to effect an orderly recording ... thereof;

ETH/68/16
(MOD) ~~79~~

83

b) to effect, in the same condition ... geostationary satellites;

ETH/68/17
MOD ~~83~~

84

~~f~~ c) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties and that of the Board and to follow up the decisions of the Board.

3.4

ARTICLE 12

ETH/68/18*

MOD

98

1. The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

3.5

ARTICLE 13

ETH/68/19*

MOD

104

(4) In order to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, any Member, a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, member and Director of the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board, Director of an International Consultative Committee or of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

ETH/68/20*

MOD

105

2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau and the members and the Director of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Registration Board shall all be nationals of different Members. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in No. 106 [104] of this Constitution and to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

* Note by the General Secretariat - see also Document 66.

4.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

4.1

ARTICLE 2

ETH/68/21

MOD

9

(3) A world ... to the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

4.2

ARTICLE 3

ETH/68/22

MOD

41

5. The Secretary General ... the Chairman and Vice-Chairman or the Director of the International Frequency Registration and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ... may participate ...

ETH/68/23
MOD 68 p) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Director of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board and the Director of ... vacancy. A Director so selected shall serve ... Plenipotentiary Conference;

ETH/68/24
MOD 69 q) provide for filling of vacancies for alternate members of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

4.3 ARTICLE 4

ETH/68/25
MOD 82 g) supervise ... the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall ...

ETH/68/26
MOD 83 h) in the interest ... the ~~Chairman~~ Director of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

ETH/68/27
MOD 90 o) publish the technical standards of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

ETH/68/28
MOD 99 u) determine, in consultation with ... the ~~Chairman~~ Director of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

4.4 ARTICLE 5

ETH/68/29
MOD International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board

ETH/68/30
ADD 110 (0) The International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board shall work through the medium of:

a) Board meetings, held preferably three to four times a year, depending on the workload;

b) a Director, assisted by a Specialized Secretariat.

ETH/68/31
MOD 110 1. (1) The International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ~~(IFRB)~~ (IFOSRB) shall consist of five independent full members and five alternate members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The members of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

ETH/68/32
MOD

115

(3) The Board shall be assisted by the Director of the IFOSRB and a Specialized Secretariat.

4.5

ARTICLE 24

ETH/68/33
MOD

245

3. The Secretary-General ... the ~~Chairman~~ Director of the International Frequency ~~Registration~~ and Orbital Space Regulatory Board ...

CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 69-F/E/S
5 mai 1989

SEANCE PLENIERE

Australie

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Proposition AUS/69/16

Remplacer le premier paragraphe des "Motifs" par le suivant :

"Motifs : En l'absence de dispositions spécifiques, un Etat peut formuler sur un accord des réserves qui ne sont pas incompatibles avec l'objet et le but de cet accord."

Proposal AUS/69/16

Replace the first paragraph of "Reasons" by the following :

"Reasons : In the absence of an express provision, a State may make reservations to a treaty which are not incompatible with its object and purpose."

Proposición AUS/69/16

Sustitúyase el primer párrafo de los "Motivos" por el siguiente:

"Motivos: En ausencia de una disposición expresa, un Estado puede formular reservas a un tratado que no sean incompatibles con su objeto y finalidad."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 69-E

21 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Australia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The ITU is currently facing a number of challenges which need to be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The pace of technological change in telecommunications is rapid, with complex questions arising from the interaction of telecommunications and radiocommunications transmission techniques with computing technology. At the same time, the demands placed on the ITU by both developed and developing countries are increasing.

It is important that the ITU adapt to the quickened pace of other standard-making organizations and the demands of newly commercialized telecommunications carriers to ensure that its unique role as the world leader in telecommunications standards and planning is maintained.

Similarly, the ITU's ability to materially assist developing countries in technical cooperation activities will be hampered unless work priorities are clearly identified, the competing demands for ITU resources are resolved, and the organization of the ITU is adapted to enable it to perform more effectively.

All administrations need to consider the level of contributions that they can make to the ITU and recognize that the total resources available for contributions to the ITU are limited.

Consequently, the activities of the ITU cannot be expanded without compensating reductions in areas that may have been left untouched for some time and where economies must now be made.

The working methods and structures within the ITU should be the subject of close scrutiny to ensure that the ITU can adapt to the changing demands being placed upon it. These reforms can be made without radical change to the structure of the Convention.

Provided there are no changes introduced which cause new difficulties, Australia can accept the proposed draft Constitution and Convention prepared by the Group of Experts.

As the ITU has now completed the cycle of world administrative radio conferences established at WARC 1979, the Australian Administration is willing to consider new approaches to the structure and organization of world administrative radio conferences that may be more appropriate and effective in this new situation.

The rapidly expanding volume of ITU publications and documentation, and the consequently increased costs of production, translation and distribution, are placing increasing burdens on the budget and resources of the Union. It must be asked whether all of this continues to be necessary or appropriate, whether the demand for rapid distribution of some types of information is being met, and whether the existing methods of production should be continued. Over the years, the requirements of the Radio Regulations for particular publications and activities have accumulated, and these requirements also need to be reviewed so that savings can be identified. This review should be coordinated with work that has already begun in the CCITT to rationalize the collection and dissemination of operational information on public telecommunication networks and services.

Against this background, Australia presents the following proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Working methods

AUS/69/1

The reforms in working methods adopted by the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT should be endorsed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

AUS/69/2

The Convention or Constitution should include provisions to allow the Consultative Committees to utilize more flexible procedures for the adoption by Members of Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies.

This might be achieved by an addition to Article 21 of the draft Convention (Nairobi Convention Article 73) as follows:

AUS/69/3

ADD [429A]226A 4A. In addition to the approval process covered in Article 17 [69], Study Groups may invoke procedures which have been agreed at the relevant Plenary Assembly for the approval of draft Recommendations by Members.

AUS/69/4

The Conference should adopt a Resolution to enable the Consultative Committees to implement more flexible procedures without delay, and should ensure that the process of adaptation and reform is not impeded by rigid staffing arrangements or by unnecessary constraints in the basic instrument of the Union.

AUS/69/5

The Administrative Council should be instructed to obtain a report for its meeting in 1990 on the future organization and working methods of the CCIR and CCITT from the Secretary-General in consultation with the Directors of the Consultative Committees. Specifically, this joint report should address the following issues:

- a) to what extent the study question and answer method continues to be appropriate for the Consultative Committees;

- b) how the organization of work between the Consultative Committees can be made more effective and efficient;
- c) how the support services for Study Groups can be provided more effectively and economically;
- d) how the present system of publishing Recommendations can be replaced by more economical and effective methods whereby revisions of existing texts are minimized and effort concentrated on new Recommendations and Reports.

AUS/69/6

The issue of future structure and organization should be placed on the agenda of the Plenary Assemblies of the respective Consultative Committees.

AUS/69/7

The Administrative Council should be instructed to take the steps necessary to implement any proposed reforms of working procedures for the Consultative Committees that are endorsed by the relevant Plenary Assembly and which require no change to the Constitution or Convention.

AUS/69/8

The Administrative Council should report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the actions taken and any further action required to be taken to improve the organization and effectiveness of the Consultative Committees.

Reasons: The IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT has made good progress in adapting the working methods of the CCITT to the new telecommunications environment. The basic instrument of the Union should now be amended to provide the necessary flexibility in working methods to both Consultative Committees.

Proposals 2 and 3 give effect to Resolution No. 18 of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly and Resolution PL/5 of the WATTC, Melbourne, 1988. These Resolutions request the Plenipotentiary Conference to amend the Convention so that Study Groups may have a draft Recommendation approved during the study period of the Consultative Committee. At present, they must wait up to four years for the Plenary Assembly to approve it.

In addition, the coordination between the Consultative Committees needs to be reviewed as their working methods have become divergent, while some areas of most rapid change (e.g., high definition television and mobile telecommunications) exemplify the convergence of radio and telecommunications technology.

The continued primacy of the ITU in this area can be maintained only if it adapts to these challenges in a timely and flexible way.

Apart from the actions which the Plenipotentiary Conference itself can take, the ongoing reform of the Consultative Committees should be placed in the hands of the relevant elected officials, the Plenary Assemblies and the Administrative Council. We do not propose the establishment of a Panel of Experts to advise on the matter.

IFRB management

AUS/69/9

The Administrative Council should be instructed to create a position of Executive Director of the IFRB, responsible to the Board for the work of the staff of the IFRB and having prime responsibility for the supervision and appointment of staff in the specialized secretariat of the IFRB.

Reasons: The report of the Panel of Experts on the Long Term Future of the IFRB drew attention to the difficulty the Board has in separating those activities and functions that are of an administrative nature from those matters which require collegial decision making by the Board. The report also referred to problems of staff management within the IFRB which result from its present unique management structure. The appointment of an Executive Director could alleviate both of these problems.

Publications

AUS/69/10

The Conference should adopt a Resolution calling for a review of the publications and documentation that are currently produced by virtue of requirements in the Administrative Regulations. The review should be conducted by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the IFRB and the Directors of the Consultative Committees, and with the advice of the Members of the Union.

AUS/69/11

Publications and documentation which are no longer required, or which can be replaced by more efficient publication and communication methods should be cancelled or changed with the approval of the Administrative Council. Such changes or cancellations should be reported to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, where necessary, and placed on the agenda of the next world administrative radio conference for appropriate action.

Reasons: The present Radio Regulations contain requirements for publication and documentation which would not normally be reviewed until the next general WARC.

However, it is not clear that all the publications produced are used by administrations as originally intended. Consequently, savings may be obtained without impairing the more important work of the Union by reviewing both the method of presentation used and the need for these publications and documents. This work would take into account WATTC Resolution WG-PL-B/1 and the specialist work proceeding in the CCITT.

Future conferences

AUS/69/12

Planning for future conferences should include a limited reallocation conference to concentrate on the bands 1 - 3 GHz.

Reasons: It would be preferable to introduce allocation changes as soon as possible rather than having to deal with a large transitional exercise at a later date when the number of existing systems has significantly increased.

Such a reallocation conference has been called for by WARC MOB-87 Resolution No. 208 to meet the needs of mobile-satellite and mobile services.

WARC ORB-88 Resolution COM5/1 also recommended that a future conference review the bands 0.5 - 3.0 GHz to accommodate the broadcasting-satellite (sound) service. Australia could support such a broader review if the Plenipotentiary Conference agrees.

AUS/69/13

Conferences to consider complex allotment plans requiring significant ITU computer resources should normally be held at the seat of the Union in Geneva.

Reasons: The effectiveness of such a conference would be impaired if held at a location remote from the computer facilities and other resources of the ITU, while costs would be increased.

Constitution and Convention

AUS/69/14

Adoption of a Constitution in which future amendments are binding on all Members of the Union must be conditional upon adoption of a rigorous amendment procedure.

Reasons: As a point of principle, it is necessary that amendments to the Constitution and Convention be binding on all Members because the rights and obligations established in the basic instrument of the Union must be uniformly applied. It is not practical for matters such as the contributory system of the Union or the basis of representation in the ITU to be ambiguous.

The amendment procedure must be strict enough to prevent the erosion of Members' rights by the passage of ill-considered or inadequately supported amendments.

AUS/69/15

The ITU Constitution and Convention should constitute a single unit for the purposes of ratification, accession, entry into force and denunciation.

Reasons: Great confusion could arise if it was possible for a State to be a party to only one of these instruments and not the other.

The approach recommended by the Group of Experts maintains the historical structure of the International Telecommunication Convention which is currently divided into two complementary parts - Part A and Part B, and which has served the Union well. This structure has been respected by the Group of Experts, and is reflected in the draft Constitution and Convention.

AUS/69/16

The Constitution and Convention should not be subject to reservations, except as specifically permitted.

Reasons: In the absence of an express provision, a State may make reservations to a treaty which are not compatible with its object and purpose.

Most of the obligations which States would accept in becoming parties to the Constitution and the Convention are fundamental to the structure of the organization. For the organization to function properly, it is necessary that there be certainty about these obligations, and that they be uniform. It follows that reservations to these basic provisions should not be possible.

There are, however, some provisions which are not fundamental and to which reservations should be permitted, such as those on the arbitration of disputes. It would be preferable to make it clear in the instruments that reservations are permitted only in such specific cases.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 70-E

21 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 4

NOC 17

NOC 18

DNK/FNL/ISL/
NOR/S/70/1

MOD 19 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference
 between radio stations of different countries and to
 improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum
 and of the geostationary orbit for space
 radiocommunication services;

Reasons: The ITU is the world organization for the international regulation of the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit (GSO). Considering the reference to the GSO in Article 29 of the draft Constitution it is proposed that a corresponding wording should be included in Article 4.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 25

3. Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

DNK/FNL/ISL/
NOR/S/70/2

ADD 261A

If it appears to the Chairman that the conference will not complete its work within the allotted duration but could do so with a brief extension he may, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Steering Committee, submit a proposal to the conference for a maximum extension of one day, provided that the budget for the conference will not thereby be exceeded. The proposal shall be adopted at a Plenary Meeting if supported by a simple majority.

Reasons: Recognizing that when the Administrative Council determines the duration of a conference it cannot foresee all the difficulties that may arise, therefore, when a conference itself decides that an extension of its duration is essential to complete its work, the new draft Convention should authorize it to do so under specific conditions.

10. Conditions Required for Discussion of, and Vote on,
any Proposal or Amendment

DNK/FNL/ISL/
NOR/S/70/3

MOD 288

2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted ~~to a vote after~~ for discussion and thereafter for decision, if necessary by a vote.

Reasons: To reflect in the new Convention, Rules of Procedure, the effective working practice of the Union in its process of decision-making but to do so without touching the right of delegates to secure a vote on any matter they consider sufficiently important.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 71-E

24 April 1989

Original: SpanishPLENARY MEETINGSpain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

The IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly approved Resolution No. 17 on the pre-eminence of the CCITT in world-wide telecommunication standardization, to be submitted through the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.

For precisely the same reasons that led to the approval of that Resolution, the Plenary Assembly also decided to amend Resolution No. 2 on the approval of Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies.

In the view of the Spanish Administration, however, this improvement is not enough if the CCITT is to become a competent standardizing body equal to the task. It therefore believes that the procedure for the approval of Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies should be rendered more expeditious and the Recommendations themselves given "final" status without having to await Plenary Assembly approval. Accordingly, it should suffice for Recommendations approved under the Resolution No. 2 procedure to be notified to the Plenary Assembly for information.

This procedure could also be applied within the CCIR.

This could not of course be achieved without some modification to the Convention, to which end Spain proposes the following amendments:

E/71/1

MOD 201 a) consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft Recommendations contained therein, and take note of Recommendations approved under the accelerated procedure;

Reasons: As stated in the preamble.

E/71/2

ADD 225A If it is clear from the study of a question that a Recommendation should be approved urgently, the Study Groups shall take the necessary action under the procedure established by each Consultative Committee.

Reasons: As stated in the preamble.

E/71/3

ADD 225B The procedure for approval shall in all cases be subject to the conditions set out in No. 216.

Reasons: To ensure uniform criteria.

E/71/4
ADD

226B

A draft Recommendation shall be considered as having been approved if the majority of valid replies received within two months of the date of dispatch by the appropriate Secretariat is favourable.

Reasons: The principle of unanimity should not be adopted in order to avoid deadlocks.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 72-E

26 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Canada

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction:

The Administration of Canada is pleased to submit for consideration the following proposals for the work of the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. In presenting these proposals, the Canadian Administration has, in accordance with the decision of the 43rd Session of the Administrative Council, utilized the basic format of the draft Constitution and draft Convention. Having examined them each thoroughly, Canada is of the view that these two documents are consistent with the aims and directives of Resolution #62 and, subject to consideration of the modifications to be made at the upcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, are acceptable to Canada as the basic legal instruments of the Union.

The substance of the Canadian proposals addresses a number of aspects of the Union's organization and management and has three principal aims. The first aim is to forward the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Panel of Experts on the Long-Term Future of the IFRB. Canada believes that the deliberations of the Panel and its recommendations are vital to the future of the Board and that these proposals, if adopted, will contribute to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board in the fulfillment of its essential functions. Canada's proposals in this regard include moving certain duties and responsibilities of the IFRB from the Radio Regulations to the Convention and clarifying the role of the specialized secretariat of the IFRB.

A second aim of the Canadian proposals is to make certain minor improvements to the text of the International Telecommunication Convention (1982) where clarifications of, or additions to, the existing wording would bring useful modifications to the functioning of the organs of the Union.

Finally, Canada is submitting for consideration two draft resolutions. These resolutions each seek to set in motion detailed and thorough reviews of two important activities of the Union and to ensure through this process that the ITU is able to continue to carry out its mandate effectively. Resolution C calls for an examination of the structure and working methods of the two International Consultative Committees by a Panel of Experts and, if appropriate, for the Panel to recommend potential improvements to their organization and operations in light of the profound changes in the global telecommunications environment which have taken place in the last decade. The task of this Panel would be similar in nature to the review which was recently completed by the Panel of Experts on the Long-Term Future of the IFRB. The second resolution - Resolution N - proposes an examination by another Panel of Experts of the current method of allocating the radio frequency spectrum by administrative radio conferences and the consideration of possible alternative mechanisms for accomplishing this task.

It is the view of the Canadian Administration that these proposals will make a positive contribution to the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, should they be adopted, will strengthen the ability of the ITU to perform its vital functions in a timely and effective manner in the future.

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Constitution

ARTICLE 2

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

CAN/72/1 MOD 9 a) all Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences and meetings 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;

CAN/72/2 MOD 10 b) subject to the provisions of Nos. 122 [117] and 175 [179] of this Constitution and in the case of regional conferences to membership in the region concerned, each Member shall have one vote at all ~~conferences of the Union, at all meetings of the International Consultative Committees~~ and meetings of the Union and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council;

REASONS: The proposed modification clarifies Article 2 by explicitly stating two generally understood but heretofore unstated provisions, namely:

- that all Members in good standing have the right to participate at all conference and meetings of the Union and, with one exception, can vote at these, the exception being:
- that at regional conferences the right to vote is restricted to Members of the region concerned.

Constitution

ARTICLE 4

PURPOSES OF THE UNION

CAN/72/3 MOD 14 a) to provide the principal international forum by which 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;

REASON: To emphasize the status of the ITU as the principal international agency and forum for telecommunications.

Constitution

ARTICLE 7

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

- CAN/72/4 MOD 56 2. The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature including instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. ~~Furthermore, the decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations.~~ the Members of other regions. Furthermore the decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution and Convention and Administrative Regulations and not in any way diminish the rights and interests of the Members of other regions.

REASON: The term "interests" must specifically apply to each of the Members of a region and not just to the region as a whole. The last sentence ensures that the decisions of one region cannot result in actions deleterious to the Members of another Region - something not specifically excluded in the current provision.

Convention

ARTICLE 2 [54]

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

- CAN/72/5 MOD [209] 9 3. Subject to No. [MOD] 56 of the
Constitution A-world an
administrative conference dealing
with radiocommunication 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~~ An
administrative conference may
include in its decisions instruc-
tions or requests, as appropriate,
to the permanent organs.

REASON: To extend the provision to apply to regional as well
as world conferences. This is consistent with the
recommendations of the Panel of Experts on the Future
of the IFRB.

Constitution

ARTICLE 8

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

CAN/72/6 MOD 60 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~~ subject to such limits to its powers as may be prescribed by this Constitution and Convention or the Plenipotentiary Conference.

REASON: The present wording implies that the Administrative Council may only act for the Plenipotentiary Conference in respect of powers specifically delegated. The proposed wording would clarify the Administrative Council's full authority in all matters not specifically excluded or vested elsewhere.

Constitution

Article 10

International Frequency Registration Board

CAN/72/7 MOD 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of {five} independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be sponsored by Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

REASON: The Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument left it for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether to place the number of members in the Constitution or the Convention. It is more appropriate that this fundamental aspect of the Board's structure be found in the Constitution.

CAN/72/8 MOD 74 2. 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. ~~At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national. They shall be eligible for re-election once only.~~

REASON: To bring the terms of service of Board Members in line with those of other elected officials as reflected in No. [66] 67 which was established by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

CAN/72/9 MOD [75] 76 4. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall serve, not as representing their respective Member States or nor a region, but as impartial agents-entrusted-with-an international-mandate-custodians of an international public resource, the radio frequency spectrum.

REASON: The Group of Experts on Basic Instrument modified the English text of this provision in a substantive way. The original wording is preferable with addition of the clarification of what this international public trust/resource is.

CAN/72/10 MOD [81] 82 e) to undertake provide technical assistance-in-making preparations for and-organizing radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with 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;

REASON: The organizational aspects of the administrative radio conferences are more properly the responsibility of the Secretary-General.

Convention

ARTICLE 5 [57]

International Frequency Registration Board

CAN/72/11 MOD [310] 110 1. (1) ~~{The-International-Frequency Registration-Board-(IFRB)-shall consist-of-five-independent members,-elected-by-the Plenipotentiary-Conference,-}~~ 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.

REASON: Consequential to proposal CAN/72/7 above. The Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument left it for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether to place the number of members in the Constitution or the Convention. It is more appropriate that this fundamental aspect of the Board's structure be found in the Constitution.

CAN/72/12 MOD [318] 115 (3) The Board shall be assisted by a specialized secretariat which shall work under the immediate direction of the Board to enable it to discharge its prescribed duties and functions. As part of this direction, the Board may delegate the conduct of its routine, non-collegiate work to the specialized secretariat.

REASON: (1) To bring the provisions concerning the specialized secretariat which currently are found in No. 1007 of the Radio Regulations and No. [318] 115 of the Convention together.

- (2) To make explicit the ability of the Board to delegate its routine work to the specialized secretariat. Such delegation was recommended by the Panel of Experts on the Long Term Future of the IFRB.

Currently, provisions relating to the Board are set out in Articles 10 and 57 of the existing Convention (Article 10 of the proposed Constitution and Article 5 of the proposed Convention respectively) and in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. More specifically, Chapter VIII of the current Convention is entitled "Functioning of the Union" and yet the "Functions of the Board" are found in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. The reason for this apparent anomaly is largely historical in that prior to 1982, members of the Board were elected by the administrative radio conferences.

Now that the members of the Board are elected by and are therefore directly accountable to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is more logical that the functions of the Board be set out in the Convention which is subject to policy review by the supreme organ of the Union. The Radio Regulations should set out only the methods of work of the Board and the specific regulatory provisions which the Board is required to apply.

In the light of the above, it is proposed that several provisions be transferred from Section I of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations to Article 5 [57] of the Convention. The number of the provision in the Radio Regulations is shown inside round brackets i.e. (). Where it is proposed that the Radio Regulation provision be modified during this transfer process, "mod" is added to the RR provision number, the changes are noted and the reason given. Any proposed new provisions are indicated.

CAN/72/13 ADD 116A (991) 5. The functions of the Board shall include:

CAN/72/14 ADD 116B (992) a) the processing of frequency assignment notices, including information about any associated orbital locations of geostationary satellites, received from administrations for recording in the Master International Frequency Register;

CAN/72/15 ADD 116C (993mod) b) The processing of information received from administrations in the application of the advance publication-, coordination- and other procedures contained in of the Radio Regulations and Final Acts of administrative radio conferences; and the provision of assistance to administrations in these matters, at their request;

REASON: To simplify the statement of the Board's responsibilities in this area.

CAN/72/16 ADD 116D c) the interpretation of those provisions of the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of administrative radio conferences which are ambiguous but which the Board finds it necessary to apply. When the Board makes such interpretations, it shall immediately publish and distribute them to all administrations.

REASON: To make explicit in the Convention what the Board in fact does in practice

CAN/72/17 ADD 116E (995mod) d) the compilation, for distribution publication in suitable form and at appropriate intervals by the Secretary - General, of frequency lists reflecting the data recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, as well as other material relating to the assignment and use of frequencies;

REASON: To make very clear that this data could be distributed in electronic form and not just published on paper.

CAN/72/18 ADD 116F (996) e) the review of entries in the Master International Frequency Register with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual frequency usage, in agreement with the administrations which notified the assignments concerned;

CAN/72/19 ADD 116G (998) f) the investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of recommendations with respect thereto;

CAN/72/20 ADD 116H (999) g) the provision of assistance to administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those administrations in need of special assistance, and the recommendation to administrations, where appropriate, of adjustments in their frequency assignments in order to obtain better use of the radio spectrum;

CAN/72 /21 ADD 116I (1005) h) the provision of assistance to administrations, at their request, in the training of senior staff in the fields of spectrum management and utilization, particularly for those countries in special need;

CAN/72/22 ADD 116J (1001mod) i) the development of Technical Standards in accordance with the Radio Regulations Nos. 1464 and 1582 and of Rules of Procedure for internal use by the Board in the exercise of its functions. As they are adopted, the Technical Standards and the Rules of Procedure of the IRFB shall be distributed to all Members of the Union and shall be open to comment from any administration. In the event of there being a disagreement which remains unresolved, the procedure to be followed is given in Resolution 35 of WARC -79.

REASON: Consequential changes as a result of transferring this provision from the Radio Regulations to the Convention and to make it very clear that these Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure are to be distributed as soon as they are developed by the Board for the information and guidance of administrations

CAN/72/23 ADD 116K (1002) j) the formulation and reference to the CCIR of all general technical questions arising from the Board's examination of frequency assignments;

CAN/72./24 ADD 116L (1003mod) k) the technical preparations
~~assistance-in-the-preparation-for~~
~~and-organization~~ of radio
conferences in consultation, as
appropriate with other permanent
organs of the Union, and with due
regard for the pertinent
directives of the Administrative
Council in accordance with the
this Convention;

REASON: The organizational aspects of the administrative radio
conferences are more properly the responsibility of the
Secretary - General.

CAN/72./25 ADD 116M (1004) 1) the participation in an advisory
capacity, upon invitation by the
organizations or countries
concerned, in conferences and
meetings where questions relating
to the assignment and utilization
of frequencies are discussed;

CAN/72./26 ADD 116N (1006) m) the discharge of such other
functions as are specified in the
Radio Regulations and in the Final
Acts of administrative radio
conferences.

CAN/72./27

RESOLUTION No. AA

Consolidation of the Functions of the IFRB
in the Basic Instrument of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

considering

that the basic instrument of the Union has been modified to
include all of the functions and duties of the IFRB in that
instrument;

noting

that the functions of the IFRB are currently also contained
in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations; whereas No. [316]
113 of the Convention provides that only the working
methods of the Board will be defined in those Regulations

concerned

that the provisions of the basic instrument and its
complementary Administrative Regulations be rationalized;

instructs the Administrative Council

to place on the agenda of the next competent World
Administrative Radio Conference an item by which Section I
of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations will be suppressed.

CAN/72/28

RESOLUTION No. BB

Organization of the Specialized Secretariat of the
International Frequency Registration Board

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989)

considering

- a) that the basic instrument of the Union has been modified to provide for the delegation by the Board of the conduct of its routine, non-collegiate activities to its specialized secretariat;
- b) that the increased use of computers by the IFRB requires a coordinated expertise in software development;

recognizing

- a) that an effective staff organization should have a clear line of authority and control headed by one person having overall responsibility for the conduct of its activities;
- b) that, as recommended by the Voluntary Group of Experts on the Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB, all software development should be consolidated in one organizational unit in the specialized secretariat of the IFRB;

instructs the IFRB

- a) to prepare, without requiring any increase in financial and personnel resources, an updated organization of its specialized secretariat; this should provide for:
 - (i) a single appointed official to head the specialized secretariat to enable it to carry out the policy directives of the Board and those routine activities which the Board may delegate to the specialized secretariat;
 - (ii) consolidation of all software development activities in one organizational unit of the specialized secretariat;
- b) to submit its proposed re-organization to the Administrative Council at the earliest possible date.

instructs the Administrative Council

to consider the submission of the IFRB and take steps to implement it with such modifications as the Council may deem necessary.

Constitution

ARTICLE 12

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CAN/72/29 MOD [97] 99 2. 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 this Constitution the and Convention, the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interests of the Union as a whole. The Coordination Committee shall expeditiously consider any matter which one or more of its members may bring before it.

REASON: The proposal is designed to facilitate the ability of the permanent organs to bring matters before the Coordination Committee.

Convention

Article 7

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CAN/72/30 MOD [330] 129 A An annual report, shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee ~~and-will-be-made-available-on-request-to Members-of-the-Administrative-Council, on~~ the decisions it has taken and any other relevant activities with which it has been concerned. This report shall be made available by the Secretary-General for the consideration of the Administrative Council.

REASON: To ensure adequate information is available to the Administrative Council on all ITU activities, decisions and policies.

Constitution

ARTICLE 11

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

CAN/72/31 MOD [323] 94 4. The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re -election once only 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 [55] of the Convention.

REASON: To clarify that the terms of service of the Directors are in line with those of other elected officials as reflected in No. [66] 67 which was established by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

Convention

ARTICLE 17 (69)

DUTIES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CAN/72/32 MOD [404] 201

- a) consider the reports of the study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports and take note of any CCITT Recommendations approved by the application of Resolution No. 2 of the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Melbourne, 1988).

REASON: To reflect the changes approved by the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly to Resolution No. 2 -- Approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies (Melbourne, 1988).

Convention

ARTICLE 21 (73)

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF STUDY GROUPS

CAN/72/33 MOD (430) 227

5. The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups including a listing of any CCITT Recommendations approved by the Study Groups since the previous Plenary Assembly 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.

REASON: To reflect the changes approved by the IXth CCITT Plenary Assembly to Resolution No. 2 -- Approval of new and revised Recommendations between Plenary Assemblies (Melbourne, 1988).

Convention

ARTICLE 27

FINANCES

CAN/72/34 ADD [626] 394 A

A special account for TELECOM exhibition events shall be maintained as a separate budget under the comprehensive budget of the Union as presented to the Administrative Council for approval by the Secretary-General.

REASON: To include the accounts from TELECOM exhibitions (eg. TELECOM 87) in the annual ITU budget and to ensure complete financial transparency of all Union activities to the Members.

CAN/72/35

RESOLUTION No. N

Allocation of the Radio Frequency Spectrum

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

taking account of

the schedule of future conferences;

having considered

a) the fundamental importance of internationally agreed to frequency allocations for the establishment and operation of interference-free radiocommunication services;

b) the ever increasing demand for and complexity of use of the radio frequency spectrum;

c) that users of the radio frequency spectrum require long-term stability, given the high cost of radio equipment;

further considers that

a) there is an increasing divergence in the world-wide use of the spectrum as evidenced by the increased sharing of bands by radio services;

b) some of the sharing combinations now in the Table of Frequency Allocations are not compatible, which results in large separations of radio stations which in turn causes inefficient use of the spectrum;

c) the widespread use of Article 14 in the Table may create significant inefficiencies in the manner in which services are able to make use of the radio frequency spectrum;

d) new uses of the spectrum can be inhibited by the long intervals between spectrum allocation conferences;

e) extensive or complex, but desirable, changes to the Table are difficult or impossible to undertake because of the extremely limited frequency and duration of allocation conferences;

f) there is little or no opportunity at an allocation conference to consider innovative alternatives to the basis and process of frequency allocation;

g) without the identification of new alternatives, future allocation conferences will be faced with even greater difficulties than those experienced in the past;

resolves

that there should be a thorough review of the way the radio frequency spectrum is currently allocated and an investigation of alternatives which might lead to improvements in the frequency allocation process;

resolves further

1. to invite the Administrative Council:

1.1 to establish a voluntary group of experts from administrations to conduct this review;

1.2 to invite the voluntary group to consider carefully alternatives which might enhance the spectrum allocation function in the future;

1.3 to request this voluntary group to consider the advantages and disadvantages of alternatives, and submit a Report, including its recommendations to Council by [1 January, 1993];

1.4 to consider the Report and recommendations of the voluntary group of experts and forward the Report together with its own conclusions thereon to administrations by [1 July 1993];

1.5 to include this subject in the agenda of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

2. to invite administrations to nominate appropriate experts to the voluntary group;

3. to invite the organs of the ITU to provide all necessary assistance to the voluntary group;

4. to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the Report and recommendations of the voluntary group after approval by the Administrative Council and to take appropriate action.

CAN/72/36

RESOLUTION NO. C

A Review
of the International Radio Consultative
Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and
Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) that the pace of technological change in the field of telecommunications has precipitated the shortening of product life cycles and the need to implement rapidly a diversity of new services and applications;
- b) that ITU Member administrations have accorded a high priority to investment in telecommunications systems and services and to the importance of the Recommendations of the CCIR and CCITT;
- c) that the challenge for the timely production of results with regard to recommendations and standards is assuming increasing importance within the ITU;
- d) that the CCIR and CCITT need to manage their expanding workload effectively and efficiently taking full account of both resource constraints which affect the Union as a whole and the quality and universality of the results of its work;
- e) that the CCIR and CCITT need to examine closely their working relationships, including the possibility of greater integration, in order to reflect properly the implications of the increasing convergence of technologies;
- f) that the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, through the provisions of Resolution No. 18, Resolution No. 17, and Resolution No. 2, confirmed, respectively, the need to continue studies related to its working methods and functional restructuring, to emphasize that the pre-eminence of the CCITT in the field of worldwide standardization for telecommunications should be maintained, and to introduce an accelerated approval procedure for recommendations between Plenary Assemblies;

noting that

1. the consequences of the CCIR and CCITT failing to keep abreast of technological change will be that the development of new systems and global coordination of the introduction of services will be inhibited. The cost of their introduction will be increased through lack of economies of scale affecting all Members but especially developing countries;
2. for the CCIR and CCITT to be fully responsive to the rapid changes in the world telecommunications environment, they must work with the maximum flexibility and be able to make timely adjustments as and when necessary to their procedures and working methods;

observing that

1. the periods of time between the respective Plenary Assemblies of the CCIR and CCITT and between Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union are such that rapid changes to working procedures are very difficult to achieve;

resolves

that, in light of changing circumstances, there be a thorough review of the CCIR and CCITT, including their working methods, structure and inter-relationships.

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 an interim report to the 48th session of the Administrative Council in [1992];
 - 1.3 to request the Panel of Experts to submit a final report to the 50th session of the Administrative Council in [1994];

- 1.4 to invite the Panel of Experts to include in its report a balanced summary of the advantages and disadvantages of any alternative mechanisms and structures submitted for consideration;
 - 1.5 to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts and to forward the report together with its own conclusions thereon to administrations by [1 January 1995];
 - 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 CCIR to undertake a study of its internal study group structure as a means of addressing the priorities and objectives of current and future radiocommunications services;
 4. to invite the Secretary-General and the Directors of the CCIs to afford the Panel of Experts all necessary assistance required for the successful completion of the review;
 5. to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, after consideration by the Administrative Council, and to take appropriate action.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 73-E

26 April 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

Subject : RESERVATIONS/DECLARATIONS/STATEMENTS COMMUNICATED BY MEMBERS OF
THE UNION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AFTER CLOSURE OF CONFERENCES
OF THE UNION AND CONCERNING LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ADOPTED BY THE LATTER

Reasons and background

1. The Provision in No. 582 of the Nairobi Convention, contained in section 16 entitled "Reservations" of Article 77 entitled "Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings" in Chapter IX (having the same title as Article 77) of that Convention, is the only provision dealing with the matter of "reservations", without referring therein also to "declarations".
2. The Final Protocol, contained in the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987 (WARC MOB-87) and signed on 17 October 1987, includes, inter alia, the statement No. 51 made by 22 Members of the Union and the statement No. 52 made by another Member of the Union (for the texts thereof see extracts from that Final Protocol contained in Annex 1 to the present document).
3. On 7 June 1988, the Secretary-General received a letter dated 2 June 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus in Geneva by which a "Reservation by the Government of Cyprus" was transmitted (for the text of the latter see Annex 2 to the present document). The Secretary-General replied thereto by his letter of 29 September 1988 (for the text thereof see Annex 3 to the present document), to which he has, up to the date of issuance of the present document, not received an answer from that Member of the Union.
4. On 2 November 1988, the Secretary-General received a letter dated 28 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Italy in Geneva (for the text thereof see Annex 4 to the present document), to which the reservations of the Italian Government was attached (for the text thereof see Annex 5 to the present document). The Secretary-General replied thereto by his letter of 8 December 1988 (for the text thereof see Annex 6 to the present document), in reply to which he received on 7 March 1989 a Note Verbale dated 3 March 1989 from the Permanent Mission of Italy in Geneva (for the text thereof see Annex 7 to the present document).
5. On 6 March 1989, the Secretary-General received a letter dated 24 February 1989 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa conveying, with reservation, the approval by South Africa of the partial revision of the Radio Regulations adopted by the WARC MOB-87 (for the text thereof see Annex 8 to the present document). The Secretary-General has not yet replied thereto or taken any action in that respect.

6. In his capacity as depository of the legal instruments of the Union, the Secretary-General - in the light of the developments outlined in paragraphs 3 to 5 above and in the absence of any other guidance to him, with the exception of the provision referred to in paragraph 1 above, on which, in his opinion, "the long-standing practice of the Union" (see Annexes 3 and 6 to the present document) is based - considers it, prior to taking any further action whatsoever, indispensable to submit to this Plenipotentiary Conference, for the latter's study and subsequent directives, the matter on how he should deal with any such reservation, declaration or statement communicated to him after the closure of conferences of the Union and concerning legal instruments adopted by the latter.

Recommendation

7. Consequently, the Secretary-General recommends that this Plenipotentiary Conference, as a matter of urgency, consider the matter, which is the subject of the present document and its annexes, and all the aspects related thereto and provide him as depository of the legal instruments of the Union with the necessary and clear directives in general as well as in respect of the specific cases herein submitted.

Annexes: 8

ANNEX 1

EXTRACT FROM

" FINAL PROTOCOL "

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987, the undersigned delegates take note of the following statements made by signatory delegations.

• • •

No. 51

Original: English

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Austria, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United States of America, Finland, France, Ireland, the Republic of Liberia, the Republic of Malta, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Panama, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Singapore, Sweden and the Confederation of Switzerland:

The Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987, would impose on all countries rigid obligations to require on-board passenger ships with more than 12 passengers and on-board cargo ships of 300 tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages beyond the range of MF coast stations, the carriage of personnel certificated for the maintenance of shipborne equipment for distress and safety communications. The consequences would be an unnecessary and unacceptable burden upon the world-wide maritime community.

Furthermore, these obligations would be inconsistent with the actions of the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization which, in May 1987, endorsed the principle of flexibility in the choice of means of maintaining shipborne equipment for distress and safety purposes. Under these circumstances the Delegations making this statement declare that:

1. Their Administrations do not accept any of the new obligations which might be held to stem from Articles 55 (Rev.) and 56 (Rev.) of the Radio Regulations relating to the mandatory carriage on board ships of personnel certificated for the on-board maintenance of shipborne radio and electronic equipment.

2. Their Administrations will take action by all appropriate means to ensure the necessarily high standards of maintenance and operational availability of shipborne radio equipment essential for distress and safety communications.

No. 52

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

The Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987, would impose on all countries rigid obligations for ships carrying GMDSS equipment. The consequences may cause an unnecessary and unacceptable burden upon our Administration and the maritime community.

Furthermore, these obligations would be inconsistent with the action of the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization, which in May 1987 endorsed the principle of flexibility in the choice of means of maintaining shipboard equipment for distress and safety purposes. Under these circumstances our Delegation, making this statement declares that:

1. Our Administration will study the consequences of the obligations which might be held to stem from new Article 55 and new Article 56 of the Radio Regulations, relating to the mandatory carriage on board ships of personnel certified for the on-board maintenance of shipborne GMDSS equipment, and will make an effort to avoid increasing the burden upon its maritime community and upon the Administration.

2. Our Administration will take action by all appropriate means to ensure the necessary high standards of maintenance and operational availability of shipboard radio equipment essential for distress and safety communications.

. . ."

ANNEX 2

PERMANENT MISSION OF CYPRUS
GENEVA

RESERVATION
BY
THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS

"The Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987, would impose on all countries rigid obligations to require on-board passenger ships with more than 12 passengers, and on-board cargo ships of 300 tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages beyond the range of MF coast stations, the carriage of personnel certificated for the maintenance of shipborne equipment for distress and safety communications. The consequences would be an unnecessary and unacceptable burden upon the world-wide maritime community.

Furthermore, these obligations would be inconsistent with the actions of the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization which, in May 1987, endorsed the principles of flexibility in the choice of means of maintaining shipborne equipment for distress and safety purposes. Under these circumstances the Government of Cyprus making this statement declare that:

1. The Government of Cyprus do not accept any of the new obligations which might be held to stem from Articles 55 (Rev) and 56 (Rev) of the Radio Regulations relating to the mandatory carriage on board ships of personnel certificated for the on-board maintenance of shipborne radio and electronic equipment.
2. The Government of Cyprus will take action by all appropriate means to ensure the necessarily high standards of maintenance and operational availability of shipborne radio equipment essential for distress and safety communications."

ANNEX 3

Mr. Christophoros Yiangou
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Cyprus
34, chemin François Lehmann
1218 Grand-Saconnex
Genève

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2 June 1988 with "the attached Reservation" concerning the provisions in "articles 55(Rev.) and 56(Rev.) of the Radio Regulations" adopted by the WARC-MOB-1987, in which a delegation of the Government of Cyprus participated and at which that delegation did not make any reservation or declaration concerning those provisions.

After careful study of your letter and the matter of reservations, which required, due to other ongoing urgent activities, some time, I am now in a position to reply to your letter referred to above as follows:

You are aware that the matter of "Reservations" is dealt with by the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as "the Nairobi Convention") only in section 16 of its Article 77 containing the "Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings". The relevant provisions of this section 16 read as follows:

- "581 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.
- 582 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." (emphasis added)

It is in this respect important to add that the legal situation as outlined above prevailed already under the earlier conventions of the Union preceding the Nairobi Convention.

Consequently, I should like to inform you that it has been the long-standing practice of the Union, of which you might not have been aware when sending me your letter referred to above, that - in the light of the foregoing legal text and situation - within the Union's legislative and treaty-making activities reservations are always and only made by any delegation during, i.e. at the end of, the respective conference itself and not any more after the closure thereof. This practice also enables the other delegations to take note of them and to give them, if they consider this necessary, the opportunity to make, at that stage, additional declarations (or counter-reservations); all of them are then embodied in a so-called "final protocol" which is included in the "final acts" of each conference.

Taking into account the above practice of the Union, which has been followed consistently up to now and has not created any noteworthy difficulties, you might wish to draw your Government's attention to that practice of the Union, so that your Government may reconsider its position in respect of the "Reservation by the Government of Cyprus", the text of which I hereby return to you for that purpose.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General "

ANNEX 4

"Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

In relation with the Final Acts of the "World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva 1987", I wish to inform you that the Italian Government, after long consultations with the Italian institutions and associations concerned, has decided to express a reserve to the amendments of Articles 55 and 56 of the "Radio Regulations" (text attached).

I call on your understanding, Mr. Secretary-General, for the objective difficulties which lead the Italian Government to take such a decision. It retraces in fact identical reserves made by other 23 countries, among them seven partners of Italy within the EEC, at the signature of the Final Protocol of the above-mentioned WARC MOB-87.

I would be very grateful, Mr. Secretary-General, if you could include in the acts of the Conference, the text of this reserve and publish it following the usual procedures.

Such a reserve, which could have been communicated by the Italian Delegation at the moment of the signature of the Final Protocol, intervenes anyway prior to the formal adhesion of my Government to the Final Acts of the Conference.

I would be grateful for your kind cooperation in this matter, which is of considerable relevance to my Government.

Awaiting your response, please accept, Dear Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Roberto Franceschi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative"

ANNEX 5

"The Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1987, would impose on all countries rigid obligations to require on-board passenger ships with more than 12 passengers, and on-board cargo ships of 300 tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages beyond the range of MF coast stations, the carriage of personnel certificated for the maintenance of shipborne equipment for distress and safety communications. The consequences would be an unnecessary and unacceptable burden upon the world-wide maritime community.

Furthermore, these obligations would be inconsistent with the actions of the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization which, in May 1987, endorsed the principles of flexibility in the choice of means of maintaining shipborne equipment for distress and safety purposes. Under these circumstances the Government of Italy declares that:

1. Their Administrations do not accept any of the new obligations which might be held to stem from Articles 55(Rev.) and 56(Rev.) of the Radio Regulations relating to the mandatory carriage on board ships of personnel certificated for the on-board maintenance of shipborne radio and electronic equipment.

2. Their Administrations will take action by all appropriate means to ensure the necessarily high standards of maintenance and operational availability of shipborne radio equipment essential for distress and safety communications."

ANNEX 6

"Mr. Roberto Franceschi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Italy
10, chemin de l'Impératrice
CH 1292 PREGNY
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28 October 1988 with the attached Reservation concerning the provisions in Articles 55(Rev.) and 56(Rev.) of the Radio Regulations adopted by the WARC MOB-1987, in which a delegation of the Government of Italy participated and at which that delegation did not make any reservation or declaration concerning those provisions.

As has been explained to Mr. Di Gesù, First Secretary, orally already, the matter of "Reservations" is dealt with by the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as "the Nairobi Convention") only in section 16 of its Article 77 containing the "Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings". The relevant provisions of this section 16 is read as follows:

- "581 1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not
shared by the remaining delegation shall endeavour, as far as
possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.
- 582 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." (emphasis added)

It is in this respect, important to add that the legal situation as outlined above prevailed already under the earlier conventions of the Union preceding the Nairobi Convention.

Consequently - and while fully recognizing the importance this matter may have for your government - I should like to stress again that it has been the long-standing practice of the Union that, within the Union's legislative and treaty-making activities, reservations are always and only made by any delegation during, i.e. at the end of, the respective Conference itself and not any more after the closure thereof. This practice also enables the other delegations to take note of them and to give them, if they consider this necessary, the opportunity to make, at that stage, additional declarations (or counter-reservations); all of them are then embodied in a so-called "Final Protocol" which is included in the "Final Acts" of each conference.

Taking into account the above elements, you might wish to draw your Government's attention to that practice of the Union, so that your Government may reconsider its position in this respect. For this purpose, you will find the text of the reservation in question attached to the present letter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

R.E. Butler
Secretary-General"

ANNEX 7

"The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunications Union and with reference to its letter RE 4600 dated 8 December 1988 is honoured to report as follows:

"With reference to letter RE 4600 dating 8 December 1988 by the Secretariat General of the International Telecommunications Union, the Italian Government is honoured to declare what follows:

The Italian Government restates its own right to formulate the following declarations concerning the amendments to Articles 55 and 56 of the Radio Regulations as adopted by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services held in Geneva in 1987":

"THE FINAL ACTS OF THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE FOR THE MOBILE SERVICES, GENEVA, 1987, WOULD IMPOSE ON ALL COUNTRIES RIGID OBLIGATIONS TO REQUIRE ON-BOARD PASSENGER SHIPS WITH MORE THAN 12 PASSENGERS, AND ON-BOARD CARGO SHIPS OF 300 TONS GROSS TONNAGE AND UPWARDS ENGAGED ON INTERNATIONAL VOYAGES BEYOND THE RANGE OF MF COAST STATIONS, THE CARRIAGE OF PERSONNEL CERTIFICATED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SHIPBORNE EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRESS AND SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS. THE CONSEQUENCES WOULD BE AN UNNECESSARY AND UNACCEPTABLE BURDEN UPON THE WORLD-WIDE MARITIME COMMUNITY.

FURTHERMORE, THESE OBLIGATIONS WOULD BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE ACTIONS OF THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION WHICH, IN MAY 1987, ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE CHOICE OF MEANS OF MAINTAINING SHIPBORNE EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRESS AND SAFETY PURPOSES. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY DECLARES THAT:

1. THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS DO NOT ACCEPT ANY OF THE NEW OBLIGATIONS WHICH MIGHT BE HELD TO STEM FROM ARTICLES 55(REV.) AND 56(REV.) OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MANDATORY CARRIAGE ON BOARD SHIPS OF PERSONNEL CERTIFICATED FOR THE ON-BOARD MAINTENANCE OF SHIPBORNE RADIO AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT.

2. THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS WILL TAKE ACTION BY ALL APPROPRIATE MEANS TO ENSURE THE NECESSARILY HIGH STANDARDS OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF SHIPBORNE RADIO EQUIPMENT ESSENTIAL FOR DISTRESS AND SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS."

The Italian Government deems that the case in point and the following legal aspects authorize the exercise of the right to formulate the above-mentioned Declarations even after the winding-up of the 1987 Geneva Administrative Conference.

According to the practice:

1. The fact that a substantial number of countries including seven member countries of the European Economic Community have not adhered to the system resulting from the amendments to Articles 55 and 56 of the Radio Regulations, deprives de facto that system of its substantial value thus defeating its purpose.

2. If adopted, that system would run against the principles approved by the Member States of the International Maritime Organization.

3. If adopted, that system would seriously and inexcusably compromise the economic balance of the commercial maritime community.

According to the law:

1. The practice of the International Telecommunications Union in the field of objections certainly cannot be considered a general customary rule with binding effectiveness for those who are concerned.

2. Section 16 of Article 77 of the 1982 Nairobi Convention leaves the possibility for the states to review their position at least in cases of greater importance like the present one.

The Italian Government is confident that with the formulation of the above-mentioned Declarations it will be able to proceed to the ratification of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva 1987.

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to express to the International Telecommunications Union its highest esteem.

Geneva, 3 March 1989"

ANNEX 8

"The Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union
Palais Des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 20
Switzerland

Dear Sir,

APPROVAL OF THE FINAL ACTS OF THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE FOR THE PLANNING OF THE HF BANDS ALLOCATED TO THE
BROADCASTING SERVICE (HFBC-87), GENEVA, 1987

In accordance with the provision of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1987), the Republic of South Africa hereby conveys its approval to the partial revision of the Radio Regulations by the said Conference subject to the following reservation:

The Republic of South Africa, observing the results of the Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1987), reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary consistent with the Radio Regulations to safeguard continuity of its high frequency broadcasting services. In so doing, however, the Republic of South Africa will endeavour - as in the past - to respect as far as is practicable, the interests of services of other countries operating in accordance with the Convention and provisions of this Conference.

Furthermore, the Republic of South Africa reserves its position with regard to budgetary implications arising from decisions of this Conference.

Yours faithfully

R.F. Botha
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of South Africa"

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 74-E
27 April 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Nigeria

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

NIG/74/1
MOD

- 6 2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, if an application for membership is made by diplomatic channel through the Government of Switzerland, where the seat of the Union is located, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union by recorded correspondence; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

Reasons: We consider that applications for membership should still be made through diplomatic channel but the above text is proposed for clarity and simplicity of text.

Further, the insertion of the expression "by recorded correspondence" is desirable by way of confirmation since the failure of Members to reply to such consultation within four months is deemed to be an abstention on their part.

NIG/74/2
MOD

- 38 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering all relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period, including the programme of conferences and meetings, technical aid to developing countries and any medium-term plan submitted by the Administrative Council;

Reasons: To make the inclusion of technical aid programmes to Member States especially developing countries, an issue for consideration in establishing the basis for the budget.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

NIG/74/3
MOD

- 57 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~forty-one Members of the Union~~ of 25 per cent of the total number of Member countries of the Union rounded up as the case may be to the nearest highest integer elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all the regions of the world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: The number of seats on the Administrative Council should correspond to a representative percentage of the total membership of the Union.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

NIG/74/4
MOD

- 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

Reasons: It may be considered expedient in future to create additional region(s) or rearrange the existing ones; in which case, such change should require a simple majority to approve. With this in view, we support the proposal by some of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union that the number of members of the IFRB should be placed in the Convention.

NIG/74/5
MOD

- 74 2. 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. At each election, any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate who shall be one of its nationals. A member shall be eligible for re-election once only.

Reasons: This is to guarantee the rotation of membership of the Board.

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

NIG/74/6
MOD

- 94 4. The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election once only 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 [55] of the Convention.

Reasons: This is to provide for rotational directorship.

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

NIG/74/7
MOD

- 119 5. The class of contribution chosen by a Member can only be reduced in accordance with Nos. 115 [113a], 116 [113b] and 117 [113d] of this Constitution.

However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters or economic depressions necessitating international aid programmes, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in the number of contributory units when so requested by a Member which has established that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.

Reasons: This is to cater for Member countries which may have difficulties in meeting their financial obligations to the Union in their originally chosen unit class, as and when due.

ARTICLE 16

Languages

NIG/74/8
SUP

124

Reasons: It is preferred that this provision be placed in the Convention so to allow for flexibility.

ARTICLE 29 [33]

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

NIG/74/9
ADD

- 153A 3. 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 each country or group of Member countries.

Reasons: This is considered more explicit.

ARTICLE 30 [35]

Harmful Interference

NIG/74/10

MOD [160] 156

3. Further, the Members ~~recognize the desirability of taking~~ shall take all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installation of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services of communications mentioned in No. 154 [158] of this Constitution.

Reasons: To emphasize the importance of the above provision, we prefer the substitution of the compulsive "shall".

ARTICLE 38 [45]

Ratification

NIG/74/11

MOD [177] 173

1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument 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 such instrument of ratification.

Reasons: We support the deletion as suggested by the Group of Experts of the expression "by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union". This simplifies procedure.

NIG/74/12
SUP [181] 176bis

Reasons: The provision is unnecessary and merits deletion as suggested by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 39 [46]

Accession

NIG/74/13
MOD [183] 178

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.

Reasons: To simplify procedure, we support the deletion proposed by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 43

Provisions for Amending this Constitution

NIG/74/14
NOC 187

Reasons: This text ensures that proposals for modification are not stalled by reason of time constraints.

NIG/74/15
MOD 189

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: To preserve the stability of the Constitution.

NIG/74/16
MOD 191

We propose the adoption of the 2nd alternative text.

Reasons: We consider this a more straightforward procedure.

NIG/74/17
MOD 192

We propose the adoption of the 2nd alternative text.

Reasons: Consequent upon the adoption of the 2nd alternative text of provision 191, 6.

ARTICLE 44 [47]

Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention

NIG/74/18

MOD [184] 195

1. Each Member which has ratified or acceded to this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: To simplify procedure, we agree with the deletion suggested by the Group of Experts.

DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 3

Administrative Council

NIG/74/19

MOD [231] 31

1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution.

Reasons: With the proposed modification to 57 1.(1) of Article 8 of the Constitution, the number of seats on the Administrative Council in between two Plenipotentiary Conferences would be dependent on the total membership of the Union.

ARTICLE 35

Provisions for Amending this Convention

NIG/74/20

MOD 423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote.

Reasons: This is to ensure the flexibility of the Convention.

NIG/74/21

MOD 425

6. We propose the adoption of the 2nd alternative text.

Reasons: This is in keeping with similar provision in the Constitution and this text simplifies the procedure to be followed.

NIG/74/22
MOD

427 8. We propose the adoption of the 2nd alternative text.

Reasons: This is consequent upon the adoption of the 2nd alternative text of provision 425.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Addendum 1 to

Document 75-E

13 June 1989

Original : French

COMMITTEE 3

Note by the Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE BUDGET

At the request of the first meeting of the Budget Control Committee, the following documents are annexed herewith :

- a) section 11.1 of the budget of the Union concerning direct costs of the Plenipotentiary Conference for a meeting in Geneva ;
- b) an extract from the budget of the Union, functional version, relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference ;
- c) an extract from the cost analysis for 1989 conferences and meetings showing the cost of the present Conference.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes : 3

ANNEX 1

Section 11.1 - Plenipotentiary Conference - Nice

Items		Budget 1989 Swiss Francs
Subhead I	Staff expenditure	
11.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,669,000
11.102	Travel (recruitment)	173,000
11.103	Insurance - Supernumerary staff	56,000
		1,898,000
Subhead II	Premises and equipment	
11.105	Premises, furniture, machines	130,000
11.106	Document production	230,000
11.107	Office supplies and overheads	180,000
11.108	PTT	70,000
11.109	Technical installations	10,000
11.110	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000
		630,000
Subhead III	Other expenditure	
11.111	Final Acts	72,000
	Total, Section 11.1	2,600,000

ANNEX 2

Description of activity	Expenditure 1987	Budget 1988	Budget 1989
Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union			
-Swiss francs rounded to nearest thousand-			
Salaries and allowances			341
Interpretation			368
Arabic			214
Chinese			214
English			255
French			255
Russian			229
Spanish			
Interpreters' travel, insurance			
Total interpretation costs	0	0	1,876
Other temporary staff, conference and documentation			
Translators, typists, precis writing, document distribution, messengers, security, telephone services			22
Travel outside Geneva			
Subsistence allowance (per diem)			
Travel and transport of equipment			
Premises, equipment, services & supplies			
Rental of premises, machines, equipment			130
Document production			230
Supplies, overheads and miscellaneous			190
Postage, telephone and telegraph			70
Techn. installations, outside computers			10
Total premises, equipment and supplies	0	0	630
Final Acts of the Conference (Preparation and printing)			72
Total direct costs	0	0	2,600
Estimated use of common services			
Translation			1,108
Reproduction			637
Typing			627
Text composition			20
Document distribution and dispatch			324
Messengers & other services to Confer.			398
Data processing			
Total estimated cost of common services	0	0	3,114
TOTAL COST OF THE CONFERENCE	0	0	5,714

DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSES	Administrative Council	Plenipotentiary Conference Chapter 11.1	World Administrative Radio Conferences			Regional Administrative Conferences			Study Group Meetings of the International Consultative Committees		Seminars ITU and Members		Simultaneous Sound and Interpretation Equipment	TOTAL COSTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
			HFBC Chapter 11.4	ORB Chapter 11.5	MOB Chapter 11.6	AFBC Chapter 20.5			C.C.I.R. Chapter 12	C.C.I.T.T Chapter 13	ITU Chapter 15	ITU and Members Chapter 16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Staff Salaries *)	130	1669	89	490	296	1026			2189	1559	16	70		7534
Other Staff Costs	15	229	11	80	47	108			214	177	1	5		887
Travel-Official Duty	232								90	76		90		488
Contractual Services		72				21								93
Rental & Maintenance of Premises and Equipment		140	350	250	50	85			240	60	5		100	1280
Materials & Supplies	95	410	80		10	60			470	440	3	30		1598
Acquisitions of Premises Furniture and Equipment													15	15
Public Services Utili- ties (Incl. Heating)	30	70				15			330	400	4	3		852
Audit-Interagency Fees														
Miscellaneous	14	10				43			7	8	1	2		85
Expenses - Retired Staff														
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	516	2600	530	820	403	1358	0	0	3540	2720	30	200	115	12832
Redistribution of Common Service Expenditure :														
Translation	691	1108	38	38	25	36			2389	2493	6	19		6843
Reproduction	178	637	13	37	26	28			940	1062	11	21		2953
Typing	426	627	35	35	32	50			1414	974	4	7		3604
Motocomposition	26	20	25	80	25	300			400	2600	2	3		3481
Conf. work scheduling Document distribution	181	324	12	16	12	17			653	650	3	7		1875
Other Services to Publications														0
Data Processing			**)	**)	**)	**)			153	980				1133
Other Services to Conferences		398							118	152				668
TOTAL COSTS	2018	5714	653	1026	523	1789	0	0	9607	11631	56	257	115	33389

*) Conference staff and Interpretation

**) Cost forecast associated with the use of computer resources for Administrative Radio Conferences cannot be estimated beforehand.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 75-E

3 May 1989

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE BUDGET

The Plenipotentiary Conference budget, as approved by the Administrative Council of the Union at its 43rd session, is annexed hereto for the information of the Budget Control Committee.

It is pointed out that the expenditure foreseen for the Conference comes under the ordinary budget of the Union and is covered by the annual contributions of the Members of the Union for 1989.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex

Section 11.1 - Plenipotentiary Conference - Nice

Items		Budget 1989 <u>Swiss Francs</u>
Subhead I	Staff expenditure	
11.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,669,000
11.102	Travel (recruitment)	173,000
11.103	Insurance - Supernumerary staff	56,000
		<u>1,898,000</u>
Subhead II	Premises and equipment	
11.105	Premises, furniture, machines	130,000
11.106	Document production	230,000
11.107	Office supplies and overheads	180,000
11.108	PTT	70,000
11.109	Technical installations	10,000
11.110	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000
		<u>630,000</u>
Subhead III	Other expenditure	
11.111	Final Acts	72,000
		<u>72,000</u>
	Total, Section 11.1	2,600,000

No.	Section 11.1	Expenditure 1987	Budget 1988	Budget 1989
	<u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u>			
			- Swiss francs -	

191. Staff costs

These relate essentially to the cost of simultaneous interpretation throughout the Conference.

a) Salaries and related expenses

These will comprise:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| - 4 teams of interpreters in 6 languages
(French, English, Spanish, Russian,
Chinese and Arabic | 1,619,000 | |
| - Operators and administrative staff | 50,000 | |
| | | 1,669,000 |

b) Travel costs

Recruitment of non-local supernumerary staff	173,000
--	---------

e)	<u>Sickness and accident insurance for supernumerary staff</u>	56.000
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192. Premises and equipment

a) Premises, furniture, machines

For the Plenipotentiary Conference held at the International Conference Centre of Geneva, which is placed at the Union's disposal free of charge, credits should be provided for various services, as follows:

- simultaneous interpretation service
- water supply and maintenance of meeting rooms
- rental of furniture and machines, removals
- night and weekend security watch

The amount required for these services is estimated at: 130,000

b) Document production

The volume of documentation is estimated at some 1,200,000 A4 pages. The cost of reproduction, if carried out entirely in the Union workshops, amounts to 230.000

No.	Section 11.1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u>	Expenditure	Budget	Budget
		1987	1988	1989
			- Swiss francs -	

c) Supplies and overheads

Mainly office supplies 180,000

d) PTT

This credit is mainly intended to cover document
dispatch costs 70,000

e) Technical installations 10,000

f) Sundry and unforeseen 10,000

193. Other expenditure

Final Acts

It is estimated that the Final Acts of the Conference will comprise
400 pages.

The costs of producing the Final Acts are included in the estimates
in Section 17 for translation into the working languages of the Union,
data capture for mechanization of texts for first reading (blues),
correction of texts for second reading (pinks) and correction for the
preparation of the final texts (whites).

Provision should be made for the cost of translating the Final Acts
into Arabic, Chinese and Russian. The cost of translation into these
three languages, on the basis of 200 pages to be translated, is
estimated at:

72,000

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 76-E

23 May 1989

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

I have the honour to submit to the Conference, in the Annex to this document, the full text of the "Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union" relating to the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU.

This Agreement was concluded on 4 April 1989 in accordance with Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council for the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989).

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex

- 2 -
PP-89/76-E

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

AND

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

RELATING TO THE HOLDING,

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PREAMBLE

In accordance with Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as "the ITU") relating to the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of Union conferences and meetings, the Government of the French Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the French Government") and the Secretary-General of the ITU have concluded the following Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") relating to arrangements for the holding, organization and financing of the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference").

ARTICLE 1 : DEFINITIONS

Unless specified otherwise in this Agreement :

1.1 "Convention" is understood to mean the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982;

1.2 "1946 Convention" is understood to mean the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 February 1946;

1.3 "Participants" is understood to mean all persons attending the Conference in accordance with Nos 343 to 346 of the Convention and Resolution No. 741 of the ITU Administrative Council;

1.4 "ITU official" is understood to mean any elected official who is taking part in the Conference, any official detached for service on the Conference and any official specifically recruited by the ITU for the Conference.

ARTICLE 2 : PLACE AND DATE OF THE CONFERENCE

Following the invitation of the French Government and in accordance with Decision No. 413 adopted by the Administrative Council of the ITU at its 41st session (1986), and confirmed at its 42nd (1987) and 43rd (1988) sessions, the Conference shall be held in Nice (France) from Tuesday 23 May 1989, the day of the official opening of the Conference, to Thursday 29 June 1989.

ARTICLE 3 : INVITATIONS AND ADMISSION TO THE CONFERENCE

3.1 In accordance with Article 60 of the Convention and in the light of Resolution No. 14 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), invitations to take part in the Conference have been issued to ITU Members by the French Government and to organizations which may participate as observers by the Secretary General of the ITU.

3.2 In compliance with Decision No. 304 of the Administrative Council of the ITU, the French Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention without reservation. In its capacity as host Government, the French Government shall authorize Conference participants and all ITU officials without reservation (see Annex A to this Agreement)(excluding those recruited locally) and the members of their families to enter France and to remain in the country throughout the duration of their duties or mission in connection with the Conference.

ARTICLE 4 : PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

4.1 In conformity with section 24 (No. 601) of Article 77 of the Convention and with the rules contained in Opinion No. 1 of the World Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference (Geneva, 1973), the French Government shall grant telegram, telephone and telex franking privileges to all the persons referred to in No. 601 of the Convention, who shall be notified of the conditions governing these privileges before the opening of the Conference.

4.2 Within the framework of this Agreement and its implementation, the French Government shall apply, by analogy, the provisions of the 1946 Convention (to which France is a Party). The French Government shall therefore take all the necessary steps to ensure, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 below, that the facilities, privileges and immunities specified in the 1946 Convention apply to Conference.

4.3 The facilities, privileges and immunities specified in the 1946 Convention shall be granted to Conference participants, to ITU officials who appear on a list drawn up by the ITU and communicated to the French Government within two weeks of the entry into force of this Agreement, and to their spouses and minor children (excluding those of locally recruited staff) for the duration of the Conference and their stay in France, though not earlier than two (2) weeks prior to or later than one (1) week after the Conference.

4.4 Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of personal baggage shall not apply in the event of a flagrant crime or offence (punishable by a prison sentence of not less than 2 years). Immunity from legal process shall not apply in the event of a traffic offence committed by any of the persons referred to above or of damage caused by a vehicle belonging to or driven by that person.

4.5 The provisions of Article 2, section 8, of the 1946 Convention shall apply only to expenses incurred directly by the ITU in France.

ARTICLE 5 : FACILITIES AND SERVICES OFFERED TO PARTICIPANTS, ITU OFFICIALS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

5.1 The French Government shall grant participants, ITU officials and Secretariat staff attending the Conference the facilities and services listed in Annex B to this Agreement.

5.2 It is understood between the parties to this Agreement that the aforementioned facilities and services shall be provided by the French Government in consultation with the ITU and subject to the provisions of Article 9 to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 6 : FINANCING OF THE CONFERENCE

6.1 In accordance with Resolution No. 3 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the French Government shall bear any additional expenditure incurred as a result of the Conference being held away from Geneva, in particular with regard to travel and transport arrangements for ITU officials (See also Article 7 of this Agreement), and to the services and facilities listed in Annex B to this Agreement.

6.2 The French Government shall further bear any expenditure relating to receptions and other events organized by the French Administration and Government on the occasion of the Conference.

6.3 All other expenditure directly related to the activities of the Conference, including repairs for damage caused to premises (excluding normal wear and tear), shall be borne by the ITU, unless such damage results from unlesful acts committed despite the security measures taken by the French Government. Such expenditure shall be entered in special accounts, kept by the Conference Secretariat, which shall be responsible for managing the necessary funds in accordance with instructions resulting from the examination and approval by the Budget Control Committee of the Conference of the accounts for expenditure incurred during the Conference (the "budget" and "additional costs" are specified in Annex C (herewith)).

6.4 On the date of entry into force of this Agreement (see paragraph 11.1 below), the French Government shall pay ITU ninety per cent (90%) of the additional costs incurred as a result of the Conference being held in Nice for which it is liable.

6.5 As soon as possible after the closure of the Conference, the ITU shall draw up an account indicating the sums paid by the French Government to the ITU as well as the amounts paid by the ITU for other services chargeable to the French Government; the balance of this account shall be settled within three (3) months of receipt of the account.

ARTICLE 7 : ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING TRAVEL OF ITU OFFICIALS DETACHED TO THE CONFERENCE AND THE TRANSPORT OF CONFERENCE MATERIAL

The Secretary-General of the ITU shall make all necessary arrangements for the travel of ITU officials detached to the Conference and for the transport to the place of the Conference (and back) of all material required for the efficient running of the conference secretariat, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Staff Regulation and Rules concerning the most direct and economical route (with regard to financing, see paragraph 6.1 above).

ARTICLE 8 : CANCELLATION, POSTPONEMENT AND CHANGE OF VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE

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

8.2 If, once the Conference has been convened, the French Government states that it is no longer in a position to act as host of the Conference or to ensure that it is held on the date fixed or requests that the Conference should be moved to a different location, it shall bear all expenditure resulting from such a decision. Such expenditure shall include all expenses committed or payments made by the ITU in connection with the Conference, insofar as such expenditure no longer serves any useful purpose and provided that it was essential in the first place and can no longer be cancelled or reduced.

ARTICLE 9 : ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement shall be agreed between the Secretary-General of the ITU and the competent authorities of the French Government.

ARTICLE 10 : SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

10.1 Any disputes arising between the parties concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement, apart from those referred to in section 30 of the 1946 Convention, which cannot be settled by negotiation or any other mutually agreed means, shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") consisting of three (3) arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be nominated by the Secretary-General of the ITU and the other by the French Government. The two arbitrators thus nominated shall nominate a third arbitrator as Chairman of the Board. In the event that either of the parties fails to nominate an arbitrator within two months (2) of notification by the other party of the name of its arbitrator, or that the first two arbitrators fail to nominate a Chairman within two months of the nomination of the second arbitrator, the missing arbitrator or Chairman shall be nominated by the Secretary-General of the Standing Court of Arbitration.

10.2 The language of arbitration shall be French and the place of arbitration shall be Geneva.

10.3 Unless otherwise agreed between them in writing, the Parties furthermore agree that the Board shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed and to attribute costs among the Parties.

10.4 Lastly, the Parties to the Agreement agree that the Board's decisions shall be final and binding upon them, and that no appeal may be brought before a national court.

ARTICLE 11 : ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

11.1 This Agreement shall be approved by the Government of the French Republic and by the International Telecommunication Union. Each of the Parties shall notify the other Party of its approval of the Agreement, which shall enter into force on the day the last such notification is received.

11.2 The provisions of the Agreement shall remain applicable until the end of the Conference, apart from those which, by their nature (especially but not exclusively Article 10) require that they should remain applicable until all the rights and obligations of the parties have been fulfilled in conformity with their content.

ARTICLE 12 : MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement, of which Annexes A, B and C form an integral part, may neither be modified nor terminated prior to its expiry, except by written agreement between the ITU and the French Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have signed this Agreement in two (2) original copies.

Done in Geneva, on 4 April 1989

For the Government of the
French Republic

For the International
Telecommunication Union

Signature :

Name : Olga MOREL

R.E. BUTLER

Title : Deputy Permanent Representative
of France

Secretary-General of the ITU

ANNEX A

AGREED PROTOCOL TO THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING ENTRY INTO
AND TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN FRANCE

In the negotiation of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the holding, organization and financing of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989), the two Parties agree that, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Agreement, the French Government may oppose the entry and temporary residence of any person for serious reasons of public security.

ANNEX B

FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED TO CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS.

ITU OFFICIALS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

In accordance with Article 5 of this Agreement, the French Government shall be responsible for providing the following Conference facilities and services for the above-mentioned persons :

1. the rental, furnishing and equipment of the Nice Conference Centre and any other premises, which may be required for the purposes of the Conference. The equipment shall include :
 - . simultaneous interpretation facilities for the six official languages of the Union in a sufficient number of meeting rooms ;
 - . sound recording equipment ;
 - . computer terminals and typewriters ;
 - . electrical connections for these appliances and for those supplied by the ITU ;
 - . document reproduction and printing facilities ;
 - . equipment belonging to the ITU, which is required for the Conference, shall be imported into France for the duration of the Conference under temporary admission rules and re-exported as such at the end of the Conference.
2. air conditioning (or heating), lighting and cleaning services at the Conference Centre and, in the event, in the other above-mentioned premises ;
3. the provision of adequate security measures ;
4. the provision of first-aid facilities ;
5. the provision of cloakrooms ;
6. a paid refreshment service during breaks in Conference meetings ;
7. the swift and simple issue of visas to all participants and ITU officials, as well as to their spouses and minor children (excluding those of locally recruited staff);

8. a service for the reservation of hotel rooms and/or apartments for participants and ITU officials, which shall start operating four (4) months prior to the official opening date of the Conference ; such reservations shall not give rise to any liability on the part of either the French Government or the ITU ;
9. telegram, telephone, telex and facsimile services and the issue of franking cards in accordance with paragraph 4.1 of the Agreement ;
10. a reception and information service ;
11. the provision of a guide containing useful local information ;
12. assistance with the registration of participants ;
13. the issue to each delegation of a parking place and the possibility of obtaining parking cards at a preferential rate ;
14. a travel agency (also to confirm or change the flight bookings of participants and ITU officials).

ANNEX C

ADDITIONAL COST INCURRED AS A RESULT OF HOLDING THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE IN NICE

Items	1989 Budget	Additional cost
	- Swiss Francs -	
<u>Subhead I - Staff expenditure</u>		
11.101 Salaries and related expenses	1,669,000	-374,000
11.102 Travel (recruitment)	173,000	-173,000
11.103 Insurance	56,000	- 11,000
	1,898,000	-558,000
<u>Subhead II - Premises and equipment</u>		
11.105 Premises, furniture, machines	130,000	-100,000
11.106 Document production	230,000	
11.107 Office supplies and overheads	180,000	
11.108 PTT	70,000	
11.109 Technical installations	10,000	
11.110 Sundry and unforeseen	10,000	
	630,000	-100,000
<u>Subhead III- Other expenditure</u>		
11.111 Final Acts	72,000	
11.112 Travel expenses for the preparation of the Conference		20,000
11.113 Staff provided for the Conference		-128,000
	72,000	-108,000
<u>Subhead IV - Travel costs away from Geneva</u>		
11.114 Per diem		1,971,000
11.115 Travel expenses		381,000
11.116 Transport and dispatch costs		30,000
	-	2,382,000
Total	260,000	
Supplementary cost		1,616,000

Basis : exchange rate used : 1 \$US - 6.29 FF - 1.59 fr.s.
Basic per diem - 670 FF

Letter dated 19 May 1989 from the Minister of State,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the French Republic to
the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 11.1 of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the holding, organization and financing of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (together with its three annexes) concluded in Geneva on 4 April 1989, I have the honour to inform you that the procedures required by the Constitution of the Republic for the entry into force of the said Agreement have been completed.

This letter constitutes the instrument of approval to which the above-mentioned provision refers.

I should be grateful if you would inform me of the date on which you receive this letter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)

Roland Dumas

Notification dated 20 May 1989 addressed by the Secretary-General to the Government of the French Republic

Subject: Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) relating to the holding, organization and financing of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in Nice (France) from 23 May to 29 June 1989, signed by the two Parties on 4 April 1989

CERTIFICATE AND CONFIRMATION

I, the undersigned, in my capacity of legal representative of the ITU, hereby certify on behalf of the ITU that, on this day, I have received the notification of 19 May 1989 signifying the approval of the above-mentioned Agreement by the Government of the French Republic, and confirm the approval by the ITU of the said Agreement as signed on 4 April 1989 and approved by the Government of the French Republic.

This notification is issued in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 11.1 of the said Agreement.

(signed)
R.E. Butler
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 77-E

5 May 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

WORLD BANK

I have the honour to transmit herewith to the Conference the attached document submitted by the World Bank for information.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT, INVESTMENT FINANCING AND
ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK

1. In response to a suggestion by the ITU Secretary General, the World Bank¹ is honored and pleased to present a paper for circulation at the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1989. This paper offers some views on the increasing importance of telecommunications for economic development, on telecommunications investment needs and financing to sustain an appropriate pace of national development, on the Bank's evolving role in supporting telecommunications in the developing world, and on cooperation between the ITU and the Bank. These views are widely shared within the Bank, but should not be construed to represent Bank policy.

1. Telecommunications and Economic Development

2. Telecommunications services in developing countries generally lag far behind the needs of the economy. This is clearly indicated by large unmet demand for connections, heavy call congestion, excessive concentration in a few urban centers, user willingness to pay more than official tariffs, business pressure to develop independent networks, and high economic and financial rates of return on investment.

3. Inadequate telecommunications result in major inefficiencies throughout the economy and in reduced quality of life. High cost of communication using alternative means, user time wasted trying to communicate, slowdown of business and government activity, and loss of competitiveness, are among the well documented effects of telecommunications shortages².

4. Three interrelated world trends in the 1980s have lent urgency to overcoming telecommunications sector shortfalls. First, accelerated innovation in telecommunications and information technology lowered costs, created new services and ways of delivering traditional services, and changed the cost structure of many other industries. This has brought new pressures on (and offered new opportunities for) developing countries to improve efficiency and quality to expand and innovate telecommunications services³.

5. Second, telecommunications has acquired strategic importance. Developments in telecommunications and information technology are having a growing impact on the world economy and on the comparative advantage of countries and organizations. Effective and timely access to, and use of, market and other information is becoming an ever more critical ingredient for economic efficiency. Telecommunications is an increasingly important element

of the basic infrastructure of countries as well as key ingredients for their effective participation in the world economy, as beneficiaries of the growing stock of knowledge and services provided by the rest of the world, and as successful players in the rapidly changing opportunities provided by world trade.

6. Third, slow growth in world trade and high real interest rates on accumulated debts ended the steady progress that the developing countries had experienced in the 1960s and 1970s in per capita income. Development strategies, traditionally focused on investment in productive and social sectors, were gradually broadened to include structural and policy adjustment of national economies⁴. Poor telecommunications services are starting to be recognized as a critical constraint on implementing reforms in trade, finance, industry, public sector management and private investment. Telecommunications sector restructuring is increasingly required to enhance its contribution to improved investment efficiency, resource mobilization, private sector development and other strategic objectives.

II. Telecommunications Investment and Financing in the 1990s

7. In order to overcome past shortfalls in sector growth and performance, telecommunications investment in developing countries needs to be accelerated. The appropriate investment level varies from country to country. For illustrative purposes, however, it may be noted that if the developing countries were to meet most of the demand for basic telephone service by the year 2000 (not an unreasonable service objective), they should invest in the 1990s about US\$18-20 billion per annum (in 1988 dollars). In real terms, this is roughly three times the investment level achieved in the 1980s and six times that of the 1970s (Table 1). These figures do not include more advanced services increasingly required by the modern economic sectors.

8. Two main sources of funds for telecommunications investment in developing countries hold promise for substantial real expansion: internal generation and private investment. Bank's experience indicates that about 60% of even current investments are financed by operating surpluses of the telecommunications entities themselves (Table 2). Provided the entities operate as efficient commercial enterprises, achieving higher productivity of investment, they should be capable of funding much of the expanded investment requirements of the 1990s with their own funds. Likewise, in a growing number of countries there is evidence that appropriate sector policies can attract private capital (domestic and foreign) and entrepreneurship to build up the basic telecommunications infrastructure and to develop new services.

9. However, in order that additional funds may be mobilized to meet the investment requirements of the 1990s, many developing countries need to undertake with high priority considerable adjustments in telecommunications sector policy, structure and regulation, as well as in the internal organization and management of the operating entities. A recent report from the Advisory Group on Telecommunications Policy, established by the ITU's

Secretary General to examine these questions, provides a summary discussion of major issues and options and makes some recommendations that apply broadly to most developing countries. The report also recommends ways in which the ITU and regional organizations can better assist developing countries in this process of structural change⁵.

III. The Changing Role of the World Bank

10. The World Bank has been actively involved in telecommunications since the early 1960s, mainly supporting (i) projects in the telecommunications sector, (ii) telecommunications components of projects in other sectors, (iii) economic adjustment programs, (iv) country economic and sector work, and (v) global telecommunications work and international cooperation.

11. Telecommunications Projects. Telecommunications projects financed by the Bank generally comprise three-to-four-year time segments of the countries' total telecommunications sector development programs. In some cases, however, the projects are tailored to address specific needs (e.g. plant rehabilitation, policy reform). In connection with financing telecommunications investments, the Bank seeks to help national authorities address a wide range of issues that affect sector performance and growth. Traditional projects focused mainly on investment level, project design, physical implementation and procurement, and on institutional development of the telecommunications operating entities within the public sector, including financial performance. In recent years the Bank has expanded the scope of its support to cover broader issues on sector policy, structure, pricing and regulation, including a greater role for competition and private participation where appropriate.

12. The Bank is the largest multilateral source of financing in this sector. It has made 111 loans and credits for about US\$3.7 billion to help finance telecommunications investments worth some US\$15 billion in 48 developing countries. Most Asian and Sub-Saharan African countries, as well as several in Latin America, the Pacific and Europe/Middle East, have at one time or another benefitted from Bank telecommunications operations. In the last five years, annual lending for telecommunications averaged about US\$215 million, with individual operations ranging in size from about US\$10 million to over US\$300 million. These figures, however, understate the extent of Bank support for telecommunications because they do not include telecommunications components of operations in other sectors and in broader economic reforms. Increasing emphasis on cofinancing with other multilateral and bilateral development agencies, and availability of concessionary financing by major equipment supplier countries, have permitted reducing the Bank's share of total project cost from about 25% in the 1970s to less than 20% at present. The Bank sees itself as increasingly playing a catalytic role in terms of mobilizing other sources of funding as well as supporting institutional and regulatory changes. Whether and how much a particular country borrows for telecommunications depends mainly on the extent to which the government and

the Bank see telecommunications as a critical factor in the country's overall development strategy, and on availability of other sources of financing.

13. Components of Projects in Other Sectors. The Bank has also provided considerable financial and technical assistance for telecommunications components of development projects in other sectors. Examples include telecommunications components of railways projects in China, India and Pakistan, power in Indonesia and Yugoslavia, irrigation in India, rural development in Brazil, tourism in Honduras, education in Philippines, cyclone protection in Bangladesh, and forestry in Burma. The 1987 emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation project in Sri Lanka, and the 1985 earthquake reconstruction project in Mexico, both included significant telecommunications components. These components are listed under the respective larger operations, not telecommunications.

14. Economic Adjustment Programs. Explicit recognition is increasingly given to telecommunications in formulating economic reform programs that cut across many sectors, supported by Bank loans for structural or policy adjustment. Telecommunications enterprises have been included in public sector management projects in Congo, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Mauritania, Ecuador and Jamaica. Several of these relatively low-cost initial interventions have laid the groundwork for subsequent stand-alone telecommunications operations (e.g. in Ecuador, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria). As part of a public enterprises reform loan under preparation in Argentina, the Bank is involved in advising the government on the issues arising from a plan to restructure telecommunications operations with foreign investment and management, and on strengthening the regulatory framework. Under an industrial policy reform loan in preparation in Mexico, the Bank prepared an issues-and-options paper to assist the government in its internal discussion of telecommunications sector adjustments.

15. Country Economic and Sector Work. Telecommunications is increasingly included in the Bank's country economic analyses and assistance to governments in formulating comprehensive development strategies. Telecommunications experts have taken part in the Bank's public investment reviews in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Philippines, Senegal, Zambia and Zaire, among others. Comprehensive analysis of the telecommunications sector is always undertaken in the early stage of project identification. Critical aspects encountered during project preparation are sometimes the subject of special sector studies, such as on policy issues and options in Fiji. Sometimes, stand-alone telecommunications sector reports are prepared as inputs to country economic strategy formulation. A major study underway in Indonesia, focused on sector policy and enterprise organization and management, is a good example; others in recent years have included Turkey, Uganda, Central America and Peru. Bank staff also provide expert advice to the International Finance Corporation (the World Bank Group's agency that invests in private companies of national development interest) in connection with proposed investments in telecommunications (e.g. Philippines, China).

16. Global Work and International Cooperation. Besides country-specific support, the Bank carries out various activities designed to enhance its borrowers' and its own knowledge and analytic capability in the telecom-

munications sector, and to link the Bank's activities to those of other international organizations involved in telecommunications. These activities mainly fall under four categories, namely global policy work, development of analytic tools, sector knowledge update, and dissemination. Examples of current activities include preparing guidelines for the analysis and design of telecommunications tariffs; issuing telecommunications technical notes that document the Bank's experience in project preparation, appraisal and supervision; studying the implications of cellular radio technology for rural telecommunications; carrying out with the Finnish PTT a study of selected aspects of telecommunications in Finland of interest to development country policy-makers; undertaking policy and management seminars for Bank borrowers; and participating in selected international conferences and working groups. In this context, the Bank is taking initiatives to examine the longer-term implications of world developments in information technology on country economic development strategy and on the future approach to telecommunications policy and institutional arrangements.

IV. Cooperation Between the ITU and the Bank

17. The ITU and the Bank have worked closely together in several related matters. The following are examples that come immediately to mind. For a long time, Bank operations have benefitted from the ITU's pioneering work in developing national and regional telecommunications training institutions and programs. ITU experts have been used in some Bank-financed telecommunications projects. The Bank participated in the ITU's Advisory Group on Telecommunications Policy, which issued its final report and recommendations earlier this year. Senior officials of the ITU and the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD) participated in a seminar on telecommunications sector restructuring and management organized by the Bank, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) and the Malaysian telecommunications company in late 1987 (complimentary copies of a Bank book based on this seminar are being distributed to all delegations at this Plenipotentiary Conference).

18. Undoubtedly, there is scope to further strengthen the working relationships between the Bank and the ITU. The recommendations in the report of the ITU's Advisory Group on Telecommunications Policy are directly relevant. In particular, as the premier intergovernmental telecommunications agency, the ITU can provide a forum for multilateral and bilateral development agencies, including the Bank, to exchange views on (and, where appropriate, coordinate) their financial and technical assistance in this sector, especially at regional and sub-regional levels. A series of policy seminars, organized by the ITU with participation of the Bank and other international agencies, would facilitate the sharing of experience among countries and agencies. ITU case studies of sector reforms and of commercialization of telecommunications operations, as well as model policy statements, laws, regulations, contracts and service agreements, would provide useful references to Bank borrowers as they undertake sector reforms. The Bank would welcome the opportunity to coordinate its global telecommunications work with, and participate in, an ITU-sponsored program of applied research, particularly in the areas of sector policy, investment financing strategy, and commercialization of operating entities.

19. The Bank stands ready to explore these and other avenues along which working relations with the ITU and other international agencies can be further strengthened in the field of telecommunications.

Notes and References

1. The World Bank Group comprises the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the recently established Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The IBRD promotes economic development through investment loans and related technical assistance to member states or public and private enterprises with state guarantee. These loans are typically repaid in 10 to 25 years including 2 to 5 years' grace and bear interest and commitment charges related to the Bank's borrowing costs in the international capital markets. IDA offers similar financial and advisory assistance to low-income member countries, but its credits are repaid over up to 50 years including up to 10 years grace, at no interest and a nominal commitment fee; the interest grant is financed from periodic contributions by the higher-income member countries. The IFC invests in private companies of development interest, without state guarantee. In this text, "Bank" loosely refers to IBRD and IDA.
2. R. J. Saunders, J. J. Warford and B. Wellenius, Telecommunications and Economic Development, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983. Also available in Japanese (1984) and French (1987).
3. B. Wellenius, P. Stern, T. Nulty and R. Stern, Restructuring and Management of the Telecommunications Sector, Washington, World Bank Symposia Series, 1989.
4. E. Stern, "Toward More Efficient Development", Washington, DC, The Bank's World, April 1989. *
5. Advisory Group on Telecommunications Policy, "The Changing Telecommunications Environment - Policy Considerations for the Members of the ITU", Geneva, ITU, February 1989.

Table 1: Annual Telecommunications Investment
in the Developing World¹

	US\$ million
1970s (estimated)	3,000
1980s (estimated and forecast)	6,000
late-1980s (forecast)	8,000 - 10,000
1990s (forecast) ²	18,000 - 20,000

¹Reliable data are not available. The numbers given result from rough calculations based on differences between and trends of total main lines per country, according to ITU statistics, and on an average investment of US\$2,000 per main line added (1988 prices) which is close to the average under Bank-financed projects. The numbers are probably accurate enough to illustrate the point made in the text but should otherwise be used with caution.

²Forecast on the assumption that investment will expand to remain current with new demand for telephone connections and to meet most currently outstanding demand by the year 2000.

Table 2: Financing of Telecommunications Investment
in the Developing World¹

	Percent of Total Funds
Internal Generation ²	60
Bilateral and Commercial ³	25
Government ⁴	5
Multilateral ⁵	5
Private ⁶	5
TOTAL	100

1. Reliable data are not available. The numbers given are based on the financing plans of telecommunications programs supported by Bank projects; corrected to take into account that many countries do not borrow from the Bank for telecommunications. The numbers are probably accurate enough to illustrate the point made in the text but should otherwise be used with caution.
2. Net income with the depreciation and other operating costs not requiring cash less amortization of long term debt, dividends and increase (decrease) in working capital.
3. Mainly loans from international commercial banks, export credits (e.g., US Export-Import Bank) and bilateral aid (e.g., OECF, USAID, CCCE).
4. Government equity and loans.
5. Mainly World Bank (including IDA), regional development banks (e.g., Africa, Asia and Latin America), regional development funds (e.g., Arab Fund, Kuwait Fund) and UNDP.
6. Includes subscriber equity and private ownership of a few publicly traded companies.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 78-E

1 May 1989

Original: Chinese

PLENARY MEETING

People's Republic of China

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE ITU

Preamble

NOC 1

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

CHN/78/1
MOD

6

2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reasons: Delete the square brackets as the ITU is a international intergovernmental organization and any application for membership should be made through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

CHN/78/2
MOD

73

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 Members of the Union in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member may propose only one candidate who shall be one of its nationals.

Reasons: The number of IFRB members is essential and should be kept in the Constitution. Delete the square brackets.

CHN/78/3
MOD

- 74 2. 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. At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national but one member should be eligible for re-election only once.

Reasons: According to the principle that the business of an international organization should be conducted by all the Members, it is necessary to provide an opportunity for more Members to participate in the management work of the ITU.

CHN/78/4
MOD

- 94 4. The Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election only once 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 relevant provisions of Article 3 [55] of the Convention.

Reasons: According to the principle that the business of an international organization should be conducted by all the Members, it is necessary to provide an opportunity for more Members to participate in the management work of the ITU.

ARTICLE 18

The Right of the Public to Use the International Telecommunication Service

CHN/78/5
MOD

- 136 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, except those specified in Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution.

Reasons: To be more explicit.

ARTICLE 19

CHN/78/6
MOD

Rejection and Stoppage of Telecommunications

CHN/78/7
MOD

- 137 1. Members reserve the right to stop the acceptance, transmission and delivery of any private ~~telegram~~ telecommunication 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 transmission and delivery of any such ~~telegram~~ telecommunication or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

Reasons: This provision should be applied to the whole process of telecommunication operation.

ARTICLE 23

Establishment, Operation and Protection of Telecommunication Channels and Installations

CHN/78/8
MOD

- 143 1. Members should endeavour to 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.

Reasons: In view of the uneven development of telecommunications, it is necessary to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility.

ARTICLE 26

Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls

CHN/78/9
MOD

- 149 Subject to the provisions of Articles 25 and 31 [36] of this Constitution government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams to the extent practicable 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.

Reasons: In view of the different ways of operation, it is necessary to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility.

CHN/78/10
SUP

- 163 2.

Reasons: This is redundant because such provision is already made in the Agreement between the UN and the ITU.

ARTICLE 36

Instruments of the Union

CHN/78/11
MOD

- 167 3. The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are supplemented by those of the Administrative

Regulations, enumerated below, which regulate the use of telecommunications and shall be binding on all Members:

- ~~Telegraph=Regulations~~
- ~~Telephone=Regulations~~
- Radio Regulations
- International Telecommunication Regulations.

Reasons: The Telegraph Regulations and Telephone Regulations have been replaced by the International Telecommunication Regulations which were established at the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, November, 1988.

ARTICLE 38

Ratification

CHN/78/12
MOD

- 173 1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument 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 such instrument of ratification.

Reasons: The ITU is an international intergovernmental organization and ratification of the Constitution and the Convention is a serious matter, therefore ratification should be conveyed to the Secretary-General through diplomatic channels.

Agreement with the views of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 39 [46]

Accession

CHN/78/13
MOD

- 178 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.

Reasons: Agreement with the views of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 43

Provisions for Amending this Constitution

CHN/78/14
NOC

- 187 2. Any proposed modification to any proposal submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above may, however, be submitted at any time by a Member of the Union or its delegation, including at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons: Agreement with the views of the Group of Experts. It is unnecessary to consider the alternatives in 187 2a and 187 2b.

CHN/78/15
MOD

- 189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union ~~two-thirds of the delegation---right to vote~~.

Reasons: The approval of at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union should be required for such radical modifications.

CHN/78/16
NOC

- 190 5. Unless specified otherwise in the preceding paragraphs of the present Article, which shall prevail, the general provisions regarding conferences and the rules of procedures of conferences and other meetings as contained in the Convention shall apply.

Reasons: Agreement with the views of the Group of Experts.

CHN/78/17
NOC

2nd alternative text:

- 191 6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reasons: Agreement with the second alternative text proposed by the Group of Experts.

CHN/78/18
NOC

2nd alternative text:

- 192 7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: Agreement with the second alternative text proposed by the Group of Experts.

CHN/78/19
MOD

- 194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~{a=Protocol}~~~~{amendments}~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~it~~ ~~{them}~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: Apply the words corresponding to 191.6 and 192.7.

ARTICLE 44

Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention

CHN/78/20
MOD

- 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: Delete the square brackets so as to be in line with 173.1 and 178.2.

ARTICLE 46

Entry into Force and Related Matters

CHN/78/21
MOD

- 198 1. (1) The Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of:
~~{the=25th-instrument-of-ratification-or-accession-}~~
~~{the={41st}={55th}-instrument-of-ratification-or-accession-}~~
instruments of ratification or accession by more than a ~~quarter~~ ~~{third}~~ of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: The number of one-third of the Members of the Union is appropriate.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 79-E

1 May 1989

Original: Chinese

PLENARY MEETING

People's Republic of China

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE ITU

ARTICLE 3 [55]

Administrative Council

CHN/79/1
MOD

- 31 1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ the Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution.

Reasons: The number of Council Members is defined in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 5

International Frequency Registration Board

CHN/79/2
MOD

- 110 (1) The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ the independent Members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution. 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.

Reasons: The number of IFRB members is defined in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 6

International Consultative Committees

CHN/79/3
SUP

121

Reasons: The laboratories have completed their tasks. It is not necessary to keep them.

ARTICLE 21

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

CHN/79/4
MOD

- 223 (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.

Reasons: In order to reduce Union expenditure, the convening of Study Group meetings should be strictly controlled.

ARTICLE 22

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

CHN/79/5
MOD

- 231 (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. 82 [282] of this Convention.

Reasons: See the reasons for 121.

ARTICLE 27

Finances

CHN/79/6
MOD

- 376 1. (1) The scale from which each Member shall choose its class of contribution, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 15 of the Constitution, shall be as follows:

40 unit class	4 unit class
35 unit class	3 unit class
<u>33 unit class</u>	2 unit class
30 unit class	1.5 unit class
<u>28 unit class</u>	1 unit class
25 unit class	1/2 unit class
<u>23 unit class</u>	1/4 unit class
20 unit class	1/8 unit class for the
18 unit class	least developed
15 unit class	countries as listed
13 unit class	by the United
10 unit class	Nations and other
<u>9 unit class</u>	Members determined
8 unit class	by the
<u>7 unit class</u>	Administrative
<u>6 unit class</u>	Council.
5 unit class	

Reasons: To increase the scales of contribution so as to enable the Members of the Union to have greater choice based on their own economic conditions.

CHN/79/7
SUP

392

Reasons: Due to the deletion of 121 d).

ARTICLE 31

(present Article 30 of the Nairobi Convention)

Monetary Unit

CHN/79/8
MOD

401

In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Members, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunication 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~~ International Telecommunication Regulations.

Reasons: The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations have been replaced by International Telecommunication Regulations established at the Melbourne Conference, November 1988.

ARTICLE 35

Provisions for amending this Convention

CHN/79/9
MOD

423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~{of the delegations --- right to vote}~~ ~~{of the Members of the Union}~~.

Reasons: In our view, it is more appropriate to use "the Members of the Union".

CHN/79/10
NOC

2nd alternative text:

- 425 6. Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union; acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.

Reasons: Agreement with the second alternative text proposed by the Group of Experts.

CHN/79/11
NOC

2nd alternative text:

- 427 8. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of such amendments.

Reasons: To align with 425.

CHN/79/12
MOD

- 429 10. Upon entry into force of such ~~to Protocol~~ ~~amendments~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~it~~ ~~them~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: To be aligned with 425 and 427.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 80-E

9 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Ethiopia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

BACKGROUND ON ETHIOPIA'S THREE PROPOSALS ON RESTRUCTURING AND STREAMLINING THE UNION IN RESPONSE TO THE ONGOING CHANGES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Introduction

The essential functions of the ITU, in summary, consist of:

- a) Standardization matters: related to equipment and system operation and interconnectibility.
- b) Regulatory matters: frequency allocation, satellite orbital positions; telecommunication operations, etc.
- c) Development and extension of networks and services.

In spite of the phenomenal changes in telecommunication technology and services, the structure and working methods of the ITU with regard to responding to the three purposes mentioned above have remained fundamentally unchanged. This situation cannot continue in the future if the ITU is to fulfill its constitutional responsibilities and to effectively respond to its three purposes.

2. Ethiopia's proposals

Ethiopia has submitted three separate proposals on the restructuring and streamlining of the Union in the three areas of the Union's mandate; standardization, regulatory matters and development. As the proposals were submitted separately based on the layout of the Constitution/Convention, this background note is intended to facilitate reviewing the interrelated proposals in unison which, if accepted, would lead to a fundamental restructuring of the Union's Secretariat.

The gist of the three proposals is given hereunder.

a) Standardization

Problems

- Emergence of several regional and national standard making groups which would render the ITU's standard making role ineffective.
- The question and answer style of the ITU standard making scheme which takes four years to materialize cannot sustain the enormity of future standards emanating from the fast development of telecommunications.

- Growth in the volume of joint Recommendations by the two CCIs because of convergence of various disciplines of telecommunications facilitated by digital technology.

Proposal

- Streamline the activities of the CCIs by amalgamating them into a single International Consultative Committee which would help the ITU to be effective in standard making because of a unified approach to various telecommunication disciplines.
- The CCIT emerging out of the amalgamation of the CCIs be headed by a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and that the Director be accountable to the Secretary-General.

b) Regulatory matters

Problems

- Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Convention resolves that there shall be a thorough review in light of the changing circumstances of the long-term future of the IFRB.
- Substantial investment made in computerizing the IFRB renders the existing structure superfluous.

Proposal

- Routine work to be handled by a Director of the Board elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Director to be accountable to the Secretary-General and the Board meeting frequency to be three or four times a year.
- The Board to be composed of part-time members for collegiate decision such as questions of interpretation of Radio Regulations, reconciliation of different interpretations of the Radio Regulations, etc.

c) Development

Problems

- Resolution No. 18 of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference has called for reviewing the organization and structure of the Technical Cooperation Department and submit proposals for the improvement of its managerial capability so as to enable the Union to contribute to the development process.
- "Development", as one of the constitutional responsibilities of the Union has not been given equal status institutionally as the other two purposes of the Union.
- The funding for the development function of the Union being based, as it is, on voluntary contribution is inadequate and cannot ensure the permanency and continuity of technical cooperation/assistance and development in the complex and fast changing global telecommunication environment.

- The global telecommunication network which facilitates communication inter-operation of the developed and developing world requires interconnection of national networks to handle an assortment of traditional and new services. This is creating a central problem not only in the vision of the future but also of coping with the current situation. ITU as the global forum for negotiating international compatibility in telecommunications and in order to respond to the development requirements of many countries, needs to strengthen its development sector.

Proposal

- Resources of the Union's regular budget be equitably distributed among the three functions of the Union, namely standardization, regulatory matters and development.
- The development function of the Union be recognized on equal status as the other two by elevating the Technical Cooperation Unit to the level of the other organs.
- The newly proposed development unit of the Union be headed by a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and that the Director be accountable to the Secretary-General.

3. Summary and conclusions

Noting that the structure and working methods of the Union have fundamentally remained unchanged since the inception of the Union in its current form, and that this cannot continue in the face of the fast and complex changes of telecommunication, and also if the ITU is to continue to be effective, Ethiopia has submitted three proposals for the work of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference on streamlining and restructuring the Union's Secretariat.

The three proposals are:

1) On standardization

- Streamlining the functions of the CCIs by amalgamating them into a single International Telecommunication Consultative Committee/Conference number to be given by ITU*.

2) On regulatory matters

- Document 68, Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference: Restructuring of the IFRB.

3) On development

- Document 66, Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference: Restructuring of the Technical Cooperation sector of the ITU.
- Document 67, Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference: Institution of development conferences.

* Note by the General Secretariat - see Document 81.

The proposal for the three basic functions of the Union is that they should be carried out by three equivalent institutional structures which would be supported by the resources of a common Secretariat. The three functions would be headed by Directors each of which in turn is accountable to the Secretary-General.

The three organs for the three purposes of the Union are proposed to be named as follows:

- The International Telecommunication Consultative Committee (CCIT), working through the Plenary Assemblies.
 - The International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Board (IFOSRB), working through the various world administrative radio or telecommunication conferences.
 - The International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau (ITPDB), working through the proposed world and regional development conferences.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 81-E

9 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Ethiopia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

STREAMLINING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CCIs BY AMALGAMATING THEM INTO A SINGLE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1. Introduction

The duty of the International Consultative Committees is basically standardization. And this is realized through production of Recommendations on technical and operating standards and guidelines for tariff questions. Two independent international consultative committees, CCIR and CCITT have been in operation since the inception of the current organizational structure of the Union with the duty areas of the CCIs demarcated as follows:

- CCIR to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication without limit of frequency range, and to issue Recommendations on them;
- CCITT to study and issue Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services, other than technical or operating questions relating to radiocommunication.

Even though the functions of the CCIs have been demarcated as indicated above, it must be mentioned that joint study efforts have been inevitable through the years, such effort being more accentuated in current times because of the convergence of the issues relating to radiocommunication and other fields of telecommunications, networks and services which normally is within the purview of CCITT. This has become more pronounced since the advent of digital technology and the convergence of telecommunications and computer technologies. The move into the ISDN era, which is currently dawning, is expected to harmonize networks, services and radiocommunication with the result that the demarcation among the various telecommunication disciplines would be unrecognizable.

In view of the foregoing and also from the point of view of efficient allocation of resources, it is proposed to streamline the functions of the CCIs by harmonizing them into a single International Telecommunication Consultative Committee.

2. Reasons

- Growth in the volume of Recommendations developed by the CCIR or jointly by the CCIR and CCITT for issues interrelated with telecommunication networks and applications in comparison with Recommendations for exclusive radio or radio applications points to the fact that the functions of the CCIs could be amalgamated.

- The convergence and/or merging of the computing and telecommunication technologies has made the traditional divisions between radio and telephony blurred and indistinguishable.
- A unified approach to the development of international standards for telephony and radio would increase efficiency, timeliness and efficacy of such standards in an otherwise competitive situation as noted by the proliferation of regional standard institutions. The proliferation of standards on regional and national basis would undermine the global standard making effort, impede inter-connectivity and pose difficulty to users.
- The management functions of the two Directors of the CCIs as per Article 74 of the Nairobi Convention being the same, i.e.:
 - coordinating the works of Study Groups;
 - arranging for publication of documents;
 - reporting to the Plenary Assembly;
 - organizing the works of the CCI etc.,

amalgamation of the CCIs to be headed by one Director can easily be undertaken.

- Significant savings in terms of manpower resources, commonality of secretariat resources, savings in conference conducting etc., could be considered to be channelled to meet the budget growth requirements of the new CCIT or to support other organs and/or the Union itself which currently is constrained by resource limitations.

3. Proposal

Recognizing the advantages to be gained from an integrated CCIT, it is recommended therefore that:

- the functions of the CCIs be amalgamated into a single International Telecommunications Consultative Committee which shall be headed by a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and that the Director be accountable to the Secretary-General;
- the responsibility of developing a general plan for the international telecommunication network be no longer that of the CCIs. This responsibility has been indicated to be replaced by the newly proposed Development Conferences. Refer to Ethiopia's proposal for the work of the Conference: Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Document 67, Institution of Development Conferences;
- the Plenipotentiary Conference considers consequential changes in the workings of the emergent CCIT as proposed above and also from the point of view of commonality of resources usage and hence make the necessary provisions in the Constitution/Convention of the Union;

4. Proposed changes in the Draft Constitution

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

NOC 29

NOC 30

ETH/81/1
MOD 31 b) the International Frequency ~~Registration Board (IFRB)~~
and Orbital Space Regulatory Board (IFOSRB);

Reasons: Refer to Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Document 68,
Ethiopia's draft proposal for the work of the Conference: Restructuring
of the IFRB.

ETH/81/2
SUP 32 c)

Reasons: Obsolete due to the proposal of this paper itself on streamlining
the function of the CCIs.

ETH/81/3
SUP 33 d)

Reasons: Obsolete due to the proposal of this paper itself on streamlining
the function of the CCIs.

ETH/81/4
ADD 32A c) the International Telecommunication Consultative
Committee (CCIT);

Reasons: The proposal of this paper itself on streamlining the functions
of the CCIs through amalgamating them into a single International
Telecommunication Consultative Committee.

ETH/81/5
ADD 33A e) the International Telecommunication Promotion and
Development Bureau (ITPDB);

Reasons: Refer to Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Document 66,
Ethiopia's proposal for the work of the Conference: Restructuring of the
Technical Cooperation sector of the ITU.

ARTICLE 6

ETH/81/6
MOD 44 i) elect the ~~Directors~~ Director of the International
Telecommunication Consultative Committee and
fix the date ~~dates~~ of ~~their~~ his taking office;

Reasons: The new International Telecommunication Consultative Committee resulting from the amalgamation of the CCIs to be headed by one Director.

ARTICLE 11

ETH/81/7
MOD

International Telecommunication Consultative ~~Committees~~ Committee

ETH/81/8
SUP

84

Reasons: Obsolete due to the proposal in this paper.

ETH/81/9
SUP

85

Reasons: Obsolete due to the proposal in this paper.

ETH/81/10
ADD

85A 1. The duties of the International Telecommunication Consultative Committee (CCIT) shall be to study and issue Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services, and technical or operating questions relating to radiocommunication.

ETH/81/11
MOD

86 3. In the performance of its studies, ~~each~~ the 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 telecommunications in developing countries in both the regional and international fields.

ETH/81/12
MOD

87 2. The International Telecommunication Consultative ~~Committees~~ Committee shall have as members:

ETH/81/13
MOD

90 3. ~~Each~~ The International Telecommunication Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of:

ETH/81/14
SUP

95

Reasons: The development of a General Plan for the international telecommunication network now belongs to the newly proposed World Development Conference as indicated in Ethiopia's proposal for Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Document 67, Institution of Development Conferences.

ETH/81/15
SUP 96

Reasons: The development of a General Plan for the international telecommunication network now belongs to the newly proposed World Development Conference as indicated in Ethiopia's proposal for Nice, 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Document 67, Institution of Development Conferences.

ETH/81/16
MOD 97

7. The working arrangements of the International Telecommunication Consultative ~~Committees~~ Committee are defined in the Convention.

Reasons: Consequential change due to merger of the CCIs.

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

ETH/81/17
MOD 98

1. The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Telecommunication Consultative ~~Committees~~, Committee, of the International Telecommunication Promotion and Development Bureau, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and of the International Frequency and Orbital Space Regulatory Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

Note by the General Secretariat:

This proposal supersedes proposals ETH/66/5 and ETH/68/18 (see Documents 66 and 68 respectively).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 82-E
9 May 1989
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

G, 82/1
MOD

- 19 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit for space radiocommunication services;

Reasons: 1. The geostationary-satellite orbit (GSO) and its use for radiocommunications has become an important and extensive activity of the Union:

- 1) Space radiocommunications were the main subject of WARC 1963 and WARC 1971; planning of the GSO for different purposes was the exclusive subject of WARC 1977, RARC for Region 2, 1983 and WARC 1985/1988.
- 2) In the Radio Regulations, all the space radio services using or expected to use the GSO are defined in Article 1; there are extensive provisions for these services in Article 8 (Table of Frequency Allocations); coordination and notification procedures occupy Articles 11 and 13; forms of notice are given in Appendices 3 and 4 and detailed global plans for use of the GSO are contained in Appendices 30, 30A and 30B.

2. However, despite the Union's extensive role vis-à-vis the GSO, there is no reference in the Constitution/Convention which states clearly its authority in this respect. (There are only limited references to "space techniques" in Article 4, No. 21, to the GSO in the title of Article 29 [33] and in No. 153 [154] of that Article.)

3. The unique competence of the ITU in the international regulation of use of the orbit for radiocommunications now merits specific mention of that role in the "Purposes of the Union". Several international organizations have strong interests in the GSO and a specific reference to the role of the ITU would help to avoid future conflicts of interest and authority in this area.

4. A relatively minor addition to Article 4, keyed to the avoidance of harmful interference among radiocommunications services (a long-standing purpose of the ITU), would be the easiest way of establishing beyond doubt the Union's authority in this matter.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

G/82/2
(MOD)

- 73 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. ...

Reasons: 1. For the reasons given by the Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB (established in accordance with Resolution No. 68, Nairobi, 1982), the United Kingdom believes that a Board consisting of five members is optimum:

- in its early days the Board had 11 members. Experience showed that that was too many; there were too many divisions of opinion; decision making was slow and the costs were high;
 - any suggestion that the Board might be reduced to less than five members must be opposed because often there will be only two members available for duty (due to missions, leave or illness); the volume of work would be too large and too complex for three members to discharge and although there would be the advantage of lower costs that would be outweighed by the disadvantages;
 - Article 5 [57] of Document B, No. 11 [31] requires that "each member (of the IFRB) shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world". It would be impossible to meet this condition if the Board was reduced to less than five members.
2. Composition of the Board at five members should therefore be confirmed and established in the proposed new Constitution of the Union.

G/82/3
MOD

76

4. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall serve, not as representing their respective Member ~~States~~ countries or a region, but as impartial agents entrusted with an international mandate.

Reasons: 1. To adopt the improved wording suggested by the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union.

2. To include the word "impartial" found in the French language version of No. 76 [75] in its original form.

3. To take account of views expressed by the Group of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB.

ARTICLE 29 [33]

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

NOC

152

G/82/4
ADD

153A

The procedures of the Radio Regulations must not be applied for making claims to the locations on the GSO unconnected with plans for their use.

Reasons: To present a constitutional obstacle to this practice which, while it may benefit a single administration, will be at the expense of, and to the detriment of the interest of, all other Members of the Union.

G/82/5
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**Relating to the Practice of Making Claims to Locations
on the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit Unconnected
with Plans for Their Use**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nice, 1989),

considering

a) that the International Telecommunication Conventions of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 and of Nairobi, 1982, as well as the [Constitution] [Convention] adopted by this present Conference have all recognized 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";

b) that the World Administrative Radio Conference 1979 adopted Resolution No. 2 which resolved:

- "1. that the registration with the IFRB of frequency assignments for space radiocommunication services and their use should not provide any permanent priority for any individual country or groups of countries and should not create an obstacle to the establishment of space systems by other countries;
2. that, accordingly, a country or a group of countries having registered with the IFRB frequencies for their space radiocommunication services should take all practicable measures to realize the possibility of the use of new space systems by other countries or groups of countries so desiring;
3. that the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution should be taken into account by the administrations and the permanent organs of the Union.";

recognizing

c) that any attempt through the procedures of the Radio Regulations to make claims to locations on the geostationary-satellite orbit unconnected with plans for their use would:

1. contravene the instruments quoted above;
2. stimulate others into taking similar action;
3. obstruct or delay access to the orbit by the space systems of other administrations;
4. bring into disrepute and undermine the regulatory regime established over many years by the Union to govern access to the orbit;

resolves

1. to express its grave [and unanimous] concern over the adverse consequences of any Member of the Union employing the procedures of the Radio Regulations in order to make claims to locations on the geostationary-satellite orbit unconnected with plans for their use;
2. to unreservedly [and unanimously] condemn this practice;
3. to invite administrations to take all necessary action to prevent or eliminate this practice;
4. to instruct the Secretary-General, following consultation with the Chairman of the IFRB and the administrations that may be concerned, to report any such case to the Administrative Council;
5. to invite the Administrative Council after considering any reports on this practice to take prompt action to render the practice ineffective.

Reasons: To indicate more fully than can be done in the new Constitution the serious view the Union as a whole takes of this practice and to lay a basis for action in any case where the practice is being followed.

ARTICLE 46 [52 + 48]

Entry into Force and Related Matters

1. The Group of Experts have drafted provisions under which, if adopted, the new constitutional instruments would enter into force NOT on a predetermined date (see Convention, Nairobi, 1982, No. 193 which specifies 1 January 1984) but on a date that will be established by the deposition of a certain number of instruments of ratification or accession. This date cannot of course be foreseen.
2. For the operational and technical purposes of international radio regulation it continues to be extremely important that whenever a WARC or a RARC makes new or modified regulations, they should enter into force at an agreed and specified date and time. Interrelated frequency changes and the commencement of certain procedures are two examples that justify this action. In certain cases, an entry into force date which cannot be foreseen could generate severe difficulties.
3. Whatever action the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, may take concerning the regime for entry into force of the new or amended constitutional instruments of the Union, it is essential that this should not be understood to impose a similar regime upon the entry into force of new or amended Radio Regulations made by a WARC or of other regulations made by a RARC.

G/82/6

Entry into Force:

That the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, should formally endorse continuation of the practice under which new or amended administrative Radio Regulations are enabled to enter into force at a predetermined date and time to be specified in the Final Acts of the conference concerned.

Reasons: To draw attention to potential problems that may flow from certain decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and to avert those problems by seeking from the Conference formal endorsement of continuation of the present practice concerning the entry into force of new or modified administrative Radio Regulations.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 17 [69]

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

- NOC 200 The Plenary Assembly shall:
- G/82/7
MOD 201 a) consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports where such recommendations have not already been approved by procedures that may be agreed by the Plenary Assembly for the approval of new and revised recommendations between Plenary Assemblies;

(NOC 202

Reasons: 1. To respond to Resolutions Nos. 2 and 17 of the CCITT IXth Plenary Assembly, Melbourne, 1988;

2. To do so in terms applicable to both CCIs, recognizing discussions at the CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly, Dubrovnik, 1986.

G/82/8
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Acceleration of the International Adoption of
Recommendations of the CCIR

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) that the CCIR and the CCITT must continue to preserve global pre-eminence in their respective fields of activity, notably standardization;
- b) that as a part of this process each CCI must be able to respond more quickly than hitherto to rapid changes in the technical and operational aspects of the questions under study;
- c) that procedures to accelerate the international adoption of draft Recommendations are therefore necessary;

endorsing

- d) the action taken by the CCITT at its IXth Plenary Assembly meeting, Melbourne, 1988, in adopting such procedures;

noting

- e) that the next opportunity for the CCIR to take parallel action will arise at its XVIIth Plenary Assembly meeting in 1990;

resolves

1. to instruct the Director of the CCIR to bring this Resolution to the attention of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR;
2. to invite the CCIR to take this Resolution into account at its XVIIth Plenary Assembly meeting and to adopt procedures to accelerate the international adoption of its draft Recommendations;
3. to invite administrations and other organizations that participate in the XVIIth Plenary Assembly meeting of the CCIR to cooperate fully in the action required in accordance with this Resolution.

Reasons: 1. Since the CCIs both have a degree of autonomy in their functioning it is for each CCI to develop its own procedures.

2. The CCITT has already adopted a procedure to expedite the international adoption of its own Recommendations. The CCIR has yet to do so. Thus, its attention needs to be drawn to the proposed new provision. A Resolution of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be the appropriate means of doing so.

G/82/9
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**Relating to the Ability of the CCIR and the CCITT to Maintain Their
Pre-eminent Position in the Field of World-wide Standardization**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) the great importance of the work of the CCIR and of the CCITT;
- b) the rapid development of telecommunication technologies;
- c) the degree of convergence between the work of the CCIR and of the CCITT and of other international standardization bodies;
- () the vital need for the CCIR and CCITT to maintain pre-eminent positions in their respective fields;
- e) the need to identify all possible ways of maximizing the efficiency and of minimizing the costs of both Committees;

noting

- a) the Resolutions adopted by the IXth Plenary Assembly (Melbourne) of the CCITT in November 1988, and in particular Resolutions Nos. 17 and 18, subsequently endorsed by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC) Melbourne, November/December 1988 and by the 44th session of the ITU Administrative Council, Geneva (January 1989) and [endorsed by the Plenipotentiary Conference]; and
- [b) the Resolution adopted by this Plenipotentiary Conference relating to the acceleration of the international adoption of Recommendations of the CCIR;]

resolves

- 1. that the Secretary-General shall commission a thorough, independent and wide-ranging review of the structures and working methods of the CCIs which should make appropriate recommendations;
- 2. that the review shall take full account of:
 - the outcome of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT;
 - the deliberations of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR;
 - the conclusions of the ad hoc Group to be convened soon after the Plenipotentiary Conference by the Director of the CCITT under the terms of Resolution No. 18 of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT;
- 3. that a report on the outcome of the review shall be presented for consideration in the first instance by the Administrative Council which shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that appropriate decisions in response to recommendations contained therein are either taken by the Administrative Council itself or considered in an appropriate forum of the Union convened for the purpose;

instructs the Secretary-General

to present draft terms of reference for such a review for approval by the Administrative Council, to keep the Administrative Council informed on a regular basis of the progress of the work, and to bring any emerging conclusions to the attention of all the Members of the Union;

invites the Administrative Council

to consider, in the light of any request from the Secretary-General, the need for any additional resources (whether human or financial) for the conduct of such a review.

Reasons: Both CCIs have proved themselves of great value in the work of the ITU. In recognition of the pace of technological developments, the degree of convergence in the work of the CCIs and institutional change in the field of telecommunications, there is a need to ensure that they are both operating as effectively and efficiently as possible. The United Kingdom does not think that the detailed examination of their activities which is necessary before any changes are considered can be carried out by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ARTICLE 25 [77]

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

3. Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

G/82/10
ADD

261A

If it appears to the Chairman that the Conference will not complete its work within the allotted duration but could do so with a brief extension he may after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Steering Committee, submit a proposal to the Conference for a maximum extension of one day provided that the budget for the Conference will not thereby be exceeded. The proposal shall be adopted by a Plenary Meeting if supported by a simple majority. This provision may be applied to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the meetings of the Administrative Council, World and Regional Administrative Conferences, and the CCI Plenary Assemblies.

Reasons: 1. Under the terms of the present Convention, the duration of a conference is determined by the Administrative Council. Legally, conferences cannot be extended beyond the period set by the AC. In practice, however, conferences have been extended by the Conference Chairman, which - if the extension is long - has caused serious problems for delegates (accommodation, return air bookings, other commitments, etc. are upset).

2. On the other hand, a very short extension may sometimes be very helpful to enable business to be completed if unforeseen problems arise. The AC cannot always foresee such difficulties when it sets the duration of conferences.

3. The proposal for a limited power of extension would ensure, on the one hand, that Conference Chairmen have the legal right to arrange a (one-day) extension if the need arises; on the other, that longer extensions are prevented. If there is a genuine need for a minor extension the Chairman is best placed to initiate action, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Steering Committee, so that a proposal can be submitted to a Plenary Meeting for decision.

G/82/11
MOD

10. Conditions Required for Discussion of, Decision or and Vote on, any Proposal or Amendment

G/82/12
MOD

288

2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted ~~as a vote after~~ for discussion and thereafter for decision, if necessary by a vote.

Reasons: 1. To reflect in the new Convention, Rules of Procedure, the effective working practice of the Union in its process of decision making but to do so without touching the right of delegates to secure a vote on any matter they consider sufficiently important.

2. The present text of No. 288 [497] suggests that all decisions on proposals or amendments must be taken by vote. If that was done conferences and meetings would have to be much longer, with all the associated increases in costs. In practice MOST decisions are made without the need for a vote. This should be encouraged, but there must be no reduction in the right of delegates to call for and obtain a vote.

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1. In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, Nairobi, 1982, and usual practice, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989 will no doubt establish a programme of conferences and meetings of the Union for the following period. The programme just completed was the heaviest in the recent history of the Union comprising as it did two WARCs (MOB-83, MOB-87), two double session WARCs (HFBC-84/87, ORB-85/88), a WATTC (88) and several RARCs, in addition to the usual heavy cycles of CCIR and CCITT meetings. Additional Protocol I of 1982 shows that the Union authorized expenditures of up to 107 million Swiss francs for these conferences and meetings and for associated seminars. Given the burden of work imposed on administrations and on the staff of the ITU, as well as the budgetary demands, such a programme should not again be foreseen.

2. In view of this background a slim-line programme of conferences is proposed for the period after 1989 based on:

- a) an appreciation of operational priorities for future conferences;
- b) a realistic appreciation of their possible success or failure;
- c) an appreciation of what the Union can afford;
- d) the provision of adequate time for full preparations.

3. On this basis the following proposals are submitted as the basis for the programme of conferences and meetings, post-1989.

WARC 1992:

To review and take appropriate action upon those Resolutions and Recommendations of the WARC MOF-83/87, the WARC HFBC-84/87 and the WARC ORB-85/88 relating to very specific matters of frequency allocations.

Reasons: Various new and established radio services cannot make progress until their frequency allocations have been determined by a WARC. New frequency allocations once made, particularly if they involve the removal of existing services, need long periods for implementation. The ITU must respond to the requirements of new and growing services in a timely

manner. This WARC should therefore be afforded the highest priority. In the history of the ITU the allocation conferences of 1947, 1959, 1963, 1971 and 1979 have all achieved a large measure of success. The Union cannot afford NOT to respond to the requirements expressed by the recent WARCs. A single-session conference would be sufficient and three years, 1989-1992, would be enough time to make the necessary preparations.

G/82/14

WARC 1994 or PEO 1994:

To review the regulatory definitions of radio services and to standardize the radio regulatory procedures in terms of terminology, phraseology and procedural mechanisms.

Reasons: The precise and mutually exclusive definitions of some radio services are proving too rigid in practice, particularly when there is convergence or overlapping of two or more services. Also, the continued addition of new regulatory procedures developed by different conferences is generating serious problems of comprehension and application (this has been recognized by the Panel of Experts on the long-term future of the IFRB). A WARC in 1994, or alternatively a Panel of Experts in 1994 as a preliminary to a later WARC to tackle these growing problems is essential as a high priority of the ITU. The time available for preparation, (1980-1994), five years, would be sufficient to ensure a successful outcome and will avoid a build-up of problems that will require, if postponed, more effort and expense to find solutions.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

1. Additional Protocol I is the instrument by which each Plenipotentiary Conference establishes the ceilings for expenditures on the major activities of the Union in the period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. AP I of Nairobi, 1982 exemplifies this process, for example, by specifying in paragraph 2.1 the upper limits of expenditures which the Administrative Council may authorize on a series of WARCs, a WATTC and a series of CCIR and CCITT meetings. On the basis of AP I all Members of the Union can have reasonable confidence that future budgets of the Union will be within an acceptable size and their own budgeting process can take AP I into account.

2. A notable omission from AP I is the ceilings of expenditures the Council may authorize for regional administrative radio conferences (RARCs). Each RARC involves the Members of the radio regulatory region concerned in considerable expenditures, on which the previous Plenipotentiary Conference sets no limit and for which Members cannot budget with any confidence.

3. There is of course the basic point that AP I relates to expenditures falling on all Members of the Union, while the costs of RARCs fall only on Members of the region concerned. Nevertheless, since it is the Plenipotentiary Conference which establishes the programme of conferences (including RARCs) and instructs the Council on the maximum expenditures it may authorize on each WARC, there is no reason which this same discipline cannot be applied to the ceiling costs of any future RARCs, perhaps by means of an AP Ia.

4. It seems doubtful that there will be an RARC included in the programme of conferences for the period after 1989. Whether there will or not, the following proposal is submitted for consideration.

G/82/15

Additional Protocol I:

That the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989, should decide to include in a supplement to AP I the ceilings for expenditures on any RARC it may include in the programme of conferences and meetings, and should resolve that this be instituted as the normal practice of the Union.

Reasons: To establish a budgetary limit for any future RARC which the Administrative Council may not exceed and to provide a basis for national budgeting by administrations of the region concerned.

FMS SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE AND DIRECT ACCESS

1. The project "Increased Computerization in the IFRB" is nearing completion and the Plenipotentiary Conference will need to take decisions concerning the final phase of the project, dissolution of the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) established in accordance with Resolution No. 69 of Nairobi, 1982, the scaling down of the Project Management Team and the integration of selected members of that Team into the permanent staff of the ITU. The latter is essential to ensure retention of the necessary highly skilled personnel for the purposes of ongoing maintenance and development of the software of the Frequency Management System upon which the IFRB is totally dependent.

2. The service rendered by the VGE in providing an external oversight of the FMS project suggests that a similar group might usefully be established to maintain an oversight of the FMS 3 software.

3. Quite apart from these developments the Plenipotentiary Conference will be invited to take decisions on means of introducing facilities to provide for administrations direct access to the data bases of the ITU. The United Kingdom would support the provision, with certain safeguards, of means to give direct access to the data bases of the ITU for the purposes of remote submission and extraction of data. One of the safeguards would be to establish a Voluntary Group of Experts to maintain an external oversight of any direct access project the Plenipotentiary Conference may establish.

4. The two sets of activities have differences but there are sufficient points of convergence to enable one Group of Experts to undertake both tasks and maintain for the Administrative Council a watching brief on both subjects. Accordingly, the following proposal is submitted.

G/82/16
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Relating to the Formation of a Voluntary Panel of Experts to
Oversee the Maintenance and Development of the FMS Software
and the Provision of Direct Remote Access
to the Data Bases of the ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) that the Union has made an extensive operational and financial investment in the software of the IFRB frequency management system and associated sub-systems;
- b) that this Conference has made provisions to ensure the ongoing maintenance and development of that software;
- c) that this Conference has also made provision under which the Secretary-General is to take action in implementing facilities to provide for administrations direct remote access to selected data bases of the ITU;

considering also

- d) that it would benefit Members of the Union and the permanent organs to have an independent oversight of the further developments in these two fields;

recognizing

- e) the past services rendered to the Union by various Panels and Groups of Experts and the lessons learned therefrom;

resolves

1. to invite the Administrative Council at its annual session in 1989 to establish a Voluntary Panel of Experts drawn from not more than [15] administrations on the basis of geographical distribution;
2. to invite the Council to formulate the terms of reference of this panel in such a way that it may exercise an independent and external oversight, advise upon and assist in the regular monitoring of:
 - a) the maintenance and development of the FMS software;
 - b) the implementation of direct remote access to selected data bases of the ITU;
3. to invite the Council to request from the Panel annual reports for consideration at the Council's ordinary annual sessions;
4. to invite the Council when preparing the annual budget of the Union to make the minimum essential financial provisions for the work of the Panel of Experts;

requests the Secretary-General and the permanent organs concerned

1. to submit to the Council, after approval by the Coordination Committee, a joint annual report covering both aspects of resolves;
2. for onward distribution to Members of the Union.

Reasons: To establish a proven and economical means of monitoring and providing an external oversight of the maintenance and development of the FMS software and of any direct access project that may be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 83-E

9 May 1989

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

France

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The French Delegation has examined carefully the provisions of the draft Constitution and Convention relating to:

- the connections between the Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations;
- the conditions for the entry into force of the new Basic Instrument;
- mechanisms for the revision of the Constitution and the Convention.

The relevant proposals have been drawn up with the fourfold aim of:

- establishing the unitary nature of the Basic Instrument, in order to remove any ambiguity concerning the links between the Constitution and the Convention: that is the purpose of proposals 3, 4 and 10 relating to Articles 39, 40 and 44 of the Constitution;
- specifying the conditions of the international commitment of States with respect to the entry into force of the Basic Instrument and the consequences arising therefrom: that is the purpose of proposals 11 and 12, relating to Article 46 of the Constitution;
- laying down a procedure for amending the Constitution and the Convention which would be both effective and consistent: that is the purpose of proposals 5 to 9 and 15 to 18, relating to Article 43 of the Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention;
- establishing the permanent nature of the institutional organization of the Union: that is the reason for the choice of the option of fixing the number of Members of the Administrative Council and the IFRB in the Constitution (proposals 1, 2, 13 and 14, relating to Articles 8 and 10 of the Constitution and Articles 3 and 5 of the Convention, respectively).

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ARTICLE 8

F/83/1
MOD

- 57 1. (1) Delete the square brackets round the words
"forty-one".

Reasons: The number of Members of the Administrative Council should be fixed in the Constitution, in order to establish its permanent character.

ARTICLE 10

F/83/2
MOD

- 73 1. Delete the square brackets round the word "five" and
insert the words "not more than" before that word.

Reasons: The number of Members of the IFRB should be fixed in the Constitution, in order to establish its permanent character, and this number should not exceed five.

ARTICLE 39

F/83/3
MOD

- 177 1. A Member or State which is not a signatory of this
Constitution and the Convention may accede thereto at any time
subject to the provisions of Article 1 of this Constitution. Such
accession shall take the form of one single instrument covering
both the Constitution and the Convention.

Reasons: For consistency with Article 38, which provides for ratification in the form of one single instrument.

ARTICLE 40

F/83/4
MOD

- 179 1. The Administrative Regulations shall be ~~regarded as~~
annexed to this Constitution and the Convention. Those in force at
the time of adoption of this Constitution and the Convention shall
remain in force until the time of entry into force of partially
revised or new Regulations drawn up by competent world
administrative conferences to replace them.

Reasons: To remove any ambiguity concerning the unitary nature of the Basic Instrument.

ARTICLE 43

F/83/5
NOC

187 2a
187 2b

Reasons: We prefer the wording of paragraphs 2a and 2b to that of paragraph 2 for regulating the submission of proposed amendments, while maintaining the possibility of submission during a Conference.

F/83/6
SUP

187 2.

F/83/7
MOD

189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least ~~two-thirds-of-the-Members-of-the-Union~~ two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote.

Reasons: To use a criterion related to the vote.

F/83/8
MOD

1st alternative text:

191 6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be contained in Protocols dealing with either one single or more, but interrelated amended provisions. Each such Protocol shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members and shall be binding on all the Members of the Union which are Parties to this Constitution and the Convention; acceptance of only a part of such a Protocol shall be excluded.

Reasons: To take account of the interdependence of amendments and to specify that the Members of the Union bound by the amendments are those already bound by the Basic Instrument.

F/83/9
NOC

1st alternative text:

192 7. The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of any such protocol.

Reasons: See above - follows from proposal 8.

ARTICLE 44

F/83/10
MOD

- 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them. Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention shall be effected simultaneously 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.

Reasons: For consistency with Article 38.

ARTICLE 46

F/83/11
MOD

- 198 1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between the Contracting Parties thereto on the thirtieth day after deposit of:
- ~~+the 25th instrument of ratification or accession+~~
~~+the (41st) (55th) instrument of ratification or accession+~~
- +instruments of ratification or accession+ by more than a ~~quarter~~ ~~+third+~~ of the Members of the Union.

Reasons: To ensure a certain degree of representativeness and to allow for entry into force within a relatively short time.

F/83/12
MOD

- 200 2. Upon the date of entry into force specified in paragraph 1 above, this Constitution and the Convention shall, ~~as between Parties thereto,~~ abrogate and replace the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, in the relations between the Contracting Parties.

Reasons: To specify, by following the wording of Article 48 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982, that only the Members which have ratified or acceded to the Basic Instrument are bound by it.

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ARTICLE 3

F/83/13
MOD

- 31 1. (1) Delete the number "[41]".

Reasons: The number of Members of the Administrative Council should be fixed in the Constitution, in order to establish its permanent character.

ARTICLE 5

F/83/14
MOD

- 110 1. (1) ~~†~~The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of ~~five~~ independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.~~†~~ 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.

Reasons: The number of members of the IFRB should be fixed in the Constitution, in order to establish its permanent character.

ARTICLE 35

F/83/15
MOD

- 423 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~†~~of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote~~†~~ ~~†of the Members of the Union†~~.

Reasons: To use a criterion related to the vote.

F/83/16
MOD

1st alternative text:

- 425 6. ~~†~~Any amendments to this Convention adopted by any Plenipotentiary Conference shall be contained in Protocols dealing with either one single or more, but interrelated amended provisions. Each such Protocol shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by two-thirds of the Members and shall be binding on all the Members of the Union which are Parties to this Constitution and this Convention; acceptance of only a part of such a Protocol shall be excluded.~~†~~

Reasons: To specify that only those Members of the Union which are bound by the Basic Instrument are bound by the amendments.

F/83/17
NOC

1st alternative text:

- 427 8. ~~†~~The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the date of entry into force of any such Protocol.~~†~~

Reasons: See above - follows from proposal 16.

F/83/18
MOD

- 429 10. Upon entry into force of such ~~†a Protocol†~~ ~~†amendments†~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~†it†~~ ~~†them†~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 [52 + 48] of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: See above - follows from proposals 16 and 17.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 84-E

10 May 1989

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Missing Link and after
2. Reasons and background

Section 5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 47), provides a detailed account of the actions taken in pursuance of Resolution No. 20 (Nairobi, 1982), "Establishment of the Independent International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development" and the follow-up on The Missing Link report submitted by the Commission. These give rise to several important issues relating to balanced world-wide telecommunication development and the future role of the Union in this regard, which need consideration, decision and guidance by the Plenipotentiary Conference. This short document is intended to highlight these issues.

3. Recommendations

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the various interlinked issues contributing to the continuing insufficient growth of telecommunications in the developing Member countries of the Union and decide on the future role and mandate of the Union, to meet the situation.

THE MISSING LINK AND AFTER

A REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Introduction

1. In adopting Resolution No. 20, the Plenipotentiaries in Nairobi in 1982 recognized the crucial role telecommunication has started to play in the developing processes of societies world-wide and the need particularly to stimulate the growth of that sector in the developing world. There was a realistic perception at Nairobi of the immense gap that separates the industrialized and developing worlds in that respect and of the urgent need to bridge this gap by concerted action at national, regional and international levels. The proposal to have the whole situation examined in depth by an independent group of eminent people drawn from different disciplines having an impact on telecommunications was rooted in that perception. Such an examination was to take account of the mutuality of interests that ought to motivate the balanced, world-wide development of telecommunication, through cooperative endeavours, to achieve the requisite transfer of technical and financial resources and progressive and self-reliant growth in the developing world. There was also an implicit recognition of the need to strengthen the role of the ITU to this end.
2. The actions that followed the adoption of Resolution No. 20 for the establishment of the Independent Commission in 1983, the work of the Commission itself and its seminal report, The Missing Link, with its wide-ranging recommendations, have been presented in Section 5.1 of the report of the Administrative Council to this Conference (Document 47) and supplemented in Document 34. This separate report is intended to highlight some key elements for consideration by the Plenipotentiaries and decisions on charting a course of action for the future.
3. The submission of The Missing Link report in January 1985 was followed by a campaign of dissemination, publicity and intensive debate world-wide in a manner unprecedented for any document concerning telecommunications. The report aroused great expectations and also contributed to a high level of awareness of the role of telecommunications. The Independent Commission, at the start of its work, recognized the political nature of its mission and addressed its report and recommendations to the highest political levels. With this in view, in addition to the dissemination and follow-up efforts through the Member Administrations of the Union, separate letters were sent by the Secretary-General to world leaders, e.g. heads of government, ministers responsible for development planning and financial matters, etc., leaders of industry and several international and regional organizations, requesting support for implementing the recommendation. The unanimous endorsement of the findings and recommendations of the report by the World Telecommunications Development Conference, Arusha, May 1985 where many countries were represented at ministerial level, was a very heartening response. Since then, the debate on the recommendations and actions for their implementation have continued with varied results, including for example, adoption of Resolutions in various regional economic fora and Declarations on the importance of the sector for development.
4. Furthermore, considering the Independent Commission's particular appeal to the seven governments participating in Economic Summit meetings, to encourage practical measures to be taken for the improvement and expansion of telecommunications in the developing countries, special letters were also sent to the heads of these governments in time for the May 1985 Economic Summit meeting in Bonn. The matter was again taken up with the Government of Japan, which hosted the May 1986 meeting in Tokyo, but apparently those involved in the preparation considered a sectoral subject of this character was not appropriate for consideration at the Summit up to this stage.

Impact of the report

5. It is now necessary to ask the question: what real progress has been made towards the objective set out by the Independent Commission - "by the early part of the next century, virtually the whole of mankind should be brought within easy reach of a telephone and, in due course, the other services telecommunications can provide"? Here it is appropriate to recall that the Commission believed "if common sense, determination and a dash of audacity are applied to the issues involved, it could be attained".

6. The Independent Commission underlined the true role of telecommunications in the present day and their increasing importance for the future, drawing largely on the results of studies, research, etc. that were already available and observed "we have no doubt that any further research in this field will corroborate our view". Indeed that has proved to be so. Studies and research will no doubt continue to enable updated assessments of the contribution of telecommunications at micro- and macro-levels in the different national, regional and global contexts to guide development planning and decision making. It is nevertheless reasonable to say that telecommunications is no longer seen, even in resource-starved countries, as an unnecessary luxury. However doubts persist as to how the inter se priority for telecommunications vis-à-vis other vital sectors should be set, given the resource constraints which confront most of the developing countries. This is a somewhat vicious circle and if an improved flow of resources to this sector could be assured, decisions to support telecommunications are unlikely to be wanting. Indications from many developing countries are that the need for a sufficiently higher priority for telecommunications is no longer questioned.

The situation today

7. The brief analysis of the situation today in the report of the Administrative Council shows that there is no significant improvement in the availability and distribution of telecommunications in most of the developing countries, even in regard to what is universally recognized as a basic service. The situation in respect of the many new services including telematics, is far worse. In general, the disparity between industrialized and developing countries continues and with the technological strides being made in the former, the stage appears to be set for further deterioration. If current growth rates in the developing countries do not quickly improve, it is likely that with an increasing population, it will be impossible to maintain even the present levels of telephone density and access. As for new technologies and services, the prospects are bleak - a scenario totally different from that desired by the Independent Commission.

Technical cooperation

8. The Commission underlined the importance of international cooperation and in particular the wider acceptability of multilateral agency efforts. The position in this regard is virtually static, e.g. funds earmarked for telecommunications by the UNDP have levelled off in recent years and those from various bilateral sources have shown no improvement either. Allowing for inflation and the wide currency fluctuations, this means that the flow of resources for technical cooperation in real terms is decreasing. It is well-known that the Union's own resources are severely strained. As far as Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) is concerned, despite the wide recognition of its potential, its actual contribution continues to be insignificant. It is perhaps interesting to note that TCDC only merits a passing mention in our own Convention.

Training, equipment development

9. Efforts for training, manpower development, etc., oriented towards the increasingly sophisticated needs of telecommunication technology are making some headway, but need substantial scaling up, and this cannot be achieved with available resources. There is as yet no notable example of development of equipment by the industrialized world which is tailored to the specific needs of developing countries. There is a reluctance to embark on such a course unless there is an adequate, assured market. The developing countries continue to make do with equipment primarily targeted to the needs of advanced societies. There have nevertheless been a few praiseworthy efforts in some of the larger countries, to design, develop and manufacture items to meet their own requirements.

Organization and management

10. In regard to internal organization and management of telecommunications, several developing countries have shown appreciation of the need to accord a degree of autonomy to the telecommunication sector, encouraging it to become progressively self-sustaining. Enforced by the winds of change evidenced in many of the industrialized countries, substantial restructuring of the telecommunication sector is also receiving close attention. Although these are usually matters falling within the ambit of sovereign decisions by the Members of the Union, in response to requests from prominent leaders of some small countries, the Secretary-General constituted a small advisory group on telecommunication policy to examine the various aspects of the changing telecommunication environment and to help him provide some useful information, analyses and suggestions for consideration by the Members. The report entitled "The Changing Telecommunication Environment - Policy considerations for the Members of the ITU" has been widely circulated.

Regional cooperation

11. The Independent Commission pointed to the need for, and advantages of, regionally coordinated activities for the evolution of common specifications and collective procurement, research and training and local manufacture. By their very nature, these involved wider issues relating to trade and commerce, customs, shared investments etc. and coordinated policies for industrial growth. The UN Economic Commissions which provide the appropriate forum for the pursuit of such matters have endorsed these at ministerial level, but real action has been hindered, again due to the want of resources. They have also made enquiries as to whether the Union could provide some funding support for such action.

Centre for the development of telecommunications

12. The recommendation for establishing a Centre for Telecommunication Development (CTD) was considered by the Independent Commission as the most important immediate step towards achieving the objectives set by the Commission. The process of consultations by the Secretary-General and the subsequent deliberations of the Administrative Council in 1985, within six months of the issue of The Missing Link report, led to the decision to establish the Centre. As seen from Document . . ., the progress made by the Centre in terms of quantum of support received and the delivery of assistance to the developing world has not been up to expectations.

Financing investments

13. As for financing of investment in telecommunications in the developing world, which in my view is the most crucial point, and as an acid test of the outcome of technical cooperation, there is little room for optimism. In the euphoria which followed the release of The Missing Link report, there were expectations that barriers were falling and the pace of telecommunication growth in the developing world would be rapid. Some research studies of need-based growth projected that there would be a shift in the pattern of demand on the telecommunication market and that the share of the developing world would shift from less than 10% as at present to as high as 55%. However, a recent review based on actual investment trends and equipment purchases within the operating resource constraints shows no significant change unless the resource situation undergoes a radical transformation.

14. The Independent Commission estimated the levels of annual investment at that time in the developing world to be to the order of US \$ 8bn and forecast the need to increase it to a level of US \$ 12bn for the next 20 years. This was a broad estimate. Since then attempts have been made to assess the requirements of the developing countries. They show that to achieve growth rates of 12 to 13% against the present 8 to 9%, investments would have to be in the range of US \$ 20-30bn. Although these are only estimates, they reveal the likely order of the resource gap in achieving a higher rate of growth to meet the objectives set by the Independent Commission.

15. The real question then is how will this resource gap be bridged? The evidence so far is that the existing channels for flow of resources for investment in this sector, e.g. multi- and bilateral credits/loans and commercial channels will not be increased to the necessary levels. Here note should be taken of the enormously enhanced impact of telecommunications in the context of the convergence of its technology with that of the computer as the principal determinant of the new Age of Information, their influence on all growth sectors and the increasing share of services in GDP. Failure to achieve an accelerated pace of growth will therefore surely have a more deleterious effect on the future prospects of the developing world than was foreseen by the Independent Commission.

New approaches for raising resources

16. The Missing Link report considered the possibilities of finding greater investment resources through "revolving funds", "investment trusts" and a sector-specific agency "Worldtel". However, these were not examined in detail by the Independent Commission which recommended that the Secretary-General study these further and report to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration and decision. I have accordingly presented a separate Document ... on this subject. I need not underline the importance of this matter to the future of balanced and harmonized world-wide growth of telecommunication and the Union's role in ensuring this.

The future?

17. At this stage, I would remind you that the adoption of Resolution No. 20 at Nairobi was intended to support the Union in responding to its expanded mandate "to promote and offer technical assistance" and "...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 ..." (Article 4 of the Nairobi Convention). The Independent Commission quite rightly examined the various related aspects which will contribute to the rational growth and sustenance of telecommunication in developing countries and presented a wide range of recommendations for integrated and coordinated action by all concerned. It also emphasized the central role of the Union in such efforts. It is now obvious that whilst technical assistance and cooperation may

continue to be a principal area of activity for the Union, it is not an end in itself but purely a means. Unless it is accompanied and followed up by concomitant action in associated areas, the objective of the progressive, self-reliant growth of telecommunications in the developing countries so as to draw fully on its potential as a contributor to overall growth will not be realized.

Conclusion

18. The Missing Link report has caused a world-wide awakening on the role and contribution of telecommunications as an agent of change and has led to a highly-beneficial ripple effect. Nevertheless, in practical terms, there is as yet no significant change either in the rate of growth of telecommunications in the developing world or in the transfer of resources. The goals of humanity being within easy reach of a telephone and self-reliant growth, remain distant. If the Union is to play the central role that is expected of it in stimulating the balanced growth of world-wide telecommunications, it should be given the means to do this and have its mandate reviewed to see how best it can also undertake promotion of the related aspects of telecommunication development such as investment finance and the growth of the indigenous telecommunication industry etc. in close cooperation with the other responsible agencies. That would ensure healthy growth of the whole sector and would minimize loss of time and resources through fragmented approaches.

I look forward to the guidance of this Conference in this regard insofar as action to promote the accelerated and harmonious development of telecommunications by the actions of the ITU are concerned.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 85-E
10 May 1989
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Measures taken by the Administrative Council

The measures taken by the Administrative Council are described in detail in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (section 3.2) and therefore do not need to be repeated in this document.

2. Agreement with the host Government

The text of this agreement is published in a separate document.

3. Invitations

3.1 Members of the Union

On 4 May 1988, the Government of France addressed to the Members of the Union (with the exception of the Republic of South Africa) invitations to send delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nice, 1989.

The Annex to this document lists the countries which have replied to date.

3.2 United Nations, specialized agencies

Invitations to send observers to the Conference were sent by the Secretary-General to the United Nations*) and by the Government of France to the following specialized agencies :

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**)
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)

*) Has accepted the invitation.

**) Has replied that it would not be able to send an observer.

- International Labour Organization (ILO)**)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)*)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

3.3 Regional telecommunication organizations (Article 32 of the Convention)

Invitations to send observers to the Conference were sent by the Secretary-General to the following regional telecommunication organizations :

- African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT)*)
- Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU)*)
- Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)*)
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)*)
- Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations of Central Africa (CAPTAC)
- Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)
- Panafrican Telecommunication Union (PATU)*)

4. Liberation Organizations

The Liberation Organizations mentioned in Resolution No. 741 of the Administrative Council were informed of the Conference by the Secretary-General and reminded that, as provided for in that Resolution, they may at any time attend ITU meetings as observers.

This included a letter to the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, from whom I have received advice of the intention of his organization to attend the Conference.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

*) Has accepted the invitation.

**) Has replied that it would not be able to send an observer.

ANNEX

COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE

(in French alphabetical order)
(position on 10 May 1989)

X = Has announced its attendance

O = Has stated that it will not attend

Afghanistan	X	Chile	X
Albania	X	China	X
Algeria	X	Cyprus	X
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	X	Vatican	X
Angola	X	Colombia	X
Antigua and Barbuda	X	Comoros	X
Saudi Arabia	X	Congo	X
Argentina	X	Korea (Rep. of)	X
Australia	X	Costa Rica	X
Austria	X	Côte d'Ivoire	X
Bahamas	X	Cuba	X
Bahrain	X	Denmark	X
Bangladesh		Djibouti	X
Barbados	X	Dominican Rep.	
Belgium	X	Egypt	X
Belize		El Salvador	X
Benin	X	United Arab Emirates	X
Bhutan	X	Ecuador	X
Byelorussia	X	Spain	X
Burma	X	United States	X
Bolivia	X	Ethiopia	X
Botswana	X	Fiji	O
Brazil	X	Finland	X
Brunei Darussalam	X	France	X
Bulgaria	X	Gabon	X
Burkina Faso	X	Gambia	X
Burundi	X	Ghana	X
Cameroon	X	Greece	X
Canada	X	Grenada	
Cape Verde		Guatemala	X
Central African Republic	X	Guinea	X

Guinea-Bissau		Monaco	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	Mongolia	X
Guyana		Mozambique	X
Haiti		Namibia	O
Honduras	X	Nauru	X
Hungary	X	Nepal	
India	X	Nicaragua	
Indonesia	X	Niger	X
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	X	Nigeria	X
Iraq	X	Norway	X
Ireland	X	New Zealand	X
Iceland	X	Oman	X
Israel	X	Uganda	
Italy	X	Pakistan	X
Jamaica	X	Panama	
Japan	X	Papua New Guinea	X
Jordan	X	Paraguay	X
Dem. Kampuchea		Netherlands	X
Kenya	X	Peru	X
Kiribati	O	Philippines	X
Kuwait	X	Poland	X
Lao P.D.R.	O	Portugal	X
Lesotho	X	Qatar	X
Lebanon	X	Syria	X
Liberia	X	German Dem. Rep.	X
Libya	X	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	
Liechtenstein	X	Ukraine	
Luxembourg	X	Romania	X
Madagascar	X	United Kingdom	X
Malaysia	X	Rwanda	X
Malawi	X	San Marino	X
Maldives	X	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Mali	X	Solomon	X
Malta	X	Western Samoa	
Morocco	X	Sao Tome and Principe	
Mauritius	X	Senegal	X
Mauritania	X	Sierra Leone	X
Mexico	X	Singapore	X

Somalia		Tunisia	X
Sudan	X	Turkey	X
Sri Lanka	X	USSR	X
Sweden	X	Uruguay	X
Switzerland	X	Vanuatu	
Suriname	X	Venezuela	X
Swaziland	X	Viet Nam	X
Tanzania	X	Yemen A.R.	X
Chad	X	Yemen (P.D.R. of)	X
Czechoslovakia	X	Yugoslavia	X
Thailand	X	Zaire	X
Togo	X	Zambia	X
Tonga	X	Zimbabwe	X
Trinidad and Tobago	X		

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 86(Rev.1)-E

25 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Kenya

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. DRAFT CONSTITUTION

1.1 ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

KEN/86/1
MOD

18

- a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments and orbital positions in the GSO in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.

Reasons: Like frequency assignments, orbital positions in the GSO should also be notified, registered and recorded in the master register.
(Consequent to Final Acts WARC ORB-88.)

KEN/86/2
MOD

21

- d) coordinate efforts ~~with a view to harmonizing and~~ harmonize the development of telecommunication facilities, notably those using space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities.

Reasons: To advance the more definitive intent of No. 16 c) as opposed to the more passive tone of No. 21 d).

1.2

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/86/3
MOD

34

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every five years ~~and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.~~ It may convene in extraordinary session as provided for under Article 1 [53].

Reasons: Other UN specialized organizations and agencies have fixed terms of shorter intervals. No. 34 as it stands now leaves definite room for the Plenipotentiary Conference not to be held every five years. With the rapid technological, social, economic and political changes now prevalent in the world there is greater need for the conference to meet not only more often but at definite regular intervals than it has hitherto. Note should be taken that in the event of unforeseen circumstances No. [202] 2 - [206] 6 have provided adequate remedy.

Currently, although there is a provision for extraordinary session of the Administrative Council, there is no such Provision for the supreme body which the Plenipotentiary is and should there be a need for one it would not be possible to convene it.

KEN/86/4
MOD

40 e) examine the accounts of the Union and ~~finally~~ approve them, if appropriate.

Reasons: The word "finally" does not add anything to the sense being conveyed.

1.3

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

KEN/86/5
MOD

79 b) to effect in the same conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the orbital positions assigned by Members to geostationary satellites.

Reasons: In conformity with the Final Acts of ORB-88.

1.4

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

KEN/86/6
SUP

98

Reasons: 1. There are no other matters with which the Coordination Committee is entrusted under the Convention. Care must be taken not to misconstrue instructions to "assist" (see [328] 124, for example) as a mandate to perform such functions.

2. Under Article 12, the role of the Coordination Committee is clearly limited to that of an advisory body to the Secretary-General.

3. Further, nowhere in the Convention is the status of the Coordination Committee clearly defined. For the Administrative Council to refer or even attempt to refer matters to a loosely constituted body, such as the Coordination Committee, can risk conflict with other organs or officials whose roles are specifically defined in the Convention.

1.5

ARTICLE 30 [35]

Harmful Interference

KEN/86/7

MOD [158] 154

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~~ countries or recognized private operating agencies or of ...

Reasons: The word "Members" is deleted and countries is used instead. The use of the word Member in 154 would give the impression that the ITU by implication encourages its Members to disregard interference to services of other countries which may not be its Members.

The ITU being the lead agency in international telecommunication should be seen to discourage harmful interference to radiocommunication services from any source.

1.6

ARTICLE 42 [50]

Settlement of Disputes

KEN/86/8

MOD [188] 184

Members may settle their disputes on questions relating to the interpretation or application of this Constitution, the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations ~~through diplomatic channels,~~ by negotiation 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.

Reasons: The most satisfactory method of settling disputes is usually by negotiation between parties to a dispute. The words "by negotiation" have a wider meaning than "through diplomatic channels" and inter alia include the latter.

KEN/86/9

MOD [189] 185

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 Convention or in the Optional Protocol, as the case may be.~~ the dispute shall be referred for a final decision to arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 34 [82] of the Convention.

Reasons: The deletion of the reference to the Optional Protocol is deliberate as the same being a multilateral treaty is covered in 1. above. In addition the finality and binding nature of the arbitral decision is not a new introduction as it is contained in Article 34 [82] (640) of the Draft Convention.

However, it is such an important part of an arbitration clause that it should be contained in the Constitution as well.

1.7

ARTICLE 43

KEN/86/26
NOC

189 4.

KEN/86/27
NOC

2nd alternative text:

191

KEN/86/28
NOC

2nd alternative text:

192

KEN/86/29
MOD

194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~{a Protocol}~~ ~~{amendments}~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~{it}~~ ~~{them}~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 [52 + 48] of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

1.8

ARTICLE 46

KEN/86/30
MOD [193] 198

1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the thirtieth day after deposit of:

~~{the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.}~~
~~{the {41st} {55th} instrument of ratification or accession.}~~

instruments of ratification or accession by more than a ~~{quarter}~~ third of the Members of the Union.

KEN/86/31
NOC

203

5. In case of any discrepancy among the various language versions of this Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

2. DRAFT CONVENTION

2.1 ARTICLE 1 [53]

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/86/10
ADD [206A] 6A

The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at the seat of the Union in extraordinary session in accordance with the provisions of No. 34 of the Constitution:

- a) when at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union have individually proposed to the Secretary-General the need for extraordinary session;
- b) when in the opinion of the Administrative Council there are matters requiring the attention of the Plenipotentiary which matters have not been delegated to the Administrative Council.

Reasons: Consequential on MOD 34.

2.2 ARTICLE 3 [55]

Administrative Council

KEN/86/11
MOD [240] 40

(3) Between ordinary sessions, an additional session ~~it~~ may be convened as a general ...

Reasons: The word "it" is deleted. The use of an additional session makes it clearer.

2.3 ARTICLE 34 [82]

Arbitration: Procedure

KEN/86/13
SUP [632] 409

KEN/86/14
SUP [633] 410

KEN/86/15
SUP [634] 411

Reasons: Intention of arbitration is that it be flexible not rigid. At all times the parties intent or will must be seen to be carried out. When parties agree to submit a dispute to arbitration they should have a free hand to whom the appointing authority of an arbitrator should be, if they wish it to be institutionalized it should be upon their mutual agreement.

Paragraphs [623] 409, [633] 410, [634] 411 though wide in application are embodied in paragraph [631] 408 relating to such appointment and therefore become a practical follow up of paragraph [631] 408.

The above reasoning tallies with and enhances one of the objectives of the ITU Convention which is to make the Convention as simple as possible.

KEN/86/16

MOD [636] 413

6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the parties to the dispute ~~in accordance with the procedure set forth in Nos. 411 [634] and 412 [635] of this Convention, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.~~

Reasons: Is consequential upon the suppression of paragraph [632] 409, [633] 410 and [634] 411 and the retention of paragraph [635] 412.

Since the Secretary-General can only appoint upon consultation with the parties involved the protection of each party's sovereign rights are guaranteed.

KEN/86/17

MOD [637] 414

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 fulfill the conditions indicated in No. 410 [633] of this Convention, 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.

Reasons: Is consequential upon the other recommended changes, is simple and does not in any way change the substance of paragraph 414 7.

KEN/86/18

MOD [639] 416

9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the venue, procedure and rules to be applied to the arbitration.

Reasons: A known principle of arbitration is that the agreement or clause to refer to arbitration must never be bare. The modification renders the agreement more definite and therefore effective.

2.4

ARTICLE 35

KEN/86/32

MOD 423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote~~ ~~of the Members of the Union~~.

KEN/86/33
NOC

2nd alternative text:

425

KEN/86/34
NOC

2nd alternative text:

427

KEN/86/35
MOD

429

10. Upon entry into force of such ~~(a Protocol)~~ ~~(amendments)~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~(it)~~ ~~(them)~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

2.5

ANNEX 1

Definition of certain terms used in this Convention ...

KEN/86/12
MOD [2007]

Expert: A person sent by ~~a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its State to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee~~ by the government or the administration of his country to participate in special tasks of the Union relevant to his area of professional competence.

Reasons: The definition as it stands in 2007 may have been relevant in the past but with the current advancement in areas of the ITU involvement it tends to be too restrictive by ignoring the possibility of the appointment of different types of experts to assist in different involvement/functions of the ITU: see for example Resolution No. 62.

3.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ITU

KEN/86/19

3.1 Having observed that there are rapid changes in world-wide telecommunications environment, and that these changes call for new demands on the ITU in order to fulfill the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 4 of the Nairobi Convention, it is proposed to the Conference that an in-depth study be initiated to evaluate the current structure of the Union with respect to:

- 1) ensuring optimum utilization of ITU Headquarters resources;
- 2) the long-term future of the CCIs and the IFRB in relation to the technological changes;
- 3) streamlining the management and administrative protocols within the Union hierarchy;

- 4) any other matters which will ensure financial administrative, and operational effectiveness of the Union.

KEN/86/20

3.2 Membership in the International Frequency Registration Board

In considering the work of the Panel of Experts set up by the ITU, pursuant to "resolves further 1.3 and 1.4" of Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Convention, Kenya in appreciation of the present functions of the IFRB and its representation regionally, supports the retention of the five member board, pending results of 3.1 above.

4. EXTENDED USE OF IFRB COMPUTER

KEN/86/21

4.1 Frequency Management System - FMS

Kenya, having noted the VGE's report especially with regard to staff forecasts and costs related to maintenance of IFRB computer software and systems development, is generally concerned about the ultimate impact which these requirements would have on the Union's resources after the FMS project is fully realized. Kenya is also of the opinion that for the long-term purposes it might be necessary to integrate all computer support services in the ITU Computer Department and to this end proposes that a study be undertaken with an aim of integrating fully the ITU computer resources.

KEN/86/22

4.2 Direct Remote Access

Pursuant to Resolution No. 69 of the ITU Convention 1982 a report outlining possible approaches to the provision of remote access was circulated to administrations. Kenya agrees in principle with the recommendations of the VGE as contained in their report, and requests the Plenipotentiary Conference to further pursue the modalities of implementing these recommendations.

KEN/86/23

5. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ITU

Having made a general analysis of some Resolutions and Recommendations of Administrative Radio Conferences held in 1987 and 1988, and in particular, the HFBC-87, MOB-87, and ORB-88, which require further consideration by future competent conferences, it is proposed that these issues be considered in one general WARC for practical purposes and economic reasons. It is further proposed that 1992 would be the most appropriate time for convening such a conference with an agenda having the elements proposed in the annex to this document.

KEN/86/24

6. ITU PUBLICATIONS - IFRB CIRCULARS

In its Circular-letter No. 234 dated 18 October 1988 the Secretary-General sought a response from Members indicating:

- i) whether they would be interested to subscribe to additional collection of IFRB information on diskettes or magnetic media;

- 11) if so, whether this would affect the number of printed copies they require.

As its 43rd session, June 1988, the Administrative Council after considering the report by Secretary-General on the IFRB Weekly Circular agreed to propose that the cost of production and distribution of the circulars be included in the regular budget of the Union. However, it was recommended that the Union should continue to sell additional collections at a price which covers the additional cost of production. Kenya having considered the above situation proposes that a special credit be entered in the Additional Protocols to absorb these costs in order to ensure the continued distribution of the Weekly Circulars to Members.

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Possible agenda items for consideration by the proposed World
Administrative Radio Conference of 1992

KEN/86/36

1. Issues concerning high frequency broadcasting services

To consider the results of the "HFBC Planning System" currently being developed by the IFRB including implementation of the same and the related issues as outlined in Resolution No. 511 of WARC HFBC-87.

KEN/86/37

2. Issues concerning mobile services

- i) To revise some parts of Article 8 of the Radio Regulations to provide the necessary spectrum for mobile satellite services as outlined in Resolution No. 208 and Recommendation No. 205 of WARC MOB-87.
 - ii) To consider the provision for the Future Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (FGMDSS) and the provision of the existing distress and safety systems.
 - iii) To consider issues related to aeronautical-mobile services with particular regard to microwave landing systems (5 000 - 5 200 MHz), future use of band 4 200 - 4 400 MHz by radio altimeters, and the introduction of aeronautical public correspondence service.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 86-E

10 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETINGRepublic of Kenya

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

In our proposal, attempts have been made to address certain crucial issues which will be deliberated upon by the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference, on the basis of the agenda as provided for in Article 6 of the ITU Convention, Nairobi 1982. This is done in the belief that the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference will be conducted in accordance with the Nairobi Convention, which in itself may require revision unless the work of the Group of Experts on Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Convention, is itself adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

However, should a decision to have a Constitution and a Convention be made by the adoption of draft Documents A and B as Kenya hopes will be the case, then our proposals here will be discussed in the context of draft Documents A and B.

1. REVISION OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

1.1 ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

KEN/86/1		
MOD	18	a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments <u>and orbital positions in the GSO</u> in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.

Reasons: Like frequency assignments, orbital positions in the GSO should also be notified, registered and recorded in the master register.
(Consequent to Final Acts WARC ORB-88.)

KEN/86/2		
MOD	21	d) coordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing and <u>harmonize</u> the development of telecommunication facilities, notably those using space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities.

Reasons: To advance the more definitive intent of No. 16 c) as opposed to the more passive tone of No. 21 d).

1.2

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/86/3
MOD

34

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every five years ~~and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.~~ It may convene in extraordinary session as provided for under Article 53.

Reasons: Other UN specialized organizations and agencies have fixed terms of shorter intervals. No. 34 as it stands now leaves definite room for the Plenipotentiary Conference not to be held every five years. With the rapid technological, social, economic and political changes now prevalent in the world there is greater need for the conference to meet not only more often but at definite regular intervals than it has hitherto. Note should be taken that in the event of unforeseen circumstances No. [202] 2 - [206] 6 have provided adequate remedy.

Currently, although there is a provision for extraordinary session of the Administrative Council, there is no such Provision for the supreme body which the Plenipotentiary is and should there be a need for one it would not be possible to convene it.

KEN/86/4
MOD

40

e) examine the accounts of the Union and ~~finally~~ approve them, if appropriate.

Reasons: The word "finally" does not add anything to the sense being conveyed.

1.3

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

KEN/86/5
MOD

79

b) to effect in the same conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the orbital positions assigned by Members to geostationary satellites.

Reasons: In conformity with the Final Acts of ORB-88.

1.4

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

KEN/86/6
SUP

98

Reasons: 1. There are no other matters with which the Coordination Committee is entrusted with under the Convention.

2. Under Article 12, the role of the Coordination Committee is clearly limited to that of an advisory body to the Secretary-General.

3. Further, nowhere in the Convention is the status of the Coordination Committee clearly defined. For the Administrative Council to refer or even attempt to refer matters to a loosely constituted body, such as the Coordination Committee, can risk conflict with other organs or officials whose roles are specifically defined in the Convention.

1.5

ARTICLE 30 [35]

Harmful Interference

KEN/86/7

MOD [158] 154

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~~ countries or recognized private operating agencies or of ...

Reasons: The word "Members" is deleted and countries is used instead. The use of the word Member in 154 would give the impression that the ITU by implication encourages its Members to disregard interference to services of other countries which may not be its Members.

The ITU being the lead agency in international telecommunication should be seen to discourage harmful interference to radiocommunication services from any source.

1.6

ARTICLE 42 [50]

Settlement of Disputes

KEN/86/8

MOD [188] 184

Members may settle their disputes on questions relating to the interpretation or application of this Constitution, the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations ~~through diplomatic channels~~, by negotiation 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.

Reasons: The most satisfactory method of settling disputes is usually by negotiation between parties to a dispute. The words "by negotiation" have a wider meaning than "through diplomatic channels" and inter alia include the latter.

KEN/86/9

MOD [189] 185

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 Convention or in the Optional Protocol, as the case may be. the dispute shall be referred for a final decision to arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 82 of the Nairobi Convention.~~

Reasons: The deletion of the reference to the Optional Protocol is deliberate as the same being a multilateral treaty is covered in 1. above. In addition the finality and binding nature of the arbitral decision is not a new introduction as it is contained in Article 82 (640) of the Nairobi Convention.

However, it is such an important part of an arbitration clause that it should be contained in the Constitution as well.

REVISION OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION

1.7

ARTICLE 1 [53]

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/86/10
ADD [206A]6A

The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at the seat of the Union in extraordinary session in accordance with the provisions of No. 34:

- a) when at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union have individually proposed to the Secretary-General the need for extraordinary session;
- b) when in the opinion of the Administrative Council there are matters requiring the attention of the Plenipotentiary which matters have not been delegated to the Administrative Council.

Reasons: Consequential on MOD 34.

1.8

ARTICLE 3 [55]

Administrative Council

KEN/86/11
MOD [240] 40

(3) Between ordinary sessions, an additional session ~~it~~ may be convened as a general ...

Reasons: The word "it" is deleted. The use of an additional session makes it clearer.

ANNEX 1

Definition of certain terms used in this Convention ...

KEN/86/12
MOD [2007]

Expert: A person sent by ~~a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its State to attend meetings of study groups~~

~~of an International Consultative Committee, by the government or the administration of his country to participate in special tasks of the Union relevant to his area of professional competence.~~

Reasons: The definition as it stands in 2007 may have been relevant in the past but with the current advancement in areas of the ITU involvement it tends to be too restrictive by ignoring the possibility of the appointment of different types of experts to assist in different involvement/functions of the ITU: see for example Resolution No. 62.

1.9

ARTICLE 34 [82]

Arbitration: Procedure

KEN/86/13
SUP [632] 409

KEN/86/14
SUP [633] 410

KEN/86/15
SUP [634] 411

Reasons: Intention of arbitration is that it be flexible not rigid. At all times the parties intent or will must be seen to be carried out. When parties agree to submit a dispute to arbitration they should have a free hand to whom the appointing authority of an arbitrator should be, if they wish it to be institutionalized it should be upon their mutual agreement. Paragraphs [623] 409, [633] 410, [634] 411 though wide in application are embodied in paragraph [631] 408 relating to such appointment and therefore become a practical follow up of paragraph [631] 408.

The above reasoning tallies with and enhances one of the objectives of the ITU Convention which is to make the Convention as simple as possible.

KEN/86/16
MOD [636] 413

6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the parties to the dispute in accordance with the procedure set forth in Nos. 411 [634] and 412 [635] of this Convention, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

Reasons: Is consequential upon the suppression of paragraph [632] 409, [633] 410 and [634] 411 and the retention of paragraph [635] 412.

Since the Secretary-General can only appoint upon consultation with the parties involved the protection of each party's sovereign rights are guaranteed.

KEN/86/17
MOD [637] 414

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 fulfill the conditions indicated in No. 410 [633] of this Convention, 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.

Reasons: Is consequential upon the other recommended changes, is simple and does not in any way change the substance of paragraph 414 7.

KEN/86/18
MOD [639] 416

9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the venue, procedure and rules to be applied to the arbitration.

Reasons: A known principle of arbitration is that the agreement or clause to refer to arbitration must never be bare. The modification renders the agreement more definite and therefore effective.

2. Re-organization of the ITU

KEN/86/19

2.1 Having observed that there are rapid changes in world-wide telecommunications environment, and that these changes call for new demands on the ITU in order to fulfill the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 4 of the Nairobi Convention, it is proposed to the Conference that an in-depth study be initiated to evaluate the current structure of the Union with respect to:

- 1) ensuring optimum utilization of ITU Headquarters resources;
- 2) the long-term future of the CCIs and the IFRB in relation to the technological changes;
- 3) streamlining the management and administrative protocols within the Union hierarchy;
- 4) any other matters which will ensure financial administrative, and operational effectiveness of the Union.

KEN/86/20

2.2 Membership in the International Frequency Registration Board

In considering the work of the Panel of Experts set up by the ITU pursuant to "resolves further 1.3 and 1.4" of Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Convention, Kenya in appreciation of the present functions of the IFRB and its representation regionally, supports the retention of the five member board.

3. Extended use of IFRB computer

KEN/86/21

3.1 Frequency Management System - FMS

Kenya, having noted the VGE's report especially with regard to staff forecasts and costs related to maintenance of IFRB computer software and systems development, is generally concerned about the ultimate impact which these requirements would have on the Union's resources after the FMS project is fully realized. Kenya is also of the opinion that for the long-term purposes it might be necessary to integrate all computer support services in the ITU Computer Department and to this end proposes that a study be undertaken with an aim of integrating fully the ITU computer resources.

KEN/86/22

3.2 Direct Remote Access

Pursuant to Resolution No. 69 of the ITU Convention 1982 a report outlining possible approaches to the provision of remote access was circulated to administrations. Kenya agrees in principle with the recommendations of the VGE as contained in their report, and requests the Plenipotentiary Conference to further pursue the modalities of implementing these recommendations.

KEN/86/23

4. Conferences and meetings of the ITU

Having made a general analysis of some Resolutions and Recommendations of Administrative Radio Conferences held in 1987 and 1988, and in particular, the HFBC-87, MOB-87, and ORB-88, which require further consideration by future competent conferences, it is proposed that these issues be considered in one general WARC for practical purposes and economic reasons. It is further proposed that 1992 would be the most appropriate time for convening such a conference with an agenda having the elements proposed in the annex to this document.

KEN/86/24

5. ITU publications - IFRB circulars

In its Circular-letter No. 234 dated 18 October 1988 the Secretary-General sought a response from Members indicating:

- i) whether they would be interested to subscribe to additional collection of IFRB information on diskettes or magnetic media;
- ii) if so, whether this would affect the number of printed copies they require.

As its 43rd session, June 1988, the Administrative Council after considering the report by Secretary-General on the IFRB Weekly Circular agreed to propose that the cost of production and distribution of the circulars be included in the regular budget of the Union. However, it was recommended that the Union should continue to sell additional collections at a price which covers the additional cost of production. Kenya having considered the above situation proposes that a special credit be entered in the Additional Protocols to absorb these costs in order to ensure the continued distribution of the Weekly Circulars to Members.

KEN/86/25

6. Implementation of Resolution No. 62 of the Nairobi Convention

Kenya takes note of the good work of the Group of Experts as contained in Documents A and B. Except for what is stated here below, Kenya however reserves its sovereign right to revisit and discuss the two documents in the light of issues which may come up at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6.1

DOCUMENT A - DRAFT CONSTITUTION

6.1.1

ARTICLE 43

KEN/86/26
NOC

189 4.

KEN/86/27
NOC

2nd alternative text:

191

KEN/86/28
NOC

2nd alternative text:

192

KEN/86/29
MOD

194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~{a Protocol}~~ ~~{amendments}~~ to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~{it}~~ ~~{them}~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 [52 + 48] of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

6.1.2

ARTICLE 46

KEN/86/30
MOD [193] 198

1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the thirtieth day after deposit of:

~~{the 25th instrument of ratification or accession.}~~
~~{the [41st] [55th] instrument of ratification or accession.}~~

instruments of ratification or accession by more than a ~~{quarter}~~ third of the Members of the Union.

KEN/86/31
NOC

203

5. In case of any discrepancy among the various language versions of this Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

DOCUMENT B - DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 35

KEN/86/32
MOD

423

4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by more than half ~~of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote~~ ~~of the Members of the Union~~.

KEN/86/33
NOC

2nd alternative text:

425

KEN/86/34
NOC

2nd alternative text:

427

KEN/86/35
MOD

429

10. Upon entry into force of such ~~a Protocol~~ ~~amendments~~ to this Convention, the Secretary-General shall register ~~it~~ ~~them~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 of the Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Possible agenda items for consideration by the proposed World
Administrative Radio Conference of 1992

KEN/86/36

1. Issues concerning high frequency broadcasting services

To consider the results of the "HFBC Planning System" currently being developed by the IFRB including implementation of the same and the related issues as outlined in Resolution No. 511 of WARC HFBC-87.

KEN/86/37

2. Issues concerning mobile services

- i) To revise some parts of Article 8 of the Radio Regulations to provide the necessary spectrum for mobile satellite services as outlined in Resolution No. 208 and Recommendation No. 205 of WARC MOB-87.
 - ii) To consider the provision for the Future Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (FGMDSS) and the provision of the existing distress and safety systems.
 - iii) To consider issues related to aeronautical-mobile services with particular regard to microwave landing systems (5 000 - 5 200 MHz), future use of band 4 200 - 4 400 MHz by radio altimeters, and the introduction of aeronautical public correspondence service.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 87-E

15 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

1. Subject STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCIAL CEILINGS

2. Reasons and background, legal references

This report informs the Plenipotentiary Conference of the application of Resolution No. 59 (Nairobi, 1982) within the budget limits and within the limits set out in Additional Protocol I (Nairobi, 1982).

The report also indicates in broad terms the constraints resulting from the labour market, staffing requirements, as well as the future evolution of the number of posts.

3. Recommendation

It is considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference take the information in the annexed report into account in the establishment of the financial ceiling for yearly operating activity it being understood that the budgetary provisions for each year will be a matter for the Administrative Council to approve.

R.E. BUTLER

Secretary-General

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Report by the Secretary-General

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCIAL CEILINGS

I. Situation

1. Staffing difficulties have been experienced within the Union over the entire 1982-1989 period. These difficulties are mainly due to:

- the global cuts which have affected the regular budget of the Union since 1983 and which have been accommodated by freezing a certain number of manning table posts (42 posts in 1983, 44 in 1984, the number being gradually reduced to 12 posts in 1989);
- the inadequate real growth in staff, which has been limited to 1.5% per year between July 1982 and July 1988 (see Document PP-89/39) for budgetary reasons whereas a 2% increase per year was employed by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference as a realistic growth rate and in establishing financial limits;
- the appreciable increase in the tasks and workload of the Union not only in the provision of common services by the language, documentation and publication services but also in the processing and treatment of ever increasing quantities of operational data required by Members within well defined deadlines. Current initiatives to satisfy demands for direct access to ITU EDP stored information by means of telecommunications has led to greater efficiency in interaction between Members and Headquarters but has entailed increased requirements for specialist staff to establish and support such needs;
- the specific tasks generated by conferences and meetings. World and Regional Conferences have given rise to specific tasks a number of which have resulted in ongoing activities for the development, maintenance and operation of systems. These commitments have led to the setting up of units of different sizes to deal with the work involved.

2. The future staffing requirements of the Union must be examined in the light of ongoing commitments and the emergence of responsibilities of a new and innovative nature:

- the need to review and modernize traditional activities and working methods, some of which date back to the early 1900s, has found clear expression in recent conferences and meetings. Greater efficiency is possible in fulfilling the reciprocal exchange of information by Members throughout the Union and by facilitating access by Members to information necessary for the planning, development and operation of networks and systems. Specialist staff will be required to implement these measures;
- the emerging diversity of special networks, systems and applications which do not conform to conventional telecommunication networks places an additional load on the staffing of the Union. It is evident that changes foreseen for the 1990s in international telecommunication developments will call for further highly specialized support from the ITU and its staff.

II. Necessary action

In order to alleviate the situation, the following information should be taken into account:

- a) **Transfer of credits:** no additional financial implications
(see Part III of this report)
- b) **Re-establishment of the credits for frozen posts:**
increase ceiling by 1,500,000 Swiss francs
(see Part IV of this report)
- c) **Future evolution:** yearly provision of 1% staff costs for the creation of posts and the modification of post classifications.
Increase ceiling by 300,000 Swiss francs per year over and above the existing provisions.
(see Part V of this report)

III. Transfer of credits

A. Work connected with conferences and meetings (Section 17 of the budget)

1. General situation

During conferences and meetings, it has been necessary to reinforce the common services of the General Secretariat by supernumerary staff recruited either for the duration of the conferences and meetings or to deal with the preparation of the extensive volume of documentation for those conferences and meetings.

Since 1983, the number of such staff provided for in the Union's yearly ordinary budget has evolved as follows:

	Equivalent persons/year*	
	Professional level	General Service level
1983	27	73
1984	20	70
1985	16	64
1986	14	35
1987	32	88
1988	19	97
1989	19	98
1990*	7**	57**

* Excludes workload in relation to regional conferences.

** Based on the provisional budget for 1990 and not including any additional workload resulting from possible decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Professional staff involved are essentially précis-writers, translators, revisers and staff for the associated reference work. General service staff are recruited to provide secretarial assistance to the chairman of the meeting and secretaries of committees, for registration of delegates, meeting room service and arrangements, supervision of the typing pool, documents distribution etc.

2. Recruitment of short-term staff

The volume of work which justifies this reinforcement is not distributed evenly throughout the year. Furthermore, the availability of free-lance staff varies with the field of work concerned.

In the linguistic field, there is a number of independent staff rotating in all the organizations of the Common System. The ITU, in view of the technical nature of its work and in the interest of efficiency, tends to recruit the same persons who are more specialized in telecommunication matters.

For General Service level staff, the situation is very different and staff recruited on a short-term basis are generally looking for more job security than ITU can offer. The extensive use of text-processing systems increasingly requires specific knowledge of the ITU system; such expertise is not very widespread outside the ITU and training is costly. For reprography or document distribution staff, it has been recognized that the recruitment of short-term staff with a good knowledge of ITU practices is far more efficient than recruiting new personnel.

3. Conference staffing arrangements

In view of these peculiarities of the labour market, a certain number of supernumerary staff, which in fact constitutes a small percentage of such personnel, has had to be recruited on a continuous basis for at least three years. This continuity of employment became necessary in view of their knowledge of ITU methods of work and has proved to be cost effective.

For these reasons, a total of 23 staff at the General Service level and 4 at the professional level have been retained on a continuous basis for the past three years.

These numbers have to be compared with the figures presented in Part III.A.1. above, namely an average of 19 persons/year at the Professional level with a minimum of 7 in the 1990 provisional budget, and an average of 72 persons/year at the General Service level with a minimum of 35 during the year 1986. These 27 staff members represent a basic core of supernumerary staff whose presence has been indispensable even for the years where the workload connected with conferences and meetings reached its lowest level.

4. Action required

It is required to transfer the credits corresponding to these 27 posts from Section 17 of the budget to Sections 2 and 3 in order to allow for the creation on a permanent basis of the corresponding posts (details of the posts required are shown in annex).

Once created, these posts would be advertised, due consideration being given to the candidates having assumed these tasks when employed on multiple short-term contracts.

The requirement to employ short-term staff for conference work will continue to exist and the additional workload resulting from any conference programme which might be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference will continue to be dealt with by supernumerary staff financed through Section 17 of the Union's budget. However, the level of the credits provided for in Section 17 will not include the additional staff provided for in Sections 2 and 3 of the budget.

B. Maintenance of office machines
(Section 6 of the budget)

1. Present situation

Until 1981, maintenance of office machines was subcontracted outside the ITU. However, as a result of rapidly increasing maintenance costs, a trial was carried out on an experimental basis to repair typewriters, calculating machines and dictaphones internally.

A technician was recruited for this purpose and the arrangement has proved to be the most economical way of handling these repairs.

2. Action required

It is required to transfer the corresponding amount from Section 6 of the budget to Sections 2 and 3 in order regularize the existing situation and to have a more permanent arrangement.

IV. Re-establishment of the credits for frozen posts

1. Present situation

The expedient of freezing manning table posts in order to effect budgetary economies can only be regarded as temporary in nature since the work for which the posts were created continues to exist. This work has either been distributed among remaining staff members, covered on a temporary contract basis, or has been set aside whenever possible. None of these alternatives can be considered as satisfactory in the long term.

While still remaining within the budgetary ceilings approved by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, it has proved possible to reduce, but not eliminate, the number of frozen manning table posts. Because of the need for continuing financial constraint during the adoption of annual budgets by the Administrative Council, and as a consequence of the addition of new activities to the work programme of the ITU, it has not been possible to overtake the effects of the original global cuts on the basic staffing level of the Union during the period 1983-89. Hence, in order to respect the budget level for 1990, global reductions of 1.5 million Swiss francs are foreseen in staff credits in Sections 2 and 3 of the ordinary budget.

2. Action required

Provision of sufficient credits in the ceiling for Sections 2 and 3 of the budget is required in order to permit the unfreezing and regular use of all posts which are currently frozen.

V. Future evolution

1. Staff growth

Whereas the last Plenipotentiary Conference forecast a two per cent staff growth for the years 1983 to 1989, the global cuts which were decided upon towards the very end of the Conference did not permit the anticipated growth in the number of posts to take place.

For General Service posts, implementation of Resolution No. 753, adopted by the Administrative Council in 1984, permitted the creation of a limited number of posts in response to the requirements of different services. Furthermore, it proved possible to follow up on appropriate recommendations concerning the classification of a certain number of posts. On no occasion did the resultant costs represent more than one per cent of the total amount of the basic salaries paid to staff in this category.

For Professional posts, the application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 923 permitted only limited action to be taken resulting from job classification reviews and the provision of only 0.1% of the credits allocated for established posts of this category in the budget did not permit the creation of any posts under this Resolution.

2. Action required

While it is not possible to provide an accurate and detailed estimate of staff growth until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, given the uncertainties at this time concerning the future work programme of the Union, the estimate of 1% per annum included in Document 39 is the minimum acceptable figure.

In order to meet the present and anticipated workload of the Union, as indicated in Part I of this report, credits for staff growth and post classification amounting to 1% of the corresponding credits for both Professional and General Service staff should be included in the financial ceiling established by the Plenipotentiary Conference for operational expenditure. Since this is the minimum viable provision, it will be necessary to establish priorities concerning areas of staff growth in accordance with the wishes of the Members and the evolution of work of the Union.

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Details of posts to be created
(see Part III.A.4)

General Service

Revisers and typists in the typing pool	9
Audio-typists in the language division	2
Text capture operators in the Publication Composition Service	3
Offset operators, assemblers and dispatch clerks in the reprography service	6
Telephonist	1
Messengers	2
	<hr/>
Total	23

Professional

Translators	3
Reference administrator	1
	<hr/>
Total	4

Total number	27
	<hr/>

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.11)-E

22 June 1989

Original : English
French
SpanishPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 20 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	-
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

13 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 21 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.9)-E

10 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 22 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NICE, 1989

9 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 23 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.7)-E

8 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 24 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 88(Rev.6)-F/E/S
8 juin 1989
Original: français
 anglais
 espagnol

SEANCE PLENIERE

Note du Secrétaire général

PERTE DU DROIT DE VOTE

Page 2, lire le texte correspondant à la République du Libéria
comme suit :

Pays	R = n'ayant pas ratifié (A = n'ayant pas adhéré à) la Convention	en retard dans le paiement de ses contributions
LIBERIA (République du)	-	x

This revised version does not concern the English text.

Esta versión revisada no concierne al texto español.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.6)-E

6 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 27 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.5)-E

5 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 28 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	-
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.4)-E

2 June 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 28 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	x
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NICE, 1989

Document 88(Rev.3)-E

29 May 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote:

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 29 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	x
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NICE, 1989

26 May 1989

Original : English
French
SpanishPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote :

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following 30 Members do not have the right to vote:

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	x
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R - has not ratified) (A - has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
PERU	-	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

25 May 1989

Original : English
French
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote :

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following Members do not have the right to vote :

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	x
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceeded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
JAMAICA	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
PERU	-	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 88-E

22 May 1989

Original : English

French

Spanish

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Under the Nairobi Convention, 1982, a Member loses its right to vote :

- a) For a non signatory Government, if it has not yet acceded to the Convention or, for a signatory Government, if it has not deposited an instrument of ratification at the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- b) When it is in arrears in its payments to the Union for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (see No. 117 of the Convention).

At present, for one or other of the above reasons and until such time as the situation is rectified, the following Members do not have the right to vote :

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	x
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	R	-
BOLIVIA (Republic of)	-	x
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	R	-
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	R	x
COMOROS (Islamic Federal Rep. of the)	A	x
COSTA RICA	R	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	A	x

Country (in French alphabetical order)	R = has not ratified) (A = has not acceded to) the Convention	In arrears in the payment of contributions
GRENADA	R	x
GUATEMALA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUINEA-BISSAU (Republic of)	A	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)	-	x
GUYANA	-	x
HONDURAS (Republic of)	-	x
JAMAICA	-	x
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	A	x
LIBERIA (Republic of)	-	x
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	x
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	R	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	-	x
NAURU (Republic of)	A	-
NICARAGUA	-	x
UGANDA (Republic of)	R	x
PERU	-	x
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	-	x
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (Democratic Republic of)	-	x
SIERRA LEONE	-	x
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	-	x
SUDAN (Republic of the)	-	x
CHAD (Republic of)	-	x
ZAIRE (Republic of)	R	x

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.6)-E

16 June 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Ecuador
United States of America
Jamaica
Mexico
Paraguay (Republic of)
Peru
Suriname (Republic of)
Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
Portugal
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
German Democratic Republic
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cameroon (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia (People's Democratic Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.5)-E

5 June 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document 3)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - The Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Ecuador
United States of America
Jamaica
Mexico
Paraguay (Republic of)
Peru
Suriname (Republic of)
Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
German Democratic Republic
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Region D - Africa

Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Burkina Faso
Cameroon (Republic of)
Cape Verde (Republic of)
Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia (People's Democratic Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sudan (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Tunisia
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
China (People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.4)-E

29 May 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document 3)

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R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.3)-E

29 May 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

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R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.2)-E

25 May 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

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R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89(Rev.1)-E

23 May 1989

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

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R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 89-E

10 May 1989

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

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R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 90-E

15 May 1989

Original: English

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Subject - The Changing Telecommunication Environment -
Policy Considerations for the Members of the ITU

2. Reasons and background

The Administration of Finland "welcoming the initiative of the Secretary-General of the ITU in establishing an ad hoc Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy" proposes that its report "be placed on the agenda of this Plenipotentiary Conference".

The Administration of Tanzania has also proposed that the report be presented to the Conference.

3. Recommendations

The proposals of Finland and Tanzania and the report are herewith submitted to the Conference as a background document for the general debate on all relevant issues and for any appropriate decisions and directions that the Conference may wish to give to the Secretariat.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

Annex 3: Report "The Changing Telecommunication Environment"

ANNEX 1

Agenda item: a)

Subject: The Changing Telecommunication Environment

Source: Finland

The Changing Telecommunication Environment will have a considerable impact on the world telecommunication community in the coming years. This fact was recognized by the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 1988) in its Resolution No. [PL/4], wherein the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) was invited to consider the impact of the ongoing changes on the work of the Union and on the development, operation and use of telecommunications world-wide.

Finland welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General of the ITU to establish and ad hoc Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy to provide him with advice on the line of action which might be useful for concerned authorities to follow on this matter. Finland noted with appreciation that the Group submitted its report in February 1989.

The report of the Group is a thorough study of the present technical, commercial and regulatory trends in today's telecommunication world and also contains recommendations as to what course might be followed at country, regional and international levels.

In view of the requirement of Article 6 of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall "determine the general policies of fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention", and of the undoubted value of the above-mentioned report for the discussion of the general policies to be followed by the Union in the coming years, Finland proposes that the report of the Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy be placed on the agenda of this Plenipotentiary Conference under agenda item a).

ANNEX 2

41423 MUX DSM

TO: SECRETARY-GENERAL ITU GENEVA TLX 421000 GENEVA

FROM: F.C. KASAMBALA DIRECTOR GENERAL TANPOSTEL
TLX NO. 41054 DSM TANZANIA

REF: DF. 3489

DATE: 14/5/1989

SUBJECT: THE CHANGING TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT

PLEASE REFER TO YOUR CIRCULAR-LETTER OF 10TH MARCH, 1989, ENCLOSING A COPY OF THE ABOVE QUOTED DOCUMENT. IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING ISSUES COVERED IN THE REPORT, TANZANIA WOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE THAT THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT PRESENTS THE DOCUMENT AT THE FORTHCOMING PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE.

REGARDS

F.C. KASAMBALA
DIRECTOR GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



THE CHANGING TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE ITU

**Report of the Advisory Group
on Telecommunication Policy**

Geneva, February 1989

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



THE CHANGING TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE ITU

**Report of the Advisory Group
on Telecommunication Policy**

Poul Hansen, Chairman
Rita Cruise O'Brien
Lynne M. Gallagher
Dale Hatfield
William H. Melody
Terrefe Ras-Work, Rapporteur
Mahendra Pratap Shukla
Gabriel Tedros
Bjorn Wellenius

Geneva, February 1989

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FOREWORD

The phenomenal growth and evolution of technology and the increased awareness of national authorities on the crucial importance of telecommunication to the economy as a whole has aroused the attention of government policy-makers to give high level consideration to the sector. The ultimate goal of the recent structural changes in many countries that consisted of devestiture in some, privatization in others, and generally speaking liberalization, is to have efficient resource management and better access to capital for investment so that the sector assumes its rightful key role in the socio-economic development of nations.

Advances in micro electronics, the development of communication satellites and fibre optic systems, ever-smaller and cheaper micro computers enabling intelligence to be distributed, have led to the emergence of new information and telecommunication service providers over and above the traditional telecommunication service supplier (PTT and equivalent) thereby questioning the customary wisdom of "natural monopoly" in telecommunications. How best the benefits of technology could be brought to the service of ever-increasing sections of users at affordable prices have initiated the debate on the choice of the most appropriate telecommunication structure that is relevant and applicable to each country.

The service providers having multi-national corporations as clients and using technology that is not sensitive to distance nor capacity are no longer constrained by national boundaries. These new entrants to the field providing as they do international communication have also generated specific requirements which need to be accommodated and coordinated within the international arena so that the ITU continues to ensure "the improvements and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds" and the harmonization of the development of telecommunication facilities.

At the present time this preoccupation on the choice of appropriate structure is universal and affects all countries, industrialized as well as developing. Under the circumstances, a number of national leaders and officials have turned to the ITU Secretary-General for more guidance.

As the situation is rather unprecedented and would have major impact not only in the structure of the administration of Member countries but also in the representation of these Members in the ITU fora, I decided to establish a small ad hoc Advisory Group to provide me with advice on the line of action which might be useful for concerned authorities to follow on this matter. The terms of reference are shown in Annex 1.

I am pleased to acknowledge that the Group carried out the work in record time and on a voluntary basis. They have identified the major problems, discussed the various options and mapped out a plan for further study.

Most important of all, they have called the attention of national and international policy-makers to the new telecommunication environment and have provided a serious compilation of food for thought. What is also relevant to point out is that there is no one solution to be recommended - policy is country specific. But what is common to all countries is that all of them should consciously set up a machinery to review that relevance and adaptation of their telecommunications policy in the face of the new and changing environment. I invite a careful study of their submission by all concerned as we advance ever faster into the Informatization of Society.

With regard to their views on the mission and critical role of ITU in the Information Age, their report could not be more timely as it is issued only a few months before the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of the Union. The provision of the ITU Convention "to harmonize the action of nations ..." was fulfilled traditionally by carrying out a close coordination and correlation of the technical parameters of the global network. Today the group of experts advises that this is no longer adequate. They challenge the venerable ITU, celebrating its 125th anniversary, to tackle the more complex "harmonization and coordination of national policy considerations". They state that "Telecommunication is now closely linked with international trade and commerce and involves much more diverse arena of participants". And they add that "The question now arises whether ITU's organizational structure, administrative capacity, and procedures are capable of solving current and coming international policy issues". This of course is a question that should be tackled by the Membership of the Union.

I thank all the members of the Advisory Group for their exemplary cooperation and devotion and I commend their report to the attention of the Members of the Union.

Geneva, 27 February 1989

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

PREFACE

The role of telecommunication in the global economy is in the midst of fundamental changes. All telecommunication organizations must take note of these changes and adapt to the new conditions. This includes telecommunication operators and administrations, as well as policy makers of national, regional and international levels, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy was established by the ITU Secretary-General to assess the situation and provide him their views that could be beneficial to policy makers at all levels.

The tasks given to the Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy were:

1. to examine and discuss the current state of debates on the structure, management and ownership of telecommunication entities so as to identify the essential issues for policy consideration by ITU Members at national, regional, and international levels;
2. to analyse the general trends of telecommunication development in different countries and recommend lines of action that would assist governments in formulating policies to facilitate achievement of their needs and objectives;
3. to examine the needs for regional and international harmonization of policies and mechanisms to satisfy such needs and objectives;
4. to consider the most appropriate role that ITU as an organization could play in the rapidly changing global telecommunication environment;
5. to propose areas where additional research and study is needed to provide better information for policy development, indicating the general scope of the research and the modalities for its execution.

The Advisory Group consisted of individuals acting in their personal capacity and nominated on the basis of their knowledge, experience, and involvement in telecommunication matters. The views and recommendations expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of their respective governments or organizations.

The Advisory Group based its analysis and recommendations on existing documentation, and did not undertake original research. It examined the existing literature, including material from ITU, World Bank, OECD, European Communities, Economic and Social Research Council (UK) and many other sources from industry, government and the academic community in both developing and developed countries. Between June 1988 and February 1989, the Advisory Group held three formal meetings in Geneva and one in Oxford (UK).

A number of experts in different parts of the world were invited to provide their personal comments and criticisms of the draft report. The Advisory Group benefitted from these contributions, and the Report has been improved because of them. Final preparation of the Report was done at the Centre for International Research on Communication and Information Technologies (CIRCIT), Melbourne, Australia.

The Report aims to describe general trends of development in the telecommunication sector and related areas (Chapter I); the issues and options for national policy (Chapters II and III); and the issues related to international organizations (Chapter IV). It offers recommendations at the country level (Chapter V); at the regional level (Chapter VI); and at the international level (Chapter VII).

It is the sincere hope of the Advisory Group that this Report will provide useful guidance for policy makers at the national, regional and international levels. The changing telecommunication environment, and the wide range of complex issues that follow from the changes require a concerted set of policy actions at all levels. The initiatives for making the appropriate policy adjustments at all levels must be taken by the Member countries.

With completion of the work of the Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy, I wish to express my earnest appreciation to the members of the group for their enthusiastic and full-hearted participation, and to the reviewers for their many helpful comments and suggestions.

POUL HANSEN
Chairman

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Historical Background

1.1 Telecommunication networks and services have always been regarded as a monopoly of sovereign states. However, as early as 1865, just a few years after the invention of telegraphy, nations felt the need for creating a standing international coordinating machinery, and thus laid the cornerstone of International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

1.2 ITU is an intergovernmental organization currently having 166 Member countries. It operates on the basis of an International Convention which is periodically elaborated by Plenipotentiary Conferences in the form of an international treaty among the Members.

1.3 The latest Convention, Nairobi 1982, describes the purposes of the Union along the following lines "... to maintain and extend international cooperation ... for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication ... as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries ...".

1.4 The basic structure of ITU dates back to the late 1940s and consists of four permanent organs: The General Secretariat, which includes the Technical Cooperation Department; the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB); the International Consultative Committee for Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT); and the International Consultative Committee for Radiocommunications (CCIR). In 1985, a small Centre for Telecommunications Development was established within the framework of ITU as a result of the recommendation of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, with a view to providing an expanded assistance to developing countries.

1.5 ITU is the principal international organization charged with responsibility for the regulation and planning of world-wide telecommunication, for the formulation of equipment and systems operating standards, for the coordination and dissemination of information required for the planning and operation of telecommunication services, and for the promotion of the development of global telecommunication.

1.6 A basic provision for the work of ITU is the recognition of the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication system. CCITT and CCIR Recommendations provide a basis for international standardization of telecommunication. Recommendations are not legally binding on ITU Members. However, because of the imperative interconnectability and interoperability of all national networks they are so far almost universally applied.

1.7 Shortly after the creation of the United Nations ITU became its Specialized Agency responsible for all telecommunication matters. And as such ITU's overall objective is to facilitate the provision of universal telecommunication services to the general public at affordable prices.

1.8 This mandate of "Specialized Agency" has led to requests that ITU assume further responsibility to provide a more direct and specific assistance to the developing countries that request advice on technical and operational matters. These advisory services, which are partly executed with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) encompass manpower development, planning and maintenance of networks, advice on managerial and organizational issues and more recently advice on policy matters. The "Executing Agency" function for technical cooperation matters was thus institutionalized.

1.9 The more intensified globalization of telecommunication networks, including increasing complexity of telecommunication technology and a growing diversity of actors in the telecommunication field, has created additional pressures. There are now more pressing demands on ITU for accelerated handling of information and closer coordination of the activities of Members. With increasing network interdependence, more effective harmonization of actions is necessary to ensure optimal connectivity and operability of networks and services. These changes in the international telecommunication environment call for an urgent review of the role and activities of ITU, if it is to fulfil its historic mandate of facilitating global telecommunication development.

1.10 A brief description of the essential characteristics of the new telecommunication environment will help prepare the ground for the policy considerations that are to follow.

2. General Trends: A Period of Transition

2.1 Telecommunication transmission technology has improved substantially over the years. Today, optical glass fibre, satellite and mobile facilities, among others are opening new opportunities for communication and the transfer of information. Parallel developments in microelectronics technology have led to integrated circuits, increasingly powerful computers and digital communication switching. The convergence among computer and communication technologies is expected to bring new telecommunication products and services progressively within reach of larger proportions of the global population.

2.2 The trend toward technical convergence is contributing to the creation of considerable uncertainty for organizational restructuring across traditionally technically distinct spheres of expertise. This has been a major concern for developed countries, and is increasingly becoming one for developing countries. It raises an important policy issue of the appropriate organizational structure that will best meet the needs of different countries.

2.3 Yet, for many developing countries one of the central problems is how to ensure that the existing telecommunication infrastructure incorporates new technical developments efficiently, while at the same time maintaining provision of 'traditional' services, e.g. telex, where they are the most effective, and sometimes the only services available to some users.

2.4 The new telecommunication and information technologies are seen by researchers as increasingly pervasive across all sectors of society, in factories, in offices, and in homes. They can lead to major reductions in cost and to productivity gains. They are also linked to the fact that research and development productivity in this field appears to be shifting to a new and higher trajectory.

2.5 The productivity potential of the new communication and information technologies is further enhanced when considered in conjunction with technological developments in new materials and bio-technologies, which, to a significant degree, are based upon applications of new communication and information technologies.

2.6 However, realizing the full productivity potential of the new information technologies is not easy. To be socially relevant this potential must be translated into actual gains (e.g. higher rates of output, employment and earnings). It is to be expected that in the future governments will need to incorporate telecommunication policy directly into a cross-sectoral, long-term socio-economic strategy for new technologies, within a framework of economic and social growth. In some countries governments are already seriously studying this issue.

2.7 Historically there has been a tendency to view telecommunication as a service by itself. Consideration of telecommunication as a facilitator of economic development, as a source of global competitive advantage, as a provider of social and welfare benefits, as a contribution to reducing regional disparities, and as a provider of information for the general elevation of the population, have not been dominant considerations in the formulation of national telecommunication policies. However, for the future, with information and knowledge becoming strategic resources, and telecommunication becoming the primary means determining their availability, a policy framework for making telecommunication a truly universal resource will need to emerge. With more people engaged in the service economy in post-industrial societies, including certain sections of developing countries, telecommunication matters are becoming increasingly important for national, economic and social policy in all countries.

3. A Growing Market Orientation in the Telecommunication Sector: A Need for Adaptation of National Policies

3.1 In many countries the telecommunication sector is already undergoing a dynamic change in respect of both construction and operating activities. Innumerable components and systems are being developed that may be used in telecommunication and data-processing, as well as in radio and TV. The product lifetime of the components and systems is generally reduced noticeably. Vendors of telecommunication equipment and services now include both the traditional and new suppliers, as well as those operating in completely different sectors. Most importantly, the kinds of services made possible by the technical evolution and the imagination of service providers and users are countless.

3.2 Telecommunication has become a means by which an ever-increasing number of information services can be delivered. From the thousands of data bases that are being set up in many countries, information can be retrieved from office and home terminals. Computers ranging from lap-tops to main-frames can connect to many different networks over the telecommunication system, and instantaneous world-wide information exchange can take place. It is not necessary for one to be an expert in telecommunication to develop and deliver information services nationally and globally. Use of the telecommunication system for information transport is a rapidly growing global development.

3.3 The demand for various types of telecommunication and information services and facilities is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Business customers are requiring customer-adapted, sophisticated solutions to their specific needs. They are price-conscious and well-informed about alternative choices of systems and suppliers. More and more business users are engaged in international trade, and want solutions that are compatible with the equipment and systems of their customers, suppliers, bankers, etc., abroad. The range of service providers in the market is expanding far beyond the traditional entities. PTTs are being restructured in many countries so that they give up their historic monopolistic privileges and face a more competitive situation. Among the new suppliers, several have their roots in transnational companies.

3.4 In summary, the application of new technologies has led to new products, new services, new customer needs and new suppliers and operators. This is exerting tremendous pressure for changes in the traditional policy and regulatory frameworks of the telecommunication sector in most countries.

3.5 In a number of countries governments have responded by making telecommunication policy adjustments based on market-led approaches, placing limitations on the scope of the traditional telecommunication monopoly and permitting a certain amount of competition.

3.6 Even in the most developed countries and in the largest firms, the ability of users to specify their 'needs' for advanced services with any precision is severely limited. This uncertainty creates a problem in attempting to apply the types of planning devices traditionally used by telecommunication administrations to forecast future demands.

4. Growing Awareness of the International Dimension - and Growing Difficulties in International Policy-making

4.1 Until recently policy-makers were predominantly dealing with telecommunication as a matter of elaborating national policies. There is a growing recognition of the importance and significance of international policies that involve issues that go far beyond the scope of national policies.

4.2 During 1988 the preparations for the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88) of ITU attracted much interest. A WATTC is by nature an instrument for seeking agreement among all nations on the basic provisions necessary for the interconnection and interworking of the world's telecommunication networks and services.

4.3 However, the evolution of national policies has resulted in some clear differences among nations in the policies and approaches established eg. in the scope of monopoly and competitive services, and in the definition of terms such as "basic" and "enhanced" services. Such discrepancies among national policies make the task of establishing a framework for international services very difficult.

4.4 A primary concern of WATTC-88 was the degree to which a binding treaty instrument implies that providers of telecommunication services through public international networks are obligated to comply with the standards of CCITT or the accounting provisions in ITU regulations.

4.5 In a formal sense the WATTC-88 managed to reach a unanimous agreement. Although a wide spectrum of views were expressed at WATTC-88, two principal positions stood out. On the one hand, there are countries that believe the most effective stimulus to technical innovation, and the development of modern efficient international telecommunication services, is through ITU regulations that offer maximum flexibility through general principles. On the other hand, there are countries which, without denying the importance of innovation, want ITU Regulations to be sufficiently strong and specific to assist them in implementing effective organizational and technical infrastructures to meet both 'traditional' and 'advanced' service requirements.

5. New and More Players in the International Arena

5.1 Historically ITU has been the dominant international organization in the field of telecommunication, from which the international telecommunication regime has derived. However, in recent times the changing global environment has prompted telecommunication issues to be raised before other international organizations.

5.2 For example, trade in telecommunication and information services is seen as an issue of growing importance. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is now dealing extensively with trade in services, including telecommunication services. The GATT is considered by some observers, in parallel to ITU, as a major stabilizing factor in the international telecommunication environment. At the GATT meeting in Montreal in December 1988, an outline of a trade in services framework agreement was discussed. The ministers agreed that work should proceed. The objective is to have the said framework agreement completed during 1989-1990.

5.3 Since 1984 the OECD also has been studying the area of information, computer and communication policies. The OECD concern focuses on the actual path and speed of movement toward new regulatory and market structures that depart from previous traditional patterns among its member countries primarily the most economically developed countries. At this stage there appears to be widespread agreement among OECD countries that national regulations which affect the provision of the so-called value-added services, based on telecommunication networks, should be liberalized to allow new services and new service providers to flourish in a more competitive environment. In addition to dealing with the issue of enhancing the international rules of the game that relate to information and communications technologies, the OECD also undertakes studies to examine the social and economic implications of the emergence of telecommunication policies nationally and internationally.

5.4 Many other regional, or more broadly-based international organizations are dealing with issues related to information, computer and telecommunication policies. For example, a survey of the West European telecommunication environment shows that about 30 organizations are dealing with information technology issues relating to such factors as market access, research, manufacturing, standardization, innovation, technology transfer, satellites, education and training, trade and commerce, consumer interests and protection, and legal aspects. The European Community (EC) is attempting to harmonize telecommunication policies among member countries. The newly established European Telecommunication Standardization Institute (ETSI) is attempting to establish European standards in the area of telecommunication and related fields such as information technology and radio/television.

5.5 Many similar organizations exist in other regions of the world including Africa, the Americas and Asia, and even more are being considered. In the increasingly complex world of global telecommunication, regional associations are attempting to facilitate co-ordination and harmonization across regions as a stepping stone to global co-ordination and harmonization through the ITU. This development has important implication for the future policy development process of ITU.

5.6 The International Institute of Communications (IIC) and other research centres such as IDATE (France) and PICT (U.K.) have carried out studies of national and international telecommunication structures. The studies have dealt with the legal and regulatory issues raised by the emergence of electronic financial and transactional services that may constitute the infrastructure for global trading in securities, commodities, and foreign exchange in the future, as well as a host of other issues.

6. The Future Role of ITU: A Need for a Renewed International Policy Instrument

6.1 The purposes of ITU according to its convention now in force (Nairobi 1982) are:

- a) to maintain and extend international co-operation between all members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunication;
- b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation, with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends.

6.2 The present structure of ITU is primarily oriented to respond to the first two purposes, i.e. the technical considerations related to standardization and regulatory matters. There has been relatively little provision for the harmonizing and co-ordination of national policy considerations in general, and the development of networks and services in developing countries in particular.

6.3 The dynamic changes in the national and international telecommunication environments, point to the necessity of an adjustment of the role of ITU to the new circumstances. Telecommunication is now closely linked with international trade and commerce and involves a much more diverse array of participants. International telecommunication policy can no longer be determined in isolation by the parties traditionally involved in ITU activities, i.e. the public telecommunication service providers (mainly PTTs). The question now arises whether ITU's organizational structure, administrative capability, and procedures are capable of resolving current and coming international policy issues. Attention must be turned to the issue of how ITU's procedures can best accommodate the range of interests that are now involved in and affected by its policies.

7. The Situation of Developing Countries - Growing Complexity

7.1 The primary concern of the governments of most developing countries is how to achieve a major expansion of basic telephone services. They have faced great difficulties in achieving even very moderate targets in this area, due primarily to lack of investment, scarce foreign exchange, and lack of skilled technical and managerial personnel. In many countries the Ministries of Finance are very cautious in authorizing expenditures for telecommunication facilities and services. Telecommunication has not been seen as bringing compensatory foreign exchange into the country. It has been difficult for telecommunication administrations to convince central planners to upgrade telecommunication facilities and to allow introduction of new services.

7.2 There is a widespread belief that a relationship exists between investing in telecommunication and boosting the overall economic health of a country. Yet in the developing world there is often considerable scepticism about the benefits to the economy of a specific country of improving the telecommunication infrastructure, in comparison to other urgent needs. This is an issue on which considerable research is needed to provide the knowledge necessary to guide policy.

7.3 The on-going integration of information, computer and communication technologies and services is leading to growing pressures on the telecommunication administrations in many developing countries from large international users for access to new services. In some cases the insufficiency of service has created incentives for the large users (including state-owned corporations) to construct their own telecommunication networks. This is often viewed by telecommunication administrations as siphoning resources from the public telecommunication sector and leading to duplication of facilities. The establishment of "private" networks in turn raises important regulatory issues for the governments.

7.4 The increasing internationalization of new information, computer and communication services, and increasing competition in international telecommunication, adds to the complex situation faced by developing countries. It brings pressure for access to the international services under competitive tariff conditions.

7.5 The developing countries need to evolve strategies not only to meet the increasing pressures, but also to benefit from the technological advances and the evolving information-intensive environment. Many developing countries are now seeking ways of adapting to these challenges. However, they are faced with a most complex set of issues. Their agenda comprises the traditional items of planning, installation and operation of basic telecommunication facilities and services, as well as such issues as sector restructuring, policy development, appropriate regulatory framework, private and foreign participation, etc. The challenges in question require the formulation of national strategies. These can benefit from the concerted action of regional organizations, international agencies - particularly the ITU and funding institutions.

8. Investment Needs

8.1 The needs for substantially increased investments in the telecommunication sector, in order to realize the potential gains outlined above, is foreseeable. This will be the case for industrialized as well as developing countries. Consequently, favourable conditions to stimulate investment must be regarded as a requisite, integral part of a country's telecommunication policies.

8.2 In many countries telecommunication enterprises are in the public sector. A government's shortage of funds and borrowing capacity often tends to constrain telecommunication investments. It is then natural to consider whether there is potential for drawing on private sources of funds, domestic or foreign. This, in turn, is linked to substantial change in sector structure to allow private participation in the provision of services.

8.3 In many developing countries with planned economies, new prosperous sections of population are emerging, and these are able to save and invest. Telecommunication is generally perceived to be a very good investment. If there could be a structural framework in which people's savings can be directly invested by way of debt and equity capital, a new source of funding telecommunication developments would be created.

8.4 Some analysts predict that the traditional monolithic state-owned monopoly is disappearing as a general model for telecommunication sector organization, in developing as well as in industrialized countries.

This results mainly from five factors:

- a) growing and increasingly heterogeneous demands for telecommunication services, especially from large users;

- b) the sustained inability of telecommunication enterprises to meet these demands;
- c) the availability of technology that allows needs to be met independently from the established telecommunication enterprises, and often at lower costs;
- d) the emergence of enterprises seeking telecommunication investment opportunities outside their own countries; and
- e) the experience of a growing number of industrialized countries (and a few developing countries) in liberalization and privatization of telecommunication.

8.5 However, accessible resources are still expected to fall far short of overall needs. Yet, overcoming telecommunication under-investment encompasses much more than merely trying to secure a larger share of given, limited resources. Using existing resources more efficiently claims attention as an important dimension of this problem.

8.6 Many of the existing telecommunication service-providing organizations in the developing countries have inherited working cultures, personnel and policies perspectives that are unresponsive to change. Such organizations find it very difficult to adapt to new technologies and the new work culture that goes with it. This may very greatly militate against efficiency in operation. Therefore, the possibility of a new organizational arrangement may be an essential option for consideration.

8.7 National policy-makers will have to explore a range of new possibilities. Major international agencies will have a growing role to play in at least two areas: a) helping to identify and assess a range of strategic options for developing countries; and b) establishing a policy framework for building constructive links between developing countries and the industrialized world.

CHAPTER II

ISSUES AND OPTIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY

1. Introduction

1.1 In the past, the primary objective of telecommunication services was the provision of standard telephone and telegraph public services to the largest possible proportion of the population. In some countries, telecommunication services have also provided a subsidy to the postal service or general government revenues. In some industrialized countries, telecommunication has been an important part of manufacturing industry policy, implemented through such practices as requiring operating entities to purchase equipment from domestic manufacturers.

1.2 Many countries, particularly the poorer developing countries, have had special problems of:

- a) insufficient capital for telecommunication investment, especially when foreign exchange is involved;
- b) inability to obtain and retain the technical and managerial skills necessary to operate the telecommunication network efficiently;
- c) telecommunication operating agencies structured as if to administer governmental functions rather than provide services efficiently; and
- d) low priority of telecommunication in relation to that of other sectors (e.g. public health, water, electricity, education) for the allocation of a nation's very limited resources, particularly capital and financial aid.

1.3 Many countries, both developed and developing, have problems of inflated bureaucracy; a confusing mixture of undefined political and bureaucratic objectives with the economic and social objectives for the telecommunication sector; and a failure to establish coherent policies in the telecommunication sector.

1.4 Some countries have included self-reliance in technology and production as national policy objectives. However, sometimes this has increased the gap between national options and international availability, calling into question whether the industrial or the services objectives of telecommunication have been satisfied effectively.

2. The New Environment

2.1 Chapter I outlined how an efficient telecommunication infrastructure is becoming more important to efficiency and economic growth in national economies. Telecommunication has become increasingly important to industry in most countries as a basis for improving on organization's internal efficiency in expanding global markets. For many firms in both manufacturing and service sectors, it also has become a tool to enhance competitiveness by providing instant communication and information exchange among the many different locations of transnational corporations around the world, and between major firms, their suppliers, their customers, and other entities that together make up a firm's network of business relations. Pressure for two fundamental types of institutional restructuring is increasing:

- a) There is a widespread concern with national telecommunication monopolies that they may be unable to provide the increasing diversity of communication services necessary to meet the expanding variety of communication needs and demands. This would require that scope and limits of the telecommunication monopoly be redefined, and areas where alternative suppliers of equipment and services can effectively serve the national interest would need to be specified. This in turn requires that national telecommunication policy be formulated setting guidelines for national communication development, and that effective regulatory mechanisms be established to ensure continuing progress. Many countries, both developed and developing, are now in the process of redefining their national telecommunication policies and regulatory mechanisms.
- b) The expansion of telecommunication networks and services has pushed many issues of national policy to the international level. Global information and communication networks required much more than compatible technical standards. A higher degree of compatible telecommunication policies and regulations is needed in respect of service offerings, tariff structures and other matters.

2.2 ITU, as the principal global forum for negotiating international compatibility in telecommunication is being pressed to expand, or at least redefine its role. The task of facilitating international interworking in the new, more complex, global telecommunication environment would require major adjustment to the operating procedures of ITU in terms of interested parties to be considered, the extent of coordination and information exchange, and the speed of processing and recommending guidelines. In addition, ITU is being asked more and more frequently, to advise national governments with respect to the implications of alternative types of structures for telecommunication development at the national level. Leaving these matters to bilateral negotiations or regional associations is unlikely to produce satisfactory solutions given the large number of countries involved and growing significance of global telecommunication networks.

3. The Major Common Issues

There are certain fundamental issues that have arisen that are common to virtually all countries, ranging from the most industrialized to the poorest developing countries. These issues often are mingled into single expressions, such as 'deregulation', 'regulation', 'privatization', 'liberalization', or 'competition'. But these generalizations are somewhat superficial and often tend to confuse, rather than clarify, the issues at stake. This section attempts to separate the underlying issues examined here below and discusses the options available to deal with them.

4. Operational Efficiency

4.1 The new environment clearly will require that increased attention be paid to issues of efficient operation and management. The introduction of efficient management via the establishment of effective accounting records, cost controls and measures of performance should be recognized as a specific and identifiable issue.

4.2 Operational efficiency can be achieved by introducing practices generally employed in commercial management. Experience in many countries indicates that this can be done most effectively if the administration and operation of the telecommunication services is established at least one step removed from the processes of day to day politics and government administration. There are a number of possibilities, of which the following are examples:

- a) a government department could be given the freedom to manage its own affairs, and be evaluated by criteria of service delivery and efficiency;
- b) a government corporation could be established to operate on a commercial basis, with 100% government ownership;
- c) a private company could be established to provide telecommunication services on a commercial basis. Government ownership could represent a majority interest, a minority interest, or none at all, i.e. complete privatization. If desired, a variety of restrictions could be placed upon the conditions of local and/or foreign private sector participation.

4.3 The most appropriate telecommunication structure for any country will depend upon the conditions in that country. The important issue is to ensure that incentives for operational efficiency are built into the telecommunication system. However, incentives for operational efficiency are often difficult to implement when the operating entities are parts of government administrations. The pursuit of efficiency need not compromise development objectives, such as achieving minimum standards of service in rural and low-income urban areas. In fact it may enhance the capability of meeting such social objectives in some countries, as these can then be specifically identified and explicit measures taken towards their satisfaction. Experience to date indicates that the objectives of efficiency and service extension in most countries is likely to require a clear separation of telecommunication operations from government administration. But even in this situation a regulatory authority is likely to be necessary to monitor developments and enforce compliance with policy objectives.

5. Attracting the Necessary Investment Capital

5.1 It is apparent that substantial amounts of capital will need to be attracted to meet the rapidly growing telecommunication demands in both developed and developing countries. In relatively few countries is the government willing, or generally able, to supply the very large capital needs. Yet the suppliers of capital generally view telecommunication as a good investment, under good management. National telecommunication authorities can attract investment in at least five ways:

- a) establishing financial and pricing policies that allow the operating entities to generate and reinvest substantial operating surpluses. International generation of funds is normally a significant source of capital for telecommunication investment;
- b) setting up the telecommunication administration as a separate commercial entity, so that it can attract capital from the capital markets in either the form of debt or equity capital. Privatization is one way of doing this, but attracting capital from the capital markets does not require privatization. Several countries, e.g. Sweden and Canada, have used government corporations effectively, mobilizing capital by issuing bonds to the public. Some developing countries (e.g. India, Mexico) are starting to follow similar approaches. But often this must be preceded by steps to promote operational efficiency;
- c) allowing the entry of additional suppliers of telecommunication equipment and/or services. They will obtain capital from other sources, e.g. local banks, national or foreign capital markets, and increase the total resources available for telecommunication;
- d) allowing subscribers to provide capital as an investment, or even as a condition for obtaining service. Subscriber purchase of telephone company bonds or shares has played a major role in enhancing expansion in several developing countries (e.g. Brazil, Mexico). Local banks have sometimes lent funds to individuals and local businesses to invest in telecommunication;
- e) in addition to financing telecommunication investment directly, capital also can be provided through projects in priority sectors designed to promote and support economic development (e.g. export-oriented activities). There is a growing recognition that telecommunication development must be treated as an integral component of other economic and social development efforts, and not simply be viewed as a separate sector of the economy. The most efficient allocation of investment funds for economic development generally can, and often should, include directly related expansion of the telecommunication capability.

5.2 Most countries may want to employ more than one avenue to mobilize capital. The particular financing policies to be employed in each country should be determined by the particular national arrangements and by the feasibility of the changes necessary to make these policies viable.

6. Establishing Telecommunication Policies and Regulations

6.1 In many countries responsibility for policy, regulation, provision of services and sometimes even telecommunication manufacturing, are all combined in a single government administrative authority. Although this may have been appropriate in the earlier environment of national monopolies and industrial protectionism, it is clearly incompatible with current world trends and is not likely to be capable of responding to the current issues.

6.2 When the major government telecommunication entity is established at arm's-length from the political process, it becomes necessary to build effective accountability for its performance into the system. Despite increasing numbers of service suppliers and competition, the major supplier of telecommunication services will have substantial monopoly power. It will need to be held accountable on a continuing basis both for its performance and for implementing national policy. This leads to the necessity of a separation between operating and regulatory functions. Separation generally is regarded as beneficial to the achievement of operational efficiency, capital mobilization, and social policy objectives.

6.3 It should be noted that despite the rhetoric of telecommunication 'deregulation', it virtually never involves abolishing regulation. However, deregulation implies a change in the structure of regulation, meaning regulatory policies that sometimes permit increased flexibility for the telecommunication entity, sometimes permit new suppliers or new elements of competition and at other times means establishing regulatory authorities where one never previously existed. For example, in the UK, privatization of British Telecom was accompanied by the creation of a regulatory agency (OFTEL) thereby separating the operating entity from the regulatory authority.

6.4 There are a number of options for structuring the regulatory function. Most, if not all, are variations on one of three models of regulation:

- a) Regulation by the appropriate government ministry;
- b) Regulation by a separate regulatory authority;
- c) Regulation through the judiciary and the application of the general laws.

6.5 An advantage of model a) is that accountability is more direct and the regulatory authority can consider implications beyond the telecommunication sector. A disadvantage is that the risk of undue political interference in management is increased by the proximity to the government of the day and the professional quality of regulation may be lower because it may be viewed as not requiring specialist competence.

6.6 The establishment of a separate "arm's-length" regulatory authority, model b) above, provides greater assurance of a concern for commercial efficiency that could, in some countries, facilitate the attraction of capital, and may be able to implement policies on controversial issues - such as competition and pricing - more effectively. However, it may not be effective in integrating telecommunication sector policy with the governments' wider economic and social strategies. Delegation of authority to an "arm's-length" regulatory agency need not necessarily result in effective regulation in all countries.

6.7 Experience with regulation through the judiciary and the application of the general laws has led, in most countries, to the adoption of one of the other two models because of growing difficulties of cost, delays and the complexity of the issues raised.

6.8 The most appropriate policy and regulatory structure will depend upon the particular circumstances in individual countries. The important objective to be achieved is the establishment of an effective process for formulating telecommunication policies and applying regulatory accountability on an ongoing basis.

6.9 Whatever structure is adopted for implementing telecommunication policy and regulation, there needs to be participation by the user communities. These include both the interests of the general consumer, primarily interested in access to basic telephone service for the general public in all localities, and the specialized needs of industry and government users for more sophisticated services. By involving the user communities directly in the policy formulation and regulatory process, the evolving policies and regulations are likely to be more responsive to their needs. In many countries this can be facilitated if the establishment of telecommunication consumer and user associations is encouraged, or if existing consumer protection councils and recognized consumer associations participate in the policy formulation process.

7. The Appropriate Role of Competition

7.1 All the policy issues discussed above are separable from the issue of competition. Policy changes addressing each issue can be implemented without requiring the promotion of competition, if that is the desire of national policy in any particular country.

7.2 The issue of fashioning the most appropriate competition policy is not a simple one, particularly since the traditional justification for a national telecommunication monopoly (i.e. "natural monopoly" based on scale economies) appears to be less relevant in more countries as time passes. There are many different telecommunication markets and different types of competition that can be considered in a competition policy. One major task of policy and regulatory authorities is to assess, on a continuing basis, the scope and extent of competition likely to promote efficiency, to extend service, to serve the increasing diversity of telecommunication needs, and to best serve a nation's public interest in the evolution of its telecommunication system.

7.3 One must also face that if in a given country advanced services are offered by a competitor, the telecommunication administration that has the mandate of developing traditional services may have little incentive to also introduce these services. On the other hand, it may seek to compete, in which case its investment efforts could be turned away from the objective of ensuring widespread access to basic services. Clearly some form of a balancing mechanism needs to be introduced.

7.4 In the changing world telecommunication environment, competition is not a substitute for regulation, but rather a tool of regulatory policies to help achieve a nation's telecommunication objectives. Even in the United States, competition has not replaced regulation. Rather the promotion of certain kinds of competition reflects a policy within the overall framework of telecommunication policies. Competition policies must be examined in specific relation to the markets where competition would be encouraged. The implications for each country would need to be assessed individually.

7.5 On the basis of experience to date, the main options regarding competition policy by major markets would appear to be the following:

7.5.1 Telecommunication Terminal Equipment

Telecommunication terminal equipment is generally used by customers in offices and homes. There has been a great expansion in the type and variety of terminals available, with major reductions in the cost of terminals on a global basis. The major problems of achieving compatible technical standards at the national level have been largely overcome in most countries. Processes are now in place to resolve disputes and establish standards for new equipment, where necessary. Most countries are moving to policies permitting subscriber purchases of terminal equipment for attachment to the telecommunication network. Some countries attempting to preclude this have been unable to prevent importation. Most major manufacturers are fabricating for global markets.

There is a strong case for allowing competition in the supply of terminal equipment sold directly to subscribers. It enhances the ability of users to engage in a wide variety of communication, all of which stimulates use of the telecommunication network. The wide diversity in types of terminals and continuous technological improvement point strongly in the direction of a competitive market as the most efficient method of supply. A policy restricting competition is not likely to be effective, but will merely impose inefficiencies upon users, equipment suppliers and network operators.

7.5.2 Central Office and Transmission Equipment

In this market the major buyers are the telecommunication operators, administrations and companies. Many industrialized countries must deal with vertical integration relations between domestic manufacturers and telecommunication operators, raising issues of employment and domestic supply as well as efficiency of the telecommunication network.

Most developing countries are less constrained by national vertical integration relations as they do not have a national equipment manufacturer. But many countries are dependent upon particular equipment suppliers based in other countries, which may have local branch manufacturing plants. The question of local manufacturing deserves serious policy consideration and should be viewed from the need of self-reliance to a certain extent on one hand and the efficient and economical service provision on the other. Most countries may wish to consider the possibility of opening up a process of competitive purchasing, while establishing any special considerations of national policy as part of the criteria for selection.

7.5.3 The Local Distribution Facilities Network

This segment of the telecommunication system essentially has remained a monopoly in almost all countries. Specialized services such as meter reading, mobile services, leased line circuits using radio broadcast channels or cable television system capacity, often provide supplemental and occasionally marginally competitive services at the fringe of the market. But they do not compete with the supply of local telephone and other public network services.

On the basis of the characteristics of known technologies, it is likely that local distribution facility networks will be the last area where telecommunication regulatory authorities are likely to be concerned about promoting direct competition. Many countries may wish to consider whether alternative suppliers at the margin of local markets, e.g. mobile services, may benefit the overall telecommunication system. In many cases these suppliers may provide supplemental services and, in themselves, promote the use of the local telecommunication network.

The primary focus of attention for investment and service provision by the major telecommunication operator should be the basic local distribution facility network and the primary public telecommunication services. If the local network has sufficient capacity, and is efficiently operated and managed, then telecommunication services will not be diverted to operators elsewhere because of an inadequate local distribution network, but only under circumstances where it is more efficient to do so.

7.5.4 The National Long Distance Network

For many countries the discussion above for local distribution networks will apply equally to the national long distance network. In many countries the objective of universal telephone service has not been achieved. If the operational efficiency and capital attraction objectives can be met so that an efficient long distance network is established, then the demand for diverting traffic elsewhere will be substantially reduced and limited to specialized and supplemental services that can be better served in this manner.

The extent to which competition is introduced in alternative land line systems (cable and radio microwave), or between land line and satellite systems will be determined by the particular conditions in the national economy. However, as above, competition at the fringes of the market for specialized services is likely to be primarily supplemental to the basic telecommunication network services, and actually stimulate use of the basic network.

The force of competition can often be used in indirect ways to stimulate efficiency. The opportunity for alternative suppliers to be licensed for services not being supplied by the primary telecommunication supplier has provided a stimulus for the extension of service to unserved areas in some countries. In most countries that have achieved universal service, it has come with the assistance of additional suppliers in small towns and rural areas - often in the form of municipal companies, cooperatives or small private companies.

7.5.5 Regional Networks

Telecommunication systems are becoming transnational, and subregional in many areas of the world. Pan-European, Andean, Central American, African, South Pacific Islands, Nordic systems, are all at various stages of design and development. Physical networks are interconnected regionally; services are crossing borders; tariffs are being coordinated; regional standards institutes and organizations are being established; and the planning of regional satellite systems continues. All geographical areas have one or more regional telecommunication bodies, with differing mandates and missions but collectively addressing operations, planning, financing, training, and policy.

In the policy area, some regional and subregional bodies are providing leadership and coordination in plans for restructuring telecommunication administrations, such as in the EC Green Paper. In a less structured fashion, other regional telecommunication organizations provide a forum for a discussion and analysis of the trends, options and strategies. They are likely to be called upon to provide even more assistance to Member States in the coming years.

Regional operating companies are emerging and suggest one model for consideration by developing countries. For example, Scan Telecom is owned by four Scandinavian countries and provides managed data network services to the region.

National telecommunication policy makers must increasingly deal with issues related to regional telecommunication networks as a stepping stone to global networks.

7.5.6 International Networks

The international network is increasingly being influenced by competitive market forces that are likely to become much stronger in the future. Multiple new satellite systems and transoceanic cables now under construction by a variety of telecommunication interests will bring an enormous increase in capacity in the near future, particularly across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This will place increasing pressure on national telecommunication systems to provide efficient national connections as part of global networks, or large transnational corporations users will seek alternative sources of supply for their national links in their global telecommunication networks.

This provides further pressure on national operating entities to develop efficient national networks. But it also places pressure on giving the needs of the major corporations priority over those of the general public and the objective of universal access to basic telephone service. National policy must seek to reconcile these conflicting objectives and point to a path for balanced development toward both objectives.

A key factor that requires attention is the division of revenues for international services between the international and national telecommunication carriers. With very rapid growth rates, an appropriate division of revenue can provide needed capital to facilitate the expansion of national networks. With increasing competition in international services, the potential profitability of this market is limited.

Global operating companies such as INTERSPUTNIK and INTELSAT have come into existence with the introduction of satellites. INTELSAT is the most significant as it provides telecommunication services by satellite to most countries in the world. Other satellite entities, e.g. INMARSAT, LANDSAT, provide specialized global services. Still other service providers offer global communication services using the facilities of national and international operators. Although the ITU and INTELSAT cooperate in a variety of ways, it is significant to note that INTELSAT and other global service suppliers are not formally represented in the ITU when it comes to policy consideration. Their interests must be represented through the membership of national governments. This is inadequate at best and probably untenable for the future.

7.5.7 Value Added Network Services (VANS)

Over the past two decades a new category of service has arisen consisting of firms that use the telecommunication network to provide a variety of specialized communication and information services over the telecommunication system. By employing specialized equipment that is connected to the network, they provide services that add value to the basic telecommunication capability. As a rule, they do not set up their own telecommunication facilities. They often use the conventional network to provide services that are supplemental to the basic telecommunication services. Generally they stimulate additional use of the telecommunication network, e.g. teleprocessing, electronic information services. Some of them are, in part, substitutes for, and therefore competitive with, certain telecommunication services, e.g. leased line services and private networks using public facilities.

Freedom to plan and use their own or leased communication networks has become increasingly important to transnational corporations and other international organizations. Their main interest is not to compete in the telecommunication business, but have the freedom to use their telecommunication capability flexibly in a variety of ways. Increasingly they are planning and using global networks and building these networks around locations in countries with efficient communication systems permitting VANS operations and private networks a maximum degree of flexibility and minimum restrictions on how the facilities are used.

In principle, there would seem to be every reason for a telecommunication administration to promote VANS, as it is primarily promoting increased use of its own telecommunication networks and mobilizing additional resources and entrepreneurial energy. However, it should be recognized that VANS may also be used for basic services and may provide a competitive overlap with the public networks.

Again, the issue returns to the adequacy and efficiency of the basic national network. This should be the focal point of national development policy and investment by the basic telecommunication operator. If it is, then both VANS and specialized global networks will provide primarily more traffic for the national telecommunication carriers, and only a modicum of competition at the margins of the market.

8. Pricing

8.1 Appropriate pricing and rate structures are important to the financial viability of the telecommunication carriers ensuring the efficient use of different telecommunication services. If prices are set extremely low so there is excessive demand and insufficient revenue to afford expansion of system capacity, then users may have low prices for poor or non-existent service. If prices are set too high to subsidize other activities, access to the system by most of the population may be prohibitive and system growth unnecessarily restricted. Prices in general must be established at a level that will both attract the necessary capital for expansion and stimulate widespread use of the system by the general public and maintain demand within manageable levels.

8.2 The great majority of costs in telecommunication systems are associated with local exchange facilities, e.g. wire, poles, feeder cable and central office switching and related activities. These costs are common to the supply of local, national and international telephone calls as well as local, national and international specialized services. If these common costs are assigned entirely to local telephone services, then many people may be denied access to the system by the prohibitive price of access. If they are assigned entirely to international or specialized services, then the largest corporate users may elect to bypass the public network. But there can be enormous economies of common supply in a single system. A pricing structure reflecting cost causation of the different services in the common local exchange facilities can provide benefits to all services in shared access to these common facilities.

8.3 Although subsidies in general are not desirable, the achievement of widespread telephone service at reasonable prices is not likely to be achievable in most countries without some form of subsidy for the highest cost serving areas. There are a variety of methods of implementing subsidy programmes ranging from capital grants to low interest loans, and geographic cross-subsidy through uniform pricing structures. Experience has shown that perhaps the subsidy method most likely to be effective in extending service is one where the subsidy grants are made for a precise purpose and where there can be direct accountability in reference to the stated objectives.

8.4 Uniform pricing structures are likely to be the most prevalent form in most countries because of simplicity and savings in administration costs. In developed countries where competition has been permitted, e.g. United States, United Kingdom, uniform pricing structures have been maintained.

8.5 Internal cross-subsidies through the tariff structure, to permit extension of the network to high cost, unserved areas, should only be used after a careful assessment of the implications. They are likely to be successful only when the cross-subsidy is calculated and made explicit, and where the cross-subsidy does not have a major impact on the overall pricing structures. For example, if the cross-subsidy requires the uniform price structure be increased by 5 per cent or less, its effect is likely to be inconsequential. If the increase has to be substantial, it is likely to be counter-productive and probably untenable. Subsidy and cross-subsidy policies should not be used as a basis for restricting the flexibility of other suppliers or users to use the telecommunication network most effectively.

9. Conclusion

The major issues of telecommunication development in the future are those:

- a) of stimulating operating efficiency in the supply of traditional (basic telephone) and new (VANS) services;
- b) of attracting the substantial amounts of necessary capital for expansion; and
- c) of establishing an effective process for determining telecommunication policies and regulations responsive to system expansion and consistent with each country's overall socio-economic development plans. In attempting to achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to develop coherent policies relating to the most desirable role for competition and the appropriate basis for structuring prices. This chapter has attempted to place these issues in an overall framework to permit each country to assess the most appropriate methods for achieving the overall economic, social and telecommunication objectives in that particular country.

CHAPTER III

ISSUES AND OPTIONS SPECIFIC TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Introduction

1.1 In terms of telecommunication development, countries cannot be easily classified into developed and developing. In fact, there is a continuum of situations according to major economic and social indicators. Moreover, most developed countries have regions that are poor and underdeveloped, and where universal telephone service has not yet been satisfactorily achieved. And some of the least developed countries have access to sophisticated international services at a few locations.

1.2 The issues of telecommunication development discussed in Chapter II are a matter for public concern in all countries. But the policies and methods most appropriate to address these issues may be significantly different depending upon the magnitude of the problem nationally and regionally, and the particular economic, social and cultural conditions in different countries. In this sense, the main concerns and priorities of telecommunication policy makers in the developing world tend to be different from those in highly industrialized and post-industrialized countries.

1.3 The previous chapter provides a review of the issues and options that apply generally to all countries, developing and developed. This chapter considers those factors that apply particularly to those developing countries in which a basic national telecommunication infrastructure has yet to be established and the goal of universal service is a long way from being achieved.

1.4 The struggle to develop a telecommunication infrastructure in many developing countries has been extremely difficult. Progress has been made overall, but often it has been at a much slower pace than anticipated. Despite substantial effort, by many measures the gap between the communication-rich and communication-poor countries has widened. Many developed countries and transnational corporations have had the ability to take advantage of the many new opportunities provided by modern telecommunication technologies, and are doing so at a rapid rate. The newly industrialized countries and some developing countries have improved their telecommunication systems substantially. But in a significant number of countries, the telecommunication system has not improved and in some cases it has declined.

1.5 Statistics on telephone access in different countries document the disparity of telecommunication development. About 50 countries have less than one main telephone per 100 population, and more than 110 countries have less than 10 main telephones per 100 population. Experience to date demonstrates that it is now timely and necessary to examine the possibilities for some fundamental changes in the approach to telecommunication development in those countries struggling to develop a national network.

2. Experience to Date

2.1 The fundamental issue of telecommunication network expansion in developing countries is very different from that for industrialized countries. For industrialized countries the primary issue is accommodating the new technological and market opportunities into a maturely developed telecommunication infrastructure. This leads to questions asking how best to modify existing institutional arrangements in light of the new opportunities and changing conditions.

2.2 For developing countries the problem is structuring a set of institutional relations that will achieve two objectives. The first is to stimulate the process of telecommunication development in the direction of building the telecommunication infrastructure and extending it to the population. The second is to meet the rapidly growing and changing needs of the modern economic sector. Thus, policies that may be most appropriate for developed countries need not necessarily be the most appropriate for developing countries.

2.3 In the poorer developing countries, attempts at telecommunication developments often have been a very uncertain proposition. For a variety of reasons, the internal sectoral and governmental institutions often have been unable to establish and maintain viable telecommunication systems. In some cases investment has yielded only limited benefits; in others, the telecommunication system is used inefficiently or is poorly maintained. These problems have been a source of frustration in some developing countries over the overwhelming difficulties that have prevented telecommunication development. And they have led to scepticism among some potential external contributors of capital and assistance.

3. The Major Issues

3.1 Human Resource Development

3.1.1 Possibly the most significant issue underlying almost all the problems in developing countries is human resource development. Shortages of skills at all levels, including technical, operational, managerial and planning frustrate the performance of most aspects of telecommunication system improvement and expansion. Despite major efforts at training programmes by ITU, the UNDP, the World Bank and other agencies, shortages of skilled personnel remain severe. Often the most skilled staff in developing countries are attracted to higher paying positions in the telecommunication field in the wealthier countries, or to other sectors within the country.

3.1.2 The creation and establishment of conditions to promote human resource development is the key to resolution of most, if not all, of the other problems. Policies and institutional arrangements must be established that will permit human resource to be nurtured along the learning curve to the stage of maturity, and employed for the benefit of each country's telecommunication system development.

3.1.3 However, this involves much more than manpower training programmes. It requires attention to the structure of career and pay incentives, bureaucratic constraints, ongoing training and education opportunities, among other factors. It requires that the telecommunication operating entities have adequate authority to hire, recruit, promote and fire staff in competitive labour markets. Attention must be given to incentives for individual entity performance, and the overall conditions that promote development of an efficient approach to supplying service by both managers and staff.

3.2 Operational Efficiency

3.2.1 Limited skills at technical, managerial and planning levels have held back the establishment of operationally efficient telecommunication entities. In addition to the institutional constraints discussed above, a failure to employ sound business practices, bureaucratic inertia and undue political intervention in day to day management sometimes has compromised efficiency and dampened the interest of outside suppliers of human and capital support.

3.2.2 Human resource development is one key to this issue. Another is a change in institutional structure so that the telecommunication entity is presented with a clear objective of commercial efficiency. In many countries this requires that the telecommunication operation be separated from the civil service administration of government and day to day political intervention.

3.3 Attracting Investment Capital

3.3.1 There is a widespread belief that if the operational efficiency problem is solved, it is likely that capital can be attracted to telecommunication system expansion under a wide variety of options. The greater the separation of a telecommunication operating entity from the general administration of civil service functions, the more likely it is to be viewed by suppliers of capital as a commercial operation. This could permit a country to select the most desirable institutional structure for that country, ranging from a specialized government operating entity to a fully privatized company.

3.3.2 A key factor influencing capital attraction in international capital markets is foreign exchange availability and the risk of changes in currency valuations in international currency markets. In the past, many developing countries have been unduly dependent upon foreign exchange for capital and equipment purchases. For some there have been few, if any, practical alternatives to obtaining significant development. However, more favourable options for obtaining capital from national private and public sources, and for establishing more carefully structured financial arrangements with foreign investors and equipment suppliers are now becoming possible.

For the future, careful planning will be essential, but special mechanisms may be established to ensure that the telecommunication entities are not unduly dependent on access to foreign currency, or subjected to undue risk from changes in currency values.

3.4 Establishing a National Policy and Regulatory Process

3.4.1 An effective policy and regulatory process will help bring about greater specification of national policy objectives and ongoing accountability for performance. This will help considerably in maintaining operational efficiency, and make the environment more conducive for attracting capital. It can provide more explicit guidelines for national telecommunication development than have existed in the past.

3.4.2 The specification of telecommunication policy objectives should establish targets for telecommunication development. These should measure progress toward achievement of economic, social and industrial goals, such as the number of people and percentage of population with access to the telecommunication network, growth in system capacity, availability of different kinds of services, etc. The regulatory function can establish operational guidelines and reporting standards to monitor system expansion, consider the interests of different user groups, examine problems and propose changes to policy objectives when appropriate.

3.5 An International Framework for Telecommunication Policy Development

3.5.1 A comprehensive international framework for telecommunication policy development has not existed heretofore. The closest approximation has been the ITU acting in respect of recommending standards (technical, traffic and accounting) to encourage global communication. Guidance for the development of compatible national policies would facilitate the effective development of national policies for many developing countries and help promote operational efficiency and telecommunication development in all countries.

3.5.2 A framework of compatible international policies could also be facilitated by regional associations that examine issues of regional compatibility as a step toward global compatibility.

3.5.3 The importance of facilitating the development of compatible national policies for industrialized countries relates primarily to international communication and global networks. These are the priority considerations. But for developing countries there is a much greater need for advice regarding appropriate national policies and institutional structures for the development of basic national services. The experience of other countries in similar circumstances needs to be assessed. Practical ways of developing the human and capital resources necessary to bring about effective telecommunication development need to be developed for these countries to consider.

4. Policy Priorities for Developing Countries

National telecommunication policies must attempt to achieve multiple objectives, some economic, some social. In certain limited circumstances, the same policy can serve all objectives. In others, a balance must be reached so that the pursuit of one policy objective, e.g. development of domestic manufacturing, does not harm the achievement of other policy objectives, such as efficient and widespread provision of services.

Public policy objectives can be achieved most effectively by using all available resources that will help achieve the objectives. This requires that policy decisions be taken outlining the priority areas for development by the national telecommunication network operator, and the circumstances in which other suppliers should be encouraged to enter the market as a means of extending the capability and capacity of the total telecommunication system.

4.1 National Network Development

The highest priority for telecommunication investment in developing countries must be to build up the national infrastructure network. The issue of direct 'competition' in the normal sense is moot, as the problem is getting the necessary investment capital and operational capability for a single system. Alternative network plans are likely to be proposed only if the national network cannot respond effectively because it is undeveloped, inefficient or unduly restrictive. The experience of other countries suggests that other suppliers, e.g. cooperatives, municipal companies, private companies, often have made major contributions to extending the national network to previously unserved areas.

4.2 Purchasing and Financing of Telecommunication Equipment

4.2.1 National telecommunication administrations in many developing countries have much to gain by employing a strategy of competitive tenders in their purchasing policies. Competitive procurement and financing can lead to considerable cost savings and can be reconciled with the need of a degree of standardization. Furthermore, there may be significant advantages in group purchasing to common specifications with competitive procurement and financing as better conditions can often be obtained. Also a wider technological choice that is suited to the conditions of the interested countries may be available. Despite the anticipated difficulty in the coordination of action of a number of countries, such a course of action may be beneficial and is worthy of serious investigation.

4.2.2 The global telecommunication equipment market is extremely competitive. But many developing countries have become dependent on a single supplier. This may not be in the best interest of the country in the new environment. Opportunities for effective use of competitive purchasing may also be enhanced if an increasing portion of financial aid from developed countries is not tied to purchases from the donor country.

4.2.3 The competitive tendering process could be applied either for short-term or long-term relations, and include a relationship that involved technical and operational support, and even financial assistance, if that were seen to be in the long-term interest of the country. Greater use of competitive tendering processes may also facilitate satisfactory resolution of the foreign exchange problem.

4.2.4 But most countries will need assistance in acquiring the expertise to undertake this process on a continuing basis. ITU along with regional entities could play a constructive role as a catalyst in making this a real opportunity for small developing countries.

4.3 A Role for Supplemental Services

4.3.1 In the developing country environment, a potential role for supplemental services arises in at least two areas:

- a) subscriber terminal equipment; and
- b) Value Added Network Services (VANS).

Both areas are essentially an extension of the telecommunication network capability that under normal circumstances promotes its use and enhances the productivity and profitability of the national network suppliers.

4.3.2 Developing countries might seriously consider whether liberalized policies in these areas would allow the telecommunication administration to focus its attention on the extension and expansion of the national network, whilst still permitting users the opportunity to have additional services.

4.3.3 In addition, there may be other areas where the supply of supplemental services by entities other than the national network supplier will facilitate development of the national telecommunication system. Where these exist, they should be encouraged.

4.4 The Need for Independent Policy Development by Developing Countries

4.4.1 It will be observed that the priority issues for developed countries, ie. privatization, competition and deregulation, are not the issues of greatest priority for the developing countries. Privatization is only one of several methods for achieving the objectives of operational efficiency and capital attraction for developing countries. Investment capital is needed not to promote competitive systems, but to promote the development of the telecommunication network infrastructure. Deregulation is not needed in most developing countries as they have never had a strict regulatory oversight of their telecommunication systems. Rather, a priority need is the careful drafting of explicit telecommunication policies to guide the development of the telecommunication system.

4.4.2 There are a number of issues that are essential to the interest of developing countries that require informed guidance. Such issues as the appropriate structure and tasks of a regulatory authority; the appropriate role for competitive and collaborative forces within an overall regulatory framework; methods for developing useful cost analysis; the design of tariff structures; the analysis of division of revenue principles and options; and the applicability of experiences in developed countries to developing countries illustrate just a few important issues. In most cases, intensive research will be necessary to generate the information and knowledge necessary to formulate effective telecommunication policies for developing countries.

4.4.3 However, it is highly unlikely that developing countries are going to be in a position to undertake the essential policy research on an ongoing basis. It is likely to be necessary to establish policy research capability at a regional level. ITU could play a more active role by conducting studies and facilitating the work of regional policy research institutions and others on the needs of developing countries.

5. Conclusion

5.1 The global telecommunication network requires interconnection of national networks. But the inherited conditions, the needs, and the issues and options of developing countries are very different from those of developed countries. The most appropriate policies and institutional structures for progress in telecommunication development are not likely to be the same as those for industrialized countries. Moreover, issues which developed countries can and wish to examine on a national basis, developing countries may be best able to address on a regional basis with assistance from ITU as the coordinator of relevant information and experience globally.

5.2 The policy options available to industrialized countries are not always available to developing countries. Indeed the most significant problem for developing countries, i.e. human resource development, is not a priority problem in industrialized countries. Although research is needed in all countries, and at the international level, as a basis for informing policy decisions, the research required for developing countries is of a different order to that for industrialized countries and global markets. Thus there is a unique and positive role that ITU could play in respect of the special problems of telecommunication expansion in developing countries.

CHAPTER IV

ISSUES RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Introduction

1.1 In recent years many traditional distinctions in telecommunication have been eroded by changes in the technology, services and institutional arrangements. For example:

- a) in the age of digital technology there need not be technical distinction between voice, text, data and video network and services;
- b) the arrival of satellite-based networks has meant that the cost of services is no longer related to distance or terrain;
- c) the introduction of fibre optics has virtually eliminated traditional technical restrictions in bandwidth in the provision of services;
- d) with the globalization of networks there is no longer a clear demarcation between many national and international networks;
- e) as computers and telecommunication are being integrated into information services there is no longer a clear distinction between computing and telecommunication services.

1.2 These, and other changes raise major issues which invite ITU to re-assess its traditional mission and structure, and examine possible ways that it can adapt to the new telecommunication environment. If it does not respond effectively, there is a risk that it will be overtaken by the rapid changes now unfolding.

2. The ITU

2.1 The ITU is the major international instrument established to facilitate the provision of international communication and the extension of universal telecommunication services. ITU was born in the era of "natural" telecommunication monopoly. Traditionally, there was a clear distinction between national and international telecommunication networks. Each country had a gateway exchange through which the national network connected with the international networks. Since there were only a few distinct national telecommunication service providers, for most countries there was a clearly identified telecommunication administration. It was the major service provider as well as the representative of the country in ITU. As a result, ITU focused almost exclusively on the international telecommunication network between national gateways, leaving the national networks to the sovereign states. At this stage of global telecommunication development, ITU acted primarily as a depository of documentation, distributor of information, and coordinator of national telecommunication providers.

2.2 Over the past four decades ITU has maintained the same basic organizational structure. It consists of four distinct permanent organs (General Secretariat, IFRB, CCITT, CCIR) with four separate secretariats headed at present by nine elected officials. The supreme organ of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference which has been held rather irregularly, ranging from 7 to 9 years in between sessions. The Plenipotentiary Conference elaborates an international treaty that establishes the purposes of the organization, its structure, programmes of action, relations among Members and other related matters.

2.3 There is also an Administrative Council that meets on an annual basis and assumes the role of an executive body within the powers and limits determined for it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.4 ITU carries out its principal work through major regulatory and administrative conferences in which all Members are expected to participate. The CCITT and CCIR also hold periodic Plenary Assemblies to fix the work programme of Study Groups and also to approve their Recommendations.

2.5 Within the General Secretariat there exists the Technical Cooperation Department which is charged with the responsibility of providing advisory services of a technical and operational nature to developing countries. There is also the newly created Centre for Telecommunications Development, established as a complementary body to strengthen assistance to developing countries. It is an autonomous body with an Advisory Board operating within the framework of ITU General Secretariat.

2.6 In summary, the essential functions of ITU consist of:

- a) Standardization matters: related to equipment and system operation and interconnectibility.
- b) Regulatory matters: frequency allocation, satellite orbital positions, telecommunication operations etc.
- c) Development and extension of networks and services.

2.7 Despite such fundamental changes in technology and services as noted above, and despite the arrival on the scene of a multitude of new network and service providers, the structure and working methods of ITU have remained fundamentally unchanged. This state of affairs cannot continue if ITU is to be responsive to the new telecommunication environment and to maintain its supremacy as the forum for promoting and guiding global telecommunication development.

A review of the organizational structure of ITU does not necessarily mean an expansion of overall responsibilities or of the field of coverage of the organization. But it does require a re-assessment of all functions and activities. A thorough review would be aimed primarily at streamlining the organization, defining the accountability of its different divisions, and making it more responsive to the current and future needs of the totality of telecommunication interests.

3. Other International Telecommunication Organizations

3.1 The changing nature of the telecommunication environment has led to the creation of a number of multilateral satellite organizations such as INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK, INMARSAT etc. These organizations have initiated separate sets of international policies for global satellite telecommunication networks.

3.2 Regional arrangements for fostering close relations between telecommunication operating entities and for harmonizing and improving administrative and technical services have resulted in many different organizations. The Pan African Telecommunication Union (PATU); Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT); Conferencia Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones (CITEL); Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU); and the Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications (CEPT), are just a few examples.

3.3 The tendency toward regionalization is increasing and adds new challenges to the complex global situation that must be addressed by ITU. The trend within the member countries of the European Community (EC) has been most significant in recent years. It clearly points toward increased coordination in policy development as well as in technical affairs. The EC Commission strived seriously to coordinate the EC member countries' positions in WATTC-88. Also, the CEPT and EC in 1988 established the new European Telecommunication Standardization Institute (ETSI). ETSI organizes the influence of PTTs, industry and users. The major viewpoint of the EC is that technical standardization is a measure to enable free trade and development of new European systems. Recently a number of European PTTs have established a joint corporation to offer Managed Data Network Services on a one-stop shopping basis to meet the competition from internationally operating companies.

3.4 Chapter I described how telecommunication issues have become increasingly important in the GATT, OECD and other international organizations.

3.5 Many of the new developments at the regional level and in other international organizations provide evidence of, and an outlet for, the increased international pressure for adapting the international coordinating machinery to the new global telecommunication environment. The international community would be well advised to regularly review the mandate and working methods of the various international institutions in order to adapt them to the needs of the times. The involvement of other international institutions in telecommunication matters is justified if they are responding to specific requirements. With proper coordination, they could enhance the effectiveness of ITU in its paramount objective of fostering interconnectivity and interoperability of networks and systems and applications that constitute the global information fabric.

4. A Changing Role for ITU

4.1 In this rapidly changing international telecommunication environment, developing countries are increasingly turning to ITU for advice.

4.2 There is a widespread feeling that ITU should remain the major instrument for international coordination, cooperation and regulation. It is important to global telecommunication that ITU's principal functions continue to be performed. There is an essential requirement of connectivity among the increasingly diverse networks and services now emerging. However, it must be recognized that new networks are being established by non-traditional operating agencies. Highly complex user communities are being established who have specialized communications and information needs through telecommunication. Thus the ITU should consider updating the methods and procedures by which it implements these functions and the terms and conditions for participating in ITU deliberations.

4.3 For the future, ITU Members must deal with a number of outstanding policy issues to facilitate global telecommunication development in the new environment.

These issues may be summarized as follows:

4.3.1 The issue of technical compatibility is still important, but the content of the concept has changed fundamentally. The integration of telecommunication technologies with computer and information technologies, and the consequent arrival of enhanced telecommunication services, raise questions of change of the traditional working procedures in the CCITT and CCIR; of participation by "newcomer" - organizations and professional user groups, and of more flexible access conditions for users.

4.3.2 The growing tendency of telecommunication policy to become an issue of broader, cross-sectoral character in the Member countries, involving a number of policy components beyond the technical, may require modifications to the working methods and organization of ITU, as well as the representation of countries at its fora.

4.3.3 Developing countries require advice with greater emphasis on economical, financial, managerial and regulatory issues, both to stimulate expansion of basic telephone service and to respond to the new telecommunication environment. They turn to ITU as the most appropriate organization for providing such advice.

4.3.4 The growing complexity of the international telecommunication policy agenda calls for effective interaction between international organizations such as ITU, GATT, the World Bank, UNDP, OECD and regional telecommunication organizations.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

1. Background

1.1 Telecommunication has acquired strategic importance. With globalization and increasing information intensity of economic activity, the importance of telecommunication now transcends the established organizations responsible for providing basic services. It now reaches all fields of economic and social endeavour. Technological innovation has changed the cost structure of communication and information. It has lowered barriers to entry into the established telecommunication business. It has permitted new ways of delivering traditional services and provided for the introduction of new services. It has even changed the cost structure of other industries that are dependent upon telecommunication services.

1.2 In response to these rapidly evolving technical and economic forces, telecommunication sector change has become inevitable. Most industrialized countries are undertaking (or have undertaken) major sector reforms. A growing number of developing countries are recognizing the opportunity and need for sector reforms, also seeking to redress persistent past telecommunication under-investment and performance shortfalls.

1.3 Sector reforms, although highly country-specific, exhibit some important common elements, including: diversifying the supply of services; reducing the scope of monopoly control by established telecommunication entities; increasing market orientation of operations and investments; and changing the role of government, including reduced involvement in the provision of services. Traditional sector structures are giving way to more complex and flexible arrangements, often including larger private sector participation. These reforms seek to accelerate growth of traditional and new services, enhance responsiveness to customer needs, increase efficiency in the provision of all services, attract new investment, and (particularly in developing countries) generate more funds for government use in other sectors.

2. General Recommendations

Drawing on these common elements and the analysis presented in the preceding chapters, this chapter summarizes basic recommendations at the country level that appear to be generally applicable, as well as recommendations that have particular significance for developing countries. The recommendations refer to operational efficiency; supply diversification; sector legislation, policy and regulation; and the process of sector reform.

2.1 Operational Efficiency

2.1.1 Despite increasing complexity of the telecommunication sector structure, major parts of the industry are likely to remain monopolies, by design or de facto.

2.1.2 Irrespective of who owns the monopoly entities, they must be operated efficiently. This can best be achieved by having the entities operate as commercial companies. Commercial operation involves subjecting the entities to financial and service performance obligations and linking rewards to performance. It requires focusing on costs, pricing services in relation to costs and limiting the role of subsidies to areas where telecommunication services would be expanded efficiently. A major part of the effort of sector reform must be applied to this commercialization of telecommunication operations.

2.1.3 Commercial operation requires separating telecommunication from other (e.g. postal) operations. It is enhanced by increasing the entities' autonomy from government, especially regarding financing, employment, senior appointments, and day to day management. In particular, where the entity is a government department or a public sector enterprise, restructuring it as a company (even if 100% state owned) is often necessary. Commercial operation also requires an internal organization and management that emphasizes customer service, cost awareness, financial discipline and productivity in staff performance.

2.1.4 Realistic financial and service performance objectives should be established. Financial obligations generally include recovering all operating costs from operating revenues, obtaining a reasonable return on investment and reinvestment of the surplus funds generated. Service performance obligations generally refer to measures of access to service in urban and rural areas, quality of service, pace of expansion and modernization, and interworking with other public and private operations.

2.1.5 For commercial efficiency, operating entities must place emphasis on knowing and controlling costs. This often requires establishing or improving commercial accounting systems, reorganizing the entities into cost or profit centres, and developing management information systems that facilitate monitoring of performance. It also requires guidelines on the allocation of costs among services and on depreciation practices.

2.1.6 Prices charged by the monopoly entities should generally reflect the costs of providing each type of service. Efficiency can often be gained by revising tariffs to better reflect the costs of expansion and scarcity of resources. To a limited extent, the resulting tariffs may need to be adjusted to better support specific government policies (e.g. rural development).

2.1.7 The efficient provision of telecommunication services will substantially reduce the need for subsidies. However, it may be appropriate for governments to subsidize (or mandate particular cross-subsidies for) specific investments or operations. This may be required, to build up the basic infrastructure for economic development and to meet objectives of minimum access in rural and low income urban areas. Where subsidies are necessary, they should be explicitly defined by government, quantified and periodically re-evaluated.

2.2 Supply Diversification

2.2.1 Some diversity of sources of telecommunication services seems to be desirable and by now inevitable. Rigid adherence to traditional monopoly arrangements is likely to result in major costs to the economy, and ultimately be unenforceable. Governments would be well-advised to adopt a mix of monopoly and independent operations. However, in each situation a balance must be struck between the gains from service supply diversification, i.e. pressure to lower costs, innovate and specialize, and the potential costs of loss of scale economies and excessive plant duplication.

2.2.2 It is no longer practical or economically efficient for a single telecommunication entity to try to provide a full range of services to all possible customers. In particular, developing country monopolies that are unable to meet basic telephone demands cannot be expected to respond effectively to rapidly growing and changing needs of businesses. There are good prospects to augment sector capabilities by subdividing monopolies regionally or possibly by type of service. Additional possibilities include developing user networks, establishing joint service ventures, introducing new service providers, and allowing competition in some markets.

2.2.3 Users should be allowed some freedom of choice among suppliers of services and facilities. This is desirable to enhance responsiveness to customer needs and to control costs. There are generally good prospects for developing beneficial competition in the supply of subscriber terminal equipment and of value added services. There are also significant, but more limited, opportunities for competition in long distance services and the provision of dedicated networks. With current technology, competition in local wired networks is generally undesirable, but alternative suppliers of new services such as mobile services have proven to be beneficial.

2.3 Sector Legislation, Policy, and Regulation

2.3.1 As more complex telecommunication sector structures emerge, and operations move further from government, it is necessary to separate and build up national policy and regulatory responsibilities independently from the operating entities. In fact the potential scope for telecommunication sector reform is determined by the country's policy and regulatory capability. In particular, effective regulation is an essential pre requisite for policies of privatization and competition.

2.3.2 It is often necessary to revise the sector's institutional arrangements and change the role of government. Policy formulation, i.e. setting broad sector development directions and performance objectives generally should remain a government function. Regulation, i.e. interpreting policy in specific situations, enforcing the law and settling disputes, is a more specialized function that may be undertaken either within a government ministry or by an independent regulatory agency. In either case, while being responsive to government objectives in an overall way, regulation should be largely independent of day-to-day political pressures.

2.3.3 Operating entity management should be solely responsible for running the entities efficiently within policy and regulatory guidelines, well removed from the day-to-day political process. Normally, they should be subject to regulatory intervention only to ensuring compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or with government policies. Legislation must establish the legal framework of telecommunication policy, regulation and operations.

2.3.4 The relevant policy and regulatory issues should be evaluated as a total package. Piecemeal solutions run the risk of being inconsistent and resulting in unnecessary conflicts and inefficiencies. However, it should be emphasized that sector change is not a one-time event. Reforms must result in arrangements that not only overcome past inadequacies, but are also sufficiently flexible to permit further changes as future circumstances require.

2.3.5 The main elements that may need to be addressed through sector policy, regulation and legislation are summarized in Table 1. This can be used as a check-list. Some of these elements may be found, after due consideration, to be irrelevant in a particular country situation. The extent to which each element is treated as part of either the policy, regulatory or legislative functions, and what institutional arrangements are established to discharge these responsibilities, are likely to vary considerably among countries and over time. They are themselves matters to be resolved in the process of sector reform.

TABLE 1

ELEMENTS OF TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY, REGULATION AND LEGISLATION

A. Market Structure

- Facilities and Services reserved for monopoly operator
- Facilities and Services opened to competitive suppliers

B. Ownership of Operating Entities

- Government or public sector - 100% state ownership
 - mixed ownership
- Private sector participation
 - ownership; joint ventures; foreign participation

C. Conditions and Rules of Market Entry and Exit

- Designation of authorized operating entities
 - franchises; licenses
- Facilities licensing - rights of way; radio spectrum; cables
- Obligations of the operating entities
 - access to services: objectives; definitions (universal service etc.)
 - service quality: objectives; indicators
 - medium-term expansion and improvement programmes
 - technical standards;
 - growth and quality targets;
 - interconnection: - national; international
 - with other operating entities
 - with private or dedicated networks
 - with subscriber terminal equipment
 - with information services providers

D. Cost Recovery and Pricing

- Pricing principles : monopoly and competitive services
- Accounting: depreciation; cost allocation
- Allowable rate of return; dividends and re-investment

E. Institutional Roles

- Location of authority
 - President/P.M.; Cabinet; sectoral ministers
 - Independent regulatory agency
 - Process to establish policies
 - Process to monitor/enforce compliance
- Relationship between operators and government
 - investment approvals; budget; performance targets
 - application of other government policies
 - rural development; manufacturing; procurement
- Regulatory functions: monitor, review, approve, enforce
 - information requirements; investment; tariffs; service
 - policy interpretation; sector laws; settle disputes
- Relations between regulatory agency and government
 - appointments, appeals
- Relations with judicial system.

2.4 The Process of Sector Reform

2.4.1 In the changing global telecommunication environment, every country needs to undertake a comprehensive re-evaluation of its telecommunication sector. Some countries have already done so, or are now in the process. This review helps focus the attention of national policy makers on major sector issues and options. It can also bring together key current and prospective players (government, operating entities, users, suppliers) and set in motion any necessary changes.

2.4.2 User participation in this process is essential, and it is in the interest of government and of the established operating entities to encourage and facilitate the establishment of effective mechanisms for the expression of user views.

2.4.3 Governments must direct this process of re-assessment and change. The question is not whether changes will occur, but rather how best to organize the policy development process to ensure adequate attention to the diverse objectives and interests at play. As the state reduces its direct participation in telecommunication operations, the government's role in facilitating and steering structural change, in reconciling commercial and broader national interests, and in directing and over-viewing sector development, becomes increasingly important.

2.4.4 In the early phases of sector change governments will need to build up a capability to discharge these responsibilities independently from the operating entities. Priority should be given to developing policy and regulatory processes. They should play a role from the early stages of sector reform, and guide the eventual evolution into full-fledged revised institutional arrangements.

3. Additional Recommendations for Developing Countries

3.1 On the basis of the analysis and outline of policy issues in the preceding chapters, this section summarizes additional recommendations of special interest to those developing countries that as yet do not have an adequate telecommunication infrastructure. This summary should be seen as a supplement to, and not a replacement for the general recommendations for all countries. As the analysis above noted, most developing countries have all of the adjustment problems of the developed countries, plus additional difficulties arising from their special circumstance.

3.2 The developing countries will need to recognize:

3.2.1 that the agenda for telecommunication development has been extended, and comprises issues related to infrastructural development, socio-economic objectives, and governmental policy development and regulation. This is in addition to the traditional issues of a technical, operational and financial character;

3.2.2 that the market place now includes a number of new entrants, and there are increasing opportunities and pressures for more new entrants that must be accommodated;

3.2.3 that the market is being segmented into business customers with special needs, and residential subscribers primarily desiring universal telephone service;

3.2.4 that access to international services is of increasing importance to national as well as international businesses; and

3.2.5 that the international telecommunication market is becoming increasingly competitive in virtually all major sectors, equipment, telecommunication services, network management and information services.

3.3 Consequently the following issues should be a high priority for the developing countries:

3.3.1 developing strategies for telecommunication development, combining the concerns of universal service and national economic growth in general, with the concerns of specific user groups for access to national and international telecommunication facilities and services;

3.3.2 developing specific strategies for extending service to rural and remote less developed regions;

3.3.3 establishing the legislative and regulatory framework necessary for telecommunication sector restructuring and for monitoring sector performance;

3.3.4 creating a mechanism for involving user groups in formulating overall sector policy;

3.3.5 recognizing the new role of regulation and considering the appropriate regulatory structure for the country;

3.3.6 removing institutional constraints on telecommunication operations so as to make service providers responsive to the needs of users, while not neglecting the goal of universal telephone service;

3.3.7 defining appropriate terms and conditions for authorizing domestic and foreign private sector participation investments and service provision;

3.3.8 giving high priority to using existing resources and installations more efficiently;

3.3.9 developing a long-term plan for cultivating and making more effective use of human resources coupled with appropriate incentives for training and retraining in the sector;

3.3.10 investigating ways and developing strategies for attracting and employing investment capital;

3.3.11 establishing appropriate tariff policies and investigating potential revision to the division of revenue from international traffic, in order to reflect costs and long-term needs for service development;

3.3.12 making use of the potential benefits from joint and common activities in regional and international organizations. This includes consideration of the pooling of resources for regional provision of certain enhanced services; joint negotiation for regional financing; joint regional procurement with common specifications; and eventually the creation of joint regional operating companies.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL

1. Background

1.1 Issues relating to regional organizations were discussed in Chapters II and III, and touched upon in relation to international organizations in Chapter IV. All areas of the world have various combinations of regional and sub-regional entities addressing some aspects of policy, planning, financing, training and operational issues. As telecommunication administrations adapt to the challenges of digitalization and the integration of voice and data services, fixed and mobile services, satellite and fibre optic networks, they will be integrating their national networks increasingly with the global network. In this environment, the capabilities of specialists from the region and the co-operation of neighbouring countries should serve the interest of all parties.

2. Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered regarding the role and function of effective regional organizations.

2.1 Structure Strong Regional Associations

Since there will be challenging new functions for regional organizations assisting with policy development and industry restructuring, the organization and management of existing regional organizations will need to be modified and substantially strengthened. Where there are multiple regional bodies, they will need to be streamlined and rationalized for greater efficiency and improved co-ordination. These organizations will require effective organization and adequate resources to meet the increasing demands.

2.2 Create Multi-disciplinary Groups Integrating Technical, Economic and Financial Analysis

The tasks of policy development and restructuring involve economic, financial and technical matters. They should utilize, or draw upon the resources of existing regional economic and telecommunication organizations. These issues require economic analysis of the impacts on national economic plans where policy makers integrate communications with other sectors, providing a broad view of the communications needs of the growing economy. The regional U.N. Economic Commissions (ECLA, ECA, etc.) and the regional development banks (IDB, ADB) should work jointly with the appropriate regional telecommunication bodies (CITEL, PATU, etc.) to consider and assess various strategies for restructuring that are appropriate for the individual countries in the region, for groups of countries, and for the region as a whole.

2.3 Provide a Core Team of Experts for the Region

2.3.1 Sector reform presents a major challenge in transforming a government agency into a commercial enterprise, and it utilizes a variety of expert assistance. Restructuring is not only a technical matter. It requires tools of analysis, expertise and perspectives from economics, finance, and management that can be made available on a regional basis. By pooling resources for the analysis, planning, and perhaps implementation of new policies the countries of the region are likely to get better results more efficiently.

2.3.2 International bodies such as ITU, World Bank and other agencies may also identify, recommend or provide specialists in various disciplines such as tariffing, procurement, financial management, staffing, strategic planning, investment, or contract negotiation. ITU should mobilize these experts on behalf of the various regional and sub-regional groups. Teams of such multilateral specialists could work through and with the regional or sub-regional bodies to assist member countries. They could form a core group of experts to provide initial and ongoing consultation to Member countries.

2.3.3 Implementation of the newly commercialized entities also should draw upon regional experts in various fields, including strategic planning, marketing, financial management, tariffing, human resource development and technology assessment. An international team of experts could consult with regional specialists and member countries, providing initial guidance followed by periodic on-going consultation as implementation proceeded. Technical Cooperation among the Developing Countries (TCDC) would in this way be practically implemented. Regional training institutes could develop necessary curricula and courses for managers and staff, continuously strengthening human resources in the region.

2.4 Create Models for Laws, Regulations, Contracts, Service Agreements and Tariffs for Member Countries or Sub-Regions

2.4.1 Rather than relying exclusively on groups of experts, ITU and the regional associations can create models and checklists for the requirements that will emerge in the restructuring process. Model legislation and model contracts are examples of tools that would assist countries. The regional groups could adapt or refine them for their particular circumstances. Model laws establishing the commercial enterprise and the regulatory authority could include a range of alternative approaches. Model contracts and agreements illustrating arrangements reached between governments, national and foreign service providers could facilitate the preparation of suitable arrangements for other countries thereby allowing network expansion while protecting the national public interest.

2.4.2 Franchising, licensing, or entering joint ventures with private firms to provide services could be done on a sub-regional basis. If done on a national basis, they could be negotiated within a broader framework of several countries in a region. Model contracts with alternative language could be developed; these could be annotated to explain the purpose of the specific clauses and the guarantees they provide. Negotiation strategies could be taught so Member countries could protect themselves and their future interests. Multi-state contracts for a sub-regional arrangement could be modeled and discussed so that there is agreement in advance on the terms and conditions sought by the Member countries from the prospective vendors.

2.5 Plan and Procure Regionally

2.5.1 Since telecommunication networks are increasingly regional networks, planning can best be done on a regional basis, both for potential economies as well as interworking and interoperability. Major investments in advanced equipment, including both procurement and installation, could be handled more cost-effectively if approached on a regional basis, even if the investment is for individual national operating entities. It is possible that some equipment could even serve more than one country and be owned collectively. Such an agreement could be facilitated by regional, or multi-country joint financing of investment.

2.5.2 Planning for such policy changes could take place at the general level and then be tailored to the specific circumstances of each country. A general plan for commercialization could be developed with generic policy guidelines for cost accounting, revenue forecasting, tariffing, staffing, training and subcontracting. A regional planning team could assist each country, offering aggregated resources of expertise that would be prohibitively expensive for an individual country. Here also a checklist of steps for the government administrations to follow could be developed.

2.5.3 Given the potential economies of scale that could be achieved, regional groupings should consider joint procurement in purchasing equipment. Prices could be reduced, the service more responsive, the training for operations and maintenance shared, and the technical specifications harmonized. Reduced costs in preparing specifications for the procurement and subsequently evaluating bids can benefit all participants. The larger quantities thus obtained could also attract industry to design and supply specific equipment that meets the particular requirements of these countries.

2.6 Develop Regional Administrative and Management Systems

A key requirement for effective interworking is to establish compatible or shared systems for basic accounting, engineering specifications, demand analysis, pricing, commercial terms and conditions, bidding procedures, performance indicators, and techniques for monitoring vendor performance. Regional bodies could help organize such shared systems and disseminate them to member countries.

2.7 Negotiate Jointly for Enhanced Services

New services, particularly enhanced or value added services, may be provided by operators in co-operation with the telecommunication administrations of countries in the region. The service providers could offer the services to a broader regional market if the mechanism were at hand to plan and implement such a system. The individual countries, by working together, are likely to negotiate a more satisfactory agreement with the service provider. Some enhanced services may have small markets initially in many countries, and by enlarging the grouping to a regional or sub-regional market, they could be made financially viable.

2.8 Provide a Regional Forum for Policy Analysis on Restructuring

2.8.1 The issue of what kind of institutional structure best serves the needs of a country is complex, and may or may not be similar for neighbouring countries. However, the need to analyze the issue in depth is common to all countries. Doing this co-operatively with other countries in the region is likely to improve the policy analysis and ensure that technical and interoperability issues are adequately considered.

2.8.2 The role of regional organizations could include on-going monitoring, negotiation, contract enforcement, evaluation and planning for transition. This would help governments develop an overview of the process of change and determine the necessary regulatory functions. It would help ensure quality of service, access to information, and the ability to manage the transition. A regional approach could provide a forum for information gathering and analysis, and a sharing of the experiences and findings of other countries.

2.9 Develop Plans to Share Technical Resources and Equipment

Sharing of technical resources and expertise should be encouraged by the regional bodies. When equipment and systems can be used by more than one country, and the investment costs make individual national purchases very expensive, arrangements could be made to have each country be responsible for purchasing, installing, operating and maintaining specified components for joint use with the other countries. Such a co-operative plan places specific components in each of the participating countries. Similarly, regional stocking of spare parts needed to restore service and provide back-up, including maintenance arrangements for repair of components, could benefit all countries in the region. An expert group on operations and maintenance, testing, and repair could become a sub-regional specialist that would serve several countries. Another area worthy of valuable sharing is to gain experience, such as on vendor reliability, equipment performance and service.

2.10 Consider Regional Operating Companies Where Appropriate

Existing regional satellite systems such as Arabsat and Eutelsat, the new European operating companies such as Scan Telecom and Managed Data Network Services suggest there are good prospects for creating regional or sub-regional operating companies to provide services in developing countries. If carefully developed, these developments could facilitate operations and network expansion.

CHAPTER VII

RECOMMENDATIONS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

1. Background

1.1 The issues related to international organizations were discussed in Chapter IV above. It will be recalled that the overriding objective of ITU has been to facilitate the development of global telecommunication. This has involved three kinds of activities:

- encouraging technical standardization to promote the interconnectivity of networks, systems and applications that constitute the global telecommunication fabric;
- the formulation of appropriate international regulations for the efficient utilization of natural resources such as the frequency spectrum and the setting up of operational arrangements;
- encouraging the extension of the global telecommunication system to all the people of the globe.

1.2 The perceived objectives of ITU as described above were reflected in the Secretariat structure in the form of four more or less independent units with a Committee of the heads of these units having the responsibility of coordination. There is the General Secretariat, which in addition to the provision of supporting logistic services is also responsible for the major regulatory conferences and the technical cooperation activities of ITU. There is the IFRB which assumes primary responsibility for frequency registration and the coordination of the allocation of the geostationary orbital position; and the two Consultative Committees (CCITT and CCIR) which are primarily concerned with technical and operational standardization activities.

1.3 The new environment does not change the three principal objectives of ITU. The performance of the related activities in standardization, regulation and development continues to be needed and justified. It is important, however, to undertake an in-depth review of the Secretariat structure so that it can be fully responsive to the demands of the new global telecommunication environment, while at the same time being cost-effective in terms of ITU's resources.

1.4 The recommendations contained in the Report of the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development serve as background for many of the recommendations in this report, which advocate parallel actions to be taken at the national, regional and international levels. The collaborative role of ITU, UNDP, World Bank and other agencies should also be reflected at the regional level by the respective telecommunication administrations in integrated development and financing. This will facilitate appropriate and skillful planning for sector reform at the national level where many talents will be required.

1.5 With its proven track record of international cooperation, ITU is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all governments of the world are Members. ITU is uniquely positioned:

- a) to provide a forum for the coordination, information exchange, discussion and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies;
- b) to promote, facilitate and coordinate participation of new actors in the international telecommunication sector; and
- c) to analyze and disseminate information and knowledge to members and interested parties, and to advise countries and regional organizations seeking assistance.

The international community should take advantage of the unique position of ITU in order to advance the growth and expansion of the global telecommunication network in a coordinated manner for the benefit of all.

2. General Recommendations

2.1 Members of ITU should recognize the fundamental changes that are occurring in the global telecommunication environment, and the growing number of national, regional and international organizations that have become significant actors in this field. If ITU is to continue to play the role of the major conductor, coordinator and supporter of international, regional and national concerted actions, it will have to adapt its structure to the new conditions.

2.2 It is recommended that the detailed implications of the changing environment be studied as a basis for developing plans for reshaping ITU. In this process ITU should respond to the changes occurring at national, regional and international levels. It should enter into active cooperation with regional organizations and institutions, and with other international organizations such as GATT, UNCTAD and OECD which now must address telecommunication issues as part of their responsibilities. It should also be made possible for ITU to integrate new actors on the international telecommunication scene, including regional organizations and major user groups, into the processes of international cooperation and policy development.

2.3 ITU should serve as an international focal point during the transition to a global public information fabric. It should serve as a continuing mechanism for the voluntary harmonization of the diverse national, regional, international and private sector perspectives and activities. ITU should be a catalyst, playing facilitating, stimulating and harmonizing roles.

2.4 Telecommunication has now become pervasive in the economic activities of all nations. There are now a variety of operators and users, as well as governmental and developmental agencies, which have a direct interest in the work of ITU in one or all of its three major functions. Therefore national governments should ensure that their representation at ITU reflects adequately the interest of the various groups.

2.5 ITU should promote and conduct on-going policy research as a basis for building a more informed knowledge base about the implications of policy alternatives. This should include fundamental issues such as the effects of telecommunication on economic and social development and options for attracting capital for investment in telecommunication. ITU should share this information and knowledge, and act as a catalyst to facilitate beneficial changes by offering advice to national, regional, and international bodies.

2.6 ITU's traditional functions in standardization, regulation and network development should be undertaken at an accelerated rate to better reflect the pace of technological change. It will be necessary to rationalize its procedures, eliminate overlapping activities and expedite its processes if it is to continue a leadership role in future.

2.7 ITU should give more specific attention than hitherto to its development responsibilities in order to better respond to the pressing needs of its developing country Members. ITU should be in a strong position to offer them relevant advice and assistance in policy matters, including structural, managerial, technical and administrative areas. This increased activity is essential to ensure balanced growth of the global telecommunication network.

2.8 While the Advisory Group does not advance any specific proposal with regard to the structural changes necessary at ITU, it recommends streamlining and rationalizing its secretariats as appropriate; enhancement of the activities of ITU in standardization, regulation, and development; and provision of adequate resources to accomplish its mission.

2.9 Adjustments made by Member countries in their ITU representation should be reflected in their participation in other regional and international organizations on related matters. This will help ensure that all the organizations concerned will effectively cooperate, coordinate and harmonize their activities, thus avoiding unnecessary overlap and wastage of resources.

2.10 ITU should open its processes and documentation materials to the public. It should welcome the participation of the press and other interested parties as observers to its proceedings, and make its documentation available to researchers and others. The primary purpose of ITU is to encourage operation of an efficient international telecommunication network to permit the unrestricted global exchange of information for the use and benefit of mankind as a whole. Most United Nations organizations have taken this step already.

3. Recommendations for further activities

3.1 ITU should sponsor the undertaking (and financing where possible) of studies by external bodies such as universities, research institutes, foundations, development agencies and other similar organizations. This should be done in a systematic way with the assistance of advisory panels of experts to overview, provide guidance and ensure that knowledge on these issues cumulates and is disseminated to users. ITU should also have an on-going research programme of its own to facilitate the overall research and dissemination process. Topics that could be undertaken with priority are outlined here below.

3.2 Studies of the Strategic Implications of the Information Revolution Should Be Undertaken

This report has emphasized the dramatic changes that are occurring on both the supply and the demand side of the telecommunication sector. These changes, coupled with the growing economic importance of information, have major strategic implications for developed and developing countries. While limited research, anecdotal evidence and our own experience indicates that this is so, it is important that systematic and in-depth studies be undertaken to more fully understand the strategic importance of the information revolution particularly for developing countries. These studies should be aimed at gaining a better understanding of the impact of telecommunication infrastructure development on economic growth in an increasingly information intensive world. Such studies are necessary in order to better understand the full implications for telecommunication restructuring and the benefits and risks associated with it.

3.3 Case Studies on Telecommunication Sector Restructuring are Essential

A number of industrialized and developing countries already have embarked on the significant restructuring of their telecommunication sector. Although the situation varies widely from country to country, there is enough commonality of issues and options to make it instructive to conduct in-depth case studies of actual experiences with restructuring. In particular, special attention should be given to the process of commercialization, with case studies chosen to reflect a wide variety of experience relevant to developing countries. The selected cases should include both positive and negative experiences, and the studies should attempt to understand the reasons underlying the different results. Carefully completed case studies can be of substantial benefit, particularly to those countries at earlier stages of restructuring.

3.4 Analyses and Case Studies of Alternative Methods and Structures for Policy Formulation are Needed

Regardless of how developing countries ultimately respond to the dramatic changes in the telecommunication and computer fields, they will need to address the related policy issues at appropriate levels of government. It is clear that if a country moves in the direction of commercialization and, perhaps, privatization, then appropriate policy making and regulatory structures will have to be developed. Therefore studies regarding alternative methods and structures for policy making in developing countries are important in assessing the most appropriate change for each country. These studies should include an examination on the organization of the policy formulation function itself.

3.5 Studies of Financing Strategies for Telecommunication Investments are Necessary

Under the proper conditions, the opportunity to invest in the telecommunication infrastructure can be attractive to private individuals and firms both within and outside a developing country. Indeed, the current debt situation in many developing countries may mean that some form of equity financing is the most feasible alternative for the short term. Studies of alternative methods, models and experiences of mobilizing and utilizing capital sources (private, public, national and foreign) in developing countries, could provide important new information. They should include studies of the possible role, impact and consequences of joint ventures with foreign entities.

3.6 Model Policies, Laws, Regulations, Contracts and Service Agreements Should Be Undertaken

The most appropriate structure for telecommunication will vary from country to country. Nevertheless, when drafting policies, laws, regulations, contracts, job descriptions, and service agreements, considerable experience can be obtained and effort avoided, if models are available as a point of departure. Such models, along with supporting materials to explain their use and applicability in different circumstances, should be compiled and made available to countries, regional associations and other interested parties.

3.7 Studies Regarding the Nature and Role of Regional Entities Can Facilitate Their Development

Chapter VI suggested that existing and perhaps new regional and subregional entities could play an important role in such areas as policy analysis and formulation, financing, specification writing, and procurement. Studies of past efforts by regional and subregional entities in this direction will be instructive for current planning. They can help identify and develop ideas for new and revised forms of cooperation so as to facilitate more rapid growth of the telecommunication infrastructure development.

3.8 Additional Studies of the Role of New Technologies in Extending Telecommunication Facilities and Services Should be Conducted

While an important part of the effort of the Advisory Group has focused on the restructuring of the telecommunication sector in developing countries, it is important to recognize that the same technological revolution opens opportunities for extending basic service to unserved areas. For example, thin-route satellite, satellite and cellular radio-type systems, and other technologies have the potential of serving many remote and rural areas in a cost-effective manner. The Advisory Group recognizes that ITU has conducted studies in this area and that significant efforts to develop and exploit these technological opportunities have been made. Nevertheless an expansion on these efforts is necessary if the full potential is to be realized.

3.9 An Annotated Bibliography on Telecommunication Policy Could Guide Researchers and Policymakers

An annotated bibliography of material on telecommunication policy should be prepared and kept updated on a regular basis. This bibliography would serve as a basic resource document. It would be indispensable for developing countries, for researchers and many other interested groups. The scope of this activity could also be extended to include data bases on:

- (a) public and private policy research institutions (including information on their particular areas of expertise),
- (b) the names, affiliations and expertise of individual policy researchers,
- (c) sources (e.g. foundations) of policy research funding, and
- (d) subjects of policy research currently being conducted, and which may be relevant to developing countries.

3.10 Conferences and Meetings of Development Financing Agencies Should Be Convened

There are a number of multilateral (including regional and subregional and bilateral agencies that are involved in the financing of telecommunication projects in developing countries. A series of meetings could help these agencies clarify and coordinate their various roles and activities. If conducted on a global basis, they would help identify gaps in coverage and potentially lead to a better distribution of scarce investment resources. On a subregional basis (e.g. for Sub-Sahara in Africa), it could facilitate integration of telecommunication efforts with wider development strategies in which these agencies participate.

3.11 A Continuing Programme of Seminars Should Be Organized to Disseminate Information and Experience on Policy Matters

In order to assure the widest possible dissemination of the rapidly accumulating volume of information in this dynamic field, including that generated by the above recommendations, ITU should organize and carry out an on-going series of seminars in cooperation with other international, regional and national entities. These seminars would provide an important forum for the exchange of information and experiences across countries, agencies and industries.

Annex 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE
FOR THE ADVISORY GROUP ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Background

The phenomenal growth and evolution of technology and the increased awareness of national authorities on the crucial importance of telecommunication to the economy as a whole has aroused the attention of government policy-makers to give high level consideration to the telecommunications sector. The ultimate goal of the recent structural changes in many countries that consisted of devestiture in some, privatization in others, and separation of regulatory bodies from operational units in still others, is to have efficient resource management and better access to capital for investment. All of the above and other similar elements have initiated the debate on the choice of the most appropriate telecommunication structure that is relevant and applicable to each country.

The emergence of new information and telecommunication services has led to the establishment of new service providers over and above the traditional telecommunication service supplier (PTT or equivalent). These new entrants to the field have also generated specific requirements which need to be accommodated and coordinated within the international arena so as the Union continues to ensure "the improvements and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds" and the harmonization of the development of telecommunication facilities.

At the present time this preoccupation on the choice of appropriate structure or structures is universal and affects all countries, industrialized as well as developing. Under the circumstances, a number of officials have turned to the ITU for guidance.

As this situation is rather unprecedented and would have major impact not only in the structure of the administration of Member countries but also in the representation of these Members in the ITU fora, the Secretary-General has decided to establish a small Advisory Group to provide him with advice on the line of action which might be useful to follow on this matter.

/...

The Advisory Group consists of individuals nominated by the Secretary-General on their own personal capacity and on the basis of their experience, study and involvement in the subject of telecommunications structure and policy matters.

While the scope of work of the Advisory Group embraces all countries, its primary focus will be to the requirements of the developing countries.

The Group is an ad hoc informal advisory body to the Secretary-General.

Mandate of the Advisory Group

1. To collect information and exchange views on the current state of debates on the structure, management and ownership of telecommunication entities.
2. To identify the essence of the structural debate, examine the general trends of development in different countries and set out lines of action to follow so as to enable governments to establish a strategy on how to formulate suitable policy that fits in with their needs.
3. To single out the needs for regional and international harmonization of policies and to discuss ways and mechanism to satisfy such needs.
4. To consider and propose a line of action which the ITU as an organization could take in this field.
5. To examine and propose studies to be undertaken indicating their general scope and the modalities of their execution.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ADVISORY GROUP ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

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Poul Hansen is Commissioner in the Danish Ministry of Transport and Communications and serves as a general adviser in communications and media policies' affairs. Mr. Hansen previously served as Director General of Danish Posts and Telegraphs (1975-1981) and as Regional Manager of the Copenhagen Postal Area (1973-1975). Mr. Hansen was a member of the Royal Danish Commission on Mass Media Policies (1980-1984); of the Review Group of Reorganization of Danish Telecommunications (1978-1979) and associate member of the Irish Review Group on the Modernization of Irish Posts and Telegraphs (1978-1979). In recent years Mr. Hansen has been an advisor to the World Bank on issues of telecommunications in developing countries. He now serves as Nordic representative in the Advisory Board of ITU's Centre for Telecommunications Development and represents Denmark in OECD. Mr. Hansen is a member of the Danish Academy of Technical Sciences.

LYNNE M. GALLAGHER

Lynne Gallagher is President of Telecom/Telematique International (T/Ti), an international telecommunications consulting and training firm specializing in planning for developing countries through projects, feasibility studies, policy analysis, market research, education and training programmes. Ms. Gallagher represents Hatfield Associates in Washington, D.C. and assists with domestic projects. Previous international development roles include programme officer with the Peace Corps; A.I.D. staff; Director of Worldwatch Institute and as Director of Programme of the American Association of University Women. Consulting experience includes technology transfer and technology assessment with Galaxy, Inc., directing two major studies on international industrial energy conservation and synthetic fuel development. Ms. Gallagher is Adjunct Associate Professor of Telecommunications, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. and Telecommunications Editor of National Development magazine. B.A. Communications and Journalism, Stanford University; MBA University of Colorado; M.S. Telecommunications, University of Colorado.

DALE N. HATFIELD

Dale Hatfield is founder and President of Hatfield Associates, Inc., a telecommunications consulting firm specializing in engineering, economic and policy studies for domestic and international clients. Mr. Hatfield previously served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information (1981-1982); as Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis and Development, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (1979-1981); Chief, Office of Plans and Policy of the Federal Communications Commission (1975-1977); and as Deputy Chief, Office of Studies and Analysis, Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President (1974-1975). Mr. Hatfield is Adjunct Professor in the Graduate Program in Telecommunications at the University of Colorado and is Division Director of the Telecommunications at the University of Denver. B.S.E.E., Case Institute; M.S.E.E., Purdue.

Professor WILLIAM H. MELODY

William Melody is Senior Research Associate, St. Antony's College, Oxford University. In Spring 1989 he will become founding Director of the Centre for International Research on Communication and Information Technologies (CIRCIT), Melbourne, and Visiting Professor, University of Melbourne. He was founding Director of the UK Programme on Information and Communication Technologies (PICT), London (1985-88); Professor (1976-88) and Chairman (1976-79), Department of Communication, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver; Associate Professor, Annenberg School of Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1971-76); Senior Economist, Federal Communications Commission, Washington D.C. (1966-71); Assistant Professor, Iowa State University (1963-66). B.S., M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), University of Nebraska. Professor Melody has many publications in books, reports and professional journals on the subjects of the communication industries, technologies, economics and public policies. He is a member of the editorial board of 12 publications; has lectured widely before university and professional audiences on all continents; has consulted with local, provincial and national organizations - both government and corporate - in a number of countries, as well as several United Nations and other international organizations; and has provided expert testimony on a variety of telecommunication policy issues before regulatory and judicial authorities, as well as parliamentary and congressional committees in several countries.

Dr. RITA CRUISE O'BRIEN

Rita Cruise O'Brien is currently the Managing Director of a new company in Britain. She has written numerous articles and made major contributions in the field of telecommunications and information technology markets and policies worldwide and most specifically with reference to developing countries. In 1988 she did a major report for UNCTAD on the effect of new technology on international trade-in services. As senior Consultant for Communication Studies and Planning International (1984-1986), she worked principally for the European Commission on the development of markets worldwide for European electronic publishing. In 1984, Dr. Cruise O'Brien was a fellow at the Centre for International Studies of the London School of Economics working on deregulation and telecommunication policies and a Fellow at the Institute for Public Policies at the University of Minnesota working on the Information Economy. From 1972-1983, Dr. O'Brien was a fellow at the Institute of Development studies where she published a series of consulting reports and articles in the field, including the book "Information, Economics and Power" (Hodder & Stoughton 1983).

TERREFE RAS-WORK
(Rapporteur)

Terrefe Ras-Work is Special Policy Adviser to the Secretary-General of the ITU since 1985. Before joining the ITU Mr. Ras-Work was Head of the Transmission Branch and subsequently of the Technical Branch of the Operation Division of the Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority (1960-70). He joined the ITU as Project Officer (1970-72) and subsequently Head of the Africa Division (1972-85) and managed the ITU Technical Cooperation programme of the Continent. His responsibilities included the formulation and setting up of many Telecommunications Training Centres at national and regional levels; short- and long-term investment programmes, rehabilitation and maintenance of networks; pre-investment as well as follow-up studies on the Panafrikan Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL); the pre-feasibility and currently feasibility study of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM); structural and management review discussions and proposals to telecommunication administrations, etc. Mr. Ras-Work has organized and served as secretary and/or presented papers to many conferences including the 1st World Telecommunications Development Conference. He holds a B.E.E., Rensselaer Polytechnique Institute of Troy, N.Y. and a Diploma of Advance Management Program in Telecommunications from the University of Southern California, L.A.

MAHENDRA PRATAP SHUKLA

Mahendra Pratap Shukla is the first and founder Managing Director and the Chief Executive Officer of the Operating Company, i.e. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited formed for the first by the Government of India on 1.4.1986 to manage and operate the public telecommunication services in the two biggest metropolitan cities of Bombay and Delhi. This is the first time that the Government of India decided to bring in this massive structural change by which the authority and power of the government department have been given to this company and Mr. Shukla chosen to make it a success so that this experiment can be extended to other areas of India.

Mr. Shukla served as General Manager of Indian Telephone Industries, the biggest manufacturers of telecommunication equipment in India. During the period (1972-78) he had set up two factories, one manufacturing transmission equipment and the other switching equipment. He also served as Director of Telecommunications in charge of Bihar State; Deputy General Manager of Delhi Telephones; Assistant Director General Telephones dealing with policy matters. He is a Fellow of Institution of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineers. He received several awards for excellence and has a number of publications of articles to his credit. He is a graduate in Electrical Engineering with communication as specialization from the Banaras Hindu University.

GABRIEL TEDROS

Gabriel Tedros is an independent consultant specializing in telecommunications in developing countries particularly in the African Region. After a distinguished career in the Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority culminating as Deputy General Manager, Mr. Tedros has provided technical and administrative assistance to countries of the African Region within the framework of the ITU as Regional Adviser to East and Southern Africa (1974-75); Coordinator of the Project for the Implementation and Operation of the Pan African Telecommunication Network (1976-86); and more recently as Consultant with the Centre for Telecommunications Development (1987-88). Mr. Tedros has presented several papers on development of telecommunications in Africa at various meetings.

As an official of the Ethiopian Government Mr. Tedros has travelled widely and participated in many Worldwide and Regional Conferences and Meetings and has been actively associated with ITU since 1959. As a member of ITU staff he had the opportunity to extensively analyse and propose a variety of solutions to the improvement of the telecommunications sector in most of the developing countries and more specifically African.

Dr. BJÖRN WELLENIUS

Dr. Björn Wellenius, a Chilean national, is Principal Telecommunications Specialist at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

Before joining the Bank in 1979, Dr. Wellenius was professor of telecommunications systems at University de Chile in Santiago, Chile and visiting research fellow at the University of Essex in Colchester, Essex, U.K.

Dr. Wellenius is well known internationally for his professional and research work on telecommunications in the developing world. He has experience in over 30 developing countries, is a frequent guest speaker at major conferences and has over two dozen papers published in international journals and proceedings. In 1983 he co-authored a book on Telecommunications and Economic Development which has become the standard reference in this field, and is preparing two forthcoming books on Telecommunications Sector Restructuring and Management and on Electronics Industry Development.

Dr. Wellenius holds an electrical engineering degree (M.Sc. equivalent) from Universidad de Chile (1968) and a Ph.D. on telecommunications from University of Essex (1978). He was born in 1938, is married and has four sons.

Annex 3

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 91-E

10 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize,
Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Vincent and
the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

CONTRIBUTION TO ITU EXPENDITURE

1. By Resolution No. 11 of the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference 1965, the Administrative Council was instructed to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference specific suggestions for improving the method of financing Union expenditure.
2. In pursuance of that Resolution, the question was considered by the Administrative Council which submitted a report to the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference proposing the maintenance of the status quo for:
 - a) the free choice of classes of contribution by Members, and
 - b) the proportion of 1 to 60 between the lowest and highest class of contribution (i.e., classes ranging from 12 to 30 units).
3. During discussion of this matter in Plenary, however, proposals were made for the free choice system to be replaced by the UN scale of contributions in which the ratio between the lowest (0.01%) and highest contribution (25%) is 1 to 2500. Because of a number of factors the Administrative Council was instructed to continue to study the matter and to submit the results to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
4. Accordingly, the Administrative Council examined in some detail the two methods used for apportioning expenses in the UN family:
 - i) a type of contribution system based essentially on the gross national product of each Member State, an internationally accepted indicator of capacity to pay;
 - ii) apportionment of expenses by free choice of the class of contribution, a system applied by UPU and ITU for decades.
5. However, the Administrative Council made no specific recommendation as to which of the two methods should be adopted. It simply submitted its findings to the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.
6. The Plenipotentiary Conference considered the Report of the Council and decided:
 - a) to retain the voluntary system of contribution, and
 - b) 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 latter to be reserved for the least developed countries, as defined by the UN, and a number of other small countries with small populations and low per capita incomes as might be determined by the Administrative Council. The top end of the scale had been extended to include 36 and 40 units, but not without differences of opinion and the reservation of positions by a significant number of delegations.

7. By the decision in paragraph 6 above, the ratio between the lowest class of contributions and the highest is 1 to 320. However, since no Member State has opted to contribute above the 30 units class the existing ratio is in fact only 1 to 240.

8. Notwithstanding the existing classes of contributions at the lower end of the scale some developing countries continue to experience considerable difficulty in paying their contributions. This is demonstrated by the fact that at 31 December 1987 there were unpaid contributions including interest on arrears amounting to 15.6 m Swiss francs; and in consequence, 35 countries representing about 21.5 per cent of the membership of the Union had lost the right to vote. (See page 78 of the Administrative Council's Report.) Thus, these countries are debarred from full participation in the work of the Union, thereby undermining the principle of universality.

9. Contributing to the difficulty in meeting the payment of contributions is the deterioration in the state of the economies of most developing countries and the significant rise in the value of the contributory unit since the 1982 Plenipotentiary when the scale of contribution was extended at the lower end to assist the developing countries. In 1983 the value of the contributory unit was 176,600 Swiss francs. By 1989 this had moved to 232,600 Swiss francs, an increase of 56,000 Swiss francs or 32 per cent. This increase has eroded most of the benefits which the 1982 amendment sought to provide.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION

ATG/BAH/BRB/
BLZ/GRD/GUY/
JMC/VCT/TRD/91/1

MOD 376 1. (1) The scale from which each Member shall choose its class of contribution, in conformity with the relevant provisions of Article 15 of the Constitution, shall be as follows:

40 unit class	4 unit class
35 unit class	3 unit class
<u>38 unit class</u>	2 unit class
<u>36 unit class</u>	1.5 unit class
<u>34 unit class</u>	1 unit class
<u>32 unit class</u>	1/2 unit class
30 unit class	1/4 unit class
25 unit class	1/8 unit class
20 unit class	<u>1/16 unit class</u>
18 unit class	<u>1/32 unit class</u> for the least
15 unit class	developed countries as listed
13 unit class	by the United Nations and
10 unit class	other Members determined by
8 unit class	the Administrative Council
5 unit class	

Proposal

10. Bearing in mind that under the UN scale the ratio between the lowest contribution (0.01%) and the highest (25%) is 1 to 2500 a change in the existing ratio of 1 to 240 would appear to be a reasonable proposition. It is suggested therefore that an appropriate change might be made by doing two things:

1. introduce some flexibility into the structure above 30 units in order to induce top contributors to choose a class of contribution higher than 30 units, and
 2. provide unit classes of 1/16 and 1/32 for the developing countries.
-

CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 92-F/E/S
25 mai 1989

Antigua-et-Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbade, Belize, Grenade, Guyana,
Jamaïque, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Trinité-et-Tobago

PRESENCE DE L'UIT DANS LA SOUS-REGION DES CARAIBES DE LANGUE ANGLAISE

Remplacer le quatrième paragraphe par le paragraphe suivant :

"De plus, l'accord relatif à la création d'une Union des Télécommunications des Caraïbes (UTC) pour les Etats Membres constituerait un point central important autour duquel le développement des télécommunications régionales et internationales pourrait s'articuler."

AN ITU PRESENCE IN THE SUBREGION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

Replace the fourth paragraph by the following :

"Moreover, the agreement to establish a Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU) for Member States would be an important axis around which regional and international telecommunication development may revolve."

PRESENCIA DE LA UIT EN LA SUBREGION DE LOS PAISES DE HABLA INGLESA DEL CARIBE

Sustitúyase el cuarto párrafo por el siguiente:

"Además, un acuerdo para establecer una Unión de Telecomunicaciones del Caribe (UTC) para los Estados Miembros sería un factor importante para el desarrollo regional e internacional de las telecomunicaciones."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 92-E

10 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana,
Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

AN ITU PRESENCE IN THE SUBREGION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN

By Resolution No. 26, the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference decided that a stronger ITU presence was required in the field, in order to increase the efficiency of cooperation between the assistance to Member countries, especially the developing ones. This Resolution was adopted following the report of the Administrative Council on the "Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities" which highlighted the importance of adopting measures to ensure a strengthened and more effective regional presence. It was also recognized that the ITU plays an important promotional role in all aspects of telecommunications and there are unquestioned benefits to be derived from close contacts with countries, especially those which require its advice and assistance.

The Administrative Council, in complying with the decisions of the Conference, agreed, among other actions, to the posting of ITU Representatives to the field. The countries of the Caribbean are of the view that the present regional presence does not respond adequately to the requirements of the subregion.

The role that telecommunications can play in this subregion in areas as diverse as emergencies, commerce, tourism, education, agriculture and public administration is undeniable. These areas, among others, are inextricably tied to the telecommunications sector and represent the future of the subregion. The success of the subregion's socio-economic development is highly dependent on mutual understanding and cooperation, for which the development of harmonized telecommunications is a prerequisite.

Moreover, the agreement to establish a CTU for CARICOM Member States would be an important axis around which regional and international telecommunication development may revolve.

It should also be noted that the current ITU Area Representative serves the CARICOM Member States of the ITU and the wider Caribbean.

ATG/BAH/BRB/
BLZ/GRD/GUY/
JMC/VCT/TRD/92/1

Proposal

The Caribbean subregion, in its quest for greater development, would therefore wish to benefit from the unquestionable advantage to be gained from an increased regional presence in its area, and therefore proposes that an ITU Representative be posted to the subregion of the Caribbean.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 93-E

11 May 1989

Original: FrenchSenegal

THE LONG-TERM FUTURE OF THE IFRB

Pursuant to Resolution No. 68 of the Nairobi Conference, a Panel of Experts was instructed to review the long-term future of the IFRB. The Panel prepared a report for the Plenipotentiary Conference and drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations.

Having examined the Panel's report, our country considers that the results obtained are satisfactory. Nevertheless, in view of the numerous changes which have taken place in the field of radiocommunications, a review of the working methods of the IFRB would seem to be in order.

SEN/93/1

1. Present structure of the IFRB

Our country proposes that the Board should maintain its present structure of five members, due to the major changes which have taken place in connection with the following:

- the Radio Regulations have been considerably amended as a result of the many world administrative radio conferences held in recent years;
- the radio frequency spectrum has been extended;
- great progress has been made in radiocommunication techniques.

Reasons: 1. The Board is indispensable. In recent years, sixteen (16) administrative radio conferences, including seven (7) world administrative radio conferences have taken place. The Board's role in preparing conferences and carrying out specific tasks in connection with the application of conference decisions is more necessary than ever before.

2. The increased number of duties for the Board does not necessarily imply the need for an increase in staff. The aim should be to improve and modernize present working methods.

3. Appointing a Director is not the right way to tackle the problem of relations between the Board and its Specialized Secretariat.

SEN/93/2

2. Introduction of FMS (Frequency Management System)

Our country supports the introduction of the FMS as a means of enabling the IFRB to cope with its heavy workload.

It would not only provide access to the IFRB data base, but it would also make it possible for "technical studies" to be carried out remotely within time limits consistent with the ITU constraints.

Data capture should be processed by a standard software developed by the IFRB.

Reasons: The introduction of the FMS would relieve the IFRB of some of its routine duties, thus permitting better coordination with national frequency management administrations.

SEN/93/3

3. Essential duties and functions of the IFRB

Our country considers that the Board's functions, as defined in 999 (h) and 1005 (n) of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, should be scrupulously applied, and that means for their implementation should be provided with regard to technical cooperation.

In this connection, it would be useful to include in the functions of the IFRB the provision of training and technical assistance for officials of the national frequency management services.

Furthermore, it is essential that technical assistance should be geared to the transfer of know-how rather than to practical advice.

Reasons: The provision of training and technical assistance by the IFRB will reduce the IFRB's workload, and at the same time it will give officials from the developing countries an opportunity of acquiring the experience and skills required to organize the activities of their national frequency management structures.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 94-E

11 May 1989

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Senegal

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONFERENCE

SUMMARY:

The following contribution sets forth a number of ideas on the draft Constitution of the Union and on the new responsibilities which the Union will have to assume if it is to continue to play in an effective and equitable manner a role of primary importance in the fields of standardization, frequency management and development.

A NEW APPROACH TOWARDS COOPERATION WITHIN
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1. Introduction

Direct funding by recipient countries accounts for 43% of the funds used to finance the technical cooperation programme administered by the International Telecommunication Union.

This shows quite clearly that the developing countries are committed to the idea that the development of their networks is primarily their own responsibility and cannot be carried out unless they themselves are fully involved.

Cooperation within a multilateral organization like the ITU should be understood as a sound compromise in which each partner plays its part with a view to promoting jointly the whole range of activities involved in standardization (CCIs), frequency management (IFRB) and development (technical cooperation, Centre for Telecommunications Development).

These three areas of activity are of course viewed by countries with different degrees of interest but none of them can be ignored by Member countries (whether weak or strong) without in the long run jeopardizing the ideal of cooperation represented by the Union as the organization responsible for the harmonization and development of telecommunications throughout the world.

2. Development activities within the Union

Development activities are at present dispersed among the General Secretariat (TCD), the International Consultative Committees (CCIs), the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and the Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD).

This is due to the fact that the various organs or units of the Union are relatively autonomous.

It should be noted that, in their applications, these activities are regarded by certain organs (CCIR, IFRB) as accessory or even subsidiary tasks.

3. The funding structure of technical cooperation activities

The structure underlying the funding of technical cooperation activities since the last Plenipotentiary Conference shows that the funds allotted annually (27 million dollars) - 56% of which come from the UNDP - have remained more or less stable at a fixed ceiling.

This continuing pattern is in fact a retrograde phenomenon if it is considered that requirements have grown exponentially over the same period. This is confirmed by the high percentage of requirements which have not been met - between about 25% and 80%.

Statistics show that 50% to 80% of the funds used to finance these activities return to or remain in the developed countries where the experts and telecommunications industries are to be found.

The costs of experts represent 50% to 65% of the sums allotted and the cost of equipment 20% to 30% of these sums.

4. Contribution of the developing countries to Union activities

At present the Union has 166 Member countries, two-thirds of which are developing countries.

This is clear evidence of the hopes which are placed in this organization as a privileged instrument of multilateral cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Estimates made of financial contributions show that these countries contribute 23% of the ordinary budget of the Union.

Similar calculations indicate that only 5% of the ordinary budget of the Union is spent on technical cooperation activities.

5. Weaknesses in the operation and organization of technical cooperation activities

The weak points in the Union's technical cooperation activities are set forth in the Experts' Report submitted to the present Conference.

An equitable solution could be found for three of these at the present Conference, i.e:

- difficulties facing the Secretary-General in effectively coordinating the activities of the various organs;
- insufficient credits and resources which give rise to financial constraints and impose severe restrictions on the Union as to the choice of suitable projects.

One of the consequences of these constraints has been a shortage of staff to handle all the requests received efficiently.

- Inappropriate reaction of the Union to the decisions of the UNDP under which the organizations in the United Nations system were called upon to make up out of their own budgets any shortfall arising as a result of the mechanisms it established. This is also the case of the other United Nations organizations.

6. Conclusions

On the basis of the above, it seems to us that a thorough overhaul of the organization of technical cooperation activities is necessary.

However, since this can only be done progressively, we propose the following intermediate stages:

SEN/94/1

1. More equitable distribution of Union resources among the various activities.

SEN/94/2

2. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and should work under the responsibility of the Secretary-General who would entrust him with tasks and a programme for which he would be answerable to Members.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Preamble

SEN/94/3
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 States, the Plenipotentiaries of the governments of the ~~Contracting~~ States parties to this Constitution and this Convention, 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, as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union, this Constitution, as well as the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), which complements this Constitution.

Reasons: Participation in negotiations in no way predetermines the question of the acceptance of the text of the Convention and the Constitution. Since the instruments are only valid for Members which accept them, we prefer the wording "States parties to this Constitution and this Convention".

ARTICLE 1

SEN/94/4
MOD

6 2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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 8

SEN/94/5
MOD

57 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of at least ~~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 ...

Reasons: 1. The same sort of historical reasons which led to the establishment of this figure may cause it to change.

2. Retaining a variable figure may be at variance with the spirit of the Constitution.

3. For this reason we consider that a reference to a figure of forty-one (41) would be historically and technically useful. Nevertheless, it is indispensable that the Convention should contain rules for determining the number on an objective basis.

ARTICLE 12

NOC 98

NOC 99

NOC 100

SEN/94/6
ADD

100A 4. The Coordination Committee shall take decisions by consensus. In the case of non-agreement, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

The Chairman shall regularly report to the Administrative Council on any decisions taken by the Coordination Committee.

Reasons: 1. It would be useful to give the Committee a less formal role, reinforcing the Secretary-General's powers within the Committee and enabling Members to endorse its activities annually via the Administrative Council and on a longer term basis via the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2. The role of the Committee should not be restricted to advising the Secretary-General (without responsibility) on marginal questions (administration, technical cooperation, etc).

3. It should be a regular body within which all the elected officials of the Union are responsible for the ordered and coordinated conduct of its technical and administrative affairs. The Union would gain in general cohesion and the Members themselves would certainly also benefit.

4. This would tend increasingly to remove the rigid partitions between the various organs of the Union which have been called a juxtaposition of "independent states" by certain Members.

ARTICLES 26 AND 36

SEN/94/7

A Working Party should align these Articles with the decisions taken by the last WATTC.

ARTICLE 38

SEN/94/8
MOD

173

1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with its constitutional rules in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument 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 such instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 39

SEN/94/9
MOD

178

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 43

SEN/94/10
NOC

2nd alternative text

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Reasons: Amendments to the Constitution should be subject to fairly restrictive provisions in view of the stability it is intended to provide.

ANNEX 2

Definitions

SEN/94/11

We propose that definitions of the following terms should be added to Annex 2:

- Basic Instrument of the Union;
- Constitution;
- Convention.

Note - Annex 2, supplemented by these definitions, should appear in both instruments.

Reasons: 1. Since two physically separate texts have to be handled, it is essential that there should be no ambiguity as to the contents and purposes of these various instruments.

2. Definitions have to appear in both instruments since it would be inconvenient for readers considering one text to have to refer to definitions contained in the other.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 95-E
29 May 1989

Republic of Paraguay

Replace page 16 by the page annexed.

1st alternative text:

PRG/95/80
SUP 192

2nd alternative text:

PRG/95/81
NOC 192

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/82
MOD 193 8. After entry into force of any amendment, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as contemplated in Articles 38 ~~[45]~~ and 39 ~~[46]~~ of this Constitution shall apply to the Constitution as amended.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

PRG/95/83
MOD 194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~[a-Protocol]~~ amendments to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~[it]~~ ~~[them]~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 [52 + 48] of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: Consistency with Nos. 191 6., 192 7. and 193.

ARTICLE 44 [47]

Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention

PRG/95/84
MOD [184] 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, accepted or approved, or acceded to, this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

NOC [185] 196 2.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 95-E

22 May 1989

Original: Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Paraguay

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

The Delegation of the Republic of Paraguay submits for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference the following proposals relating to the draft Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union prepared by the "Group of Experts Basic Instrument of the Union". These proposals are being submitted with the sole aim of helping to produce an efficient and up-to-date basic instrument of the Union in accordance with the spirit which prevailed within the Group of Experts during the preparation of Documents A and B.

We are not submitting any written proposals on such major issues as the restructuring of the Union and the long-term future of the IFRB but we feel sure that we shall be able to make a positive contribution in this connection during the Conference, adopting a balanced and judicious approach as required by the importance of the issues involved.

PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NOC CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Preamble

PRG/95/1

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 States, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the Signatory ~~Contracting~~ States, with the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation and economic and social development among peoples by means of the rational use of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to establish, as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union, hereinafter referred to as "the Union", this Constitution, as well as the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, ~~hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"~~, which complements this Constitution.

Reasons: 1. The use of the word "signatory" instead of "contracting" or "negotiating", as suggested by the Group of Experts, is proposed since the government of a State does not become a "contracting" government solely because the Plenipotentiary delegate of that government signs an international instrument; for this to happen, the instrument has to be ratified by the government of the State, which in so doing undertakes to recognize the instrument and to apply it internationally.

2. The expression "rational use" is aptly used in various Articles of the present instrument, e.g. in Article 29 [33] on which we base our proposal.

3. The brackets are unnecessary.

4. The word "negotiating" would refer to States which through their delegations take part in the debates during the Conference before the instrument is approved.

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

PRG/95/2
MOD

- 2 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall be constituted as follows, ~~comprise Members which~~, having regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of universal participation in the Union, ~~shall be~~:

PRG/95/3
MOD

- 3 a) any Member listed in Annex 1 to this Constitution, ~~which signs and ratifies, or accedes to, this Constitution and the Convention~~;

Reasons: As indicated in the title of Article 1, the provisions of Article 1 refer to the composition of the Union and not to the conditions governing membership.

Only in No. 5 c) is there a requirement for the approval of an application for membership.

NOC

4 to 5

PRG/95/4
MOD

- 6 2. For the purpose of No. 5 of this Constitution, 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.

Reasons: 1. Drafting change (does not affect English text).

2. The text between square brackets is deleted in accordance with the suggestion of the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 2

Rights and Obligations of Members

PRG/95/5
NOC

PRG/95/6
NOC

7

PRG/95/7
NOC

9 to 11

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 3

Seat of the Union

PRG/95/8
NOC

PRG/95/9
NOC 12

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

PRG/95/10
NOC

PRG/95/11
NOC 13 1. The purposes of the Union are:

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/12
MOD 16 c) to harmonize the actions of ~~nations~~ Members in the attainment of those ends.

Reasons: "Members" is the correct word here.

NOC 17

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/13
MOD 18 a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum, and registration of radio frequency assignments and recording of orbital positions in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;

Reasons: In conformity with Nos. 79 and 80 and Article 29 of the Constitution.

PRG/95/14
MOD 19 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum, and the geostationary-satellite orbit;

Reasons: As for previous provision.

PRG/95/15
NOC 21

PRG/95/16
NOC 23 to 24

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 5

Structure of the Union

PRG/95/17
MOD 25 The Union shall comprise the following bodies ~~organs~~:

PRG/95/18
MOD 26 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme ~~organ~~ body of the Union;

Reasons: Drafting amendment. The word "bodies" would seem to be more correct.

PRG/95/19
NOC 27 to 28

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/20
MOD 29 4. the permanent ~~organs~~ bodies of the Union, which are:

Reasons: Drafting amendment. The word "bodies" would seem to be more correct.

PRG/95/21
NOC 30

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

PRG/95/22
NOC 34 1.

PRG/95/23
NOC 35

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/24
MOD 37 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities of all the ~~organs~~ bodies of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;

Reasons: Drafting amendment.

PRG/95/25
NOC 40

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/26
NOC

41

- f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;

PRG/95/27
NOC

45 to 47

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/28
NOC

ARTICLE 7

Administrative Conferences

PRG/95/29
NOC

48 to 50

PRG/95/30
NOC

52 to 54

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

PRG/95/31
MOD

57

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. The number of seats shall correspond to a percentage of the total membership of the Union. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: As the number of Administrative Council members might change, this point should be dealt with in Article 3 of the Convention.

PRG/95/32
NOC

58 to 59

PRG/95/33
NOC

62 to 63

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 9

PRG/95/34
NOC

General Secretariat

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

NOC 65 to 72

Note - Does not affect English text.

ARTICLE 12

PRG/95/35
NOC

Coordination Committee

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 13

PRG/95/36
NOC

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

PRG/95/37
NOC 101 to 102

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/38
NOC 106

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 14

PRG/95/39
NOC

**Organization of the Work and Conduct of
Discussions at Conferences and other Meetings**

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

PRG/95/40
NOC 109 to 112

PRG/95/41
NOC 114 3. Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

PRG/95/42
NOC 120

PRG/95/43
NOC 122 8. A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 10 and 11 of this Constitution for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/44
SUP 123

Reasons: The text gives information but it is not a provision.

ARTICLE 16

Languages

NOC 124

PRG/95/45
NOC 126 to 131

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

NOC 132

ARTICLE 17

PRG/95/46
NOC

Legal Capacity of the Union

PRG/95/47
NOC 135

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

CHAPTER II

General Provisions Relating to Telecommunications

ARTICLE 18

The Right of the Public to Use the International Telecommunication Service

NOC

136

ARTICLE 19

Stoppage of Telecommunications

MOD

[132] 137

1. Members reserve the right to stop or interrupt the transmission of any private ~~telegram~~ telecommunication which may ~~appear~~ be 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.

Reasons: Drafting amendment.

SUP

138

Reasons: The principles underlying No. 138 are implicit in No. 137 as amended.

ARTICLE 20

Suspension of Services

MOD

139

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.

Reasons: Drafting amendment.

ARTICLE 21

Responsibility

PRG/95/51
NOC 140

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 22

Secrecy of Telecommunications

PRG/95/52
NOC 141

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 25

NOC Priority of Telecommunications Concerning Safety of Life

PRG/95/53
NOC 148

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 27 [31]

Special Arrangements

PRG/95/54
NOC 150

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 28 [32]

Regional Conferences, Arrangements and Organizations

PRG/95/55
MOD 151

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 either this Constitution, ~~or~~ the Convention, or the Administrative Regulations.

Reasons: The Administrative Regulations complement the Constitution and the Convention, and should therefore be referred to.

CHAPTER III

Special Provisions for Radio

ARTICLE 29 [33]

PRG/95/56
NOC

**Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum
and of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit**

PRG/95/57
NOC

152

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 33 [38]

PRG/95/58
MOD

Radio Installations for National Defence Services

Reasons: Drafting amendment.

PRG/95/59
NOC

159 to 161

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

CHAPTER V

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 36

PRG/95/60
NOC

Instruments of the Union

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/61
MOD

165 1. The instruments of the Union are:

- this Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, the basic instrument of the Union;
- the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, and which complements the provisions of the Constitution;
- the Administrative Regulations, which complement the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention.

PRG/95/62
SUP 166

PRG/95/63
MOD 167 166 3. 2. ~~The provisions of both this Constitution and the Convention are supplemented by those of~~ The Administrative Regulations, enumerated below, ~~which regulate the use of telecommunications and~~ shall be binding on all Members:

- ~~Telegraph Regulations~~
- ~~Telephone Regulations~~
- International Telecommunication Regulations
- Radio Regulations.

Reasons: The purpose of the proposed modification of Nos. 165 and 167 and the proposed deletion of No. 166 is to simplify Article 36.

The title "International Telecommunications Regulations" is added in place of "Telegraph Regulations" and "Telephone Regulations" as a result of WATTC 1988.

PRG/95/64
MOD 168 167 4. When, in the case of a dispute, reference has to be made to an inconsistency between a provision of this Constitution and a provision of the Convention or of the Administrative Regulations, the former shall prevail. When, in the case of a dispute, reference has to be made to an inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Administrative Regulations, the former shall prevail.

Reasons: A dispute may be due to the interpretation placed on the provisions which are referred to when necessary; what matters here is not the question of the inconsistencies between the provisions of the various instruments but how these provisions are to be used.

ARTICLE 38 [45]

PRG/95/65
MOD Ratification, Acceptance, Approval

PRG/95/66
MOD 173 1. This Constitution and the Convention shall be ratified, accepted or approved simultaneously by any signatory in accordance with ~~the~~ the constitutional rules of the Members of the Union in force and in one single instrument. Each instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval 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 such instrument of ratification.

Reasons: This proposal takes into account the suggestion made by the Group of Experts regarding "the notions of acceptance and approval which, according to the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, have the same legal effect as ratification"; its purpose is to broaden the scope of No. 173.

PRG/95/67
MOD

174 2. (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention, a signatory, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with No. 173 ~~(177)~~ of this Constitution, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in Nos. 8 to 11 of this Constitution.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

PRG/95/68
MOD

175 (2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention, a signatory which has not deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with No. 173 ~~(177)~~ of this Constitution shall not be entitled anymore 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 this Constitution and of the Convention until it has so deposited ~~such-an~~ the instrument. Its rights, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

PRG/95/69
MOD

176 3. After the entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with Article 46 ~~(52)~~ of this Constitution, each instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

PRG/95/70
MOD

176bis 4. If one or more of the signatory Members do not ratify, accept or approve this Constitution and the Convention, these instruments shall not thereby be less valid for ~~the~~ those Members which have ~~ratified them~~ done so.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

Note - No. 176 4. could be deleted as recommended by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 39

Accession

NOC 177

PRG/95/71
MOD

- 178 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.

Reasons: The text between square brackets should be deleted as recommended by the Group of Experts.

ARTICLE 40

Administrative Regulations

NOC 179

1.

PRG/95/72
MOD

- 180 2. Ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, this Constitution and the Convention, in accordance with Articles 38 ~~45~~ and 39 ~~46~~ of this Constitution respectively, constitutes also acceptance of the Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

Note - We consider that the text of No. 181 should be revised.

ARTICLE 43

Provisions for amending this Constitution

PRG/95/73
MOD

- 186 1. Any Member of the Union may propose any amendment to this Constitution. Any such proposal shall, in order to ensure its timely transmission to, and consideration by, all the Members of the Union, reach the Secretary-General not later than ~~eight~~ six months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, but not later than ~~six~~ four months prior to the latter date, forward any such proposal to all the Members of the Union.

Reasons: The pre-Conference time limits of eight and six months are very long. In view of the speed and reliability of the FAX service, which will certainly become cheaper and more efficient in the years ahead, shorter time limits are proposed.

PRG/95/74
NOC

187 2.

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/75
SUP

187 2a

PRG/95/76
SUP

187 2b

Reasons: No. 187 2. gives Members adequate possibilities for dealing with proposed amendments in the way they consider most appropriate.

NOC

188

PRG/95/77
MOD

189 4. To be adopted, any proposed modification to a proposed amendment as well as the proposal as a whole, whether or not modified, shall be approved, at a Plenary Meeting, by at least ~~[two-thirds of the Members of the Union]~~ [two-thirds of the delegations accredited to the Plenipotentiary Conference and having the right to vote].

Reasons: The proposed modification should be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The first phrase between square brackets refers only to the number of Members of the Union. The second phrase between square brackets is preferable as it is more complete and explicit in as much as it refers to the number of Members, "delegations accredited" and "the right to vote".

1st alternative text:

PRG/95/78
SUP

191

2nd alternative text:

PRG/95/79
MOD

191 6. Any amendments to this Constitution adopted by a Plenipotentiary Conference shall as a whole enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General by three-quarters of the Members ~~and shall thereafter be binding on all the Members of the Union;~~ acceptance of only a part of such amendments shall be excluded.†

Reasons: The procedure applicable to the entry into force of a proposed amendment to the Constitution should be similar to the procedure for the entry into force of the Constitution itself. This procedure is not binding on all the Members of the Union (Article 46, No. 198 MOD) until they have ratified, accepted or approved the Constitution.

1st alternative text:

PRG/95/80
SUP 192

2nd alternative text:

PRG/95/81
NOC 192

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/82
MOD 193 8. After entry into force of any amendment, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as contemplated in Articles 38 ~~[45]~~ and 39 ~~[46]~~ of this Constitution shall apply to the Constitution as amended.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

PRG/95/83
MOD 194 9. Upon entry into force of such ~~to a Protocol~~ ~~to~~ amendments to this Constitution, the Secretary-General shall register ~~the~~ ~~them~~ with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Paragraph 4 of Article 46 [52 + 48] of this Constitution shall also apply to such amendments.

Reasons: Consistency with Nos. 191 6., 192 7. and 193.

ARTICLE 44 [47]

Denunciation of the Constitution and the Convention

PRG/95/84
MOD [184] 195 1. Each Member which has ratified, accepted or approved, or acceded to, this Constitution and the Convention shall have the right to denounce them 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.

Reasons: Consequential on the modification of No. 173.

NOC [185] 196 2.

ARTICLE 45 [49]

Relations With Non-Members

NOC [187] 197

ARTICLE 46 [52 + 48]

Entry into Force and Related Matters

PRG/95/85
MOD [193] 198

1. (1) This Constitution and the Convention shall enter into force between Parties thereto on the 30th day after deposit of ~~the 25th instruments of ratification, or accession,~~ acceptance or approval by more than a third of the Members of the Union. ~~the [41st] [55th] instrument of ratification or accession,~~ ~~instruments of ratification or accession by more than a [quarter] [third] of the Members of the Union.~~

Reasons: 1. The entry into force of the basic instrument of the Union will require ratification, acceptance or approval by a substantial number of Members of the Union. More than one-third (56) would seem to be the requisite minimum.

2. In conformity with No. 173 as amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Group of Experts.

PRG/95/86
MOD

- 199 (2) The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the date of entry into force of this Constitution and the Convention in accordance with section (1) above.

Reasons: Editorial.

PRG/95/87
NOC

- 202 4. The original of this Constitution and the Convention drawn up in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Union. The Secretary-General shall forward, in the languages requested, a certified true copy to each of the signatory Members.

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Constitution. No need for any change.

PRG/95/88
NOC

- 203 5. In case of any discrepancy among the various language versions of this Constitution and the Convention, the French text shall prevail.

Reasons: We agree with the Group of Experts that "discrepancy" is the right word.

PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE DRAFT CONVENTION
CONVENTION
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PRG/95/89
NOC

CHAPTER I [VIII]

Functioning of the Union

ARTICLE 1 [53]

Plenipotentiary Conference

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PRG/95/90
(MOD)

- 1 1. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 6 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, ~~hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution"~~.

Reasons: Brackets not necessary.

PRG/95/91
NOC

2-6

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 2 [54]

PRG/95/92
NOC

Administrative Conferences

PRG/95/93
NOC

7 to 15

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 3

Administrative Council

PRG/95/94
MOD

- 31 1. (1) The Administrative Council is composed of ~~41~~ Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The number of seats on the Council shall correspond to 25% of the total membership of the Union.

Reasons: It is important to have a method for determining the number of Members on the Administrative Council. If the proposal establishing the total membership of the Union at 25% is accepted, another conference could modify this percentage. Items subject to change should appear in the Convention.

PRG/95/95
NOC

32 to 36

PRG/95/96
NOC

42 and 43

PRG/95/97
NOC

45

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PRG/95/98
MOD

- 46 10. In the discharge of its duties prescribed by the Constitution, the Administrative Council shall in particular in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences:

Reasons: Editorial amendment.

PRG/95/99
MOD

- 47 a) ~~in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences,~~ be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 34 [39] and 35 [40] of the Constitution and to this end, shall conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 35 [40] of the Constitution, 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 the relevant provision of Article 6 of the Constitution;

Reasons: Editorial amendment.

PRG/95/100
NOC 53 and 54

PRG/95/101
NOC 65 m) review and coordinate the work programmes as well as their progress and the working arrangements of the permanent organs of the Union including the meeting schedules and, in particular, take such action as it deems appropriate for reducing the number and duration of conferences and meetings and curtailing expenditure for conferences and meetings;

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PRG/95/102
NOC 66

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PRG/95/103
NOC 72 t) submit a report on the activities of all organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PRG/95/104
NOC 74

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

ARTICLE 4 [56]

General Secretariat

PRG/95/105
NOC 75 and 76

Reasons: The present text can be retained in the Convention. No need for any change.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 96-E

12 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

United States

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

In the view of the United States, the ITU as an institution has three principal purposes: technical standard setting, frequency allocation and registration, and technical cooperation and assistance. The United States fully supports all three purposes. ITU Members have a proud record of achievements in international telecommunications. Besides the Members' significant accomplishments in a series of administrative conferences, the ITU and all of its permanent organs have been managed and administered effectively during times of austere budgets.

Specifically, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) has completed an unprecedented period of activity in standard setting and spectrum allocations. ITU Member administrations, through the CCIR, successfully prepared the extensive technical bases for many critical world administrative conferences, including: Mobile Services, HFBC(1) & (2), ORB(1) & (2), and important regional administrative conferences dealing with specialized issues for Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific. Member administrations generated many new contributions to the technical work of the CCIR, particularly in the Mobile Services and Broadcasting Study Groups, which are dealing with newly evolving technologies of global interest. The increased workload, generated by the advance of telecommunications technology, was processed in a timely and efficient way by the CCIR Specialized Secretariat without any staff increase.

Similarly, the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) witnessed a veritable explosion of interest and substantive participation by new users and innovative service providers who are heralding the arrival of the Information Age. Most recently, at its IXth Plenary Assembly in Melbourne, Member administrations of the CCITT undertook several measures to allow for accelerated procedures for acceptance of standards and other procedural reforms that should allow the CCITT to remain as the pre-eminent standard setting body for telecommunications services. The United States is proposing modifications to facilitate implementation of these procedures.

The standard setting work of the CCIs, their various publications, and especially the contribution of experts from the private sector, are of direct benefit to the entire ITU membership. As the acknowledged focal point for international standards, the ITU promotes technology transfer from the developed countries to the developing countries. The process makes publicly available the latest developments in radio and telecommunications. To further encourage this salutary trend the United States is proposing modifications that would facilitate the participation of Scientific and Industrial Organizations in the work of the Union.

As more services are introduced and the telecommunications infrastructure expands throughout the world, the critical need to maintain through the IFRB a central registry of frequency use becomes ever more compelling. During the past decade, the IFRB's computer capability has been dramatically increased. The Members should now be in a position to reap the benefits of this investment.

The role of telecommunications infrastructures is a critical prerequisite for long-term economic growth. The ITU through its technical cooperation, technical assistance and communications development programmes has played a major role in supporting the growth of telecommunications infrastructures in developing countries. The United States looks forward to working cooperatively with all Members in finding solutions to the shortfall in the administrative overhead when the ITU implements UNDP projects.

The Centre for Telecommunications Development, created in response to concern at the Nairobi Conference as reflected in the Maitland Commission Report, offers an avenue for attracting resources and attention to this important area. The Centre has made progress in its evolution and operational role as a provider of advisory service and technical assistance to developing countries, but more is left to accomplish. A possible improvement in the Centre would be to find an unique role appealing to both potential contributors and beneficiaries of its services.

The Nairobi Plenipotentiary, responding to the needs of the membership, mandated a very ambitious and exhaustive programme of administrative conferences. The ITU successfully completed the required work. Future conference requirements do not appear as demanding during the upcoming cycle, therefore, there will be considerable savings.

The current structure of the Union is the result of evolutionary development to meet changing circumstances. It offers Members a wide variety of opportunities to address their specific interests as well as to reach the accommodations and agreements that make the ITU uniquely successful. In the view of the United States, many Members share the belief that while improvements are always possible in any organization, careful consideration should be given before adopting changes.

A more permanent basic instrument for the ITU, in the form of a Constitution and Convention, could improve the efficiency of future Plenipotentiary Conferences by reducing the time and resources spent reviewing provisions of the Convention which have long remained essentially unchanged. The report of the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union is a good basis for work on the Constitution and Convention.

The foregoing issues give the Plenipotentiary Conference a full agenda to be addressed during its allotted five and one half weeks. The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, unfortunately, witnessed the time-consuming interjection of extraneous political issues. The United States urges all Members to forebear pressing such issues at the Nice Conference so that full consideration can be given to telecommunication matters that will guide the future activities of the Union.

Fully recognizing the sovereign rights of nations, the United States is of the view that diversity, innovation and alternatives in telecommunications systems and services is the most effective way to spur economic growth and development. The United States is proposing that among the purposes of the Union should appear some encouragement for this proven path to spread the availability of telecommunications throughout the world.

Additional United States proposals would fix the size of the Administrative Council at twenty-five per cent of the membership, spell out the succession of elected officials unable to complete their terms, and clarify certain reporting responsibilities.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

USA/96/1
ADD

15A

- c) to foster, where appropriate, diversity and innovation in telecommunication;

Reasons: To recognize in the Convention the changing nature of the telecommunications environment in the world today.

USA/96/2
(MOD) [16] 16

e) d)

Reasons: Consequential to the United States ADD 15A.

ARTICLE 7 [7]

Administrative Conferences

USA/96/3
MOD [56] 56

(2) The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature, ~~including instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions.~~ Furthermore, The decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations. Furthermore, a regional administrative conference dealing with radiocommunications may include in its decisions instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions.

Reasons: To clarify that instructions to the IFRB come from a regional administrative radio conference and not a regional administrative conference in general. To conform practice with No. 9 [209].

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

USA/96/4
MOD [57] 57

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~forty-one~~ not more than one-fourth of the Members of the Union and shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all the regions of the world. Except in the case of

vacancies arising as provided for in the Convention, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons: To recognize the need to accommodate the interests of new Members of the Union and to stabilize the growth rate of the size of the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

USA/96/5
NOC

- 74 2. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) 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. At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the Member of which he is a national.

Reasons: This proposal is intended to indicate agreement with the recommendation of the GOE and to emphasize in the Constitution that the members of the Board are eligible for re-election. This proposal in essence brings No. 313 from the second part of the Nairobi Convention up into the draft Constitution.

USA/96/6
NOC [315] 75

3. 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 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 90 days before the session of the Administrative Council or after the session of the Administrative Council preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Member of the Union concerned shall designate, as soon as possible within 90 days, another national as a replacement who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Administrative Council takes office or until the new members of the Board elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference take office, as appropriate; in both cases, the travel expenses incurred by the replacement member shall be borne by his Administration. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.

Reasons: To reflect agreement with the modifications recommended by the GOE and the placement of this provision in the Constitution.

USA/96/7
MOD [75] 76

4. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall serve, not as representing their respective Member States or a region, but as ~~impartial-agents-entrusted-with-an international-mandate~~ custodians of an international public trust.

Reasons: To reflect our preference for the existing wording of this provision instead of that recommended by the GOE.

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

USA/96/8
MOD [88] 89

b) Any recognized private operating agency or any scientific or industrial organization which, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these committees.

Reasons: To broaden the participation in the activities of the CCIs in accordance with technological change.

USA/96/9
MOD [323] 94

4. (1) The Director shall be 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-relevant provisions-of-Article-3-(55)-of-the-Convention-~~

Reasons: This modification becomes a consequential change with the adoption of the United States proposal ADD 94A.

USA/96/10
ADD 94A

(2) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect Directors of the CCIs, an elected Director resigns or abandons his duties or dies, the Secretary-General shall invite the Members of the Union 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 90 days before the session of the Administrative Council or after the session of the Administrative Council preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Member of the Union concerned shall designate, as soon as possible and within 90 days, another national as a replacement who will remain in office until the new Director elected by the Administrative Council takes office or until the new Directors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference take office as appropriate; in both cases the travel expenses incurred by the replacement Director shall be borne by his Administration. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.

Reasons: To define, for the CCIs, an order of succession that is in line with similar provisions for elected officials of the International Frequency Registration Board.

ANNEX 2

Definition of Certain Terms Used in this Constitution, the Convention and the Administrative Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

USA/96/11
ADD

2022

Scientific or Industrial Organization: Any organization, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which is engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services.

Reasons: To retain the definition of a scientific or industrial organization in the Constitution after the suppression of No. 197 [400].

DRAFT CONVENTION

ARTICLE 2 [54]

Administrative Conferences

USA/96/12
MOD [209] 9

(3) ~~A world administrative conference dealing with radioeommunieation 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.

Reasons: To simplify and remove redundant wording in this provision.

USA/96/13
MOD [226] 26

5. (1) A Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council may deem it advisable for ~~the main session of~~ an administrative conference to be held in two sessions. In this event, the first session will ~~preceded by a preparatory session to draw up and~~ submit a report ~~on the technical bases for the work of the Conference.~~ on those issues which are included in its agenda.

Reasons: To clarify and bring into line with current practices that the first session of an administrative conference may address all telecommunication issues on its agenda, and not just technical matters.

USA/96/14
MOD [230] 30

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 appropriate International Radio Consultative Committee may convene a conference preparatory meeting to be held in advance of that administrative conference. The report of such a conference preparatory meeting, which may include specific proposals related to technical and operational matters, shall be submitted by the respective Director of the CCIR International Consultative Committee through the Secretary-General for use as an input document to the administrative conference.

Reasons: To recognize that both the CCITT and CCIR can and do hold conference preparatory meetings without restricting the ability of either Consultative Committee to develop other mechanisms to prepare for administrative conferences. To specifically include proposals from conference preparatory meetings to reduce the documentation burden and to improve the efficiency of administrative conferences.

ARTICLE 7 [59]

Coordination Committee

USA/96/15
MOD [333] 129

A report shall be made of the proceedings of each meeting of the Coordination Committee and shall be submitted to the Administrative Council at its annual session. ~~will be made available on request to Members of the Administrative Council~~

Reasons: To emphasize the importance of, and need to maintain, the Coordination Committee as an essential element of the ITU structure and to provide the Administrative Council with an annual report of the activities of the Coordination Committee.

ARTICLE 14 [66]

Time-Limits and Conditions for Submission of Proposals and Reports to Conferences

USA/96/16
ADD

173A 2A. The Secretary-General shall annotate each proposal to indicate its origin. Proposals from one or more Members of the Union will be annotated with the ITU country symbol for each country next to the proposed revision.

Reasons: To clearly prescribe the method by which proposals are identified.

USA/96/17
MOD [379] 175

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 as they are received, but in any case at least four months before the opening of the conference. Elected officials and staff Members of the Union, as well as those observers and representatives that may attend administrative conferences in accordance with Nos. 150-156 [354-360]. shall not be entitled to submit proposals.

Reasons: To clarify who can submit proposals to administrative conferences.

USA/96/18
ADD

175A 5. The Secretary-General shall also assemble reports received from Members, the Administrative Council, the International Consultative Committees, and the IFRB and shall communicate them to Members at least four months before the opening of the conference.

Reasons: To clarify how reports are to be treated.

USA/96/19
ADD

175B 6. Proposals received after the time-limit specified in No. 172 [376] shall be communicated to all Members by the Secretary-General as soon as practicable.

Reasons: To clarify the intent of No. 174 [378] and to conform to actual practice. Upon adoption of ADD 175B, No. 174 [378] can be suppressed.

ARTICLE 16 [68]

Conditions for Participation

USA/96/20
MOD [396] 193

2. (1) Any request from a recognized private operating agency or scientific or industrial organization to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee must be approved by the Member recognizing it. The request should be forwarded 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 or scientific or industrial organization of the action taken on its request.

Reasons: To broaden the participation in the activities of the CCIs in accordance with technological change.

USA/96/21
SUP [400] 197

USA/96/22
SUP [401] 198

Reasons: Consequential action required if MOD 89 (Constitution) and MOD 193 are adopted by the Conference.

ARTICLE 17 [69]

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

USA/96/23
MOD [404] 201

- a) consider the reports of study groups and except in those circumstances where a study group has invoked procedures for accelerated approval of its recommendations, approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports.

Reasons: To implement the intent of Resolution No. 2 of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT by removing language which gave the Plenary Assembly exclusive rights to finally approve Recommendations.

ARTICLE 20 [72]

Study Groups

USA/96/24
MOD [421] 218

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, scientific or industrial organizations, international organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with Nos. 195 [398] and 196 [399] of this Convention which desire to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names at either the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.

Reasons: To broaden the participation in the activities of the CCIs in accordance with technological change.

USA/96/25
SUP [422] 219

Reasons: Consequential action if MOD [421] 218 is adopted.

ARTICLE 21 [73]

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

USA/96/26

MOD [430] 227

5. The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private operating agencies, and scientific or industrial organizations 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 of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly. The Director may invoke procedures approved by a Plenary Assembly to allow study groups, exceptionally, to exercise a process whereby final approval of one or more of its recommendations may be obtained.

Reasons: To broaden the participation in the activities of the CCIs in accordance with technological change, and to be consistent with MOD 201 [404].

ARTICLE 23 [75]

Proposals for Administrative Conferences

USA/96/27

ADD

240A

3. A conference preparatory meeting may also make proposals to an administrative conference when invited by a Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council or a preceding administrative conference.

Reasons: Consequential to the United States proposal MOD [230] 30.

USA/96/28

(MOD) [444] 241 ~~3~~ 4.

Reasons: Consequential to the United States proposal ADD 240A.

ARTICLE 25 [77]

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

USA/96/29

MOD [540] 318

(1) Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall nevertheless be considered ~~neither~~ as ~~absent~~ present, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in No. 290 [500], ~~of this Convention, nor as abstaining for the purpose of~~
~~No. 320 [544] of this Convention.~~

Reasons: When this provision is read in English the syntax is confusing. No. 318 [540] is a carry over in the Convention, without change, from Montreux through Malaga to Nairobi. This proposed modification in conjunction with the United States ADD 318A is proposed as an editorial improvement.

USA/96/30
ADD

318A (2) Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall not be considered as abstaining for the purpose of No. 320 [544].

Reasons: This addition in conjunction with the United States MOD [540] 318 is proposed as an editorial improvement to the existing text in No. [540] 318.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 97-E

12 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Germany

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

1. Introduction

The ITU with its 125 years of history is today undisputedly the world-wide leading international organization (and United Nations specialized agency) in telecommunications. It has achieved this status through steady and persistent progress during the past few decades.

Telecommunications has undergone tremendous development. The 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice will provide an occasion to examine the resulting specific challenges.

The ITU has a federal structure with four organs:

- the General Secretariat
- the IFRB
- the CCIR, and
- the CCITT

with each performing special tasks in the overall organization and the Secretary-General having a coordinating function.

The basic tasks of the ITU, namely

- promotion of international cooperation in the development of telecommunications networks and services;
- preparation of regulations for the international functioning of telecommunications; and
- preparation of standards

have increased to such an extent that financing them is becoming increasingly difficult.

The time is therefore ripe to think about the financial and organizational preconditions required to maintain the ITU's ability to further develop its unique role in international telecommunications.

2. Discussion

2.1 The ITU's finances

Financing the ITU's activities is becoming more and more difficult. On the one hand, Member countries generally aim at zero growth, on the other, the rapid technological development in telecommunications has led to enormous growth rates in the number of tasks to be performed.

The financial requirements stemming from the areas of standardization, regulation of radio communications and technical cooperation are steadily growing. The ITU must keep up with technological progress and the changes in the telecommunications environment if it is to maintain its leading role.

Therefore it is to be examined whether and where within the ITU's various organs rationalization gains may be achieved and how to arrive at a transparent system for distributing and controlling the ITU's budgets. What should also be examined is the question of how to distribute the funds most efficiently to the ITU's various fields of activity.

2.2 Structure of the ITU

The present structure of the ITU is mostly based on the work areas listed in the Convention. As bodies with primary tasks the CCIs, the IFRB and the Technical Cooperation Department can be identified, whereas the General Secretariat, apart from its direct duties, basically provides auxiliary services to the other organs.

The tasks to be performed at the respective work areas are established by the Plenipotentiary Conference as an overall work programme for the period ending with the next Plenipotentiary Conference, with a major role being played by the conference programme. The conferences planned in that concept for their part again adopt budget-relevant programmes, which have to be implemented by the organs with the funds available (WARC, the CCITT Plenary Assembly, the CCIR Plenary Assembly, WATTC).

This procedure results in problems caused by different decision-making levels for work programmes and financing.

These problems can be observed in all organs. Where they can presently be seen most clearly is in the relationship between the WARC/IFRB/CCIR/Administrative Council.

An examination of how the organizational structure influences possible rationalization gains should be made. Particular emphasis should be placed on the question of allocating the actual work to the individual organs of the ITU.

2.3 Personnel

Particularly important due to the high share of staff expenditure in the ITU's budgets (about 80 per cent in the normal budget) is the number of staff.

Whereas the ITU has developed a satisfactory system for the grading of posts, the question of controlling the manpower requirements has not been adequately solved. A system of allocating the amount of work to posts would be desirable. Also, a project orientation, if possible, should be involved when determining posts.

An examination of the possibilities which exist to provide purpose-related, project-oriented control of the use of personnel in the ITU should be made.

2.4 Working procedures

In the respective ITU organs there are different procedures for the work to be performed. This applies both to working procedures and to technical aids (computers). In the CCIs, fundamental differences exist such as the way of performing the work in the Study Groups (block meetings in the CCIR and meetings spread throughout the year in the CCITT).

An examination of the possibilities which exist to harmonize the working procedures in the respective organs with the aim of achieving the optimum cost should be made.

3. Proposal

On account of the problems shown in

- financing
- structure
- personnel, and
- working procedures

when comparing the respective ITU organs, it appears necessary to conduct a general review of these basic issues.

To perform this task, a high-level committee should be established which is to submit proposals for problem solutions within two years. These proposals could be decided upon by a conference to be held in 1991.

For this purpose, a draft Resolution is submitted in the annex.

Annex: 1

ANNEX

D/97/1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**Review of the Overall Structure, the Financing, the Personnel
Questions and Working Procedures of all ITU Organs**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nice, 1989),

recognizing

the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on
the development of the organs of the ITU since 1982:

- Resolutions Nos. 21, 38, 48, 66, 67 and 68 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Nairobi, 1982;
- Resolution PL/4 of the World Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference of Melbourne, 1988;
- Resolutions Nos. 2 and 17 of the Plenary Assembly of the CCITT in Melbourne, 1988;

considering

- a) that the number of tasks to be performed by the ITU is steadily increasing;
- b) that the organs of the ITU must adjust to the ever-accelerating development of telecommunications;
- c) that the demand of zero growth is not compatible in the long run with the increasing volume of work;
- d) that the existing funds are insufficient to finance all the activities;
- e) that the distribution of funds to the organs is very difficult to control and not transparent;
- f) that the working procedures in the individual organs differ;
- g) that the posts are usually not allocated to the corresponding primary tasks;

resolves

1. that a high-level committee is to be established;
2. that this committee is to be composed of persons from Member countries enjoying the highest reputation in international telecommunications and having large experience in respect of the ITU;
3. that these Members will work on a voluntary basis;
4. that the expenditure of the committee is kept as low as possible and is to be financed by the normal budget of the ITU;

further resolves

that the committee is to be given the following task:

to study and propose which structural, organizational, financial and personnel conditions have to be created to ensure a cost-oriented working procedure in the organs of the ITU, in particular:

1. preparing proposals on how the growing volume of work in the organs can be carried out in the best possible way;
2. examining the structure of the ITU for possible improvements;
3. examining cost-oriented working procedures in the individual organs;
4. preparing proposals for harmonization of the working procedures in the individual organs;
5. conducting studies on a project orientation in the placement of personnel in all organs;
6. preparing proposals on creating a mechanism to supervise and control the use of funds in the organs (including proposals for more budget accountability);
7. analysing the long-term needs for additional premises;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. after consultation of and in cooperation with the Member countries to submit to the Administrative Council a list proposing ten to fifteen high-level representatives, also seeking as good a representation of all interests of the Union as possible;
2. to support the committee in its work to the greatest possible extent, in particular by generously providing any documents deemed necessary by the committee;
3. to report to the Administrative Council on the results obtained by the committee;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine and comment on the report of the committee;
2. to provide for a conference for the year 1991, whose task it would be to decide on structural, financial and personnel changes as proposed by the committee;

further instructs the Secretary-General

to make all necessary preparations for the invitation to and implementation of such a conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 98(Rev.1)-E

30 May 1989

Original: English

COMMITTEES 6. 7. 8

Greece

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Introduction

For a number of reasons, some of which are mentioned below, Greece deems that the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference is crucial for the further evolution of international telecommunications. Particular attention has therefore to be paid, and appropriate decisions taken, by the Conference to support such evolution.

1) As mentioned in the Preamble to the Nairobi Convention, telecommunications play a vital role today in all societies, whether for social and economic development, or for the preservation of peace in the world. To strengthen this role, international cooperation has to be further enhanced and better organized. The vehicle for this is the ITU, since it has both an international character and influence which, nevertheless, need to be reinforced. Any necessary regional activity should not disregard this fact and should moreover, directly or indirectly, contribute to increasing the ITU's role.

2) In recent years, technology and informatics have progressed tremendously and now have a profound impact on practically all fields of human activity, including telecommunications. This influence should however be controlled to ensure compatibility and interoperability. Again, in international communications, this can but be achieved through the ITU which must therefore be supported to do so effectively.

3) The almost explosive progress of technology and informatics today cannot be limited by bureaucratic or other slow procedures. In order to benefit from such progress, quick adaptive action must be achieved. This is particularly important for the developing countries which must be able to rely with confidence on internationally-accepted standards and regulations so that they may adapt to new situations without a loss of their scarce resources. The ITU has therefore to be appropriately reorganized in order to respond quickly and effectively in all aspects of standardization and regulation of international telecommunications.

4) The technological and information progress mentioned previously, coupled with the pervasive spread of modern equipment, have created the need for continuous professional training, as well as for optimization of the use of the qualified manpower available which is more and more scarce. The ITU needs support to enable it to provide efficient training material and advice to those countries needing it. In parallel, ITU's computerization possibilities need enhancement.

2. Proposals

It is with these views in mind that Greece deems it necessary that, aside from electing persons to high office and deciding on minor issues, the Plenipotentiary Conference should examine ITU matters keeping in mind a "brave new world" vision so that the Union may be properly managed to cope with the present and future requirements and offer its utmost to all countries, poor and rich, developed and developing. To achieve this end, the following principles which cover the main points of the Conference seem appropriate:

GRC/98/1

1) International role of the ITU

This role should be enhanced by suitable additions to the fundamental instrument of the Union (the Convention and/or the Constitution).

GRC/98/2

2) Structure of the ITU

The present fragmented ITU structure is the result of historical evolution among other reasons. It was good for the past when matters and problems were fewer and simpler and this structure did produce good results. Nowadays, however, and certainly in the future, a structure comprising four almost independently working organs can no longer respond to the requirements of our times. Effective harnessing and management are needed so that these organs may efficiently lead the "coach" to its destination. Hence, the Plenipotentiary Conference needs to reconsider the present structure of the ITU and decide on how it may become more effective.

With the aim of optimizing resources and improving ITU's structure, the following modifications seem appropriate without, of course, pre-empting any decision of the Conference:

GRC/98/3

a) Administrative Council

- Its membership should be kept at 41 since this figure represents 25 per cent of the total ITU membership, a figure rather high for efficient management.

GRC/98/4

b) IFRB

- It should be structured in the same way as the CCIs.
- It should have a Director who, together with his staff, would deal with all routine IFRB matters (paragraphs 77, 78, 79, 81 and 82 of the Convention).
- To ensure objectivity, the present IFRB structure of five permanent members should be replaced by a Board of representatives from five countries, one from each region. This Board could meet once or twice a year and decide on all IFRB high-level issues (e.g., paragraph 80 and others of the Convention).

- As regards secretariat and administrative support, the Director of the IFRB would refer and respond to the Secretary-General.

Such a solution, if endorsed, would:

- smooth the function of the radio frequency registration and related coordination matters;
- economize on expenses for three or four high salaries;
- provide more transparency to, and control from, the Member States themselves;
- ensure the better utilization of available resources; and
- create more coherence in the function of the ITU.

GRC/98/5

c) CCIs

- A merger should be considered with perhaps a reduction in the number of Study Groups, thus avoiding overlapping.
- For secretariat and administrative support matters, the new Director of the CCI would also refer and respond to the Secretary-General.
- As a consequence, aside from a Director, a Deputy Director could be appointed, if necessary.

Such a solution, if endorsed, would result in the same advantages as is in the case of the IFRB.

GRC/98/6

d) Technical Cooperation Department

- It should be strengthened to enable it to better respond to the requirements of Member countries. Its financing from source(s) other than the UNDP to enable better/faster response to developing countries' requirements has to be considered.

GRC/98/7

e) Secretary-General

- His role should be enlarged to enable him to manage responsibly all activities of the Union.
- He should be supported in his duties by a Deputy Secretary-General whose responsibilities are to be increased accordingly.

- He should preside over a Board composed of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Frequency Registration Board and the CCI activities, which will administer the work of the ITU.
- He should be answerable to the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference on all ITU matters.

GRC/98/8

f) Coordination Committee

With the managerial role of the Secretary-General strengthened and the establishment of the above Board, the Coordination Committee function seems superfluous. It had been established to assist the Secretary-General in the administration of the Union due to the present fragmented structure of the ITU. The above Board, we believe, would be sufficient and render unnecessary any intervention by another body which would rather create confusion and additional expense.

GRC/98/9

3) Future programme of conferences and meetings

These should be kept to an absolute minimum and held only when assured that they will produce useful results. This measure would economize greatly on expenditure.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 98-E

15 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Greece

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

For a number of reasons, some of which are mentioned below, Greece deems that the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference is crucial for the further evolution of international telecommunications. Particular attention has therefore to be paid, and appropriate decisions taken, by the Conference to support such evolution.

a) As mentioned in the Preamble to the Nairobi Convention, telecommunications play a vital role today in all societies, whether for social and economic development, or for the preservation of peace in the world. To strengthen this role, international cooperation has to be further enhanced and better organized. The vehicle for this is the ITU, since it has both an international character and influence which, nevertheless, need to be reinforced. Any necessary regional activity should not disregard this fact and should moreover, directly or indirectly, contribute to increasing the ITU's role.

b) In recent years, technology and informatics have progressed tremendously and now have a profound impact on practically all fields of human activity, including telecommunications. This influence should however be controlled to ensure compatibility and interoperability. Again, in international communications, this can but be achieved through the ITU which must therefore be supported to do so effectively.

c) The almost explosive progress of technology and informatics today cannot be limited by bureaucratic or other slow procedures. In order to benefit from such progress, quick adaptive action must be achieved. This is particularly important for the developing countries which must be able to rely with confidence on internationally-accepted standards and regulations so that they may adapt to new situations without a loss of their scarce resources. The ITU has therefore to be appropriately reorganized in order to respond quickly and effectively in all aspects of standardization and regulation of international telecommunications.

d) The technological and information progress mentioned previously, coupled with the pervasive spread of modern equipment, have created the need for continuous professional training, as well as for optimization of the use of the qualified manpower available which is more and more scarce. The ITU needs support to enable it to provide efficient training material and advice to those countries needing it. In parallel, ITU's computerization possibilities need enhancement.

It is with these views in mind that Greece deems it necessary that, aside from electing persons to high office and deciding on minor issues, the Plenipotentiary Conference should examine ITU matters keeping in mind a "brave new world" vision so that the Union may be properly managed to cope with the present and future requirements and offer its utmost to all countries, poor and rich, developed and developing. To achieve this end, the following principles which cover the main points of the Conference seem appropriate:

GRC/98/1

1. International role of the ITU

This role should be enhanced by suitable additions to the fundamental instrument of the Union (the Convention and/or the Constitution).

GRC/98/2

2. Structure of the ITU

The present fragmented ITU structure is the result of historical evolution among other reasons. It was good for the past when matters and problems were fewer and simpler and this structure did produce good results. Nowadays, however, and certainly in the future, a structure comprising four almost independently working organs can no longer respond to the requirements of our times. Effective harnessing and management are needed so that these organs may efficiently lead the "coach" to its destination. Hence, the Plenipotentiary Conference needs to reconsider the present structure of the ITU and decide on how it may become more effective.

GRC/98/3

3. Administrative Council

Its membership should be kept at 41 since this figure represents 25 per cent of the total ITU membership, a figure rather high for efficient management.

With the aim of optimizing resources and improving ITU's structure, the following modifications seem appropriate without, of course, pre-empting any decision of the Conference:

GRC/98/4

a) IFRB

- It should be structured in the same way as the CCIs.
- It should have a Director who, together with his staff, would deal with all routine IFRB matters (paragraphs 77, 78, 79, 81 and 82 of the Convention).
- To ensure objectivity, the present IFRB structure of five permanent members should be replaced by a Board of representatives from five countries, one from each region. This Board could meet once or twice a year and decide on all IFRB high-level issues (e.g., paragraph 80 and others of the Convention).

- As regards secretariat and administrative support, the Director of the IFRB would refer and respond to the Secretary-General.

Such a solution, if endorsed, would:

- smooth the function of the radio frequency registration and related coordination matters;
- economize on expenses for three or four high salaries;
- provide more transparency to, and control from, the Member States themselves;
- ensure the better utilization of available resources; and
- create more coherence in the function of the ITU.

GRC/98/5

b) CCIs

- A merger should be considered with perhaps a reduction in the number of Study Groups, thus avoiding overlapping.
- For secretariat and administrative support matters, the new Director of the CCI would also refer and respond to the Secretary-General.
- As a consequence, aside from a Director, a Deputy Director could be appointed, if necessary.

Such a solution, if endorsed, would result in the same advantages as is in the case of the IFRB.

GRC/98/6

c) Technical Cooperation Department

- It should be strengthened to enable it to better respond to the requirements of Member countries. Its financing from source(s) other than the UNDP to enable better/faster response to developing countries' requirements has to be considered.

GRC/98/7

d) Secretary-General

- His role should be enlarged to enable him to manage responsibly all activities of the Union.
- He should be supported in his duties by a Deputy Secretary-General whose responsibilities are to be increased accordingly.

- He should preside over a Board composed of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Frequency Registration Board and the CCI activities, which will administer the work of the ITU.
- He should be answerable to the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference on all ITU matters.

GRC/98/8

e) Coordination Committee

With the managerial role of the Secretary-General strengthened and the establishment of the above Board, the Coordination Committee function seems superfluous. It had been established to assist the Secretary-General in the administration of the Union due to the present fragmented structure of the ITU. The above Board, we believe, would be sufficient and render unnecessary any intervention by another body which would rather create confusion and additional expense.

GRC/98/9

4. Future programme of conferences and meetings

These should be kept to an absolute minimum and held only when assured that they will produce useful results. This measure would economize greatly on expenditure.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 99-E

12 May 1989

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

1. **Subject:** ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMERCIALY ORIENTED WORLD
 TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (WORLDTEL)

2. **Reasons and Background**

The Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development which was established by Resolution No. 20 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi 1982), recommended that the Secretary-General study the "proposal for establishing in the longer term an organization to coordinate the development of telecommunications world-wide (WORLDTEL)" and submit his conclusions to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Accordingly, a preliminary study indicating the conclusions reached is herewith submitted for the attention of the Conference.

3. **Recommendation**

It is proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference review the matter and pass an appropriate Resolution to guide the Secretary-General on the follow up action to be taken.

R.E. BUTLER
Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a
commercially-oriented World Telecommunication Organization
(WORLDTEL)

1. BACKGROUND

The Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development devoted a full chapter on the financing of the development of telecommunications and drew attention to "the consequences of inadequate investment in telecommunications in developing countries".

The Commission examined a variety of options and invited the Secretary-General to study and report to the Plenipotentiary Conference on:

- a) the possibility of establishing a revolving fund the resources of which "could be built up by contributions by operating entities in industrialized countries, manufacturers of equipment, system houses and users with an interest in providing facilities ..."
- b) the creation of telecommunications investment trusts for individual developing countries or groups of countries. "The trusts could tap novel sources of funds for investment in telecommunications."
- c) the establishment of "an organization to coordinate the development of telecommunications world-wide (WORLDTEL)". The functions "could include managing specific development projects ... and administering necessary finance."

Having regard to the world economy situation (and indeed the relevant remarks in the Commission Report), as well as the lack of resources, the Secretary-General was not able to undertake studies on a) and b) above. On the other hand, thanks to the sustained interest of Mr. Abdul Rhaman K. Al-Ghunaim (Kuwait), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, who initiated action to put at the disposal of the ITU the services of AL DAR Consulting Co., it became possible to carry out preliminary work.

Under the broad guidance of the General Secretariat the above-mentioned consulting company carried out an indicative preliminary study on the concept of WORLDTEL on the basis of which the following presentation is made to the Plenipotentiary Conference for its appreciation and appropriate guidance. The views and assessment expressed reflect those of AL DAR Consulting Co. (an economic, financial and engineering consulting company of Kuwait) and all figures should be taken as indicative values of trend and not necessarily firm and definitive. What follows is based largely on the consultant's preliminary study.

2. INTRODUCTION

In the same manner as the industrial revolution has transformed the agricultural society, it is envisaged that the manufacturing society will give way to the information society. In other words, the society will change to an information oriented one, in which information and knowledge are highly valued.

Given this situation, telecommunications and information technologies will emerge as the basic infrastructure of the economy occupying the same place in the information society that roads, railways and waterways occupied in the industrial society.

The phenomenal developments accomplished in the field of communications during the last 30 years have been universally acclaimed as constituting a quantum leap among the achievements of humanity from the very early times. Both in the short and in the long run, all developments will have to reckon with the importance of this facility and its impact on the development of humanity. The technological advancements registered in telecommunications have left their marks in every other aspect of human endeavour, such as the social, economic, political and military fields.

Development in telecommunications determines the production processes and is an indispensable tool in the service sector. If the developing societies all over the world are to advance into a higher stage of development, it is essential that they should look after the telecommunication sector.

There is therefore a compelling need to develop appropriate strategies for the accelerated growth of telecommunication services in developing countries. In such an endeavour, it is essential, however, not to run to the error of comparing the priority of telecommunications with the basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, health or education. Telecommunications should be seen as a tool; they are not an end but a means to an end and hence should be judged on their catalytic nature.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union held in Nairobi in 1982 passed Resolution No. 6/15 forming an Independent International Commission consisting of prominent world personalities which reached a full agreement on the basic and substantial point that the dangerous and increasing imbalance in the field of telecommunications among the countries of the world, must be tackled squarely without any delay or hesitation and corrective measures should be suggested for narrowing the gap between the developing and industrialized countries.

The Commission was of the view that the majority of the world did not have adequate telecommunication facilities, that this was an injustice and should be corrected. The Commission felt also that in the industrialized countries, telecommunications played a major role in advancing the economic, commercial, social and cultural activities, and is an important tool for providing minimum basic necessities to their people. Thus the imbalance of telecommunication facilities between the industrialized and developing societies create further imbalance in their economic and social activities and thus increase the difference between them. The Commission, therefore, recommended the initiation of certain measures among the countries in order that development can be achieved and the nations of the world will be able to improve their telecommunication facilities in order to meet their needs. This could only be achieved by full collaboration among all Members of the Union with the introduction of new and innovative methods.

In order to bridge the expanding gap between the industrialized and the developing nations in the field of telecommunications, an international organization could be established to mobilize and channel untapped financial and managerial resources for expanding and maintaining telecommunication networks and services that could be run along commercial lines but with a mandate to promote growth in developing countries.

Such an organization could tentatively be called WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (WORLDTEL).

3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The characteristics of the sector in the case of the developing countries can be highlighted as follows:

3.1 Under investment

Developing nations as a group are expanding their telecommunications systems at about 9% per annum at a cost of some US \$ 8-9 billion annually. This amounts to approximately 0.4% of their gross national product (GNP). This investment in developing countries is not enough. In Africa, for example, where the rate of telecommunications expansion increased from a low 5% in the 1970s to 10% in the 1980s, the proportion of expressed demand met actually deteriorated from 75% to 68%. This is consistent with earlier experience in Peru, Uruguay, and Chile among other Latin American countries, that showed expressed demand lurching ahead as supply finally started moving.

Compared with the industrial world, developing countries suffer from a set of serious problems in the field of communications. Whereas these countries account for over 70 per cent of the world's population and 17 per cent of its product, they have only 7 per cent of its telephones. Compared with an average of about 50 telephones for each 100 inhabitants in the industrial nations, the developing world has an average of about three telephones for every 100 inhabitants.

TABLE 1
Selected Telephone Densities

<u>Area</u>	<u>Telephones per 100 inhabitants</u>
World	19.1
Industrial countries	44.5
Developing countries	2.8
Africa	0.8
Asia and Pacific	2.0
Latin America and Caribbean	5.5

Source: World Bank "Finance and Development" September 1984.

The ratio is ranging from 0.1 in Bangladesh and Rwanda to over 10 in Argentina and Costa Rica. Furthermore, these limited facilities are mainly concentrated in one or a few main cities, where telephone density is typically about 10 times that in the rest of the country (compared with about 1.5 times in industrial countries). Often, there is little or no service in provincial towns, including important administrative and service centres; in many countries 70 per cent or more of the country's population, including most rural communities, has no access to telephone services.

TABLE 2
The World's Telephone Lines
End of 1987

Country	Connected Lines (million)
Industrialized countries:	
Europe	205
North America	111
Pacific	69
All industrialized countries	385
Developing countries:	
Africa	2.6
Asia and Pacific	19.6
Latin America and Caribbean	24.4
All developing countries	46.6
World	431

Source: Dr. B. Wellenius, "The World Bank", a paper presented to the Americas Telecom-88 Symposium, Rio de Janeiro - May 1988, p.101

This situation coexists with large unmet needs as the limited telecommunications facilities are unable to meet demand. A large proportion of local, long distance, and international telephone calls cannot be completed or suffer long delays, particularly during busy business hours; repeated attempts add to the congestion. The outcome is foregone benefits and operating revenues, wasted user time, inefficient use of plant capacity, and major communication bottlenecks throughout the economy. Table 3 shows the situation of certain selected countries in percentage of expressed demand satisfied compared to connected lines. The remaining applicants often have to wait several years before they are connected.

TABLE 3
Demand for Telecommunications in
Selected Developing Countries

Country	Expressed Demand (in thousands) of lines	<u>Connected Lines</u>	
		Number (in thousands)	As per cent of expressed demand
Africa			
Egypt	795	383	48
Algeria	472	311	66
Morocco	270	177	66
Kenya	160	88	55
Asia			
India	2350	2016	86
Syria	739	239	32
Thailand	630	366	58
Bangladesh	147	100	68
Latin America			
Mexico	2985	2576	86
Argentina	2813	1879	67
Peru	516	306	59
Guatemala	250	88	35

Source: R.J. Saunders, J.J. Warford, and B. Wellenius, Telecommunications and Economic Development, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1983, pp. 12-13

In addition, as the possibility of satisfaction is low, large unrecorded demand exists in all developing countries because potential subscribers are discouraged from registering by long delays in obtaining new connections, because certain telephone companies often do not accept applications where service is not available, and because potential benefits are not fully perceived by prospective users before service is actually introduced into a new area.

Moreover, there are often bottlenecks in project implementation capacity. Inadequate project planning, supervision, and interdepartmental coordination, for example, lead to delays in project completion and especially in connecting new subscribers as capacity becomes available. These difficulties are compounded if the enterprise is, as it typically is, already bedeviled by a host of other problems, such as inappropriate organizational structure, ambiguously defined functions and lines of responsibility, slow and ineffective procurement practices, outdated maintenance and operation procedures, overstaffing combined with employment conditions that fail to retain competent middle level and senior staff, and other administrative and operational weaknesses. The availability of qualified manpower is particularly acute in countries with a limited supply of people with general education.

3.2 Effects of under investment

The recent experience of Brazil provides a good example of some of the effects of under investment.

After more than a decade of rapid growth that has made TELEBRAS the largest and one of the best telecommunications systems in the developing world and about the tenth largest world-wide TELEBRAS annual investment plummeted from about US \$ 1.5 billion in 1982 to around US \$ 0.8 billion annually in 1983, 1984 and 1985 due to country economic difficulties.

Two to three years later, the effects of these cuts were clearly felt. By 1987, the number of outstanding applications for telephone service had risen from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (equivalent to almost 40% of connected lines), thus greatly enlarging the already sizeable gap between supply and demand for telephone connections.

At the same time, the quality of service to existing subscribers deteriorated markedly, wiping out as much as 10 years quality improvement. The composite index of telephone services quality dropped by 2% in 1985, a further 10% in 1986 and another 17% in 1987 - the lowest level since the index was introduced in 1979. The case of Brazil reflects the need for continuous investment in telecommunications in order to meet the rising demand on the service and to provide continuous maintenance to the existing networks.

3.3 Prospective developments

The UK based Telecommunication Research Centre published a major study showing how telecommunications business is forecast to develop to the end of the century. The main conclusions were:

3.3.1 Spending on telecommunications equipment in the top 50 countries was US \$ 81,277 million in 1986. This is forecast to grow:

- a) US \$ 110,394 million in 1990 + 35.8% over 5 years.
- b) US \$ 130,509 million in 1995 + 18.2% over 5 years.
- c) US \$ 181,293 million in 2000 + 38.9% over 5 years.

3.3.2 The size of markets up to the year 2000 will be:

Country	Spending 1986 (US \$ million)	Estimates by year 2000 (US \$ million)
a. United States	24,009	41,800
b. The Soviet Union	8,400	26,400
c. Japan	7,080	13,300

3.3.3 There is a huge gap between developing countries in spending on telecommunications as follows:

(In US \$ million)	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimated</u>	
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
Industrialized countries	77,319	102,814	121,545	169,122
Developing countries	6,106	9,905	11,619	15,407

Source: ITU, "INTUGNEWS", Figures are drawn from a study by the Telecommunications Research Center, January 1989, pp. 21-22.

These figures show that the disparity expressed as a percentage of total world spending between industrialized and developing nations is forecast to change very little. The increases in developing country expenditures are hardly enough to maintain the existing level of service. Thus the huge imbalance in investment in developing nations makes a mockery of the plan for global telecommunications and it is doubtful whether this will be redressed until well into the next century unless some energetic and farsighted measures are taken.

3.3.4 In order to make significant advances in infrastructure, telecommunications development in developing nations between US \$ 30,000 million and 40,000 million a year would have to be spent. For purpose of comparison a rate of spending increase of 7.9% is required in the industrial world to cover equipment replacement with only marginally increasing the installed base of lines; and to provide value added services.

4. FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development in its well known report, The Missing Link, identified non-availability of adequate financial resources as one of the major constraints of the satisfactory development of this sector. It is a generally known fact that in most developing countries, the investments in telecommunications are low. With a view to overcoming this, the Independent Commission recommended a number of measures to mobilize the necessary resources. Before going to these measures it is necessary to review briefly, the financial conditions of the telecommunication sector in developing countries which presents itself as follows:

4.1 The internal (domestic) sources of investment funds

Developing countries tend to spend on the communication services, directly or indirectly, about \$ 5-15 for every \$ 1,000 of the output of most non agricultural sectors. These facilities are mainly used in connection with production and distribution activities. Surveys in five developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for instance, had shown that business and government account for 52 per cent of telephone lines and 75 per cent of telephone revenues. 29 per cent of the revenues are from the commercial sector, 25 per cent from the service sector, and 10 per cent from government.

Compared with the industrial world, investment in telecommunications in developing countries tend to be limited. One of the primary reasons for this is that there is a net flow of funds from the telecommunications sector to other government sectors in the form of transfer of cash, taxes, interest and duties. At the same time, although it is accepted that the economic and social returns to other sectors of the economy are real, they are hard to quantify. Consequently the priority for the allocation of investment funds is not based on socio-economic returns, but only on financial returns which themselves are artificially depressed by set limits to call charges. The allocation is arrived at by an arbitrary decision of development planners faced with competing demands. The more successful of the development planners are now departing from comprehensive planning and responding more to high priority public needs. The priority of telecommunications in the minds of the public manifests itself in its willingness to pay almost any price for the service. The problem is how to quantify this need, in order to increase the share of available funds to satisfy this demand.

The lack of investment in telecommunications cannot be justified by reference to unsuccessful experience. When resources and support have been made available for telephone services, it has been possible to improve and expand services quickly and effectively. In such situations, telephone growth rates of around 10 per cent are fairly common, and rates of 20 per cent or higher have been sustained in some developing countries (typically growth rates in industrial countries are 3-8 per cent). These rates have led to important economies of scale that, coupled with technological innovation often facilitated by fast growth, have resulted in lower service costs. High economic returns on investment in telecommunications are the norm.

TABLE 4
**Economic and financial returns in
Telecommunications investment (1)**
(in per cent)

	Range	Average
Rates of Return		
Financial (2)	9-31	20
Economic (without consumer surplus) (3)	17-35	26
Economic (with some consumer surplus) (4)	16-43	30
Financial Results		
Rate of return on net revalued assets (5)	10-29	15
Self financing ratio (5)	12-93	53
Net transfer to government (6)	5-91	40

Source: World Bank "Finance and Development" September 1984

- (1) Figures refer to the 15 telecommunications programmes appraised by the Bank.
- (2) The discount rate at which the present value of incremental revenues net of incremental costs equals zero.
- (3) After shadow pricing and removal of pure transfer payments (figures from six projects).
- (4) Includes a partial quantification of consumer surplus under very conservative assumptions (ten projects).
- (5) Average for the programme execution periods forecast at appraisal.
- (6) Total forecast during programme implementation period (total over life of investment would be much higher), as proportion of programme cost.

It is obvious in Table 4 that minimum quantifiable economic rates of return are typically around 30 per cent. Actual returns, including estimates of consumer surpluses, future cost savings from scale economies, and external benefits, are likely to be even higher. With appropriate pricing and investment policies, all telecommunications costs can be recovered with a healthy return on capital, generating substantial funds for further expansion and surplus profits to transfer to other sectors. Well organized and managed telecommunications are a profitable undertaking. Unfortunately, however, in most countries, the profits have to be turned over to the government to meet expenses in other sectors. Furthermore, a number of telecommunication administrations pay corporate taxes, custom duties for importing telecommunication equipment and capital charges on equity and reserves. The following table shows the magnitude of financial transfer to governments by 13 administrations financed by the World Bank.

TABLE 5

Indicator of net financial contribution to government
by telecommunications operating entities

	Mean of Net Transfer to Government as % of total Telecom Industrial Programme	Range of Transfer
Seven Asian programmes	32	9-72
Five Sub-Saharan African country programmes	27	5-41
Two Latin American country programmes	4	

Source: ITU, "Investing in Telecommunications", October 1986, p. 16.

The above information further revealed that most of the governments used the telecommunications sector as a means to mobilize financial resources for general government use. In lower income Asian and Sub-Saharan African countries, the net financial transfer to governments averaged almost one-third of the magnitude of the total new resources being committed to the sector.

Policy decisions which would enable administrations to retain their revenues for ploughing back into investment would therefore contribute to the growth and development of the sector.

Some telecommunications administrations raise funds domestically from the following sources:

- 1) Capital contributions can be supplied either by financing telecommunications investments directly from the government budget or through transformation of previous government loans into proprietor's equity.
- 2) In many countries investment funds are obtained by borrowing which is usually done through:
 - Bonds floated on the public market;
 - Advances from public finance.

- 3) A substantial contribution to the financing of telecommunication projects can be obtained through the generation of revenues. Since many administrations have reached the stage of obtaining some 70% of their investment requirements by self-financing through retained earnings, depreciation etc., this is an area to which close attention should be given. As already mentioned earlier, telecommunications administrations are generally required to pay out corporate taxes up to 50% of their revenues, customs duties on imported equipment of up to 22% and capital charges on subscribed capital and reserve up to 5%. Exempting the administrations from such payments would be most helpful for the rapid development of telecommunications services.
- 4) Subscribers can provide a supplement to other sources of financing through:
 - Compulsory subscription for bonds or shares.
 - Compulsory interest-free cash deposits by subscribers as precondition for connection.

The example from Mexico shows that compulsory subscription by subscribers for shares and bonds have been for a number of years in the range of 18-31% of the total annual plant investments.

4.2 The external sources of investment funds

Only a few telecommunications administrations in the developing countries have sufficient financial strength to enable them to borrow on the international capital markets. Moreover, the foreign exchange component generally amounts to sixty per cent (60%) of the total investment in telecommunications projects. Under such circumstances resort must be made to bilateral or multilateral funding sources. These sources are mainly suppliers, commercial banks, and export credit agencies for credit worthy countries, and bilateral aid for the less well off, both supplemented to some extent by multilateral lending agencies. De facto cofinancing is not a new concept in telecommunications. In general, however, the various external sources have operated independently. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in developing more active forms of cooperation. Given the relatively low risk associated with telecommunications investment and the export drive of telecommunications manufacturing in industrialized countries, suppliers are keenly interested in putting together attractive financing packages. Innovative cofinancing policies by multilateral agencies, greater flexibility in export credits, and growing experience in the developing countries in procurement involving competition in price as well as credit from commercial and aid sources can help toward repayment periods consistent with long telecommunications plant lives, and possibly also result in some additional funds becoming available for this sector.

4.2.1 International banks and agencies

The World Bank (including the International Development Association) is the largest multilateral source of funds for telecommunications. Between 1962 and 1983 it made 93 loans and credits for a total of \$ 2.7 billion to 42 countries to help finance telecommunications projects costing \$ 10 billion. These projects generally comprised "time slices" (approximately three to four years) of the total telecommunications sector development programmes in the countries concerned. They mainly included the modernization and expansion of local telephone exchanges and associated cable and subscriber plant; reliable high quality long distance transmission (primarily microwave) and related switching facilities, including subscriber trunk dialling; international facilities; rural and urban public telephones; exchanges and teleprinters for telex subscribers, and technical assistance chiefly in the areas of organization,

finance and accounting, training and manpower planning, technical planning and project preparation and execution. In addition, the Bank has financed telecommunications investments as part of lending for other sectors (principally transport, power, agriculture, education, and health) for a total possibly amounting to about US \$ 50 million per annum in recent years.

Through this lending, the Bank emphasizes efficient sector organization and management, addressing the economic, financial, institutional, and technical changes required for a country's telecommunications sector to become efficient and responsive to the needs of national development. In particular, it seeks whenever necessary to:

- ensure adequate autonomy of operating entities from government;
- promote tariffs that result in the efficient use of existing plant and new investment, full cost recovery, and the transfer to government of surplus profits;
- extend basic communications services to rural and low-income urban areas as required to meet equity and regional development objectives;
- reduce the number of operating entities when needed to obtain economies of scale;
- identify and remedy inadequacies in enterprise organization structure, project implementation capacity, and operation and maintenance;
- strengthen manpower planning and training and long-term technical and financial planning;
- and establish and improve commercial accounting, information system, service performance targets, and other management tools.

The Bank also provides advice on the choice and timing of technological innovation. This role is especially important in telecommunications, where technology changes rapidly compared with other public utility sectors. It also fosters staff training in new technology. Through the introduction or expansion of international competitive bidding, the Bank promotes competition among suppliers of equipment and materials. This often results in considerably lower bid prices than could be obtained by negotiation with one or two established suppliers, and widens the range of technical options considered. More recently, the Bank has been assisting borrowers in obtaining bids for price and terms of supplier financing, when available. This can result in low overall costs without compromising product choice and frees Bank funds for use in other project components.

Telecommunications projects are relatively fast to prepare and straightforward to supervise, and are in this sense among the most cost effective Bank operations. They also involve little risk: against the back-drop of large unmet demand and generally monopolistic operation, market and macro-economic uncertainties do not affect project viability, financial and economic results consistently meet or exceed forecasts and project targets; partial project implementation delays do not prevent benefits from other parts from materializing; and progress and results are easy to monitor and quantify. On the basis of need alone, Bank financing of telecommunications (which currently accounts for only about 0.2 per cent of the Bank's total lending) could be more than double, to cover, among others, over a dozen additional countries in Africa and Latin America.

TABLE 6

World Bank lending to telecommunications
by area (million of US \$)

Area	Annual Average					
	1977-1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Eastern Southern Africa	7.0	71.7	22	-	72.6	-
Western Africa	-	38	-	-	-	46.5
East Asia and Pacific	18	142.1	-	8.55	4.0	3.9
South Asia	118.7	40.0	35	-	22	-
Europe, Middle East and North Africa	15	64	-	128	23	-
Latin America & Caribbean	27.5	40	-	30	-	-

Source: Consolidated from the Annual Report of 1986 of the World Bank.

TABLE 7

Trends in lending, BIRF and AIF, Fiscal Years 1986-88

Sector	BIRF	1986			1987			1988		
	IBRD	AIF	TOTAL	IBRD	IDA	TOTAL	IBRD	IDA	TOTAL	
Agriculture and Development	3,761.7	1,015.7	4,777.4	1,946.3	984.0	2,930.3	2,903.0	1,561.8	Rural 4,493.0	
Development Finance Companies	1,324.7	124.5	1,449.2	2,204.9	93.0	2,297.9	1,490.0	222.5	1,712.5	
Education	577.7	251.5	829.2	173.5	266.3	439.8	654.9	209.1	864.0	
Energy										
Oil, Gas, and Oil	213.0	18.1	231.1	605.4	82.0	687.4	325.1	63.0	388.1	
Power	2,423.2	363.7	2,786.9	2,857.0	159.0	3,016.0	1,908.0	98.9	2,006.9	
Industry	757.2	63.0	821.1	411.4	7.0	418.4	2,062.7	161.9	2,224.6	
Nonproject	900.0	421.0	1,321.0	1,790.0	647.1	2,437.1	1,020.0	667.0	1,687.0	
Population, Health, and Nutrition	166.6	252.9	419.5	33.3	20.8	54.1	109.0	195.9	304.9	
Small-scale Enterprises	264.5	10.0	274.5	405.5	16.0	421.5	493.0	20.0	513.0	
Technical Assistance	60.1	77.8	137.9	15.0	88.9	103.9	15.2	80.5	95.7	
Telecommunications	24.5	25.9	50.4	654.5	27.8	682.3	36.2	-	36.0	
Transportation	1,253.8	244.4	1,498.2	1,145.8	600.1	1,745.9	2,117.2	525.3	2,642.5	
Urban Development	944.5	173.0	1,117.5	1,234.6	234.5	1,469.1	1,108.5	607.8	1,716.3	
Water Supply and Sewerage	507.3	97.7	604.8	711	258.4	969.4	490.3	45.0	535.3	
TOTAL	13,178.8	3,139.9	16,318.7	14,188.2	3,485.8	17,674.0	14,762.0	4,458.7	19,220.7	

Note - Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

It is obvious from the above table that the telecommunications sector was given minor attention by the international lending agencies. In 1988, for example, only US \$ 36 million were lent to this sector, such a small amount constituted only 0.2% of the total lending of both the World Bank and the International Development Agency. This decelerated trend of telecommunication financing exhibits the need for raising much more funds for this sector. WORLDTEL, therefore, as a specialized telecommunications development agency can bridge the gap between the required funds for this sector and what is actually offered by other agencies.

TABLE 8

Trends in lending, IBRD and IDA, Fiscal Years 1986-88
(Percentages)

Sector	1986			1987			1988		
	IBRD	IDA	TOTAL	IBRD	IDA	TOTAL	IBRD	IDA	TOTAL
Agriculture and Rural Development	28.5	32.3	29.3	13.7	28.2	16.6	19.9	35.0	23.4
Development Finance Companies	10.1	4.0	8.9	15.5	2.7	13.0	10.1	5.0	8.9
Education	4.4	8.0	5.1	1.2	7.6	2.5	4.4	4.7	4.5
Energy									
Oil, Gas, and Coal	1.6	0.6	1.4	4.3	2.4	3.9	2.2	1.4	2.0
Power	18.4	11.6	17.1	20.1	4.6	17.1	12.9	2.2	10.4
Industry	5.7	2.0	5.0	2.9	0.2	2.4	14.0	3.6	11.6
Non-project	6.8	13.4	8.1	12.6	18.6	13.8	6.9	15.0	8.8
Population, Health, and Nutrition	1.3	8.1	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	4.4	1.6
Small-scale Enterprises	2.0	0.3	1.7	2.9	0.5	2.4	3.3	0.4	2.7
Technical Assistance	0.5	2.5	0.8	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.5
Telecommunications	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.8	3.9	0.2	-	0.2
Transportation	9.5	7.8	9.2	8.1	17.2	9.9	14.3	11.8	13.7
Urban Development	7.2	5.5	6.8	8.7	6.7	8.3	7.5	13.6	8.9
Water Supply and Sewerage	3.8	3.1	3.7	5.0	7.4	5.5	3.3	1.0	2.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note - Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: World Bank Annual Report of 1988, p. 156.

4.2.2 The Islamic and Arab regional aid giving institutions (funds and banks)

As there is an interaction among Arab and Islamic countries, we will consider for the purpose of this study the aid giving funds and banks operating in the States of Islamic Conference Organization which comprises the majority of Islamic States in Asia and Africa. Moreover, credit of these institutions reaches sometimes Latin America and non-Islamic countries in Asia and Europe.

The regional developing financing institutions of the States of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) play a prominent role in placing infrastructural and productive investments in the states of the ICO. Their financial operations took the form of loans, grants, capital subscription, international trade financing, financial leasing, participation in profits, and technical assistance. The purpose of this review is to summarize the role of development institutions in financing transport and telecommunications projects in the ICO States during the period 1980-1985. These institutions are:

- Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
- Islamic Development Fund (IDB)
- Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)
- OPEC Fund for International Development (OPECF)
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)
- Saudi Development Fund (SDF)
- Abu-Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ABFAED)
- Iraqi Fund for External Development (IFED)

The total volume of these institutions financial operations since their inception total US \$ 21,950 million allotted for all sectors. The share of the transport and telecommunications sector totalled US \$ 5,292 million or 24.1% of the total financing. During 1980-1985 States of the ICO received about US \$ 1,941 million from the above-mentioned institutions for the development of transport and telecommunications sector. This amount represents around 74% of the total funds allotted by these institutions to that sector. There was a drop in the funds provided to the sector of transport and telecommunications by 2.4% a year as a result of the drop in oil revenues in that period.

It was noticed that the finance of the transport sector in the ICO States was more directed to roads (50% of the total), ports (14.4%), railways (13.1%), telecommunications (10.6%), airports (9.5%) and maritime (2.5%).

As for communications, only 37 projects were financed out of 241 projects that were financed by these institutions. The majority of financing for telecommunications came from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development which financed 30 projects (81% of the total) with US \$ 175.13 million (85% of the total financing).

The period of 1980-1985 was a period of stagnation in these institutions' financing activity. This situation is expected to last for some time which means that the sector of telecommunications will suffer a serious lack of financing as the revenues of oil and consequently funds allocated to development aid will not increase drastically. This situation necessitates the search for an alternative source of finance for telecommunications development in the aid recipient countries, mostly the developing countries.

TABLE 9
Projects financed by ICO Development Funds
by sector (1980-1985)

Funds and Banks	Airports	Roads	Ports	Railways	Maritime	Telecom-munications
KFAED	7	29	9	4	2	3
SDF	3	25	6	7	-	-
AFESD	-	17	3	-	1	30
IDB	1	24	4	2	4	-
BADEA	1	13	4	-	-	2
ABFAED	3	8	4	1	-	-
IFED	1	4	1	-	-	2
OPECF	1	17	3	-	1	-
TOTAL	17	131	34	14	8	37
Total Financing						
(US \$ million)	183.92	969.97	279.16	253.74	47.67	206.16
(% of the total)	9.5	50.0	14.4	13.1	2.5	10.60

Source: The Statistical, Economic and Social and Training Centre of Islamic Countries "Magazine of Inter-Islamic Countries Economic Cooperation" (Arabic Edition) Vol. 8, No. 4, October 1987, pp. 36-39.

It is worth mentioning here that the majority of loans provided by the Arab Funds namely the AFESD was directed to the ARABSAT Project. Thus the other telecommunication facilities such as national telecommunication networks received minor shares from the loan package provided by the ICO Development Funds and Banks.

4.2.3 Other Regional Development Banks and Funds

There are three main regional development institutions worthy of mention. These are:

a) Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank is an international financial institution established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America. During 1987, the Bank provided US \$ 2.4 billion in lending support to foster Latin America's economic and social development.

Since it was established, also, the Bank has sought as a priority concern to support Latin America's economic integration as a key to spurring its growth and development. The Bank has carried out this support through its lending and technical cooperation activities.

For this purpose the Bank approved during 1987, new credits amounted to US \$ 32.1 million and was extended to export financing, agriculture, public health, and other sectors. The telecommunications and transport sectors were donated \$ 347 million or 14.7% of the Bank's total credit in 1987. Therefore as of December 1987, the cumulative lending volume came to US \$ 39,691 million. The share of transport and telecommunications sectors of this lending amounted only to US \$ 5,141 million or 13%

of the Bank's total lending since 1961. The telecommunications sector, was allotted only about one per cent of the Bank's total credit.

b) The Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank is an international partnership of 47 members, and has been engaged in promoting the economic and social progress of the developing member countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The Bank started functioning in December 1966 with its Headquarters in Manilla, Philippines. It is owned by the governments of 32 countries from the Asia-Pacific and 15 countries from Europe and North America.

In 20 years of operations, the Bank has become a major catalyst in promoting the development of the most populous and fastest growing region in the world today

The Bank's operations cover the entire spectrum of economic development, with particular emphasis on agriculture, rural development, energy, and social infrastructure. Most Bank financing is designed to support specific projects. In certain cases, the Bank also provides programme, sector and multi-project loans. The Bank has committed a total of \$ 19.5 billion for 746 projects out of which \$ 2.5 billion were extended to 110 projects of transport and telecommunications, i.e. 13.07% most of which were provided for construction, rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of ports, roads, and railways.

In 1986, transport and telecommunication loans dropped from US \$ 310 million (16.25% of total lending in 1985) to \$ 179 million, thus constituting only 8.93% of total loans.

c) The African Development Bank

This Bank was founded in 1967 to assist the African countries tackle their chronic economic problems. For this purpose, the Bank provides loans for different economic sectors mainly agriculture, transport, public utilities, industry, and other social sectors such as public health and education. The transport and communication sector (including telecommunications facilities) received loans to the tune of US \$ 2.1 billion or 19.68% of the total loans by the Bank during the period 1967-1987. In 1986-1987, the transport and communication sector was allocated US \$ 404 million or 10% of the total loans provided by the Bank during the two years. Needless to say that the largest portion of the loans extended to the transport and communication sector were directed to investments other than telecommunications.

Transport and telecommunications loans provided by
Development Banks (In million of US \$)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Up to 1987</u>
Inter-American Development Bank			347.00	5,141.00
Asian Development Bank	310.00	178.75		2,546.60
African Development Bank	307.81	130.01	273.50	2,083.40

Total lending to all sectors				69,767.30
Transport and communications				(14%)

Source: Consolidated from:

1. Inter-American Development Bank Annual Report of 1987, p. 42
2. Asian Development Bank, Annual Report 1986, pp. 136-137
3. African Development Fund, Annual Report 1987, p. 43

It has been noticed that the international and regional development banks and funds were very hesitant to finance the telecommunications sector and deliberately limit their intervention in the sector. A manager in the Inter-American Development Bank explains "with regard to the application of the Bank's resources, cumulatively less than one per cent of its funds have been lent for telecommunications projects. There are a number of reasons for this low level of investment. First, the telecommunications sector is financially strong, compared to other sectors which Bank lends its money. For example, schools and roads generate no direct income at all while a telecommunication project generates income and, if properly managed usually profits well. As a result, telecommunication projects are frequently financed by internally generated funds and by commercial loans, while projects in the non-revenue producing sectors are directed to the multilateral banks. In addition, the international telecommunications equipment market is highly competitive, and the suppliers frequently are willing to assist in obtaining financing in order to foster, the export of such equipment".

Some regional development banks resist lending to projects for which adequate financing is available from other sources, and thus do not participate in the financing of many telecommunication projects. This brings us to one of the dilemmas of telecommunications in the developing countries. This sector being capital-intensive requires continuous investments. If the country is too small to support domestic manufacture of required equipment, and if it has balance of payment problems, investment in telecommunications will tend to make matters worse, since the purchase is made with foreign exchange and the revenue produced is in local currency. Considering the fact that telecommunications are now considered to be a key to socio-economic development this particular problem requires serious attention in order to find new solutions and is fundamental to the growth of the sector.

In the final analysis it should be realized that, with adequate tariffs, efficient management and well thought-out methods of capital mobilization, telecommunications systems in developing countries should be able to grow at very rapid rates without being a burden on the national treasury, and in fact making net contributions to it both directly and indirectly by enhancing productivity in other economic activities

4.2.4 Commercial banks and bilateral aid programmes

This is the second largest source of funds. About 25% of all funds used to improve and expand telecommunications services comes from commercial credit, export credit and bilateral aid. However, commercial banks are available only to credit worthy

borrowers. This rules out most of Africa and part of Asia. Given the debt situation, Latin America cannot expect to rely in the 1990s nearly as much on foreign commercial bank credit as it did earlier. At least in the next few years, banks are unlikely to expand their portfolio in developing countries. The main exceptions will be operations that actually reduce exposure or are deemed to increase the chances of recovering funds (e.g. debt-equity swaps), or for which risk security arrangements (e.g. guarantees) can be engineered. Also, some banks that have a stake in telecommunications manufacturing may finance export despite increased exposure, and in some cases commercial banks may lend in support of broader national policy objectives. Export credits are still available, but some observers consider these too may be declining. The climate for expanding bilateral aid is also generally cool, with a few exceptions (notably Japan and some Arab oil producing countries).

These complex economic factors such as the debt crisis facing developing countries necessitate the conception of alternative sources of development financing even on commercial business grounds. In some countries, even development agencies aid is no longer available to finance telecommunications projects. There are a growing number of nations whose credit worthiness has been exhausted and whose debts and the interest which is payable upon them have placed them in a position where further development or commercial funding is almost impossible to obtain.

TABLE 10

Indicators of debt situation in developing nations (1975-1987)

	%									
	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
<u>All Developing Nations:</u>										
Ratio of debt service	13.7	16.2	17.9	21.0	19.7	19.5	21.8	22.6	21.0	
Debt/GNP	15.7	20.7	22.4	26.3	31.4	33.0	35.9	38.5	37.6	
<u>Heavily Indebted Nations:</u>										
Ratio of debt service	24.0	37.1	30.7	38.8	34.7	33.4	33.9	37.7	32.7	
Debt/GNP	18.1	23.3	25.6	33.4	45.4	47.5	49.5	54.1	55.9	
<u>Low-Income Africa:</u>										
Ratio of debt service	10.2	13.6	14.6	14.2	14.2	15.1	17.9	19.9	34.7	
Debt/GNP	25.2	39.8	44.2	48.0	55.1	62.0	68.9	72.1	76.2	

Source: World Bank, A Report on World Development in 1988, Arabic Edition, p. 47.

It should be stated here that certain countries are now de facto "blacklisted" by major banks due to problems experienced in paying off past debts.

5. CREATION OF A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION FOR WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

The need for developing telecommunications on a world-wide basis has been extensively discussed and its importance has been stressed repeatedly in international forums. It has also been said that novel methods should be found for the rapid promotion of telecommunication facilities on a world-wide basis, with special attention devoted to the developing countries. In spite of several attempts by concerned administrations, international and regional development financing institutions, and aid-giving organizations, there has been little progress so far and the prospects of a rapid development, unaided by a massive international effort, appears very slim. Indeed the information given in the preceding pages is alarming since the traditional sources of finance show a net tendency to provide funds for the sector.

Developing countries frequently have limited resources for capital investment, especially in foreign exchange as generally, 50-80 per cent of the investment is imported goods. The foreign exchange savings and earnings in the economy attributable to better telecommunications, although probably quite large, cannot be readily quantified and do not accrue directly to the telecommunications enterprises. Thus, even if operations can provide large surpluses in local currency, converting these into foreign exchange required for further investment implies an apparent balance of payments burden, and the telecommunications sector has to compete with all other sectors for a share of the country's limited import capability. In this process governments often assign a low priority to telecommunications, partly reflecting an inadequate perception of the sector's economic and financial potential. Domestic manufacturing of telecommunications equipment can, in principle, reduce the foreign exchange cost of telecommunications investment, but few countries have the necessary

combination of market size, competitive environment, technological capability, industrial management expertise, and skilled labour to do this efficiently. Thus, the development of telecommunications services depends, to a large extent, on a country's external debt capacity and access to long- and medium-term external financing whether at market or concessional rates.

Despite such needs, up to mid-1986, the World Bank (including the IDA) provided credit to telecommunications development only \$ 1,852.7 million, or 1.5% of the Bank's total credit of \$ 126,098.6 million for all purposes world-wide. Worse yet, telecommunications sector funding during the period 1984-1986 from the same source amounted to \$ 338.5 million out of \$ 46,225.3 million for all sectors, i.e. only 0.7% of total funds, a significant decline. It is estimated that the sector will not receive more than 0.2% of total credit in 1988.

On the regional level, telecommunications financing is not better than that of the international one. During the period 1980-1985, the telecommunications sector received only \$ 206.16 million or 1.7% of the total credit (US \$ 12,316 million) provided by eight development funds and banks operating in Islamic Nations. On the average, the telecommunications sector receives only about 1% of the total credit extended by regional development agencies.

It is obvious therefore, that the communication sector of developing countries all over the world suffers the lack of attention, funds, and resources for development. Needless to say there are tremendous potentials available in the world markets to undertake telecommunication development on a commercial basis.

It seems therefore that there is a reasonably sound justification for studying the viability of creating a multilateral sector specific development oriented financing institution that could tap these resources and under its auspices generate productive and beneficial activities. It could also act as a catalyst to enhance the activities of traditional and new funding organizations in the telecommunications sector. Such an organization could be charged with the task of promoting rapid expansion of telecommunication facilities in a manner that would benefit the overall economy of the areas to be served, while at the same time providing a return on capital for the investing community. The organization could also help in bridging the gap between the underdeveloped telecommunications sector and the developed sectors within the developing economies themselves. It could also accelerate the availability of the needed communications network in developing nations and help relate it to the modern and sophisticated and ever-expanding networks of the industrialized world.

By striking a reasonable balance between the profit motive on consented investment and the need to expand services with an acceptable service quality, it is expected that this organization can fulfill the task for promoting world-wide telecommunication development and contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive global network in a reasonable time.

5.1 The need of a sponsor

The international community is acutely aware of the need of expanding the global network particularly with the view of enhancing growth in the developing countries. There is also full awareness of the availability of technology and the financial resources in the international arena to realize the objective for the mutual benefits of the industrialized and developing world.

On the other hand, the justification for the setting up of yet another international sector specific development financing institution is not readily evident.

Under the circumstances the global telecommunication organization, the ITU which has the mandate "to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation ..." on a world-wide basis is uniquely placed to undertake an independent study on the viability or otherwise of the proposed scheme and present its conclusions to the Member countries and interested parties for appropriate action.

In this connection it may be relevant to recall that INMARSAT, which is now a viable separate international organization, was the offspring of the then IMCO now designated International Maritime Organization (IMO). Similarly, INTELSAT was originally sponsored by the United States.

5.2 Purpose and objective of the WORLDTEL proposal

WORLDTEL as an International Organization could be formed by an International Agreement to be adopted by all interested Members of the ITU as well as other organizations that fulfill the conditions of membership. The objective, aims and priorities of the organization may include the following:

- a) to form a multilateral organization, which would be run along commercial lines, for the promotion and development of information technology in general and telecommunications in particular on a world-wide basis, with special emphasis on developing countries;
- b) to pool available resources on a world-wide basis in terms of financing, expertise, capacity to manufacture and supply telecommunication equipment, with a view to providing practical assistance for implementing projects, and as and when required to operate and manage telecommunication networks for those developing countries that express the wish and are willing to enter into a specific agreement for a predetermined length of time;
- c) to encourage the participation of the maximum number of countries in the activities of the organization in order that their interests are adequately safeguarded, in the process of global telecommunication development;
- d) to promote balanced development of all regions and encourage the provision of universal service in an acceptable quality while ensuring the overall economical viability of its operation;
- e) to create a healthy international environment for cooperation and in this endeavour maintain very good working relations with the ITU and other institutions and agencies concerned with the development and operation of the information technology;
- f) to undertake other activities which are in line with the overall objectives of the organization.

5.3 Scope

The scope of telecommunication activity and interests in the organization will include all forms of telecommunications such as telephone, telex, data transmission, facsimile, and any other type of business involved in information technology.

5.4 Activities

Bearing in mind that the WORLDTEL would be a development oriented multilateral agency the specific activities of the organization will be defined after a complete viability study. In general terms it will include:

- a) the mobilization and provision of financial resources for telecommunication equipment and services;
- b) making of necessary arrangements for the supply of equipment and as required the provision of relevant support for its installation, operation, maintenance and overall management following commercially sound practices.

5.5 Membership

The membership of WORLDTEL will be determined by its constitutional conference following detailed studies. Nevertheless, it is expected that it would be open to all telecommunication entities, administrations, international financial institutions, public and private telecommunication companies engaged in telecommunication development and all others that meet the membership criteria of the organization.

5.6 Initial capital

The initial capital could be determined by the detailed study. The preliminary study has indicated that the initial capital ceiling (authorized capital) could be US \$ 500 million, half of which could be arranged to be paid up immediately at the start of the organization. Subsequent revision of the capital ceiling could be made by the shareholders according to the rules and procedures of the organization. By the 5th year of its establishment an annual operation programme of close to \$ 380 million per year is foreseen and a 14% return on investment is expected for those participating in the equity capital.

5.7 Organization and management

The organization, management and structure of WORLDTEL is to be determined following a detailed viability study

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary study has revealed that there is a justification for the establishment of a multilateral development organization as a sector specific financing and other resource providing institution to cater for the large unmet demand for the expansion, operation, maintenance and management of telecommunications for interested developing countries.

The organization should be geared towards mobilizing resources from the public and private sectors and should follow sound commercial practices.

It is recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference authorize the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed viability study and submit his findings to a Constitutional conference of all interested parties Members of the Union. The study and the costs related to the conference could be carried out using extra budgetary resources that may be mobilized by the Secretary-General. In this regard we could expect a favourable reaction from UNDP for such an innovative venture, with public and private capital investment support.

The Constitutional conference shall decide on the establishment or otherwise of the organization, its name, organizational and management structure, its capital, location of headquarters and all other relevant matters. The organization, if established, would be completely independent and separate from the ITU.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NICE, 1989

Document 100-E
23 May 1989

LIST OF DOCUMENTS (Documents 51 to 100)

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
51	INS/MLA/ PHL/SNG/ THA	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Restructuring the IFRB	C.5, 7
52	INS/MLA/ PHL/SNG/ THA	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Technical cooperation activities of the ITU	C.6
53	INS	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Draft Constitution - Article 8 - Administrative Council	C.7
54	INS	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Draft Constitution - Article 42 [50] - Settlement of Disputes	C.9
55	INS	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Restructuring the Consultative Committees	C.7
56	TZA	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the Constitution and to the Convention	C.7, 8, 9
57	ALG	Proposals for the work of the Conference relating to the Constitution and to the Convention	C.6, 7, 9
58	B	Proposals for the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union	C.7, 8, 9
59	B	Proposals for the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union	C.6, 7, 8, 9
60	ARS	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Proposals for amendments to Constitution and Convention	C.6, 7, 8, 9
61	ARS	Standards and role of the ITU	C.7
62	ARS	Appointment of an Arab liaison expert for coordination of training affairs in the Arab World	C.6
63	ARS	Further improvement and enlargement of the multilingual glossary for telecommunication terms	C.4, 8

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
64	ARS	Establishment of an Arab Division in the ITU exclusively for the Arab Region	C.6
65	TUR	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the Draft Constitution and the Draft Convention	C.7, 8, 9
66	ETH	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Restructuring of the Technical Cooperation sector of the ITU - Draft Constitution	C.5, 7
67	ETH	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Institution of development Conferences - Draft Constitution	C.7
68	ETH	Draft proposal for the work of the Conference - Restructuring of the IFRB	C.5, 7
69 + Corr.1	AUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C.4, 7, 9
70	DNK/FNL/ ISL/NOR/ S	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the draft Constitution	C.8
71	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the draft Convention	C.7
72	CAN	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Constitution and Convention	C.4, 6, 7, 8
73	SG	Reservations/Declarations/Statements communicated by Members of the Union to the Secretary-General after closure of Conferences of the Union and concerning legal instruments adopted by the latter	C.9
74	NIG	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Draft Constitution and Convention	C.4, 7, 8, 9
75	SG	Plenipotentiary Conference Budget	C.3
76	SG	Agreement between France and ITU	PL
77	SG	World Bank	C.6
78	CHN	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the Draft Constitution of the ITU	C.7, 8, 9

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
79	CHN	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the Draft Convention of the ITU	C.4, 7, 8, 9
80	ETH	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Background on Ethiopia's three proposals on restructuring and streamlining the Union in response to the ongoing changes in telecommunications	C.6, 7
81	ETH	Proposal for the work of the Conference - Streamlining the functions of the CCIs by amalgamating them into a single International Telecommunication Consultative Committee	C.7
82	G	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Proposed amendments to the Draft Constitution and Draft Convention	PL, C.7, 8, 9
83	F	Proposals for the work of the Conference relating to the Constitution and the Convention	C.7, 9
84	SG	The Missing Link and after	C.6
85	SG	Convening of the Conference	PL
86	KEN	Proposal for the work of the Conference relating to the Constitution and the Convention	PL, C.4, 7, 8, 9
87	SG	Staffing requirements and financial ceilings	C.5
88	SG	Loss of the right to vote	PL, C.7
89 (Rev.1)	SG	Candidatures for the elections to the Administrative Council	PL
90	SG	The Changing Telecommunication Environment - Policy consideration for the Members of the ITU	PL
91	ATG/BAH/ BRB/BLZ/ GRD/GUY/ JMC/VCT/ TRD	Contribution to the ITU expenditure - Proposed modification to the Draft Constitution	C.4

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
92	ATG/BAH/ BRB/BLZ/ GRD/GUY/ JMC/VCT/ TRD	An ITU presence in the Subregion of the English-speaking Caribbean	C.6
93	SEN	The long-term future of the IFRB	C.7
94	SEN	Proposals for the Conference	C.6, 7, 8, 9
95	PRG	Proposals for the work of the Conference relating to the Draft Constitution and the Draft Convention	C.4, 5, 7, 8, 9
96	USA	Proposals for the work of the Conference relating to the Draft Constitution and the Draft Convention	C.7, 8
97	D	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Financing of the activities and structure of the Union	C.7
98	GRC	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.6, 7, 8
99	SG	Establishment of a commercially orientated world telecommunication development organization (Worldtel)	C.6
100	SG	List of Documents (51 to 100)	-