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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1 – 319



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 101-E
3 October 1994
Original: English/
French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
FOURTH PLENARY MEETING**

Please replace pages 12, 13, 14 and 41 by the attached.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 5

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of the Philippines

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I first and foremost, on behalf of the Philippine delegation, extend our gratitude to our neighbour in Asia, Japan, for hosting this 1994 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. Coming from a country within the Asia-Pacific region, the Philippines, welcomes the holding of this historic event in such a beautiful venue that is Kyoto, where old and new friends from among the 184 Member countries can discuss issues and reach decisions to guide the activities of the Union for the next four-year cycle.

Mr. Chairman,

So far, I am only the second country voice on policy statements emanating from a member of the female gender after quite a number of country statements. There is also an organic refusal to address a female deputy minister or under-secretary like myself as "Her Excellency", while a male deputy minister is greeted as "His Excellency" so naturally and easily. Evidently the ITU institution continues to be dominated by the male species, concededly the stronger and probably more profound gender dictated by natural law. But this is of course arguable.

In my country, we have established a restructured policy and regulatory environment which has paved the way for the entry of big and serious telecommunications players in partnership with major international companies of the world to meet the requirements for advanced and diverse telecommunications services in a country of nearly 70 million people living in more than 7 000 beautiful islands.

The Philippine Government foresees eminent changes in our political and economic life especially with the advances in technology, the requirements of global trade and services and the forthcoming birth of the World Trade Organization.

The combined effects of all these activities are foreseen by the government as challenges for the Philippines which are no longer national or international but truly global. The Philippines is ready to meet these challenges. Already, she has been able to accelerate telecommunications development, at the the same time providing for a stable and transparent environment to attract investments to match the basic characteristic of the telecommunications infrastructure which require heavy capital investments and relatively long pay-back periods. We have introduced new strategies whereby resources generated by the lucrative services are retained and reinvested in low density areas to provide universal service. We are addressing the issues of access, interconnection, tariffs, human resource and other critical concerns for sustained development after de-monopolizing and liberalizing the environment, these policy reforms having been started more than seven years ago.

The Philippines takes pride that it is way ahead in encouraging the enhanced participation of private telecommunications entities in the activities of the Union. With more big and serious players we foresee more Philippine telecommunication companies seeking to join the ITU. Fully aware that it is important for the ITU under the continued leadership of Dr. Pekka Tarjanne to remain a relevant international entity, addressing and resolving issues in a timely and proactive rather than reactive manner, brings me to one major issue which, I understand, may possibly be discussed at this Conference. Should not a sovereign state in the exercise of her sovereign rights who is a member in good standing of the ITU and has never petitioned for orbital slots nor launched a satellite, be given

priority over a country who has already launched one or several satellites, or procured about five or six slots, packaging these slots into business propositions? This issue has to be addressed by the ITU immediately. We hope to see the ITU Constitution and Convention ratified in our country and fully implemented. Within the limits of our laws, we welcome structural changes in support of global telecommunications development. We hope, though, that the ITU can address foremost the need to accelerate the growth and expansion of telecommunications systems in developing the least developed economies and be the effective relevant agency within the context of global development and reform. The Philippines is legislating for new laws to further liberalize our policy and regulatory environment to pave the way for this global information age. We are aggressively building our information highway to be a part of the worldwide network to which anyone in the world can have access.

As a country that has long operated its telecommunications systems through the private sector, we have a rich experience to share with the developing and developed world. The Philippines strategically situated in the Asia-Pacific region, has a big potential for investments in the Telecommunications Sector and as a valuable market for good technologies. Hopefully we shall be able to complete building the telecommunications infrastructure which is a vital tool for the realization of our country's goals, a critical component of the emerging industrialization status critically incorporated in Philippine President Fidel Ramos "Philippines 2000".

In closing, we look forward, with all our partners in telecommunications to a fruitful and meaningful Conference.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 6

Original: French

**Statement by His Excellency Mr. Dakole Daissala, Minister of State
for Posts and Telecommunications of Cameroon**

Ministers,
Ambassadors,
Secretary-General,
Plenipotentiaries,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am extremely pleased to be taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference, here in this beautiful city of Kyoto.

I should like to thank the authorities of this lovely country for the extraordinarily warm welcome which they have extended to my delegation and myself.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now common knowledge that telecommunications are a powerful factor in development and constitute a tool capable of raising the level of productivity and efficiency in other sectors and thus of improving the quality of life in the developing countries.

Ten years ago, the Maitland report entitled "The Missing Link" drew attention inter alia to the following facts:

- the importance of telecommunications as a catalyst in economic development;
- the constantly increasing imbalance between the rich and the developing countries.

As far as Africa is concerned, we have all heard time and time again - so much so that it makes one almost lose hope in the future of the continent - that telecommunications are nowhere so underdeveloped, so ill managed, etc. as in Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

From the point of view of the operators of telecommunication networks in Africa, the situation is not as desperate as some people make out. For example, the recent ITU report entitled "African Telecommunication Indicators - 1994" notes that since 1984, i.e. over the last ten years, the following results have been obtained:

- the number of telephone lines has increased from about five million to over ten million, representing an average annual increase of about 8% although the rate of economic growth for most countries was negative;
- annual investment has reached a figure of 2.5 billion dollars, a sum of which is far from being insignificant whatever the criteria adopted;
- despite the considerable increase in the population of Africa, the density of the telephone network has increased from less than 1 line per 100 inhabitants to 1.5 lines per 100 inhabitants.

Cameroon has not been left behind in this considerable upward trend in African telecommunications.

development while developed nations focus on those aspects that enhance fair play in the market so that market share is determined only by transparent rules and a level playing field.

We are pleased that the Union has managed to balance these legitimate interests in a way that makes both developed and developing nations equal partners and stockholders in the Union.

Mr. Chairman, Zimbabwe is a developing country with immense potential for growth of its economy and thus its contribution to the well-being of its citizens, the family of nations. This potential can only be realized if our urgent development needs are met by enhancing North-South and South-South cooperation. We place great hope in the new BDT which we believe is a vital organ for development. We would like to see it strengthened by allocation of more resources to it but more important by ensuring that the developed countries play an active part in supporting the activities of the BDT at least to the same extent that they devote resources to standardization and regulatory issues. We have no doubt that the spirit of Kyoto will push the dream of closing the development gap between North and South more than was ever envisaged in the spirit of Nice.

Mr. Chairman, the Zimbabwean delegation is under no illusion that the task of this Conference, dealing as it does with such an all embracing agenda, will be an easy one. However, we are confident of success for a number of good omens that predict success. The beautiful surroundings and scenic beauty of the immaculately clean city of Kyoto, the abundant hospitality and grand welcoming reception accorded and the excellent Conference facilities at our disposal all decide in favour of a successful Conference.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to conclude by thanking most sincerely the Government of Japan for inviting us to participate in the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference and for the excellent organization that we have grown to take for granted in Japan when we marvel at the high precision of operating systems. This is also an appropriate moment for me to pay tribute to the brilliant man at the helm of the ITU, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne. Since his election, he has worked diligently to reform the Union by applying his rich management and academic skills to cement a cohesive working team of Deputy Secretary-General, Directors and the whole general secretariat which has successively delivered the goods to the expectation of members. We expect no less effort at this Conference. Mr. Chairman, finally, we need a strong ITU, we need a well motivated membership all working in unison to uphold the hope of each interest group in the Union.

I thank you.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 101-E
22 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
FOURTH PLENARY MEETING
Wednesday, 21 September 1994, at 0940 hours
Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

- 1 General policy statements (continued)**

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1 General policy statements (continued)

1.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto:

Brunei Darussalam (Annex 1)

Israel (Annex 2)

Swaziland (Annex 3)

Canada (Annex 4)

Philippines (Annex 5)

Cameroon (Annex 6)

China (Annex 7)

Ukraine (Annex 8)

Kenya (Annex 9)

Latvia (Annex 10)

Tanzania (Annex 11)

Cuba (Annex 12)

Maldives (Annex 13)

Comoros (Annex 14)

Bhutan (Annex 15)

Zimbabwe (Annex 16)

Cyprus (Annex 17)

Greece (Annex 18)

The meeting rose at 1225 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 18

ANNEX 1

**Statement by His Excellency Dato Malai Ali Othman
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Brunei Darussalam
at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, Japan
19 September to 14 October 1994**

Mr Chairman,
Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen

- a. Let me first of all, on behalf of the Government Of His Majesty The Sultan Of Brunei Darussalam, congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Conference.
- b. I would also like to express our appreciation to the government and people of Japan for their warm and excellent hospitality accorded to us since our arrival here, in Kyoto, a city blessed with exquisite natural beauty and abundant culture. Kyoto is indeed an ideal place for this Conference.
- c. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Secretary General and the ITU staffs for the excellent preparation and organization of this Conference.

Mr Chairman,

- d. Telecommunications has provened itself since decades ago as a catalyst to national development and economic growth. It has changed our way of life and revolutionized our working environment. Today, telecommunications has become a daily necessity we cannot afford to part with and an advanced business tool we cannot ignore.
- e. Brunei Darussalam is very lucky to have been endowed with sufficient resources which allow us to enjoy a modest development during the last ten years. As of June 1994, we have achieved a telephone penetration ratio of 21 per 100 population compared to 9 per 100 population in 1984. This is equivalent to a compounded annual growth rate of about 10 %. By the end of 1995, most of our switching and outside plant projects will be completed. We will have a penetration of 33 per 100 population.
- f. Besides basic telephones, we have also introduced Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and a few other new services. Cellular Mobile Telephone Service is gaining an unexpected high popularity in Brunei Darussalam. By July this year, the mobile telephone penetration ratio was 4.78 per 100 population. To meet the ever-increasing demand, the system will be further expanded by end of this year to twice its present capacity.

- g. We are committed to bring the people of Brunei Darussalam into the global community. By achieving 100 % digitalized communication network, this would further enhance the link to the international network.
- h. We share and subscribe to the vision that the 21st Century is the globalisation of society in which small economies will be linked to the global community, business enterprises and Non Governmental organisations will spread their business and social activities, keeping mutual relationships with each other by exchanging and sharing necessary information . A vision that all mankind will coexist in peace and harmony. In realising this vision there is a need to evolve international co-operation towards international partnership in global development.
- i. The new world economic order is towards the formation of a borderless world. The formation of a global economy is becoming a reality with the optimism that post Uruguay Round will see a new discipline in the liberalisation of world trade. In the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation the concept of open regionalism and the liberalisation of trade will contribute to accelerating the process of globalisation. In ASEAN, the creations of Growth Triangles have accelerated the rate of development in the provincial areas around the growth centres of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Brunei. These developments are the manifestation of the idea of economic partnership and economies that are interdependent and interconnected.
- j. The globalisation of Telecommunication has a major contribution towards accelerating the realisation of this vision. Through the rapid advancement of technology and an accelerated rate of development of telecommunication infrastructure, countries, nations, communities, business enterprises and individuals are now globally interconnected. The creation of a global economy and a borderless world is on the way. In this context, ITU must be catalytic in accelerating regulatory liberalization and promoting greater policy harmonization by enhancing more meaningful regional cooperation.
- k. The idea of interconnectivity and interoperability requires the harmonisation of standards that would facilitate ease in interface. The idea of standardisation, seem to conflict among interested parties and may hamper innovation as well as freedom of choice. With increasing complexity in telecommunication, in particular the merging with information technology, it is important that in harmonising standards, a balance must be found creating sizeable uniform markets, ensuring interoperability against the need to adapt products and services to fast changing markets.

- l. We tend to visualise the concept of a global society that is interconnected through the global telecommunication network. But the contradiction to this statement in spite of the expanding global telecommunication network, is that a large majority of the world population is still not accessible to a basic telephone service. In this regard, it is not sufficient to develop a global telecommunication infrastructure. It is equally important to consider the development of a universal telecommunication service to ensure availability, accessibility, affordability and usability of the services for anyone, anywhere, any income and any level of physical disability.
- m. In this context, the ITU should play a catalytic role in facilitating actions for
- i) greater investments and accessibility to foreign fund,
 - ii) efficiencies in investments,
 - iii) development of organisational capabilities,
 - iv) private sector involvements and
 - v) activating regional co-operation
- for the development of the global telecommunication network. This has got to be considered in relation to accelerating the availability of basic telecom services to the general population in least developed and developing countries.
- n. In conclusion, Mr Chairman, allow me once again to offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to you and through you, to the Government and people of Japan for the excellent arrangement made for this Conference. I also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Secretary-General of the ITU and his hardworking staff whose dedication would ensure the smooth running of the Conference. I am sure that with the cooperation of all members, this Conference will achieve its noble objectives.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Israel

Mr. Chairman,
Honoured Ministers,
Our Japanese hosts,
Distinguished delegates,
Leaders of the ITU,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour and a privilege to salute you all, here in the historic city of Kyoto, on behalf of the State of Israel. We request to formally recognize the great efforts invested by all present in the preparations for this Plenipotentiary Conference.

The State of Israel also wishes to express warm congratulations to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of this Conference and its Committees; and last but not least to the Japanese Administration.

We also wish all of our colleagues a fruitful, effective and enjoyable period of work here in Kyoto. In the words of Ben-Yehudah, the founder of modern spoken Hebrew, "The day is short and the task is great". We would like to express the hope that in the limited time allotted, we all achieve the goals which we have set for this Conference.

As you all know, the Middle East has recently undergone dramatic and historic changes. In the two years which have intervened between the 1992 Geneva Conference and the present one, Israel and its neighbours have embarked upon an important and challenging journey to bring peace to the Middle East region. Telecommunications has played, and will play, a significant role in this process. In both the Cairo Agreement which was signed last May between Israel and the PLO, and the Washington Declaration signed by Israel and Jordan last July, clear understandings in the field of telecommunications were reached. In mid-August of this year, direct phone dialling between Israel and Jordan was inaugurated, causing a near-immediate overflow of circuits because of the initiation of many calls between Israel and Jordan.

These early excited communications by phone line are the true harbingers of a true peace. We hope that the direct communications cables which will soon connect Israel and Jordan will carry a wide scope of informational, entertainment and educational content. As a precedent, we may cite the cable laid between Israel and Egypt as a result of the Peace Treaty between our two countries, which has permitted a direct phone link to be established.

Since the establishment of the autonomous Palestinian Authority in Jericho and Gaza last May, modalities have determined a framework of coordination and cooperation in the field of telecommunications between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. We anticipate a continuing relationship in this field which will prove satisfactory to both parties.

Furthermore, we are convinced that the development of the telecommunications infrastructure in the region will serve not only to promote its economic, social and cultural development, but also to ensure those peace arrangements which have finally been reached, and to deepen the understanding between nations, peoples and individuals in the Middle East.

Additionally, Israel would like to emphasize that the establishment of direct telephone links with every country in the world is a high priority. We believe, along with the ITU's leadership, that all members of the family of nations deserve sophisticated and efficient telecommunications infrastructure and services, and we are prepared to undertake our responsibilities in this respect.

The State of Israel accords great importance to its telecommunications infrastructure and to information technologies. We have invested major efforts over the course of the past few years in order to further these areas. Approximately ten years ago we established our telecom, Bezeq, as a government corporation. At present, nearly 25% of its shares have been purchased by the Israeli public. In the coming months that figure is set to rise to 49%.

In addition to the privatization process, the Israeli Government has limited the monopoly held by Bezeq to the national telephone network only. In all other sectors (such as terminal equipment, cellular telephony, international telephony, satellite services and various value-added services) competitive market conditions prevail.

Approximately 70% of Israel's switches, and all of the transmission systems between them, is digital. We have also begun the gradual introduction of ISDN services.

Some additional developments relevant to the rapidly-widening telecommunications horizon in Israel include:

- 1) the launching and operation of a communications satellite, named Amos, in 1995;
- 2) the installation in most parts of the country of an advanced television cable network;
- 3) the continued strength and success of Israel's advanced electronics and telecommunications industries.

The State of Israel is prepared to share the experience which it has garnered, in these and other fields, with every other ITU Member State, not least with its neighbours. In turn, we are eager to learn from the knowledge and experience of others.

We believe that the ITU should be the leading body in the field of telecommunications. It has the ability to do so; and it should have the resources to foster development, harmonization, standardization and efficient coordination of the electromagnetic spectrum and the geostationary orbit. Success in performing these tasks will serve as a lever for economic and social development at both the global and the domestic levels. Failure to fulfil them will mean a waste of common resources.

The State of Israel is convinced that this important Plenipotentiary will provide a meaningful impetus for the advancement of the global telecommunications structure; that it will encourage social, cultural, educational and economic development; and that it will prove a fertile ground for communication, negotiation and peaceful relations between peoples and nations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 3

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Swaziland

MR. CHAIRMAN

YOUR EXCELLENCIES

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I FEEL HIGHLY HONOURED TO BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A STATEMENT DURING THIS ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION IN THIS HISTORIC CITY OF KYOTO. I BRING TO YOU WARM GREETINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND.

LIKE ALL OTHER PREVIOUS SPEAKERS, ALLOW ME, SIR, ON BEHALF OF MY DELEGATION, TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE. MY CONGRATULATIONS ALSO GO TO THE VICE-CHAIRMEN AND THE CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES. I HAVE OBSERVED WITH ADMIRATION AND APPRECIATION THAT SINCE THE CONFERENCE BEGAN, YOU HAVE ABLY PRESIDED OVER THE PLENARY MEETINGS WHICH WILL, HOPEFULLY, LEAD THE MEETINGS TO SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS. MY DELEGATION ALSO WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS PROFOUND GRATITUDE FOR THE WARM WELCOME EXTENDED TO US BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FRIENDLY PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND, LIKE ALL OTHER UNION MEMBERS, IS STRONGLY COMMITTED TO THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORLDWIDE. SWAZILAND BEING A LAND-LOCKED COUNTRY, CHERISHES THE IDEA OF WORLD INTEGRATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AS A CATALYST FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRIES. IN ORDER TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, WE HAVE TO FOLLOW SPECIFIC TRENDS THAT WILL MAXIMIZE THE USAGE OF THE EXISTING LINKS SUCH AS THE PANAFTTEL NETWORK IN AFRICA. THIS TASK IS NOT EASY AS THE SUCCESS OF THE PANAFTTEL NETWORK IS MOSTLY DEPENDENT ON THE POLITICAL WILL AND COOPERATION OF NEIGHBOURING STATES TO PROVIDE COMPLEMENTARY INFRASTRUCTURES. FOR THE AFRICA REGION IT IS EXTREMELY CRUCIAL AND IMPORTANT THAT ALL THE INTRA-AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC IS ROUTED WITHIN THE REGION AS TRANSITING EXTRA-AFRICAN CENTRES BECOMES EXPENSIVE FOR THE USERS IN TERMS OF CALL CHARGES. THIS IS THE REASON FOR MY COUNTRY TO BE FULLY AND FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE OBJECTIVE OF INTEGRATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS AS WELL AS SPEEDY MAINTENANCE OF THE LINKS AND SERVICES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION HAS SHOWN ITS VIABILITY SINCE INCEPTION IN 1865. I HAVE BEEN MADE AWARE THAT THE UNION HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF 182 COUNTRIES. THIS IS A CLEAR INDICATION THAT THE ITU IS TRULY A LEADING AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZING ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS. IT IS PLEASING TO NOTE THAT THE UNION CONTINUES TO MOVE STEADILY AND FAITHFULLY ON THE PATH OF ITS DEFINED OBJECTIVES DESPITE THE NUMEROUS GLOBAL ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES WE CONTINUE TO EXPERIENCE. THE CONTRIBUTION BY THE UNION TO BRING THE WORLD NATIONS

CLOSER TOGETHER BY PROMOTING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, IS A CLEAR INDICATION OF ITS ROLE TO BREAK THE PHYSICAL AND NON-PHYSICAL BARRIERS IN THE COMMUNICATION WORLD.

THIS REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE WILLINGNESS OF THE UNION MEMBERS AND THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF WHO HAVE WORKED TIRELESSLY UNDER THE ABLE LEADERSHIP OF THE DEDICATED AND DEVOTED SECRETARY-GENERAL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE ACCELERATED TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE HAS REACHED A POINT OF NO RETURN. A FEW DECADES AGO HUMAN BEINGS WERE CLAMOURING FOR THE USE OF A BASIC TELEPHONE IN BOTH THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. TODAY, THE NEED FOR A BASIC TELEPHONE SERVICE CAN NO LONGER BE REGARDED AS A LUXURY EVEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE ROLE OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN MEETING HUMAN NEEDS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN REALIZED BY THE ENTIRE UNION MEMBERSHIP. THE MAITLAND REPORT ON THE MISSING LINKS VIVIDLY DEPICTS THIS PROBLEM ESPECIALLY IN THE LDC AND DEVELOPED WORLD AND CANNOT, THEREFORE, BE SIMPLY A QUESTION OF IDENTIFYING THE LINKS BUT AN ACTION-ORIENTED PLAN THAT MUST BE PUT INTO PLACE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND. THE TURN OF THE CENTURY IS AROUND THE CORNER AND IT IS THEREFORE MY HOPE AND PRAYER THAT WE SHOULD ALL BE ABLE TO COMPLY WITH THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE MAITLAND REPORT. THIS IS DESPITE THE FACT THAT WE ARE AWARE THAT THE INVESTMENT FOR THE PROVISIONING OF RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OUTWEIGHS THE RETURN ON INVESTMENT. CROSS-SUBSIDIZATION MUST BE ACCEPTED AS THE ANSWER TO RURAL COMMUNITY SERVICES.

I HAVE LISTENED CAREFULLY TO MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS PRESENT HERE AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE CHANGING TELECOMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT CALLS FOR THE ENTIRE UNION MEMBERSHIP TO DOUBLE ITS EFFORTS IN MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS DECADE AND BEYOND. THE DEMANDS CALL FOR REVAMPED RE-INVESTMENT POLICIES WHERE NEW TECHNOLOGIES ARE A MUST.

IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT TO REFUSE PROVISIONING OF NEW SERVICES TO CUSTOMERS AS ALL ENHANCED SERVICES ARE MEANT FOR EASY COMMUNICATION FOR CONDUCTING TODAY'S BUSINESS. WE, FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, FIND IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR ENHANCED SERVICES DUE TO THE LIMITED FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES.

IT IS MY BELIEF THAT BEING IN THIS HISTORIC CITY OF KYOTO SHOULD BE AN INSPIRATION FOR THIS CONFERENCE TO MAKE HISTORY BY DEVELOPING CONCRETE STRATEGIES WHICH WILL NOT ONLY RECOGNIZE THE PROVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE AS A RIGHT, BUT STRATEGIES WHICH WILL VISIBLY ENABLE EQUITABLE TECHNOLOGY USAGE AND FUNDING IN ORDER TO INCREASE TELEPHONE DENSITY AND CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS OF OUR WORLD.

IN CONCLUSION, MR. CHAIRMAN, MY DELEGATION ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE OUTCOME OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THIS CONFERENCE AS WE BELIEVE THE UNION WILL RECEIVE A FRESH MOMENTUM TO ENABLE THE ENTIRE UNION MEMBERSHIP TO TAKE UP THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY. SWAZILAND WILL DO HER BEST TO ENCOURAGE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS IN FAVOUR OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY.

THANK YOU.

ANNEX 4

Original: English/French

Statement by the delegate of Canada

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

As the first of its kind held in the Asia-Pacific, this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference is a milestone in the history of the ITU. As we all know, the ITU is the most senior global intergovernmental organization. It is an infant, however, compared to the city of Kyoto, which is celebrating its 1200th anniversary. We shall all benefit from examining the major challenges in international telecommunications stimulated by the beauty, wisdom and serenity of Kyoto and by the dynamism of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region.

There is also another reason why this Conference is an important landmark for the ITU. The new structure adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva is fully in place and the time has now come to take steps to ensure it works smoothly. The best way of achieving this is by making sure that the work programme adopted by this Conference is geared to members' actual needs and based on a realistic assessment of the organization's capabilities and resources.

The most important task of this Conference is to set the policy direction for the organization for the next four years. What should come out of this Conference is a well-conceived strategic plan that establishes clear policy directions for the ITU.

To accomplish this goal, the ITU must concentrate on its strengths and develop partnerships with other global, regional and national organizations which deal with complementary aspects of telecommunications and related fields. For example, the ITU's emerging relationship with the global trade in services, and the World Trade Organization is especially critical.

Canada considers that the draft strategic plan presented to this Conference is an excellent document on which to base our discussion. One of its major elements is the development of the ITU's role in policy issues. We support the concept of a policy forum convened under ITU auspices to deal with policy matters of a global nature. Japan is to be commended for making this proposal at the Geneva Conference and advancing it here in Kyoto.

This forum should provide a venue in which governments, the private sector and other organizations can get together for frank exchanges on emerging global issues. Canada agrees that the policy forum could be useful in stimulating consensus on how to react to global policy challenges in ways which will avoid adding a new layer of international regulation or infringing unduly on domestic policy concerns.

Without a doubt, the most critical judgement that will be made of the ITU over the next four years will be in development. The success or failure of this organization hinges on making significant, measurable progress towards balanced worldwide telecommunication development by the end of this century.

Fulfilling the goals of the Buenos Aires Action Plan will require concentrating scarce resources on a select range of clearly-identified priorities, and working in full partnership with the other ITU sectors, regional and national organizations, development and financing organizations and the private sector.

Canada remains a strong and loyal supporter of the development mandate of the ITU. Clearly there is a need to ensure that we move aggressively to translate this mandate into realizable goals.

Canada is also very keen to maintain the important role of the ITU's technical work in radiocommunication and standardization.

The ITU will not be able to maintain its technical and development pre-eminence if the contribution of its small m members is not fully recognized. Canada supports enhancing the practical participation of the private sector in the decision-making processes of the ITU. We are prepared to support such enhancements where they are needed and appropriate.

As part of Canada's emphasis on improvements to programme planning and working procedures, it is our view that the standardization and radiocommunication sectors have gone through considerable structural change and that further change at this time would be disruptive. These Sectors should be allowed a period of consolidation in which the members can concentrate on their important priority work with the necessary resources.

Mr. Chairman, Canada has submitted a proposal which aims to strengthen the ITU's role within the United Nations. Canada has been at the forefront in supporting the United Nations' role in peacekeeping. Through this experience, we have identified one area where we believe the ITU can make a modest but effective contribution. We are proposing that the Union increase its ability to provide expert assistance in support of the communications facilities of the United Nations for peacekeeping missions. We think this objective will make an important contribution to realizing the ultimate goal of the ITU and telecommunications, namely the "preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all states".

Mr. Chairman, even though we will have to rise to many challenges during the next four weeks, our task will definitely be made easier by the warm welcome and renowned efficiency of our Japanese host.

For 130 years the ITU's impressive record of achievements has been unparalleled. However, the challenges in a rapidly changing world are sufficiently daunting that we can not take the ITU's continuing importance and vitality for granted. Let us rededicate ourselves in Kyoto to launching the ITU into the next century by ensuring that the leadership that we select here in Kyoto has the qualifications, experience and vision to meet the challenge. We need, deserve and expect only the very best in our elected officials!

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 5

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of the Philippines

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I first and foremost, on behalf of the Philippine delegation, extend our gratitude to our neighbour in Asia, Japan, for hosting this 1994 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. Coming from a country within the Asia-Pacific region, the Philippines, welcomes the holding of this historic event in such a beautiful venue that is Kyoto, where old and new friends from among the 184 Member countries can discuss issues and reach decisions to guide the activities of the Union for the next four-year cycle.

Mr. Chairman

So far, I am only the second country to voice on policy statements emanating from a member of the female gender after quite a number of country statements. There is also an organic refusal to address a female deputy minister or under-secretary like myself as "Her Excellency", while a male deputy minister is greeted as "His Excellency" so naturally and easily. Evidently the ITU institution continues to be dominated by the male species, considered as the stronger and probably more profound gender dictated by natural law. But this is of course arguable.

In my country, we have established a restructured policy and regulatory environment which has paved the way for the entry of big and serious telecommunications players in partnership with major international companies of the world to meet the requirements for advanced and diverse telecommunications services in a country of nearly 70 million people living in more than 7 000 beautiful islands.

The Philippine Government foresees eminent changes in our political and economic life especially with the advances in technology, the requirements of global trade and services and the forthcoming birth of the World Trade Organization.

The combined effects of all these activities are foreseen by the government as challenges for the Philippines which are no longer national or international but truly global. The Philippines is ready to meet these challenges. Already, she has been able to accelerate telecommunications development, at the the same time providing for a stable and transparent environment to attract investments to match the basic characteristic of the telecommunications infrastructure which require heavy capital investments and relatively long pay-back periods. We have introduced new strategies whereby resources generated by the lucrative services are retained and reinvested in low density areas to provide universal service. We are addressing the issues of access, interconnection, tariffs, human resource and other critical concerns for sustained development after de-monopolizing and liberalizing the environment. These policy reforms having been started more than seven years ago.

The Philippines takes pride that it is way ahead in encouraging the enhanced participation of private telecommunications entities in the activities of the Union. With more big and serious players we foresee more Philippine telecommunication companies seeking to join the ITU. Fully aware that it is important for the ITU under the continued leadership of Dr. Pekka Tarjanne to remain a relevant international entity, addressing and resolving issues in a timely and proactive rather than reactive manner brings me to one major issue which, I understand may possibly be discussed at this Conference. Should not a sovereign state in the exercise of her sovereign rights who is a member in good standing of the ITU and has never petitioned for orbital slots nor launched a satellite, be given

priority over a country who has already launched one or several satellites, or procured about five or six slots, packaging these slots into business propositions? This issue has to be addressed by the ITU immediately. We hope to see the ITU Constitution and Convention ratified in our country and fully implemented. Within the limits of our laws, we welcome structural changes in support of global telecommunications development. We hope, though, that the ITU can address foremost the need to accelerate the growth and expansion of telecommunications systems in developing the least developed economies and be the effective relevant agency within the context of global development and reform. The Philippines is legislating for new laws to further liberalize our policy and regulatory environment to pave the way for this global information age. We are aggressively building our information highway to be a part of the worldwide network to which anyone in the world can have access.

As a country that has long operated its telecommunications systems through the private sector, we have a rich experience to share with the developing and developed world. The Philippines strategically situated in the Asia-Pacific region, has a big potential for investments in the Telecommunications Sector and as a valuable market for good technologies. Hopefully we shall be able to complete building the telecommunications infrastructure which is a vital tool for the realization of our country's goals, a critical component of the emerging industrialization status critically incorporated in Philippines. President Fidel Ramos "Philippines 2000".

In closing, we look forward, with all our partners in telecommunications to a fruitful and meaningful Conference.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 6

Original: French

Statement by the delegate of Cameroon

Ministers,
Ambassadors,
Secretary-General,
Plenipotentiaries,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I am extremely pleased to be taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference, here in this beautiful city of Kyoto.

I should like to thank the authorities of this lovely country for the extraordinarily warm welcome which they have extended to my delegation and myself.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now common knowledge that telecommunications are a powerful factor in development and constitute a tool capable of raising the level of productivity and efficiency in other sectors and thus of improving the quality of life in the developing countries.

Ten years ago, the Maitland report entitled "The Missing Link" drew attention inter alia to the following facts:

- the importance of telecommunications as a catalyst in economic development;
- the constantly increasing imbalance between the rich and the developing countries.

As far as Africa is concerned, we have all heard time and time again - so much so that it makes one almost lose hope in the future of the continent - that telecommunications are nowhere so underdeveloped, so ill managed, etc. as in Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

From the point of view of the operators of telecommunication networks in Africa, the situation is not as desperate as some people make out. For example, the recent ITU report entitled "African Telecommunication Indicators - 1994" notes that since 1984, i.e. over the last ten years, the following results have been obtained:

- the number of telephone lines has increased from about five million to over ten million, representing an average annual increase of about 8% although the rate of economic growth for most countries was negative;
- annual investment has reached a figure of 2.5 billion dollars, a sum of which is far from being insignificant whatever the criteria adopted;
- despite the considerable increase in the population of Africa, the density of the telephone network has increased from less than 1 line per 100 inhabitants to 1.5 lines per 100 inhabitants.

Cameroon has not been left behind in this considerable upward trend in African telecommunications.

This period has seen an unprecedented growth in network infrastructures with almost 5 000 km of transmission arteries having been entirely renovated. Digital exchanges have been introduced and analogue exchanges extended, increasing the number of installed main lines from 42 000 to 134 600 in 1990.

This development has brought about:

- 1) a considerable increase in the number of lines in service, which have gone up from 27 000 in 1990 to 60 000 in 1994, thus doubling the telephone density over a period of four years with an annual growth rate of 22%;
- 2) a substantial improvement in the quality of telephone traffic. The completion ratio for trunk traffic has gone up from 16% in 1990 to 65% today; the rate for outgoing and incoming international traffic is practically 100%, a figure which has led to an improvement in the balance of our international traffic accounts.

Within the renewed network we have introduced new up to date telecommunication services: facsimile, multiscard reader telephone booths, shared resources business networks, cellular telephony meeting GSM standards, etc.

Since 1989 65 billion CFA francs (about \$US 12.2 million) have been invested in these projects, i.e. 15 billion CFA francs (about 2.4 million dollars) per year.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite the considerable sums which have been invested, the fact remains that Africa with a penetration rate of 1.5 lines per 100 inhabitants continues to fall short of the telephone density standards of other continents.

For this reason it can be claimed that Africa remains a promising market for telecommunications, and although there is a trend at the present time for suppliers of technologies to go off to the lucrative markets of the Far East, it is clear that Africa's turn will come soon since the market for telecommunications remains a remunerative sector despite economic turbulence.

The challenge for African telecommunication operators is to demonstrate the capacity to encourage technology suppliers to become their partners.

Modernization of the institutional environment at the national level and realignment of partnership relations at the international level would seem to offer the best ways of meeting this challenge.

This will involve:

- at the national level, creating an institutional environment based on the separation of operating and regulatory functions and setting up transparent regulatory structures and private telecommunication operating companies;
- at the international level, setting up industrial or network operating joint ventures and developing partnership relations with the ITU to ensure the development of regional and subregional standards for the operation and harmonization of networks.

Against this background, it is clear that the regional presence of the BDT, which we earnestly hope will be maintained, should be focused on this objective.

In this connection, Cameroon, despite the sacrifices it has already made, will continue to accommodate the ITU area representative in Yaoundé or any other body which might be set up as part of a possible redeployment of the ITU's regional presence.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The present environment is increasingly marked by an acute economic crisis and the efforts being made by public telecommunication operators in Africa should continue to receive financial support from the funding organizations.

On this subject, I very much hope that the Buenos Aires Plan adopted at the World Telecommunication Development Conference for increased assistance to the least developed countries and supported by a resolution adopted at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU), held in August 1994 in Kampala (Uganda), will be considered as a matter of priority at the present Conference and that every effort will be made to find ways and means of implementing this Plan over the next four years.

I am convinced that, in line with tradition, the discussions at this august assembly will be frank and cordial and will be animated by a spirit of international cooperation in telecommunications.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 7

China

**Speech by Minister Wu Jichuan at the Plenary Session of
Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference**

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese Telecommunication Delegation expresses its warm congratulations on the convening of this Plenipotentiary Conference, and also congratulates you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the chair of this Conference. At the same time, we wish to take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to the Japanese Government and Administration for their efforts for the Conference.

We have all witnessed the prodigious speed of development of telecommunications science and technology, as well as the tremendous changes that have occurred in the global telecommunications environment. They have posed a new challenge to the ITU founded nearly 130 years ago. As a United Nations agency specialised in the field of telecommunications, whether ITU can live up to its historical mission in this critical period of transition from the present to the next century, has become a matter of common concern for all member states.

I believe that among the various problems we are facing, there are two major issues requiring urgent solutions, one being restructuring, and the other promoting the harmonious development of world telecommunications.

To adapt itself to the enormous changes in the global telecommunication environment, ITU, to maintain its leading role in the field of global telecommunications, must carry out deep-going reforms in significant issues, such as:

First, effective measures should be taken to strengthen relations between member states as well as between ITU and other international and regional organizations, in order to achieve development coordination and cooperation in terms of technological policy, service operations of the global network and the utilization of communication resources.

Secondly, in order to attract the human and financial resources from organizations and entities other than the administrations, we should, in the shortest possible time, formulate complete procedures for their participation in ITU activities as well as their rights and obligations without detriment to the basic nature of ITU as an inter-governmental organization.

Thirdly, we should adopt a more flexible mechanism to respond in a timely manner to the new technologies and services that are constantly evolving and bring technological standards and service specifications more in

line with the actual development of the international network.

Fourthly, we should take into full consideration the actual needs of each country in communications development, try to improve the mechanism for distribution and management of the frequency and satellite orbit resources in compliance with the principle of equitable, rational, economical and effective use of resources, while avoiding waste.

Fifthly, We should reform the current contribution system and consider the introduction of a system commensurate with the level of the economic development level of each country to stabilize ITU's financial sources.

Mr. Chairman,

How to bring about the harmonious development of world telecommunications is also an urgent problem facing us all. At present, on the one hand, telecommunications technology is developing by leaps and bounds, on the other, the technological gap between North and South in this field has widened instead of narrowing. Due to various causes, many regions of the developing countries, with over two thirds of world's total population are now where near getting even basic telephone services up till now. We have the reason to be concerned that if this situation endures, it will not only hamper the economic growth of some developing countries but also restrain the economic prosperity of the world economy as a whole. This should be a matter of highest concern for the international community in general and the ITU in particular when all our colleagues are considering the construction of a global information network for the next century.

It is the common responsibility of both the industrialized and the developing countries to promote the coordinated development of telecommunications world-wide. Being a developing country itself, China is arduously exploring ways to transform its backward telecommunications. Since the 1980s, telecommunications in China have entered a period of rapid development. From our own experience, we are deeply convinced that the key to speeding up telecommunications development lies in the formulation of development policies and strategies adapted to the actual situation of the countries concerned and in the reliance on their own diligent efforts. At the same time, it is also imperative to open up to the outside world and engage in extensive international exchanges and cooperation. We must dare to overstep the bounds of traditional technology development phases by actively adopting new technologies. In practice, China and many other countries have demonstrated that, in addition to the efforts to be made by the developing countries themselves, the industrialized countries should shoulder more responsibilities in assisting the developing countries build up their telecommunications infrastructure. As a matter of fact, this assistance is mutually beneficial. The telecommunications development and economic prosperity of the developing countries is bound to stimulate the world economic growth which will in turn broaden market and development prospects for the industrialized countries.

As a global telecommunications organization, ITU bears a very important mission of promoting the harmonious development of global telecommunications. It should take effective measures to fulfil several practical tasks in the near future. For instance, it is necessary to study the international accounting system for international services and propose an adjusted division ratio of the accounting rate between the industrialized and the developing countries on the basis of cost, so that the developing countries can gradually increase their accumulation of funds in developing their telecommunications infrastructures. ITU should also encourage financial and development bodies to cooperate with the developing countries on an equal and mutually-beneficial basis and actively provide the latter with more preferential bilateral and multilateral loans, as well as other means of financial assistance. ITU should encourage transfer of technology to the developing countries and help develop their human resources. ITU should have an overall plan for development projects and try to solve the urgent problems confronting developing countries with well-defined priorities and targets.

I am convinced that ITU will play a leading role in telecommunications field around the world and respond to the present and future challenges on a more solid basis achieved through reform and more effective work in promoting the coordinated development of global telecommunications.

As we approach the 21 century, the Chinese telecommunications colleagues express their readiness to join friends from all over the world in contributing to the development of world telecommunications, to the common prosperity of the world economy and to the well-being of mankind as a whole.

Thank you.

ANNEX 8

Statement by the delegate of Ukraine

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, I am speaking, not as the Ukrainian Minister of Communications, but as a member of the ITU Telecommunication Development Advisory Board. I have taken an active part in the work of this body and I should like to share my impressions.

I should like to call attention to the formidable task which the BDT is performing in providing technical assistance to the administrations of countries which need to improve their existing networks and the service offered.

Numerous examples may be given of the assistance provided by experts, the carrying out of various studies, project evaluations, etc. The Buenos Aires Development Conference gave us an opportunity to exchange notes on the experience acquired and to select the proper path of development for each country. This was an extremely useful conference, well organized and hence very much to the credit of the BDT.

I think that many will agree with my view that it is difficult to overestimate the substantial assistance which we are receiving from the ITU in the training of staff via the permanent system of seminars, training courses and fellowships. This assistance is quite effective.

Ukraine is a peace-loving State which wishes to establish an effective market economy. The third-ranking nuclear State in the world, Ukraine is voluntarily renouncing nuclear armament and is becoming a non-nuclear State. We are also reducing conventional weapons and converting the industry.

At present, Ukrainian telecommunications are considerably below the level in the developed countries. Our networks make little use of digital systems for switching and transmission, and we have only 16 telephones per 100 inhabitants. We are constantly seeking the means of speeding up development, technical re-equipment, the improvement of tariff policy and the management structure in this sector. In the solution of these problems, we are consistently helped by the ITU. We have received visits from ITU experts, who have provided substantial assistance in preparing reforms in the sector, and we have also received a great deal of useful advice as well as recommendations concerning the establishment of joint enterprises. Since we might perhaps welcome even more, we might criticize the ITU to some extent on these grounds, but this would be tactless, since we are also a member of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board. On the other hand, I quite understand that the ITU's possibilities, particularly financial, are limited. It is therefore essential to concentrate the resources on the main needs. These were defined at the Conference in Argentina, and the Secretary-General has published them as priority objectives. This is a realistic plan of action and deserves our support. Furthermore, I believe that it is extremely important that all the international and regional organizations should work together harmoniously, avoiding duplication of effort and thus focusing the available financial resources on the most important and essential items.

You may remember that at the Buenos Aires Conference we decided to set up a "study group". It seems to me that the BDT study groups which will be starting up their activities will very soon make it possible to achieve a better coordination and planning of the work of all the partners involved in the development of the telecommunication sector. At the same time, we have to bear in mind that the BDT must play a leading role, on which ultimate success will largely depend.

A considerable number of countries have now reached a high level of development in telecommunications, although in most countries the level remains low. In the latter countries, development must be speeded up, since they are thereby losing everything. Let us take a simple example. In a given place, only one man possesses a telephone, and nobody else. The telephone is no use to him, since he has nobody to communicate with. Thus, the highly developed countries are losing revenue, since in many countries telecommunications are undeveloped, so that the level of development in telecommunications in all countries should be levelled out more rapidly.

As you know, the ITU is engaged in a process of reform. Wide-ranging and protracted discussions were held before we took our decisions on this subject. Nevertheless, proposals for structural changes continue to arrive. It seems to me that we must realize that the decisions have already been taken and that we should not embark upon a process of unending reforms. This should be avoided at this Conference in Kyoto. I am sure that the ITU Conference in Kyoto will occupy an honourable place in the history of our Union.

In conclusion, I hasten to congratulate the General-Secretary, Mr. Tarjanne, on the occasion of his birthday anniversary. I did not manage to speak on the opening day, but according to our traditions, this may be done later - better late than never.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 9

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Kenya

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Ambassadors and High Commissioners,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On the outset I wish to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for having been elected Chairman of this Conference. This is a challenging responsibility and the world looks to you to facilitate concrete decisions to guide the Union affairs towards the 21st century. My delegation has full confidence in your ability to discharge this enormous task and will work with you to facilitate a successful Conference. Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to thank the Government and people of Japan for having provided such excellent facilities for the Conference and the cordial hospitality extended to my delegation.

As you recall, Mr. Chairman, Kenya hosted a similar Conference in 1982 and we consequently can appreciate the efforts your Government has put to make the Conference a success.

Mr. Chairman, telecommunication technology is one of the fastest growing areas of human endeavour. Since the 1982 Nairobi Conference we have witnessed dramatic improvement of telecommunication products and services introduced into the market by manufacturers and operators. The question however is: Have these benefits reached the majority of world citizens?

The Maitland report on "Bridging the missing link" issued in 1984 informed the world that there were great disparities between developed and developing countries and that the gap was becoming wider. Today ten years later and as we approach the end of the century, the trend has not changed. The availability of technology, finance and management is still unavailable to the majority of countries. Consequently the beneficial aspects of telecommunications are increasingly unavailable in the developing countries. We in Kenya see the role of the ITU as the premier agency to provide a forum to address this issue. In so doing we wish to note that development which we crave for must be balanced and this requires a broad-based approach and support to all the three Sectors of the Union. My delegation therefore believes that developing and developed countries will benefit more from the Union by giving adequate support to all the Sectors of the Union. It is obvious that the output of standardization and radiocommunication Sectors is applied eventually in development and expansion of telecommunications. We wish therefore to urge members to give all Sectors equitable support as the foundation and future of the ITU is in all the three Sectors.

Thank You.

Mr. Chairman,

For the last decade also, Kenya has focused attention on improving telecommunication services in all its urban and rural areas. At present, with a network of about 400 000 lines, we have achieved a penetration of 0.17 in the rural areas and 5.29 telephones per 100 people in the urban areas. This gives the whole country a low average of only 0.93 telephones per 100. Associated with this, major development programmes, efforts have been concentrated in linking our rural areas to the total network in the urban areas. The aim of the expansion of the network in the rural areas was not only to attain an even telephone density throughout the country but to connect rural communities with poor or

no telecommunication facilities to the national network. In these areas, the initial intervention was mainly in the form of manual telephone exchanges and radio call services in the remote areas. This was supported by rural carrier systems and single-channel radios. However, with a move towards modernization, the country, after careful evaluation of technical options in the market, adopted small rural digital exchanges of 300- to 600-line capacity. In addition, line concentrators, remote switching units and digital multi-access radio systems have been successfully installed to provide a cost-effective modern telecommunication service to pockets of rural subscribers in the remote areas and in our national parks. The major urban areas in Kenya are equipped with basic as well as advanced telecommunication services. Here, Kenya has concentrated on modernization and expansion of the services so as to satisfy both the local and the large international community in Kenya. In the major urban areas we have installed modern services, like packet-switching, facsimile, mobile telephone services and a range of value-added services. Despite determined efforts by Kenya to expand and modernize the network, it has not quite met the needs of the international community operating in Kenya. In the light of this, we plan to develop an information network infrastructure by implementing high-speed networks, e.g. optical fibre cables, wireless subscriber access and implementation of an integrated services digital network. In addition, value-added services and including paging services. with the digitization of both switching and transmission, telecommunication services are moving towards fully digital switched services to enable developing countries to develop the world's information network of the 21st century and also bridge the disparity of the telecommunication facilities between developed and developing countries.

Funding arrangements should be made. Developed countries should review their long-term financing instruments with a view to ensuring that they can meet the considerable financing requirements of extending telecommunication networks into the south countries. This could be done or achieved by pooling resources in a bank for telecommunication development which should be in a position to extend credit facilities at fairly low concessionary lending rates.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 10

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Latvia

Mr. Chairman,
Secretary-General,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,

On behalf of the Minister of Transport in the Republic of Latvia, Mr. Andris Gutmanis, may I firstly join all the previous speakers in congratulating the Japanese Administration, as well as the staff of the ITU on the efficient organization of this Conference in Kyoto. We also wish in particular to thank the Japanese people for the warm and kind hospitality which we have enjoyed.

Latvia is one of the three Baltic countries which regained their independence as a result of the political changes which have taken place in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union in the last few years. We have now re-established a democratic form of Government and we are in the process of establishing a market-based economy. In re-establishing this form of government, we found that at critical junctures of our recent history, communications and information were the essential ingredients which assured that the fragile flower of democracy, did indeed start to bloom.

In regard to telecommunications, in Latvia we have moved in the space of a few short years from an era where the government provided and strictly controlled all the telecommunications to a new era of liberalization and private involvement in this Sector. This year we have initiated an extensive telecommunications modernization programme which is intended to replace the technologically outdated network of our operator "Lattelekom" with a fully digitalized network in the space of eight years. We believe that this is one of the most extensive, far reaching and innovative telecommunications modernization programmes in Central Europe.

The aim of this programme is to enhance the operator "Lattelekom" and to modernize the telecommunications network in all dimensions, that is for international, trunk, urban and rural communications. It is also our intention to make Latvia a major telecommunications hub on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea.

This modernization will involve a capital outlay of around half a billion dollars over the next ten years, and it is the largest development project involving foreign investment in Latvia at present. We can therefore echo the Secretary-General's words that "Telecommunications is development".

However, we find that this telecommunications modernization programme carries with it major challenges. We find that the challenge of universal service is not only to ensure that a telephone is made available to everyone who desires one. It is even more of a challenge to ensure that the telephone can be made available at a price which they can afford.

In our country we have had to move rapidly from the era where the government provided all the communications to an era where government only sets policy and the regulatory framework, but where the actual communications is provided in large measure by wholly or partially private entities, that is by the ITU's "small m's". Equally, we consider that our world telecommunications body, the ITU, needs to reflect this reality both in our country and many other countries of the world, and move to provide the appropriate international framework, where on the one hand government concerns of

policy and regulatory matters may be discussed, whilst on the other hand it continues to meet the need for agreeing technical standards and achieving worldwide compatibility.

Besides a context for discussing policy and regulatory matters, from Latvia's viewpoint it is also important that adequate training is available in this new area. We find that one of the main difficulties in moving forward in this new era is the lack of people who are familiar with the concepts of liberalization, privatization and regulation and who can implement these concepts. We therefore see that it is important for the ITU to continue, and even to enhance, its education programme in this area to ensure that informed decisions can be made in moving forward in this new era in many countries of the world.

The world of telecommunications is changing fast in many countries including mine, and it is essential that our world body, the ITU proves itself adaptable to this changing world.

If this Conference, and the subsequent actions which it sets in place do achieve this, then we will indeed, be able to look back to the Kyoto Conference as an historic landmark on the way to telecommunications in the 21st century.

ANNEX 11

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Tanzania

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I join all the previous speakers in thanking our hosts, the Japanese Government, its people and the very hospitable people of Kyoto for giving us a very warm welcome in their historic capital Kyoto and in their continued effort to make our stay even more comfortable. Furthermore, it is a great honour to be given an opportunity to address this Conference.

Indeed this Conference is being held at a very crucial time considering the widening gap in telecommunications provision of developed and developing countries in this era of global information technology. The imbalance in telecommunication provisions between developed and less developed countries (LDCs) which was noted in the Missing Link report of December 1984, a decade ago, still exists today. Various indicators show that high income countries with only 15% of the world's population have about 71% of the world's telephone lines. Distribution of world telephone lines in 1992 was 2% for Africa, 22% for Asia Pacific, 34% for Americas and 42% for Europe. Furthermore, since this report was issued, telephone densities of developed countries increased at an average of 11% per annum while those of the rest of the world increased by only 1.5%. This means that, the unsatisfactory state of affairs outlined in the Missing Link prevails today, and will most likely continue for a considerable time.

Honourable delegates,

Despite the above facts, it is encouraging to note that the underdeveloped telephone infrastructures of LDCs which are characterized by low telephone densities, long lists of waiting applicants and low quality of service did experience considerable growth in the past ten years. This growth is partly due to the fact that many countries have implemented a number of specific recommendations in the Missing Link report, such as:

- assigning higher priority to investments in the telecommunications sector;
- restructuring the telecommunications sector;
- in many LDCs, legal and regulatory entities are being established separately from existing and newly established operating entities, whereby the latter are being structured on a more commercial basis.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is pertinent to point out and emphasize here that these changes portray sincere desires and commitment to stimulate private sector investment and participation to accelerate the development and modernization of telecommunication services in these countries. In order to achieve this objective, developing countries will have to come up with balanced policies based on the need to commercialize operations through restructuring as well as establishing strong legal and regulatory environments to attract private investments necessary for "leap frog" expansion and modernization of telecommunications networks commensurate with 21st century requirements.

Mr. Chairman,

The Tanzania Government is both willing and committed to increasing telecommunications investment. The ongoing restructuring process within the telecommunications sector is proof of these deliberate efforts and commitment by the Government in developing the sector. One such effort has been the splitting of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC), which had the exclusive right of regulating and operating telecommunications and postal services. This led to the creating of Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) and Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) with effect from 1 January 1994, as separate operating entities in the two main sectors.

The Government of Tanzania has entrusted the governing boards and managements of the operating entities with full autonomy while at the same time making them accountable for efficient operation, investment effectiveness and successful development of telecommunications and postal infrastructures. Furthermore, to ensure orderly development of the communications sector and enable participation by other commercial entities, an independent regulatory body, the Tanzania Communications Commission (TCC) was established simultaneously with the other two entities. The Commission is entrusted with setting up the rules of the game in the communications sector in a disciplined and transparent manner, geared thereby to stimulating competitive participation in developing the sector. Rules and guidelines for entry into the sector have already been developed and are publicly available.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Missing Link report of 1984 urged Governments to allocate more funds for telecommunications development. The Government of Tanzania has responded to this recommendation by launching the Telecommunications Restructuring Programme (TRP). This five year investment programme is expected to rehabilitate the basic infrastructure and increase the number of telephones by about 70%. The programme also aims to improve the quality of service, as well as operational and financial performance. This unique programme is a concerted effort made by the GOT in collaboration with seven financiers including Japan, the World Bank, the EEC, ADB, SIDA, Danida and Kuwait Fund.

The GOT believes that the private sector has an important role to play in financing telecommunications development. In recognition of the private sector potential, the Government of Tanzania has undertaken to liberalize specific segments of the sector. The private sector is permitted to invest in the provision of services in such segments as customer terminal equipment, cellular mobile services, paging systems and data networks. To this effect, the first privatized cellular network is expected to go into commercial operation in October. Trial service is currently in progress. Invitations for more mobile cellular operators and providers for paging and data communications have been published this September and we hope those of your companies who are interested will apply.

We are confident that the changes we are making now will bring positive results in telecommunications development and growth in Tanzania as we approach the 21st century.

Mr. Chairman,

While satisfactory return on investment and accelerated development for telecommunications to satisfy the need of the national and international trade and technological demands must be assured, the GOT is similarly committed to balance this commercial orientation with public interest, especially in bridging the gap between urban and rural areas on one hand and poor and rich urban areas on the other.

Indeed, while we are aware that the gap which exists between our urban and rural communities shows some distinct resemblance with the gap which exists between developed and LDCs we must strive to bridge both gaps as we believe to be sharing a common destiny.

Mr. Chairman,

It is important to note that while the developed countries have already entered into the new era of establishing new generation communications networks like the National Information Infrastructure (NII) of the United States and European Nervous System in Europe, whereby universal services are being provided, many of the less developed countries are struggling to spread basic services to the majority of the population; while trying to ensure that they somehow access these systems of developed countries and in future the planned "information super highways".

Mr. Chairman,

The current global changes in society determine the requirement for introducing modern technologies and new telecommunication services in all countries. Specific groups such as the business community require certain services such as electronic mail, teletex, videotext, facsimile, cellular mobile telephone and data services which would ensure their competitiveness internationally.

While some of these services can be provided through existing public telecommunication networks, others would require upgrading or in some cases separate new networks.

Many of the new services are yet to be introduced in less developed countries and particularly in Africa. For example, in 1992 out of about 22.9 million cellular mobile telephone subscribers, only about 2% were in Africa. Similarly, out of 7.7 million videotext communication subscribers worldwide, only 0.6% were in Africa, 0.2% in the Americas (excluding United States and Canada) and 0.4% in Asia (excluding Japan). About 99% of the videotext subscribers are in high income countries.

Developing countries will seek means of providing new services while at the same time improving existing services for the majority of the population.

This, together with the need to ensure that new generation communication networks are for the social, economic and financial benefit of all mankind worldwide would be high on the agenda of issues to be tackled.

In order to meet these challenges, important issues which have to be addressed include those related to policy, funding, maintenance, human resources and manufacturing. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some priority issues which I feel must be addressed now.

Mr. Chairman,

Lack of clear and explicit policies have prevented rapid telecommunications development in many of the developing countries including Tanzania. However, this sector is now recognized by many countries as a strategic area which is necessary to foster and facilitate competitive advantage in business at all levels.

Policies which can rapidly increase telecommunications expansion are not new and are incorporated in the resolutions and recommendations adopted by several previous ITU conferences.

I therefore take this opportunity to appeal for maximum support in strengthening the established (and those to be established) legal and regulatory authorities to ensure that they are provided with proficient staff who can safeguard transparency and regulators' ethics.

Similarly, autonomy of these regulatory institutions has to be guaranteed and upheld through appropriate legal systems and practices.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

For many years, developing countries failed to invest decisively in the telecommunication sector. Most countries were preoccupied with major social problems including health, education and sanitation. All of which were justifiably considered to be more urgent than telecommunications.

Some of the funds used for telecommunications development in LDCs have been internally generated while some were provided in the form of grants and loans. However, these funds were insufficient to provide a considerable impact on the development of the sector. Furthermore, as there was lack of a commercial approach, profitability was limited and consequently, availability of further resources for investment from various financial and development organizations were limited.

Policy changes aimed at restructuring should also aim at improving funding availability. Emphasis should be made in increasing commercial orientation of existing public network operators and encouraging the private sector to invest through various schemes such as joint ventures with local partners, Build Operate Transfer (BOT), Build Lease Transfer (BLT) or Build Own Operate (BOO) schemes whenever feasible. These measures would not only help in bridging the funding gap, but also substantially increase telecommunications facilities, effectively bridging the communications gap prevalent in LDCs.

Mr. Chairman,

The quality of networks in most LDCs especially the local networks are very poor. The poor quality of services is due to poor maintenance which is mainly due to inadequately trained staff, incompatible technologies, the use of obsolete equipment and inadequate spare parts (due to funding constraints and/or obsolescence).

I am therefore urging the LDCs to adopt new technologies which will enable them to expand and modernize existing networks more efficiently (both in terms of cost, time and coverage). This is necessary in order to close the prevailing gap between LDCs and developed countries on the one hand as well as between urban and rural areas in the LDCs themselves. An example of such technology is presented in the provision of wireless local loop (WLL) and other radio based services which are proven for fast deployment and coverage.

Similarly, cooperation at national, regional and international level in research and development should be strengthened in order to enhance the quality of networks and services in the LDCs at the same time providing future possibilities for indigenous manufacturing.

Lack of manufacturing capabilities in less developed countries is an impediment which dictates purchasing of equipment and materials designed for conditions not necessarily suitable for such countries.

LDCs should join hands at regional or subregional levels to establish manufacturing centres, possibly through joint ventures within the region or collaboration with established companies from the developed world.

Mr. Chairman,

Less developed countries are experiencing shortages of trained manpower at all levels particularly in such highly specialized fields as telecommunications. Rapid technological changes will continue to dominate the sector and this will require qualified, experienced, well trained and motivated staff. Priority should therefore be given to human resource training especially in computer technologies and for information management systems.

But Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, all these measures and others can only take place in a climate of peace, stability and transparency. Our governments and citizens as well as the international community must therefore spare no effort to ensure good governance and the existence of peace, stability and justice in our countries especially Africa where some countries have yet to enjoy peace and stability. At this juncture let me openly commend Japan's support to the suffering people of Rwanda by recently sending humanitarian assistance.

Finally, the 21st century is just five years ahead and no miracles are anticipated. However, if LDCs will not implement radical changes in the telecommunications sector, the gap noted ten years ago in the Missing Link report will widen. Because we share a common destiny of bridging the communications gap, I am confident that the establishment of new generation networks will help to improve the provision of telecommunications services to LDCs through which social, economic and financial benefits will accrue to all mankind.

I feel greatly honoured to have had your attention and thank you very much.

ANNEX 12

Original: Spanish

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF CUBA

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me on behalf of the Republic of Cuba and its Ministry of Communications to convey to you our warmest congratulations on your election as Chairman of this Conference.

Allow me also to express our sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Japan for the excellent way in which this Conference has been organized and for their warm hospitality.

Those of us who today enjoy the undeniable privilege of participating in one way or another in the fascinating world of telecommunications can testify to the extraordinary benefits which its development brings to mankind in all of the very varied activities he undertakes, under whatever conditions and in whichever corner of the globe, as well as to the extraordinary challenge that is involved in extending the benefits of telecommunications to all inhabitants of the planet.

If we analyse the current situation, we see that despite the considerable expansion of the international network that has taken place, almost 70% of the main telephone lines, 80% of the income generated by telecommunications and 90% of international traffic are concentrated in 24 countries, the joint population of which amounts to 16% of the world population. There is no question that the vast majority of human beings are still the victims of a level of disparity in relation to which the Maitland Report states that "neither in the name of common humanity nor on grounds of common interest is such a disparity acceptable".

The situation gives even more cause for concern if we take into account the fact that the financial resources provided to the Union for technical cooperation are rapidly decreasing, having fallen from \$US 34,378,873 in 1991 to only \$US 19,983,389 in 1993. What is more, the latter figure represents only 0.0037% of the worldwide income generated in 1992 - no less than \$US 535,000,000,000 - under the heading of combined sales of public services and telecommunication equipment.

Mr Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

The prospects for universal telecommunication development are inextricably linked with the urgent need to seek and identify new resources, particularly financial. We therefore consider it necessary to prioritize and carry through with all due urgency the efforts already being made to that end and to foster the participation and creativity of the Members of the Union in obtaining those resources, bearing in mind that to a large extent they are already to be found right there within the extremely high revenues that the sector is itself generating at the universal level.

Mr. Chairman, we would be very happy indeed to be able to devote all of our time to the question of development - an issue to which we are ready to give our fullest attention. However, for reasons which are beyond our control, but which involve matters of extreme seriousness and importance, the Cuban delegation finds itself obliged to report to this Conference the continued violation by the Administration of the United States of America of the basic principles enshrined in the Constitution and Convention of the ITU through its use of radiocommunication services for aggressive and interventionist purposes which represent an outrage against the sovereign rights of our country.

This use of radio transmitters pertaining to various services to wage a campaign that is intended to destabilize the Government of a sovereign country has been steadily escalating ever since the

appearance in 1960 of Radio Swan, an unregistered station which transmitted for a number of years on medium wave in open violation of the regional agreement of which both Cuba and the United States of America were members. Nor has this escalation abated since the appearance in 1990 of a television station whose broadcasts are transmitted from a captive balloon located over the keys of southern Florida and designed in such a way that the transmissions are received in a part of Cuban territory but cannot be received on North American territory.

Our country has, on many occasions and in application of the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, submitted complaints concerning the harmful interference caused to its national television service by transmissions beamed from the Cudjoe Key station in Florida, on United States territory. We are also well aware of the efforts made by the IFRB, and more recently by the Radiocommunication Bureau, in response to Cuban requests for assistance under the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, whose messages have on several occasions not even received a response from the Administration of the United States.

The Government of the United States has recently publicized its intention to step up its radio broadcasts to Cuba, this intention having already begun to take effect with the appearance on 1 020 kHz of a second medium wave transmission directed towards our territory by the disrespectfully named "Radio Martí", with short wave transmissions by the same station having also been considerably stepped up.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the Government of the United States, far from working toward the establishment of an ordered system for the rational and effective use of radiocommunication services in the interests of the region and, of course, in its own interests, devotes itself to escalating the situation through force involving domination of the spectrum - a practice which is tantamount to anarchy and which results in harmful interference to radiocommunication systems and services the consequences of which are impossible to predict.

We consider it our duty to denounce the situation which is set to arise as a result of this reckless attitude on the part of the Government of the United States, which, if put into effect, cannot fail to result in an appropriate response at the level of radio transmissions by the Cuban authorities.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express a few words of gratitude to the people and authorities of this extraordinary and historical city of Kyoto, which has welcomed us at this the very moment of the 1200th anniversary of its foundation.

We consider it truly symbolic that we are holding our Conference in the city whose founders gave it the name "Capital of Peace" - peace being essential to mankind if it is to develop its abilities and human essence to the full. We earnestly hope that this coincidence will serve to strengthen our ties and goodwill, and that the telecommunication services and networks which constitute the focus of our discussions will always serve to carry an eternal message of peace and hope for mankind.

Thank you very much.

ANNEX 13

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Maldives

Mr. Chairman,
Your excellencies,
Secretary General of the ITU,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentleman.

I bring warmest greetings from the people and the government of the Republic of Maldives. On behalf of the Maldivian delegation and on my own behalf, I would like to compliment the ITU for organising this conference. I would also like to thank our gracious host, the Government of Japan, for the excellent arrangements made for the delegations and also for hosting this conference in this beautiful city of Kyoto. It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to be among such distinguished dignitaries and prominent personalities in the telecommunications arena.

Several countries of the Asia Pacific Region are reforming telecommunications policy and structure. The main features of this reform are commercialisation of operation, competition through private participation in the telecommunications industry. In these countries, the role of government is shifting from ownership and management of operation, to sector policy and regulations. And my country Maldives, is certainly among those, in spite of its small size, small population and the limited natural resources.

Even though, the situation may vary from one country to another according to economic, social and cultural circumstances, and state of telecommunication infrastructure development also varies substantially from one country to another, there is one thing common to all our countries. That is, the universal service as the fundamental goal of our countries and telecommunication development as part of an overall strategy of economic and social development.

The most noble principle of any general telecommunications development policy should be the accessibility to basic telecommunication services by all

people at an affordable price. This accessibility will bring with it convenience, mobility and peace of mind to millions of people around the globe. Nevertheless, these objectives are yet to be realised on a broader scale in many of our countries.

Pursuant to this policy objective, in my country the regulatory and operational functions have been separated since October 1988, with a view of facilitating more efficient management by operators and better reflecting the customers' needs for more cost-effective services. As a result of this liberal policy, telecommunications network continues to expand. The number of telephone lines have increased three fold during the last five years.

Similarly, Postal and Telecommunication activities have been separated since November 93, in order to enable each branch to develop its own policy, best suited to its requirement.

I am sure, translating the Buenos Aires Action Plan of the First World Telecommunication Development Conference held in Argentina last March, in more practical terms, is not an easy task. To set up priorities out of the 12 program areas set by the Buenos Aires Action Plan is also not an easy one. As for my own country, a lessor developed country among the developing countries in our region, development of rural telecommunications and human resource development are among our priorities.

We endorse the idea of creating a Forum where member countries could discuss their policies and strategies on emerging telecommunication issues. I am sure this conference will provide the best option for its implementation.

Telecommunications is both the core and infrastructure of information economy, which can drastically reduce distances and create an inter-connected global economy. Not only we are talking about a Global Information Infrastructure (GII), but also in our region, Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure (APII). The basic ingredients to materialise this world wide information infrastructure, to my mind, is the availability of good quality telephone service at an affordable rate, without which, interoperability and inter-connectivity between and among our countries cannot be facilitated effectively.

To meet the challenges of the information age, the benefits of new telecommunication technologies must reach all of us. Virtually all governments of the world are members of ITU or regional telecommunications organisations in their respective regions. These organisations must provide forums for coordination, information exchange, discussions and harmonisation of national, regional and international telecommunication policies.

Finally Mr. Chairman, it is our collective responsibility to find ways and means of strengthening the policy missions of the ITU and its activities through the course of this conference, so that ITU can continue to play a catalytic role in the harmonisation of telecommunications development in the fast changing telecommunications environment.

I wish this important Conference all the success.

Thank you.

ANNEX 14

Original: French

Statement by the delegate of the Comoros

Mr. Utsumi, Chairman of the Conference,
Excellencies,
Mr. Tarjanne, Secretary-General,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is both a pleasure and an honour for me to address such an august assembly on behalf of the Comoros.

On this occasion, please allow me to convey the sincere thanks of the President of the Republic, His Excellency Said Mohamed Djohar, and of the Government of the Comoros to the Government and people of Japan for their kind invitation, their warm welcome and the generous hospitality which we have enjoyed since our arrival on Japanese soil.

Japan's moral values forged by age-old traditions of unfailing patience, legendary modesty and immense ingenuity will certainly help us to make this Conference a memorable success.

This Conference will be required to consolidate the outstanding work carried out by the Union and its Secretary-General, Mr. Pekka Tarjanne, especially in respect of its restructuring and its management methods.

We hope that this impetus will be pursued with even greater efficiency, in order to provide more effective support for the efforts undertaken by the developing countries to make up lost ground in a determined attempt significantly to enhance the prosperity of their economies through the development of modern and reliable communication infrastructures and services truly up to world standards.

After a period rife with problems stemming from a political system which generally left little room for manoeuvre, since 1990 Comoros has launched a development process based on freedom of expression and economic progress.

These new factors in the external environment have had a positive impact on the development of the telecommunication sector, by increasingly setting competence and a sense of responsibility above all other criteria when appointing high-level officials in such crucial areas.

This new approach has enabled us to introduce an unprecedented rigorous management policy in the sector, which has had the immediate effect of redressing, in 1992, an agency which had been chronically in deficit since independence some 20 years ago. In 1993, the national posts and telecommunication company (SNPT) improved its results by 156% in relation to the previous year.

Today, the SNPT is seeking a high-growth strategy to enable it to honour its long-term debts, maintain its contribution to the State's coffers and invest in sustainable development of the network in order, while not losing sight of its duty as a public service, to reach broader, financially solvent segments of the population and improve its staff's standard of living.

Mr. Chairman,

It is indeed our belief that a well-managed telecommunication sector is an effective weapon in the struggle against poverty and has a significant impact on a nation's prosperity.

Our country's own experience serves as a reminder of an indisputable fact which we think is worth highlighting.

The best master plans in the world, the most efficient legal frameworks, the most costly investment programmes and the most appropriate institutional reforms will have no effect without the strict implementation of a genuine rigorous management policy.

Conversely, our experience also demonstrates that once a sound and credible management streamlining process is actually under-way, financial resources and aid can always be found.

For instance, Comoros received in 1991 a financial donation from the Japanese Government to set up an earth station for international telecommunications, a donation from Finland and valuable assistance from ITU to automate telex links in 1992, a donation from the Commission of the European Communities in 1993 to finance an international transit centre, and donations and loans from France to support management and develop the national network.

On behalf of the Government of Comoros, I should like to thank most sincerely all these partners who have helped to put our country back on the rails of progress.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 15

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Bhutan

Secretary-General,
Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

May I on behalf of the Kingdom of Bhutan and on my own behalf, congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the chair. I am confident that under your able guidance and leadership, this Conference will be a great success. We would also like to express our appreciation to the Secretariat and the staff of the ITU for the excellent arrangements made for this Conference. I would also like to thank the people and Government of Japan for welcoming us to this beautiful city and the warm hospitality extended to my delegation.

Mr. Chairman, we have witnessed dramatic advancements in telecommunication technology since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in Nice, France. While advances in telecommunication technology offer optimism for the developed countries in our march towards the 21st century, least developed countries are still struggling to provide basic telecommunication services to their people. Lack of financial and professional technical capability not only limits access to the latest telecom technology by LDCs, but also impose serious constraints. As a result, telecommunication penetration on building a telecom infrastructure in the LDCs is low. We believe the ITU can help mobilize financial and technical assistance from donor agencies to the LDCs. In this context, the establishment of an "LDC unit" within the development sector of the ITU is perhaps one of the most important steps that the ITU has ever taken in the perspective of least developed countries. Bhutan welcomes such an important and useful establishment. Such a unit could initiate moves to mobilize resources through International Development Agencies, International Financial Institutions and even donor countries that have the manufacturing capabilities to provide assistance in the telecommunication sector so as to narrow the development gap between the developed and developing nations. This unit could also provide the technical assistance and expert advice in meeting service demands in rural areas where the provision of telecommunication services is expensive and unprofitable, but of vital importance for improving the quality of life of the rural population at large.

Mr. Chairman, it is six years since Bhutan joined the ITU. During this period significant progress has been made in Bhutan's telecommunication network. Bhutan has established a digital microwave network connecting all urban centres, aided by the financial assistance from the Governments of Japan and India and technical assistance from the ITU and UNDP. This still leaves us with the challenge of providing telecommunication services to rural communities, where 80% of our population live.

Mr. Chairman, Bhutan considers telecommunications as one of the important catalysts for improving the quality of life of its people. However, the development of telecommunication services faces competitive demands on our limited resources from other equally vital socio-economic sectors. It is not possible to devote sufficient resources to telecom development as we would wish. In this regard, we would like to state that Bhutan welcomes the initiative of the ITU for the "Integrated Rural Development" programme which is piloted for the 1995-1999 period in some developing countries. More than 80% of the Bhutanese population live in rural areas where the establishment of basic services such as health and education is still a major priority of the Government of Bhutan. Although many regions of the country will be connected with basic telecommunication services within the next

few years, it is not foreseeable that we can provide such services to all of the rural population within this decade.

We believe the pilot "Community Telecentres" project to be launched between 1995-1999 under the proposed Integrated Rural Development Programme can be of immense benefit to the least developing countries, and we would welcome the ITU's assistance. Such arrangements, we believe, could bring immense benefit to the LDCs.

The advancements in new telecommunications technology and services are taking place so fast that the benefit of these advancements cannot be fully utilized by least developed countries because of the lack of infrastructural development of other sectors of the society. The shortage of technically qualified personnel for both maintenance and installation of telecommunication services is also a major obstacle faced by these countries. It is, therefore, more important and would be cost-effective on the part of the ITU to upgrade training centres at the national and regional levels to solve such problems.

Strengthening of regional organizations would offer possibilities for the least developed countries to gain access to technology, even if the national capability to develop technology does not exist. In this context, organizations such as the APT and the ITU have a leading role to play in promoting the transfer of telecommunication technology in the region.

For the developing countries at large, telecommunication operating organizations face a major challenge in meeting the accelerating demand for their services. This can be facilitated by resorting to changes in the overall policies, regulations and technologies governing their operations and efficiency. We in Bhutan are considering corporatizing the organization as an initial step towards privatization.

Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned earlier, the problem of access to the latest telecommunication technology, because of financial and professional manpower constraints, inhibits the development of telecommunication services in the least developed countries. In this respect, we believe the ITU and the other regional organizations can play a key role in mobilizing technical assistance and financial resources from donor agencies and in promoting the transfer of telecommunication technology to the least developed countries. I am confident, Mr. Chairman, that this Conference will address these important issues and formulate concrete action programmes in preparation for our march towards the 21st century.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Or as we say in our language, TASHI DELEK!

ANNEX 16

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Zimbabwe

Mr. Chairman,
the Secretary-General,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am presenting this policy statement on behalf of the Honourable Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications Harare, Zimbabwe, H.E. Mr. David Karimanzira.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman to join those who have spoken before me to congratulate you upon your deserved election to this august assembly. The success of the Conference will be guaranteed not only by your presence in the chair but also by the well-known behind-the-scenes complementary services of advanced technology and human skills that have characterized the Japanese approach to business and have since become the envy and emulation of many nations, big and small. Added to all this there is the full desire in the Zimbabwean delegation to contribute positively towards this success and I am sure the spirit of Kyoto will inspire all participants at this auspicious event to work with one objective in mind.

Mr. Chairman, the ITU has come a long way in its life and mission to foster equitable development of telecommunications worldwide by spearheading standardization of equipment and regulating the use of the limited resource of radio frequencies so that all states can share and benefit from it.

In its long life span which has earned it the status of UN agencies the ITU has matured into an organization which is capable of adjusting fast to the ever-changing environment, especially in the field of economics and telecommunications as they both relate to the satisfaction of our increasing social needs. The dynamic nature of ITU and its adaptability is best epitomized by the recent restructuring exercise that was accomplished, thanks to the sterling work carried out by the High Level Committee of which Zimbabwe was proud and honoured to be a member.

Mr. Chairman, today we have a Union which does not only pursue the goal of maintaining its preeminence in telecommunication matters but also recognizes the inevitable need to involve other players who, because of their very existence and fulfilment of the needs of a good number of members of the Union had begun to threaten the future of the Union. This land-mark decision, in our view restored the preeminence of the ITU in global telecommunication matters and established a basis for a meaningful coexistence and cooperation between the ITU and the various regional organizations that in fact cannot do without the global standards and related recommendations produced by the ITU.

Mr. Chairman, for many years since its creation, the ITU has espoused its main functions as being standardization, regulation and development. Yet we all know that for those many years the development function did not receive the emphasis it deserves. It was not until Nice in 1989 that it dawned on the Union to elevate this long neglected function to its rightful status on an equal footing with the other two by creating a third organ, the Bureau for Telecommunications Development (BDT) to give special attention to development matters. Because of this land-mark decision, Union resources are now being shared among the three Bureaux to the Union for the benefit of all Members of the Union. This decision recognized the disparities and varied backgrounds of the Members of the Union which of necessity made them pursue different priorities. Developing nations put highest priority on

development while developed nations focus on those aspects that enhance fair play in the market so that market share is determined only by transparent rules and a level playing field.

We are pleased that the Union has managed to balance these legitimate interests in a way that makes both developed and developing nations equal partners and stockholders in the Union.

Mr. Chairman, Zimbabwe is a developing country with immense potential for growth of its economy and thus its contribution to the well-being of its citizens, the family of nations. This potential can only be realized if our urgent development needs are met by enhancing North-South and South-South cooperation. We place great hope in the new BDT which we believe is a vital organ for development. We would like to see it strengthened by allocation of more resources to it but more important by ensuring that the developed countries play an active part in supporting the activities of the BDT at least to the same extent that they devote resources to standardization and regulatory issues. We have no doubt that the spirit of Kyoto will push the dream of closing the development gap between North and South more than was ever envisaged in the spirit of Nice.

Mr. Chairman, the Zimbabwean delegation is under no illusion that the task of this Conference, dealing as it does with such an all embracing agenda, will be an easy one. However, we are confident of success for a number of good omens predicting their success. The beautiful surroundings and scenic beauty of the immaculately clean city of Kyoto, the abundant hospitality and grand welcoming reception accorded and the excellent Conference facilities at our disposal all decide in favour of a successful Conference.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to conclude by thanking most sincerely the Government of Japan for inviting us to participate in the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference and for the excellent organization that we have grown to take for granted in Japan when we marvel at the high precision of operating systems. This is also an appropriate moment for me to pay tribute to the brilliant man at the helm of the ITU, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne. Since his election, he has worked diligently to reform the Union by applying his rich management and academic skills to cement a cohesive working team of Deputy Secretary-General, Directors and the whole general secretariat which has successively delivered the goods to the expectation of members. We expect no less effort at this Conference. Mr. Chairman, finally, we need a strong ITU, we need a well motivated membership all working in unison to uphold the hope of each interest group in the Union.

I thank you.

ANNEX 17

Original: English

Statement by the delegate of Cyprus

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished delegates,

First, let me on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the Cyprus delegation, express as others have already done, our thanks and gratitude to the Government of Japan for hosting this Plenipotentiary Conference and congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election.

Cyprus became a Member to the ITU immediately upon its independence in 1960. Since then, Cyprus has participated in all Plenipotentiary Conferences and has followed the development of the ITU over the years.

Mr. Chairman, it is now less than two years since the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of December, 1992, at which the Union was restructured in order to be able to respond to the new environment in telecommunications. Even though the road to achieving its ambitious objectives may be rather long and perhaps difficult, the Union on its part has not failed to fulfil the immediate expectations of the Member countries and we are confident that this forward looking and positive attitude will continue, so as to face the challenges that lie ahead.

The Cyprus Government considers telecommunications an important element in the infrastructure of a country's development given that efficient telecommunications contribute to trade and industry as well as to social, cultural and educational advancement which in turn make for effective Government.

I am happy to say that Cyprus has been continuously improving and expanding its telecommunications services. The growth of telecommunications in Cyprus during the last decade has been rapid and impressive.

The ongoing expansion and modernisation of the network infrastructure has been pursued through its digitalisation.

To date, the digital network in Cyprus with its enormous capabilities and additional facilities serves about 65% of our subscribers and comprises nearly 90% of the total transmission and 70% of the switching capacities. The telephone line density has reached 53 lines per hundred inhabitants and it is expected to exceed 62 by the year 1998, figures which compare favourably with developed countries in telecommunications.

Cyprus, being an island, relies mainly for its international communication on satellites and submarine cables. For this reason, Cyprus has launched and is implementing an ambitious development programme for a fibre optic submarine cable network which will connect Cyprus with most of its neighbouring countries; Greece, Syria, Israel and Lebanon, and via backbone networks with the rest of the world. Cyprus is also participating in and connected through Egypt with the international submarine fibre optic cable system SEA-ME-WE 2 which is stretching from Singapore to Marseilles. These fibre optic cables plus the satellite earth stations, already in operation, greatly enhance regional interconnectivity and international accessibility.

May I, Mr. Chairman, briefly outline our future plans for the development of our telecommunication services. Our vision is to establish Cyprus as a centre of excellence for telecommunications. We seek to provide a complete range of services, utilising the most advanced and proven technology in order to meet market demand.

One of our main objectives is to make Cyprus a telecommunications hub in the Eastern Mediterranean region and an ideal business centre.

In addition to the traditional services, packet switching, analogue mobile telephony, paging and audiotex services are offered at present. New services have been or will be introduced within the next few months, including GSM Pan European mobile telephony, ERMES Pan European paging service, ISDN, Videotex, X400 with electronic mail and voice mail.

I would like to underline that such progress would not have been made without the active and valuable assistance received from the ITU over the years.

Adhering to the spirit of the Resolution on Telecommunication policies and strategies approved at the World Telecommunications Development Conference in Buenos Aires in March this year, we are proceeding with the separation of the regulatory and operational functions with a view to facilitating more efficient regulation and more cost-effective services.

Mr. Chairman,

During the course of the next four weeks the Plenipotentiary Conference will deliberate and take decisions on many important aspects of telecommunications which will reflect the changing needs of the sector. One subject which will be presented during the Conference is related to my own country. This subject, which is set out in Document 57, is directly connected with the inability of my Government to apply its telecommunication policy to the whole territory of Cyprus for the benefit of all its inhabitants and to promote optimum development and utilisation of the telecommunication resources and potential. I will refer to it briefly.

One of the consequences of the invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and the continued military occupation of 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish army was the illegal deprivation from the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority of one third of its network resources and facilities. Turkey has ever since been illegally using and exploiting these facilities in utter disregard of the many UN resolutions on Cyprus which *inter alia* call upon all States to respect the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise its affirmed rights over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources (see *inter alia* Security Council Resolution 550/84 and General Assembly Resolution 37/253 (1983)).

Turkey has furthermore allocated to the occupied part of Cyprus its own country code "90" and the area code "392", thus integrating it in its own telecommunication network.

The country code "90" has been issued by the International Telecommunication Union for the use and benefit of Turkey alone. Therefore, its use for access to the part of my country which is occupied by Turkey contravenes the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union. In addition, it creates confusion amongst Administrations and subscribers world-wide.

The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority, the sole legal entity authorised under the Cyprus law to provide national and international telecommunication services in Cyprus, has been refused access and hindered to continue providing such services to the general public within the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus.

Even so, the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority has continued for the past twenty years, by allocating and reserving resources, to design its telecommunication infrastructure, its National Numbering Plan and its National Routing Plan in such a way, so as to be able to provide telecommunication services throughout the territory of Cyprus.

Mr. Chairman,

A lot of hard work lies ahead for the distinguished delegates assembled in this hall and I am confident that, through your wise guidance and counsel, this Conference will succeed in carrying out its difficult task in an equitable manner and for the benefit of all nations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 18

Statement by the delegate of Greece

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable delegates
Ladies and gentlemen

The Greek delegation wishes to express its most sincere gratitude to the Japanese Government for its kind invitation to hold the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto, in this beautiful city, the former imperial capital of Japan, of unlimited interest and inexhaustible charm.

We also express to the Japanese Administration and to all other Japanese bodies concerned our entire gratitude for the cordiality of their welcome and for the perfect and impeccable organization of the Conference, which will doubtless contribute substantially to the success of our work.

We also take this opportunity of offering you our hearty congratulations, Mr. Chairman, on your well-deserved election to chair this important international Conference.

We are quite confident that your qualities and experience, combined with the spirit of cooperation, goodwill and competence of all the delegates, will enable the Conference to achieve excellent results.

Mr. Chairman,

Greece has already made considerable progress in the development of its national telecommunication network, including the national data transmission networks and the other new services.

Among others, it has introduced, under the duopoly system, the mobile cellular telephone service in compliance with the GSM standards. A few figures will speak for themselves.

The country's telephone density is about 45.4%, with a total ratio of telephone sets of 53.3 per 100 inhabitants.

Digitization of the telephone network has attained 50%, and is expected to reach between 80 and 90% by the end of the five-year telecommunications development plan (1994-1998).

The Greek Administration attaches particular importance to this 14th Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto, since crucial and highly important decisions will be required to enable the ITU to meet the new conditions and challenges of our time, especially now, on the verge of the 21st century, - conditions which are dictated by the new and constantly evolving telecommunications environment, resulting from the pace of progress and the convergence of telecommunication, informatic, broadcasting and information techniques.

In this context, the ITU will have both to redefine and, in particular, strengthen its role, which consists essentially in the standardization and development of telecommunications and in the regulation of radiocommunications at the international level and to improve and rationalize its activities, increasing its efficiency and performance.

It is therefore of vital importance that the Conference should adopt the ITU's strategic plan for 1995-1999 with a view to defining the strategies and priorities which will enable the ITU to attain the objectives indicated above in the light of the evolution of the new environment.

Under this strategic plan, priority will have to be given, firstly, to the reinforcement and opening of participation to members "with a small m" in ITU activities, the conditions of which will have to be

reviewed and updated and, secondly, to the strengthening of ITU influence by the conclusion of strategic alliances with other important international and regional organizations.

Needless to say, the Buenos Aires Action Plan will also have to be implemented as a matter of priority, owing to the fact that development, although it was the main topic of the Nice Conference in 1989, is still a key issue.

It is already time for the ITU to speed up its progress and make every effort to enable the development gap between the advanced countries and the developing countries to be narrowed and subsequently the "missing link" - to employ the term of the Maitland Report - to be ultimately inserted.

We must of course likewise recognize that there are no easy solutions to a number of questions forming part of the ITU's objectives. Difficulties sometimes arise, as do also differences of opinion.

We are occasionally confronted with a wide range of requirements and interests which, while being perfectly legitimate, are in some cases antagonistic and occasionally contradictory.

This calls for a great deal of thought. We must work together. We might conceivably restrict our ambitions and, if necessary, follow the middle way, find the golden mean and achieve a compromise solution.

In short, we must cooperate closely and loyally.

It must be borne in mind that the substantial progress achieved by the ITU in telecommunications since its creation is due entirely to international cooperation which, particularly today, constitutes, together with mutual understanding, one of the primary objectives of the international community.

This is therefore the path which we must follow, unhesitatingly and unreservedly.

Moreover, "telecommunication" is translated into Greek by "tilepikinonia"; it should be explained that the main element of this word is "kinonia", which means "society". This important word, the content and the essence of which constitute the sole foundation and *raison d'être* of the ITU, may be paraphrased as the "remote communication among the members of society", hence the catalytic role which telecommunications play and will continue to play not only in economic, but also, in particular, in the social and cultural development of each country.

Mr. Chairman,

In the light of the foregoing, the efforts and concerns of all of us all here in Kyoto must be aimed at equipping the ITU with all the possible and necessary means of dealing with the present situation and pursuing more intensively the performance of its difficult task in order to ensure the balanced and harmonious development of the worldwide telecommunication network and the interoperability of the services offered to the public and the customers of the private sector.

Having presented these opinions and being reluctant to take up more of your valuable time, Mr. Chairman; it only remains at this juncture to express our sincere hope that the work of this historic Conference should be crowned with every success and that the rising sun of Japan should illuminate the steps of the ITU on its path to progress for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our thanks for your kind attention.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 102-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

KAZAKHSTAN - UKRAINE

The delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan announced that it has to leave the Conference on 23 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan has given to the delegation of Ukraine a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 103-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

KYRGYZSTAN - RUSSIA

The delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic announced that it has to leave the Conference on 23 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic has given to the delegation of the Russian Federation a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 104-E
23 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

LIECHTENSTEIN - SWITZERLAND

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of the Confederation of Switzerland powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee. Committee 2, at its first meeting, has examined this instrument and has found it to be in order.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 105-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

TURKMENISTAN - BELARUS

The Government of Turkmenistan has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of the Republic of Belarus powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee. Committee 2, at its first meeting, has examined this instrument and has found it to be in order.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 106-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

MOZAMBIQUE - CAPE VERDE

The delegation of the Republic of Mozambique announced that it has to leave the Conference on 23 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Mozambique has given to the delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 107-E
17 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
FIFTH PLENARY MEETING**

Please replace the text of paragraph 3.10 by the following text:

Fourth part - Activities of the General Secretariat and the Sectors

3.10 The delegate of Lebanon having suggested that reference should be made in section 4.4.5 to the excellent work on GAS Handbooks accomplished by the TSB, the Director of the TSB observed that that matter was adequately covered in Resolution 14 (Melbourne, 1988), which had been updated as Resolution 17 (Helsinki, 1993).



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 107-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 21 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | General policy statements (continued) | - |
| 2 | Chairman's summary of general policy statements | - |
| 3 | Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference | 20 |
| 4 | Televised message from the Vice-President of the United States | - |

1 General policy statements (continued)

1.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto:

Slovak Republic (Annex 1)
Malawi (Annex 2)
Liberia (Annex 3)
Ethiopia (Annex 4)
Pakistan (Annex 5)
Nepal (Annex 6)
United States (Annex 7)
Czech Republic (Annex 8)
Lao P.D.R. (Annex 9)
Burundi (Annex 10)
Ghana (Annex 11)
Viet Nam (Annex 12)
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Annex 13)
Suriname (Annex 14)
Zambia (Annex 15)

2 Chairman's summary of general policy statements

2.1 The Chairman said that he wished to summarize the points which appeared to be of particular significance in the general policy statements made thus far.

2.2 First, delegations had unanimously recognized that telecommunication was not only a motor for development and an essential ingredient for growth but also a necessity in the daily lives of people all over the world. Many delegations had pointed out that telecommunication would play an even greater role in the future as society became increasingly information-oriented.

2.3 Second, it had been noted that considerable development had been achieved in the telecommunications field in various countries, including new technology and new services such as the mobile telephone service, ISDN, and VAN services which were moving towards fully digitized services. Some countries had also mentioned projects for new-generation communication networks, or information superhighway plans. However, concern had been expressed about the lack of basic telephone facilities in a number of rural areas.

2.4 Third, both developing and developed countries had recognized that the gap in telecommunication development was widening between those countries; they had emphasized the situation in the least developed countries and had stressed the need for international cooperation. In that context, the expectation had been expressed that the Development Sector of the ITU would play its catalytic role with a view to bringing about harmonious telecommunication development worldwide.

2.5 Fourth, many delegations had spoken of the trend towards the reform of national telecommunications policy and structure, the main features of which included privatization of operators and, consequently, an increasingly competitive telecommunications environment. The importance of the role played by the private sector in that expanding field therefore had to be recognized. The point had been made that a policy forum would help to achieve that aim, and most delegations had emphasized the need to encourage private sector participation in ITU activities.

2.6 Fifth, the ITU's efforts to reorganize its structure and modernize its working methods in response to the changing telecommunication environment had been endorsed and commended. Particular mention had been made of the recommendations of the High Level Committee and the restructuring achieved at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference at Geneva in 1992.

2.7 Sixth, it was clear that every country attached great importance to the outcome of the Kyoto Conference, which would set the Union's policy and strategy for the next four years.

2.8 Finally, many delegations had advocated the need for the Union to take the lead in global telecommunications development, and hence to broaden its role. Moreover, many had supported the initiative of strategy and policy planning by the ITU.

3 Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20)

3.1 The Chairman of the Council, introducing the report of the Council to the Conference (Document 20), made the statement reproduced in Annex 16.

3.2 The Chairman invited the delegates to consider the report chapter by chapter. He drew attention to the fact that all matters would be considered by the Plenary, with the exception of finance and personnel, which would be dealt with by the appropriate committees.

First part - General

3.3 In answer to a query by the delegate of Lebanon, the Chairman of the Council said that the correct figure for telephone main lines worldwide was 575 million, as stated on page 6 of the English-language version.

3.4 The first part of the report was noted.

Second part - The Council

3.5 The delegate of Lebanon having enquired whether the Asian region comprised 46 or 47 countries, the Secretary of the Plenary Meeting said that the figure of 47 included Mongolia, which was to be transferred from Region C to Region E.

3.6 In answer to a query by the delegate of India about the Montbrillant building referred to in section 2.2.7.1, § 4.2, the Secretary-General said that that matter was covered in a separate document to be discussed later by the Conference.

3.7 The delegate of Saudi Arabia considered that the Conference should look into the reasons for which Nice Resolution 64 had not been implemented. The Chairman of the Council drew attention to Council Resolution 1008 which had been adopted at the 1990 session pursuant to Nice Resolution 64. The Secretary-General observed that the issue was dealt with in a separate document which would be discussed at a later stage.

3.8 The second part of the report was noted.

Third part - Conferences and meetings

3.9 The third part of the report was noted.

Fourth part - Activities of the General Secretariat and the Sectors

3.10 The delegate of Lebanon having suggested that reference should be made in section 4.4.5 to the excellent work on Handbooks accomplished by the TSB, the Director of the TSB observed that that matter was adequately covered in Resolution 14 (Melbourne, 1988), which had been updated as Resolution 17 (Helsinki, 1993).

3.11 The fourth part of the report was noted.

Fifth part - Review of the structure and functioning of the Union

3.12 The fifth part of the report was noted.

3.13 The Chairman, after pointing out that the annexes were intended for information only, thanked the Council and its Chairman for their excellent work during the past four years.

3.14 The report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) as a whole was noted.

4 Televised message from the Vice-President of the United States

4.1 The Chairman announced that a televised message from the Vice-President of the United States, was to be broadcast live the following morning at 0900 hours, immediately before the start of the Plenary Meeting.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 16

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SLOVAKIA

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to have the possibility to address this top forum of the telecommunications world on behalf of the Slovak Republic.

Allow me to take a chance and inform you about the state and the objectives of the Slovak telecommunications development in context to the global evolution of telecommunications all over the world.

As you know, the Slovak Republic is participating at the Plenipotentiary session for the first time.

As one of the successors of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, we are geographically positioned in the central Europe community. Our interest is therefore to perform this placing not only from a geographical point of view, but our connection to the activities of the mutual contacts with our neighbours as soon as possible.

The Slovak Republic is one of the countries in a process of transition from a central-planned economy to a market-oriented economy.

The past 40 years have left many problems, which will influence telecommunications in Slovakia for a long time:

- low density of the main telephone lines, approximately 16 per 100 inhabitants;
- out-of-date technology in consequence of very low investment in the past;
- inertia of the old thinking, which is characterized by the hierarchy of values deriving from the principles of the central managing of the society repressing any individual initiative and responsibility, and expressing the so-called social feeling.

In order to accelerate the development after 1989, the former Federal Government and, after the splitting of CSFR, the Slovak Government have adopted the legal measures, which have established the first steps towards the new environment, enabling the introduction of elements of the free market economy:

- splitting of posts and telecommunications;
- establishing of the Telecommunications Office;
- liberalizing telecommunication services except voice services.

In August 1993, the Slovak Government adopted "The conception of the telecommunication development until 2000".

The following priorities were selected for the period until 2000:

International cooperation

In 1993 the Slovak Republic joined the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: ITU, CEPT, EUTELSAT, INMARSAT, ETSI and the contact to the Commission of the European Union was established.

We participated in many important international activities, namely WRCD and we intend to closer participate particularly in the project of the Global Telecommunication University.

Legislation

Our Ministry has prepared and submitted to the government the draft of the new telecommunication act, whose principles are similar to EU legislation. The Ministry has prepared regulatory rules intended to form a standard regulatory environment.

Transformation of the state enterprise

We have at present only provider of the basic telecommunication services - Slovak Telecom, state enterprise.

We intend to transform it to a modern telecommunication company which will be gradually opened for the privatization process.

Considering that it is a very strong impact to the present infrastructure, the government declaration after premature elections, clarifying its main goals in telecommunication policy is very desirable.

Thanks to financial injections supplied by the most important foreign banks - the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Investment Bank - our telecommunications have a chance to fill the gaps that have emerged because of past long-term lack of investment.

That will enable us to increase the density of the main lines to 30 in the year 2000 and to modernize the telecommunication network.

Achieving these objectives, supported by the new legal framework will enable us to create the environment for approaching our telecommunications to the European level.

The success of our objectives will depend also on involvement into the international activities under the auspices of the ITU.

So as the ITU has solved the new situation in overwhelming of the telecommunications development, I hope, the ITU will play the leading role in the process of involving the new states into the international telecommunication activities.

At the end of my address, I would like to express our gratitude to the Japanese organizers for their hospitality and excellently prepared conference.

Thank you very much for your attention.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALAWI

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
The Secretary-General of the ITU,
Plenipotentiaries,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Malawi delegation and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all those elected to serve at this Conference. Allow me Mr. Chairman, to also join previous speakers in thanking the Government of Japan for the excellent arrangements made for this Conference.

Malawi supports strategies to restructure the International Telecommunication Union in order to enable it to function more effectively in the current environment.

Ten years ago, Malawi along with other countries of sub-Saharan Africa had high hopes of achieving meaningful development in telecommunications before the year 2000. The heavy debt burden and worsening terms of trade experienced by most African states made this goal not only elusive and unachievable but also shifted the horizon further into the next century.

Most of sub-Saharan Africa have to date a telephone density of less than one telephone line per 100 people. The telephone call completion rate is low and faults take days to clear because of lack of adequate foreign exchange.

In spite of all the difficulties, Malawi is still optimistic and shares the hope with most sister states that the next ten years will be better.

We are heartened Mr. Chairman, to hear the calls at this Conference for a global telecommunications network and hope this will make it possible for developing countries to access more capital for investment in this sector of the economy.

Your Conference, Mr. Chairman, brings together a wealth of both knowledge and experience on telecommunications issues. It is our hope that out of this Plenipotentiary Conference will come bold ideas that will spur the development of telecommunications in the years ahead.

In Malawi, as is the case in most countries in our Region, the emphasis is to extend services to rural communities. It is our hope this goal will be realized within the next ten years. Developments in technology are exciting but it will be more rewarding when the benefits of these technologies reach the less privileged in our societies.

Mr. Chairman, I wish you and the Conference every success.

Thank you very much.

ANNEX 3

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF LIBERIA

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

Permit me to add my voice to previous speakers in expressing thanks and appreciation to the Government and people of Japan for the invitation extended to my Government to participate in this Conference, and for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded to my delegation since our arrival in the historic city of Kyoto. Permit me further to say a big congratulations to the Chairman for the wealth of experience he brings to chair this all important Conference. I pledge the support of my delegation to you in making our stay here a success.

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ministers and delegates, we are all cognizant of the importance of telecommunication services as the most indispensable tool in the development of any country; and it is predicated upon this fact that even the least developed countries must embrace and support the programmes of the International Telecommunication Union. This is evidenced by the representation of many countries which are presently battling with severe economic conditions, power struggles, and civil strifes, like my own Liberia.

Our main concern and appeal to you honourable delegates during the deliberations in Kyoto is that after the long hours of discussion, we must put in motion the implementation of the resolutions we pass here. While the discussions are necessary for a clearer understanding of telecommunications development, we have noted that resolutions passed at most meetings (conferences) have yet to be implemented. This is a sorry state of the Union.

Studies have proven that telecommunications development requires cooperation at the global, continental, regional and subregional levels; that telecommunications development requires private participation in the form of privatization and joint venture. We concede to all of these, yet, we cannot see the private entities to access the needs of most developing countries and come up with a blue print on where to go from where we find ourselves.

Must we not leave here this time, reassured of some concrete steps in our endeavour to conform to the changing telecommunication environment? In an attempt to respond to the forces shaping the telecommunication environment, most nations including Liberia, have restructured the telecommunication sector by the separation of regulatory and operating functions, and the gradual liberalization of services. Our stumbling block now involves the actual development of the infrastructure/network. This we cannot do single-handedly, considering the level of financial support and trained manpower required. We cannot obtain the needed financing without constraints that are tantamount to relinquishing our sovereignties. We cannot even afford the cost of training in the developed world.

We submit therefore to this body to critically analyse the status of the Least Developed Countries and act to bring them in line with other countries in the area of telecommunication. This is why Liberia as a founding Member of the ITU, continues to participate in efforts directed towards crystallizing the African Green Paper.

Concomitantly, we call on this Conference to review the proposal of the BDT during the Buenos Aires Conference for the establishment of the International Telecommunication University, and add our voice to the request of Nigeria that the ITU (International Telecommunication University) be established in Africa so that the LDCs (majority from Africa) can have unlimited access. This is one direction through which worldwide participation in developing countries could be assured.

In concluding, we ask the Kyoto Conference to remain ever aware of the threat being faced by smaller and developing nations, and how these nations could be overwhelmed and trampled by the New Communications and Information Super-Highway. Without any exaggeration, we stand to be relegated to a diminishing communications village path while the rest of the world is on a super-highway. We hope and pray that the Kyoto resolutions will not only provide a ray of hope, but will lighten the struggle for developing countries to access the new information super highway.

Finally, the Liberian delegation wishes to call on the world communications leaders, including the host country Japan and others, to streamline and redirect their efforts in improving international collaboration for the improvement of communications in developing countries, thus helping in providing the missing link which the Arusha Declaration so strongly calls for.

I thank you!

ANNEX 4

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ETHIOPIA

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries and delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege for the delegation of Ethiopia to say a few words on the forum of the 1994 Plenipotentiary Conference which is being hosted in this historic city of Kyoto. The occasion of this Plenipotentiary Conference, coming as it is just a few years before the close of the century, is a landmark and therefore would have its own special significance.

The ITU may hence see it as a signpost to pause and review its past, to take stock, and use the remaining time to wind-up on any outstanding issues, programmes, events, etc., if any.

Against the background of the changes in the structure of the ITU, this first Plenipotentiary Conference may serve as the starting point for ITU's definition of its visions of the future if it is to continue in its leadership position in telecommunications.

For countries of the developing world, ITU's vanguard role, leadership, guidance and patronage in the past has been very significant and indeed necessary and they, of course, look forward for a continuation of this role.

In Africa, for example, during the 70's, ITU's patronage and its catalytic role in the realization of the PANAFTEL theme was instrumental for many of our countries to develop our communication links.

In the 80's, ITU's leading role along with other agencies sponsoring the RASCOM theme culminating in the establishment of a Regional Satellite Communication Organization for Africa, is quite memorable and hence cannot be forgotten. It is unfortunate that now RASCOM's name is missing from the list of invited regional telecommunication organizations or regional satellite systems in the current Plenipotentiary Conference.

The 90's, being a decade of change in terms of telecommunications operations and management, ITU's guidance would continue to be essential. We therefore look forward to a speedy conclusion to the on-going formulation of the African perspective of telecommunication policy (the African Green Paper) initiated in the 1990 Telecommunication Development Conference in Harare.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ethiopia, as a member of the Union has made every effort to contribute its modest share of ideas for the formulation of the ITU organ for development in the historic Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989. In fact, the first time that the name Telecommunication Development Bureau appeared was in a fateful paper contribution by the Ethiopian delegation. We are happy to note that subsequently the word "Bureau" is across the board being used for all the other organs of the Union.

Genuine to the spirit of development, Ethiopia has further made its modest contribution to realize ITU's regional presence.

Being one of the countries with the lowest spread of telecommunication services, and being an LDC, we look forward to the further dynamism of the Union, the growth and strengthening of the young development organ, the BDT. It is only when this is possible that the Union could continue to be responsive in its patronage and vanguard missions which is vital for telecommunication entities in the developing world.

To realize this, ITU would need to forge ahead with increased determination in matters of development. It would need to adopt development policies to promote telecommunication expansion and diversification in the LDCs. We think that the strengthening of development is the responsibility and of the collective leadership of the various organs and the personal attention of all senior officers of the Union. The growth and dynamism of the development aspect should be the delight of all.

Finally, as the ITU prepares to move into the next century, it would be imperative for it to further enhance its usual guiding principles of action orientedness, speedy action, accessibility and responsiveness of its officers and more significantly attentiveness and alertness to the needs of developing countries and LDCs.

Thank you.

ANNEX 5

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF PAKISTAN

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

1 I would consider it a proud privilege to be making this general policy statement for Pakistan before this august gathering comprising a galaxy of top politicians, civil servants and telecommunications community of the world. Mr. Chairman, I would congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Conference. The admirable way in which you are conducting the affairs of the Conference speaks for itself.

2 This Plenipotentiary Conference in this historic city of Kyoto is being held at a time when the world telecommunication sector is passing through an era of liberalization, deregulation, privatization and restructuring, thus necessitating new roles for the governments, Telecom administrations and the ITU. Up to November 1990, we were a government department subject to all the codes and modes of government working, and thus, our pace of development was limited. It was in December 1990 that we became a corporation and started developing at a faster rate. At that time, the total number of telephones in the country was 870 000 only. Over these years, we have developed rapidly and our pace of development has been 50 per cent per annum. And, now the number of telephones with us are thrice as much. While making the quantum jump we have not been oblivious of quality and our digital to analogue mix has substantially improved with digital phones being more than 60 per cent.

3 We in Pakistan have already covered much ground in this direction and made substantial gains through private sector participation. We have succeeded in wiping out almost an entire age old pending demand for fixed phones and now we are current with the emanating demand. Pakistan is able to share details of the experience with other countries. There are other successful examples in different parts of the world. The BDT can also drive some conclusions for the benefit of other developing countries.

4 The Government of Her Excellency Madam Benazir Bhutto stands totally committed to free market economy. The entire cellular phone sector has been thrown open to the private sector where three private operators have established business successfully. The paging business is again totally in the private sector, so too is the terminal equipment of all sorts which is in private hands. Likewise, data communication has also been opened predominantly to the private sector.

5 Presidential ordinance has already been promulgated whereby the regulatory functions have been entrusted to an independent government body namely the Pakistan Telecom Authority (PTA). Radio-spectrum management is the domain of another government organization named the Frequency Allocation Board (FAB).

6 Looking at the future requirements, the current capabilities of telecommunications are still inadequate in terms of network performance and cost constraints. In order, therefore, to meet the growing demands for system performance and expanding applications, further advances in network infrastructures and service functionalities need to be pursued by us.

7 Another area which is now engaging our active attention is the provision of telecommunication facilities to the rural population where the majority of our people live. We are and were alive to this need and requirement, but because of the cost constraints of providing telecommunication facilities to

this sector of the society, it has not been possible to do so, so far on a large scale. However, we have to find an answer to this problem and dilemma as no development would be meaningful unless the rural population is provided with the basic facilities of telecom network. Our studies showed that within rural areas at least one per cent of subscribers are such who can generate sufficient revenue to justify the cost of telecom links. Providing telephones to such subscribers can provide a basic structure for future telecom coverage of the larger population in rural areas. Moreover there is a need for simple, rugged and cost-effective equipment to serve rural areas. There is no one answer. A solution has to be found on a case-to-case basis. Pakistan is studying this approach in an effort to integrate the rural areas with the cities and towns. Preliminary findings show encouraging possibilities which we shall be pleased to share with other ITU members.

8 As we approach the turn of the century, expectations are mounting towards a universal telecommunication service, where communication by everyone and by any media can be achieved. We in Pakistan are fully committed to provide technologies and products that would make these expectations for the next century a reality, that would enrich the lives of our people as well as for all mankind through a partnership of people and telecommunication. Building a global network partnership, without a heavy cost-burden, will, *inter alia*, involve the following major prerequisites:

- i) design concepts to materialize revolutionary ideas through free migration of technologies;
- ii) integration of technological innovations in telecommunication, information processing and software;
- iii) technological development catering to the needs of the individual demands;
- iv) international cooperation to create uniform standards worldwide in telecommunication;
- v) user-oriented regulatory and legislative environment.

With each passing day, the ITU's role is becoming more and more important. It has to continue to remove inequities towards ensuring harmonized development. It has to play a more active role to bridge the gap between north and south and particularly give attention to the needs of the least developed countries on a priority basis.

In this regard, the BDT has to play a more active role and to exploit the new avenues which have become available as a result of the private sector participation.

9 Before I conclude, I on my personal behalf, on behalf of my Government and my delegation wish to thank the Government of Japan for their excellent gesture of hosting this Conference and for their warm hospitality. I would also congratulate the Chairmen and different Committees and wish them all success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you!

ANNEX 6

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF NEPAL

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish, first of all, to express my appreciation for the initiative taken by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Government of Japan for organizing this Plenipotentiary Conference in this historical city of Kyoto.

My statement, which of necessity has to be brief, will focus on the problems confronted by a least developed country like Nepal, and highlight our policies and strategies for the development of telecommunications in my country. Finally I will add a few words on how LDCs could benefit from international cooperation and the ITU's future policies and strategies.

Nepal is a rugged mountainous country with high Himalayas and the tallest mountain Mount Everest on the border with China. It is a very beautiful country for tourist purposes but immensely difficult to develop from the infrastructure building point of view. Nepal has an area of 147 181 km² and a population of 19 million, 90% of which are living in rural areas. Nepal is a country still dependant on agriculture for 50% of her GDP.

Apart from problems compounded by difficult topography, Nepal was closed for the outside world until 1951, when the 100-year old autocratic family régime was brought to an end. Due to this very fact and lack of institutional resources very little happened in telecommunications during the decade following the year 1951.

The era of modern telecommunications began only in 1962 with the commissioning of the first 1 000-line automatic exchange in the capital city of Kathmandu. Growth of telephone lines and exchanges was rather slow during the sixties and seventies, when attention was given mainly to the installation of the long distance network.

Today we have 50 telephone exchanges (44 digital, 2 crossbar and 4 manual) serving 45 locations in 30 districts of the country with an installed line capacity of 85 000, 99% of which are automatic and 88% digital. Modern rural telecommunications facilities serve about 200 locations of 41 districts with the telephone service thus extending modern communications to 71 out of the 75 districts of the country. Analogue and digital transmission links support national trunk dialling service. A terrestrial microwave link with neighbouring country, and an INTELSAT earth station with SCPC and IDR mode of working, cater for the international subscriber dialling service.

Even with an installed capacity of 220 000 lines by the end of 1997, we will barely reach the figure of 1 line per 100 people. Only about 25% of the 4 000 village communities will have access to telephone lines by then. Though Nepal can boast as of one of the best in service-quality in the South Asia Region, yet it has a long way to go for satisfying the demand and providing telephone access to its vast majority of rural population.

During 1993-1994, the government undertook a comprehensive review of options to reform the telecommunications sector. Following the review, the government is currently considering a series of initiatives to reform Nepal's telecommunications sector in order to achieve a significant improvement in overall performance, particularly in terms of the timely availability of the basic telephone service throughout Nepal, efficiency and quality of service, and availability of new services such as paging

and mobile telephony. Although final decisions are yet to be taken, the present liberal economy policy of the government will influence the telecommunications sector, and competitive new entry into the sector to promote investment and protect the public interests will be the guiding principles.

In our quest to develop telecommunications services rapidly in Nepal, our present institutional set-up will have to go through profound changes. Presently, the Nepal Telecommunications Corporation is the sole operator. The sector reform we are contemplating is going to demand a well functioning regulatory body in action soon. Managing changes is a difficult task for the least developed countries like Nepal. We are glad to note that the World Telecommunication Development Conference has prepared programmes to assist least developed countries in several areas, in particular in human resources development and management. However, the quantum of assistance, planned in the World Development Conference, is not going to be adequate if the yawning gap between the least developed and more developed is to be closed.

Therefore, I strongly urge stronger member nations to come forward bilaterally or through multilateral agencies like UNDP/ITU and regional organizations like APT to assist LDCs in the development of their telecommunications.

The ITU, in addition to its traditional roles, should play its catalytic role in steering the development of appropriate technologies, in collaboration with the manufacturers in particular in the rural telecommunications field. For example, either the absence of basic mains power supply or reliable power supply is the problem in the vast majority of rural areas of Africa and Asia. Recourse to expensive solar power is the only way for rural telecom equipment in such places. This makes rural communications even more costly. We have to use extensively solar power in our telecommunication facilities. The ITU should include this type of activity in its strategies to help provide basic telephone services to rural masses at a reasonable cost and at a faster rate.

Nepal is very happy to provide host facilities to several regional and area organizations of UN agencies to facilitate the development of the region. We have decided to accord diplomatic status to the heads of these agencies. Nepal hopes to gain much more from ITU assistance and will be glad to collaborate with the ITU Area Office and support its activities to the extent possible to do our might in the development of the region.

Once again I would like to thank the ITU and our host Government of Japan for the splendid arrangement of this Conference.

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

ANNEX 7

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman, congratulations on your selection. Mr. Secretary General, Your Excellencies, Ministers of Communications, Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen. We congratulate our hosts for a beautiful setting that combines the historic traditions of a rich cultural history in Kyoto with the benefits of a telecommunication system that represents the height of our era's technological revolutions.

In the United States we believe that we are at the dawn of a new era in the history of communications. It is our hope that the opportunities presented by technology will lead to an unprecedented age of global understanding and cooperation. Through the development of a Global Information Infrastructure first called for by Vice President Gore at the Buenos Aires Conference of the ITU, all members of the international community can come together and improve the quality of life of every citizen on this planet.

The United States stands ready to begin this momentous task with the help of the administrations represented here today. We recognize that all of us have much to learn in the development of the network of networks. The role of the ITU is central to this development. But this role is only possible if all three sectors of the ITU cooperate in achieving a delicate balance which will result in preserving the purpose of the Union, while advancing the world towards the goal of universal communications.

We do not come to the ITU with a master plan of how the global information infrastructure can be implemented nor with a timetable for its implementation. Rather we come as a partners in good will and common commitment. We will do our best to lead when appropriate and our best to listen and learn from others. Unless we create a system that allows access to all, we cannot fully serve anyone. We must place our national differences aside and realize that advancement by any nation ultimately means advancement by every nation.

It will take many years to assemble the Global Information Infrastructure, and it will take the combined efforts of every nation represented in this hall to make its promise a reality. Even though there may be a few short cuts to implement the technological marvels of this network of networks, the reality of current economics is that no single state can meet the collective needs of all. We must create an environment that attracts private capital and rewards enterprise and innovation. Without allowing competition, the benefits of this remarkable new era will be dramatically impeded. We must create an environment that expedites the benefits of our technology and does not erect regulatory barriers that stifle its extraordinary possibilities.

We fully understand that this is an arduous journey that will cover many miles, many years and, yes, probably even many generations. But the benefits to all our people---and all of our children are too important to delay. The bright future that our technology promises is meaningless unless it can be harnessed to help us eliminate disease and give comfort to the ailing. Technology is meaningless unless it can help us eliminate hunger and provide shelter for the homeless. Technology is meaningless unless it can help us eliminate illiteracy and bring the benefits of the information age to all children of the world.

Technology is meaningless unless we can harness it to break down the barriers that divide us and build bridges and yes, even information superhighways of understanding.

We must begin this long journey now. One day, when a child in a remote village is provided with the same life-saving medical analysis and treatment that he could receive in the world's most advanced clinic, he will understand why we could not afford to wait.

We must begin this long journey now. One day, when a classroom in an isolated region can receive critical information from libraries all over the globe, they will understand why we could not afford to wait.

We must begin this long journey now. One day, when two nations can build bridges of communication and thus end decades of hatred and conflict, they will understand why we could not afford to wait.

It is for these reasons that we want to start this journey now. The United States of America will do its utmost to be a resource. We will strive to allow our guiding principles - free competition and the democracy born from the open exchange of ideas - to guide us along the way.

An ancient proverb reminds us that "a journey of a thousand miles begins with one small step." Today as we celebrate the first ITU conference in Asia in this historic site of Kyoto, may we think of an even longer journey. Creating the Global Information Infrastructure will be an adventure that will encompass many millions of miles, encircling our globe thousands of times. Our challenge is to commence that journey now with the help of our fellow nations. Let our first steps be taken with the bonds of common commitment and mutual understanding....and may our network of networks be constructed for the benefit of all mankind.

Again Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and your Administration for hosting this conference, and I would like to extend my best wishes for a successful Plenipotentiary Conference. Again, thank you.

ANNEX 8

Original: English

STATEMENT BY
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENT,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
(DR. MILAN BERANEK)

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to express on behalf of the delegation of the Czech Republic our sincere greetings to all participants of the Kyoto ITU Plenipotentiary Conference and to congratulate the Chair and the other officers on their election.

Mr. Chairman,

Secretary-General Dr. Tarjanne pointed out in his opening speech that the five-year period since the last Plenipotentiary Conference has been a time of monumentous change, not just in the ITU and not just in telecommunications, but in the world as a whole. Indeed, this period has brought about many challenges we have to face and many new problems we have to solve.

My delegation would like to appreciate the purposeful Union's activities that have been done up to now to meet these challenges of the changing telecommunications environment. Major changes in the ITU structure and improvements in carrying out the Union's mandate seem to be of a very positive nature. They should result in the strengthening of the ITU so that this principal intergovernmental organization in the field of telecommunications could play its extremely responsible role. We are convinced that just this Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto will be able to make another very important step in this direction.

Many fundamental political and economic changes have occurred also in our country since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989. After the so-called 1989 Velvet Revolution it was the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic which was participating in the work of the ITU in a very active way having among others the honour and privilege to chair the ITU Administrative Council in 1991 and to host the first ITU European Regional Telecommunication Development Conference in Prague in the same year. The dissolution of former Czechoslovakia at the end of 1992 resulted in the appearance of the Czech Republic as a sovereign new Member State of the ITU on 1 January 1993. The Czech Republic tries therefore as one of the two successors of the former Czechoslovakia to do its best, due to former tradition, to become once more an active Member of the ITU family. The Czech Republic stands at this Conference also as a candidate for the election of the Council being ready to participate in the ITU reform process as well as possible.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, fundamental changes reflected our own telecommunication environment. The telecommunication market of the Czech Republic is now composed of some basic segments, among which the maximum importance is given to the basic telephone service, that brings approximately 85% from the overall volume of the telecommunication services revenues. The actual level of penetration of the main telephone stations amounts only to 20 telephone stations per 100 inhabitants. Despite the fact that the rate of new stations introduced has increased during recent years, and the growth during the last four years is higher than during the ten preceding years, the demand could not be covered.

In this situation, the basic goal of the state telecommunication policy is the quickest possible offer increase. This means to increase the main telephone stations number to more than double, in comparison with the *status quo* until the year 2000, and at the same time to improve the network throughput.

The demands of the inhabitants on universally accessible basic telecommunication services within the Czech Republic should be fulfilled in principle on the threshold of the 21st century.

The actual legislation of the Czech Republic makes it possible to create the private telecommunication networks, and establishes the conditions for delivering of services to the economically active subjects and to all the other groups of consumers interested in operation of the top modern telecommunication services.

The full liberalization of basic telephone services is possible only in the situation when the telephone stations' demand is satisfied and when the level of these services is comparable with the developed countries.

This all depends not only on massive investments, but also on the know-how and experience that we await, among others, also from the ITU. Therefore, it is in our own interest and policy as a Member of this organization that the Union be at the leading front of the progress in the world's telecommunications and that the Union's reform be of a significant contribution to all its Members.

At the conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to wish the Kyoto ITU Plenipotentiary Conference much success, and at the same time, to thank through you, Mr. Chairman, the Japanese Government and to all organizers of this historical Plenipotentiary Conference for the hospitality we all met here in Kyoto.

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 9

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF LAO P.D.R.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentleman,

First of all, on behalf of the delegation of the Lao P.D.R., I would like to join the other delegations in congratulating you, Your Excellency, for your unanimous election to the post of chairmanship of the 47th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. Aware as I am of your vast experience, I am convinced that you will lead the work of this important Conference to a successful conclusion. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of Japan for the warm hospitality and facilities accorded to my delegation since our arrival in this beautiful city of Kyoto as well as for the excellent arrangements offered to our meeting. On this same occasion I would like to extend my warm greetings to all distinguished delegates and friends attending this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

Since its inception, the International Telecommunication Union has concentrated its activities to promote the harmonization and the improvement of the telecommunication and broadcasting systems of its Member countries. In addition, the ITU has not only contributed to the promoting of the growth of the telecommunication worldwide but also provided a forum for Member countries to share experiences and problems, and to discuss the strategies and the policies of our organization. My delegation considers this Plenipotentiary Conference as a very important one, since it is an important event to decide on the future of telecommunication and broadcasting. For this reason, my delegation will spare no effort to make this Conference truly successful.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

Speaking of my country, over the past few years, the development of the Lao P.D.R. has registered fairly good results. Our Government has been pursuing restructuration by introducing a new economic mechanism and implementing its policy of renewal by taking into account both external and internal realities. The important target is to gradually transform the natural economic and small-scale production into market-oriented economy by concentrating on agriculture forestry development, industry and services. At the same time, priorities have been given to telecommunication and transport in order to encourage trade and industrialization in Laos. The Government recognizes the importance of developing a modern efficient telecommunication system. Over the past five years, my country has made a significant progress in modernizing parts of the phone system. The installation of modern exchange systems in the capital city of Vientiane and in major centres along the main North-South corridor (Luangpraban-Paksé) is well advanced, along with the development of trunk link (microwave) along this route.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

This policy of renewal of the government has brought about numerous achievements but a lot still remains to be accomplished. In the telecommunication field, we want to improve the coverage and quality of the system to fulfil its role in the modern market economy.

In this respect, we welcome your partner in our development effort. For the period of 1994-2000 a long-term policy framework has been set, whose main priorities are:

- completion of the existing development;
- expansion of the trunk transmission system to all provinces;
- development of regional links;
- provision of telecommunications in rural areas;
- expansion of the subscriber networks in the major centres.

My delegation sincerely hopes to be able to enjoy the good cooperation and assistance from international community.

In this spirit, once again, on behalf of the delegation of the Lao P.D.R., I wish this Conference every success.

I thank you.

ANNEX 10

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION
(H.E. MR. GABRIEL NDIHOKUBWAYO, AMBASSADOR)

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Honourable delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Speaking both for the delegation of Burundi and myself, I should like to follow the preceding speakers by expressing to you, Mr. Chairman, my sincere congratulations on your well-merited election to the chair of this important Conference. I am confident that your experience and competence will enable this noble assembly to achieve results worthy of its title.

I would also take this opportunity of expressing to your Government and the Japanese people my most sincere thanks for the cordial welcome we have received and for the numerous kindnesses which have been shown to us since our arrival in this most beautiful city.

Mr. Chairman,

this Conference follows the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in 1992, which adopted and effected fundamental changes in the structure and the working of the ITU, and also the first World Telecommunication Development Conference, which culminated in the Buenos Aires Declaration and Action Plan on world telecommunication development for the 21st century. In view of the fact that the new structures have already been set up and the new working methods are in the process of being applied, this Conference should provide the ITU with all the necessary means of implementing the Strategic Plan 1995-1999. We for our part support the work programme of the Telecommunication Development Sector for 1995-1999, with particular reference to the special assistance programme for the least developed countries (LDCs) as included in the Buenos Aires Action Plan, and we ask the Conference to give favourable consideration to increasing the portion of the ordinary budget allocated to the LDCs to enable the BDT to assume its responsibility to a greater extent in this respect.

We are also taking a keen interest in the studies and activities in progress within the international bodies, particularly with regard to the current broad trends (liberalization, privatization, and globalization of the telecommunications industry) which are supposed in some of their aspects to contribute to the development of telecommunications.

Hence we endorse the methods which are used by the private sector in the management of its undertakings and which have already proved their worth. The liberalization of the provision of certain services has already been effective for some years now. This process should be continued in a normal way, account being taken of the interests of all the parties concerned. With regard to its project for the privatization of telecommunications management, therefore, Burundi is in the process of preparing the invitation to tender. This operation should be completed by April 1995, as soon as questions of sectoral policy and regulation, currently under discussion, have been settled.

While readily recognizing the paramount role of telecommunications in economic growth, we feel it important to assess with the greatest possible objectivity both the positive spin-off and the negative effects of any action taken, since the conditions prevailing in our regions vary from one country to another so that, despite the similarities, each case is specific. Hence the prime importance of identifying all the factors liable to affect the quest for a suitable model for telecommunications management in a given country. I need not labour the complexity of the task.

From this point of view, we support the idea of holding conferences to deal with matters of telecommunications policy. However, their terms of reference should be precisely defined, and particularly those of the body appointed to monitor the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations adopted, especially in the event of the emergence of problems connected with the points raised and liable to arise between conferences.

This comment applies likewise to matters relating to the tasks allocated to Sectors in cases where the responsibility for dealing with them remains unclear. We wonder whether it would not be advisable to appoint a secretariat which would channel these requests for information to the organ for which they are actually intended. So far as we are able, we shall be sure to make our own contribution and we would urge the international organizations to show understanding if our own opinions of matters failed to converge in every respect. At all events, we are all anxious to safeguard the interests of all concerned and I remain confident that we have the worldwide development of telecommunications at heart, regardless of the approach adopted.

In conclusion, please allow me to express to the International Telecommunication Union my sincere gratitude for the consistent help we have received. This assistance is invaluable to us, and we shall not fail to take advantage of it in the event of vital necessity.

I should also like to thank, on behalf of the Government of Burundi and personally, all our partner governments for their sustained assistance in the development of our telecommunication systems, and in particular the Governments of Japan and France.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 11

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF GHANA

Mr. Chairman,
The Secretary-General of the ITU,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I bring you warm and fraternal greetings from the Government and people of Ghana. My delegation wishes to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to lead this Conference. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting this Conference.

The Secretary-General and the secretariat, I wish to congratulate you on the able manner you have been choosing your conference venues. This year it was in Buenos Aires, later it was in Cairo and now we are in this beautiful city of Kyoto. I think that your sense of choice is excellent and I wish to congratulate you.

The economy of Ghana has shown remarkable recovery from a previous decade of decline in the mid-70s and 1980s to a decade of steady GDP growth from the mid-1980s to the present.

This improvement in our economic fortunes has been brought about partly as a result of the adoption of pragmatic policies including trade liberalization, a market economy, a flexible exchange rate régime, privatization of state enterprises and a vigorous resuscitation of the export sector. Partly also, our recovery has been made possible by inflows of aid and other resources from the international community with the World Bank as the lead agency.

These developments in our economy have had major implications for the telecommunications sector of the country, with demand sharply outstripping available supply, and the resulting bottlenecks, now posting a constraint on our economic growth potential.

Above all, we have improved our economic fortunes through the hard work and sacrifices of the Ghanaian people under the dynamic and able leadership of His Excellency, President J.J. Rollings. There is no gainsaying that every economy now understands the need for telecommunications in its development and the contributions made by various parties here give testimony to this.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

The global information network of the 21st century, will require a positive correlation between the volume and quality of telecoms supply and the growing demand for telecoms services. However, let us remember that the strength of any change is in its weakest link and therefore much as we talk about the global information infrastructure every effort should be made to bring up those that are far behind to come up to those that want all of us to benefit from the network otherwise all our attempts at getting an efficient communications systems will come to zero. Appropriately, therefore, our present preoccupation in Ghana is to evolve the requisite policies and strategies that would accelerate our early response to the demand situation.

Currently, the Government is taking final steps to separate the telecoms and postal services, after which the telecoms wing would be constituted into an independent company, to be regulated alongside other operators in the sector by a new regulatory body - the National Communications Authority (NCA) which is about to be established.

The P&T Corporation is currently engaged on a Second Telecommunications Project (STP) which should raise the total lines to 84 000 by 1996, for a penetration ratio of about 0.5 per 100 people. This would still be 50% below the ITU recommended minimum penetration rate for developing countries of 1 telephone for every 100 people. This underscores the need for urgent action to expand the DEL supply situation. The need becomes even more compelling in the face of the actual prevailing demand.

The current demand for telephone services is estimated at 300 000 DELs, with a projection of at least 500 000 DELs by the year 2000.

Given this unmet demand, it is considered that a short-term expansion strategy is imperative. Specifically, it is planned to adopt measures to add at least 120 000 new DELs within the next 2 years so as to raise the total DEL supply to around 200 000 DELs by the end of 1996.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The question is, what should be the appropriate strategy to achieve this objective?

The P&T Corporation of Ghana does not have the financial and technical capacity to undertake a project of this magnitude. Moreover, its debt-equity ratio is rather on the high side and so it cannot take on too much additional debt.

We are still engaged, even now, on discussions of the options for expansion involving the private sector. One option being considered is to take on a strategic investor who would come with not only the investment capital needed but also the necessary managerial and technical expertise. This however is a medium-term, rather than a short-term proposition, because it might take no less than two years just to get an appropriate strategic investor on board.

Other available options being considered include the licensing of one or more other major fixed network operators to compete with Ghana Telecoms and to provide the required additional capacity, using financing schemes such as BOO (Build, Operate and Own) or BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) schemes.

At the same time Ghana Telecom will be restructured and strengthened to make it a more efficient and viable competitor.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

In order to attain a national consensus on the appropriate short-term accelerated network expansion strategy, my Ministry, in association with the World Bank, is organizing a national telecommunications policy workshop on the 19th and 20th of October in Accra. We are extending invitations to interested international telecommunications organizations to attend the seminar and help us sharpen our choices.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, we would be most honoured and grateful, indeed, if experts in this room could assist in our deliberations to enable us to adopt a policy and strategy suited to our present needs and to the demands of the Information Network of the 21st century.

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

I wish the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference every success.

Thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX 12

STATEMENT BY DR. MAI LIEM TRUC
VICE-SECRETARY GENERAL OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF VIETNAM

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to have the opportunity to speak at this important audience of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU.

Mr. Chairman,

Since last few decades, the world has witnessed a tremendous development of the Telecommunications Sector. Today, everybody agrees that telecommunication is an important infrastructure for the economic, social and cultural development. It is an important driving force for the development of each country's economy and of the world economy.

The rapid growth of Vietnam's economy has made the establishment of a modern and efficient telecommunications infrastructure an urgent necessity, and Vietnam has made every effort to keep pace with the rapid changing telecommunications environment in all aspects: technology advancement, globalization, restructuring and development.

The technological progress has enabled Vietnam to quickly transit from a 100% analogue network in 1988 to a 90% digitalized network by the end of 1993. All transmission and switching equipment being installed in Vietnam since last few years are digital systems, like digital radio systems, optical fibre cables, satellite earth stations and digital telephone, telex and packet switching systems.

The technological progress and the network digitalization has made Vietnam possible to introduce new and advanced services such as facsimile, data communication, packet switch service, videoconferencing, radio paging and GSM cellular mobile telephone service.

The globalization of the telecommunications sector is an important factor for the development of the telecommunications infrastructure of Vietnam. Foreign direct investment in the network operation as well as joint ventures for local manufacturing telecom equipment have contributed actively to the rapid development of the telecom sector of Vietnam. The close cooperation with foreign telecom administrations and operating agencies has enabled Vietnam to increase its international traffic from 2 million minutes in 1987 up to 83 million minutes in 1993, and hence generates a rapid increase of revenue and most of this revenue can be reinvested for the network development. The ITU through the BDT, the Asia Pacific Telecommunity and foreign telecom administrations and companies have helped Vietnam in training a good staff for the operation and development of a modern telecom network.

For more rapid development and efficient management of the telecom network and services, the Government of Vietnam has restructured the telecom sector since 1992. The first important step of the restructuring process was the separating the policy making and regulating function from the operating function. The most important step of the sector reform will be the introduction of competition in provisioning telecommunications services. We are well aware that the restructuring process is a complicated one and each country has its own approach according to its circumstances and conditions. The process must be well prepared and carefully carried out to guarantee a fair competition that can serve to the best interest of the country.

Mr. Chairman,

The previous speakers have emphasized the importance of this Plenipotentiary Conference. Since the Nice Conference, the ITU has been restructured to keep pace with the rapid changing environment. Together we have done a lot, but a great deal has to be done for the interests of the Union and its Members.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that my country, Vietnam, will do every effort to contribute to the strengthening of our noble organization so that the ITU can achieve its purposes and maintain its leading role in the development of an international information infrastructure.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the chairmanship of the Conference, and to thank the Japanese Government and its Telecommunication Administration to host this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, which is being held for the first time in the Asia Pacific Region.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 13

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Delegates,
Friends,

On behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Macedonia, I would like to extend greetings to all the delegates at this Conference and express my hope that the work we have all set out to do will be successfully completed. Also, please allow me to express my thanks to the host Administration of Japan for providing such excellent facilities for this Conference.

The Republic of Macedonia has been a Member of the ITU for a relatively short time. For the past several years we have greatly expanded our telecommunication network. Being fully aware of the great importance of telecommunications for the cultural and economic development of our country, and for the need to communicate with the world, in a relatively short time telecommunication facilities have been greatly expanded, the quality of service has been improved and the process of digitization of the network has been started.

For the past three years, international telecommunication traffic has increased more than three times. We are especially proud that we have been able to greatly improve the telecommunication facilities with all the neighbouring countries. The percentage of digital lines now stands at 25. All this has been achieved without any external financing. However, we are fully aware that we still have a long way to go to achieve the overall quality of service available to the citizens and businesses in the developed world, but we are also aware of the enormous financial expenditure required to bridge the gap between us and the developed world. Therefore, we give full support to the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

We feel that one of the best ways that the developed world can help the developing nations is to provide economical and affordable access to the huge amount of information and knowledge stored in its electronic databases. That requires state-of-the-art technology which should be available without any restrictions. As the developed world makes the transition from an industrial to information-based society, the developing world must somehow catch up for the common benefit of all. We are sure that the ITU has a vital role to play in that process, and we remain committed to supporting that process by doing everything within our power.

We are confident that this Conference will mark a very significant moment as the ITU, flexible as it has ever been for the past 100 years, prepares itself to enter the 21st century, time when telecommunications will play an even greater role than ever. We are also confident that this Conference will bring closer together the top world decision makers in the field of telecommunications as they face their responsibility to provide communication facilities for everybody everywhere. Because for us, telecommunications is not just technology - telecommunications is something that happens among people.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 14

Original: English

STATEMENT
BY
THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM, SURINAME
(DR. J.A. DEFARES)

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ministers of Communications, Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU, distinguished delegates of ITU Members, representatives of international and regional organizations and all others present at this Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, it gives me great pleasure to address you on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Suriname.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would first like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Japanese Government for accommodating us throughout this period, and I am convinced that the generous hospitality of the Japanese people will contribute to a fruitful Conference.

Like other Member countries of the ITU, I welcome this opportunity to exchange views in order to determine the policies intended to guide the Union in fulfilling its objectives for the coming four years.

Keeping abreast with the demands of the rapidly developing telecommunication infrastructure, is for my country a tremendous task as we are presently in a period of implementing a Structural Adjustment Programme, which also has its impact on telecommunication development in Suriname.

In spite of the critical financial-economic situation in Suriname however, my Government recognizes the fact that up-to-date telecommunication facilities are necessary for adequate and appropriate social-economic development of any country.

The overall objectives of the Suriname Government for the telecommunication sector is to make adequate access to services, available at a reasonable price to all sections of the population. In addition to improvement and expansion of the existing telephone network services, this objective implies also the provision of telecommunication facilities to rural areas and to the remote isolated tribal communities in the interior of our country, to satisfy the social needs of the tribal population, and to meet the demand for communication facilities of health care, education, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining and other social and economic development programmes.

In order to achieve these objectives, the following options are presently being considered for the further development of telecommunications in the rural areas: satellite transmission, HF transmission, cellular and microwave.

With regard to telecommunication services however, the operating authority has little financial incentives to invest in facilities for remote areas where costs are higher and income from service use is lower. The diversity of the remote interior areas and the existence of constraints of geography, climate, suitable equipment and power supplies, increases the difficulties of the operating entity, TELESUR. For this reason Government arranged development funds are needed to finance the provision of rural telecommunication services.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to the Buenos Aires Declaration and the Action Plan adopted at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94), held last March and more specifically the Action Plan for the global development of telecommunications goals, objectives and strategies, intended to form the focus of the ITU's telecommunication development efforts.

The areas which capture our attention the most are those related to:

- policies, strategies and financing;
- training, human resources management and development;
- computer-aided network planning;
- mobile cellular radio telephone; and
- integrated rural development.

Based on the fact that the expansion of telecommunication facilities to the interior is lacking in most developing countries, we feel that the ITU should more actively facilitate and encourage universal expansion of the telecommunication infrastructure to the rural areas and the interior of developing Member countries. The acquisition of universal service in developing nations will enable us to more effectively and efficiently contribute to the building of bridges for the global telecommunication network, foreseen for the 21st century.

Mr. Chairman, a significant contribution to the development of national and regional telecommunication networks is the regionalization process of the ITU. We therefore support criterias in favour of intensifying the relationships with more entities and organizations other than administrations, but more specifically regional telecommunication organizations. I am pleased to note that the ITU, as agreed upon in the preceding Plenipotentiary Conferences, has expanded its regional presence even to the subregional level which has certainly benefited telecommunication cooperation, coordination and assistance in the Caribbean region. Therefore, my Administration would like to see that along with this regionalization process, also decentralization of the tasks from headquarters to these regional offices take place, enabling them to function more efficiently and effectively to the benefit of the telecommunication development in their regions, which will eventually result in the improvement of telecommunication development at a global level.

With regard to the elections of the ITU officials, I must state Mr. Chairman, that careful consideration should be given to an appropriate geographic representation at all levels. Additionally, we should facilitate and encourage smaller developing nations to participate at executive levels, in the work of the permanent organs of the ITU.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that our discussions will be constructive and fruitful for the benefit of international telecommunications development.

I thank you all.

ANNEX 15

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ZAMBIA

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

It is a great honour and privilege for me to greet and address this distinguished gathering. To all of you present here, I bring you greetings from the Government of the Republic of Zambia. The coming together of such a distinguished group of telecommunication experts from all Member countries of the International Telecommunication Union and from other international organizations attests to the determination of mankind to bring into reality, greater unity, solidarity, progress and development in the telecommunications industry.

May I express my sincere thanks to the Government of Japan for its kind invitation to the ITU to hold its Plenipotentiary Conference in this great city of Kyoto and for the excellent arrangements it has made to ensure the success of this Conference.

As I stand here today to address you, my Government, delegation and indeed myself are proud and glad to see that South Africa today is in this Conference Hall taking its rightful place in the African group of countries. To South Africa I say welcome and feel part of the international community. Your road has been torturous and long.

May I express my deep sense of gratitude to heads of state and governments who have provided inspiration and support for the concept of global communications and universal access to telecom services. It is their unwavering support that has made possible the implementation of ambitious telecommunication projects that can only be undertaken through bilateral or multilateral intergovernmental agreements.

Since the last ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Nice, in 1989, a lot of changes have taken place in the telecommunications sector. As a result of these changes, political, economic and technological, this Plenipotentiary Conference assumes greater importance as it will map out the future course of the Union in a completely changed environment. The changing environment has changed the role of government in the telecommunication sector. The emerging structures and roles will undoubtedly require the ITU and particularly the BDT to place greater emphasis on technical assistance and cooperation to developing countries and particularly the emerging democracies of the world.

I wish to mention here that the Pan-African Telecom network (PANAFTTEL) is a success story. The success of PANAFTTEL can not be attributed to a single organization. Every government and telecommunication administration in our region, with the concerned African regional telecoms organizations and other international organizations have endeavoured their support to ensure maximum utilization of the PANAFTTEL network. Technical cooperation and assistance is crucial to sustain developments that have already taken ground even though the key may be the involvement of the private sector in the development of the necessary telecom development to meet both national and regional demand for telecom services.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to congratulate the ITU on its efforts on the assistance given to administrations in the setting up of training institutions and their management. Today, Kenya hosts the African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute, to cater for higher calibre human resource

training for the Southern and Eastern African region. However, let me note that despite huge investments in expansion of networks, Africa is not yet able to provide adequate and efficient telecommunication services, a direct result of the low investment in manpower resource development and management.

It is, however, gratifying to note the tremendous activities going on in the field of training of personnel in maintenance and management of telecommunications networks by the ITU and UNDP. It is my government's hope that this interest will be consolidated so that a comprehensive and integrated approach is achieved towards developing capacity within administrations to meet their vast needs in management and maintenance.

Another aspect of assistance is that which is given through regional ITU advisers, whose function is to assist in the field of sectoral studies which constitute the very basis of the assessment and identification process of overall requirements for external assistance including technical cooperation and capital investment.

These studies call for the provision of existing network data and services, development plans including financial implications, identification of constraints, shortcomings and formulation of project proposals under bilateral and multilateral assistance. Regional advisers are best positioned to develop closer working contacts with administrations and should therefore be able to assist administrations in identifying and formulating their needs and giving concrete shape to requests for assistance. The presence of regional advisors in the region particularly in Africa should be strengthened and the BDT should use these experts to develop capacity in their regions in time with the regional requirements.

Mr. Chairman, one of our major requirements in Africa is interconnectivity within the region. To this end, allow me to thank the ITU for the keen interest shown in the subregional interconnectivity project being conducted under the auspices of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). The project aims at removing the need to transit traffic to Intra-African destinations through centres outside the subregion of the 11 states of SATCC, including South Africa whom I have already congratulated.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to join the chorus of previous speakers in echoing the sentiments of my government on the distinguished services offered by the Secretary-General, Mr. Pekka Tarjanne. The extraordinary achievements scored during the period he has been in office, which included tackling some of the most vexing issues affecting the telecommunications environment and industry such as international policy issues, short and long-term effects of technological changes, were due to the skilled leadership of Mr. Tarjanne.

As a developing country, Zambia benefited a great deal from the counsel and advice rendered by the Secretary-General personally in our quest to develop the telecommunications network. Mr. Tarjanne's office has always been accessible to all Member States for both complex and trivial problems.

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

ANNEX 16

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
(S. MBAYE, SENEGAL)

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Plenipotentiaries,
Mr. Secretary-General,

The present Report, which I have the distinguished honour to submit to our august Plenary on behalf of the Council, is, with its 400 pages, sufficiently eloquent to attest to the importance and volume of the Union's activities during the interplenipotentiary period between Nice and Kyoto.

Furthermore, this updated Report was subjected to close scrutiny during the final session of the Council, which was held on 18 September 1994 in the beautiful and historic city of Kyoto.

Mr. Chairman,

The first part of the Report, which is general in nature, takes a discerning look at:

- the rapid expansion of telecommunications over the past ten years;
- the evolution in the membership of the Union, which has risen in the period between Nice and Kyoto from 164 to 184 Members;
- the main activities spurred by the momentous decisions taken at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in December 1992, which heralded the rebirth of our prestigious Union, now 129 years old; and
- the implementation of the new structure of the Union as from 1 March 1993, in conformity with the vision of the H.L.C.

Mr. Chairman,

The second part of the Report details, in accordance with the provisions of No. 82 of the Convention, all of the matters examined by the Council in both ordinary and extraordinary sessions.

In the full exercise of its role as the executive body in the newly "accelerated" Union, the Council has each year defined the technical assistance policy, the bases for harmonious coordination among the various activities of the Union and the process for ensuring genuine financial control.

In short, Mr. Chairman,

The Council has taken numerous decisions which are vital for the future of the Union, concerning in particular:

- implementation of the H.L.C. recommendations and the Nice Resolutions and Opinions;
- simplification of the Radio Regulations by the VGE;
- rationalization of the Council's working methods;
- harmonization of the Staff Regulations;
- revision of the Financial Regulations;
- preparation of the first draft strategic plan covering the period 1995-1999;
- definition of the rights and obligations of private sector members referred to in the Convention with a view to strengthening their effective participation in the activities of the Union;

- amendment of the Rules of Procedure for conferences;
- mechanisms for implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;
- strengthening relations with international and regional organizations;
- evaluation of TELECOM's exhibition activities; and finally
- the readmission of South Africa with full rights, in which connection I would like to welcome most warmly the delegation of South Africa.

Mr. Chairman,

The third part of Document 20 concerns the implementation of the Nice and the Geneva 1992 resolutions relating to conferences and meetings.

With regard to the fourth part, I should like to draw particular attention to the establishment of intersectorial committees whose work has played a large part in resolving the fundamental management problems in the areas of data processing, implementation of the H.L.C. Recommendations and publications policies.

As regards the main activities of the General Secretariat, the need for structural reinforcement has been translated into the establishment of the Strategic Planning Unit and the integration of TELECOM in the interests of effectiveness.

This part also provides an exhaustive run-down of the work done by the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors.

Mr. Chairman,

The fifth part of the Report, which relates to the structure and functioning of the Union, highlights the very significant results achieved in the implementation of the relevant APP-92 resolutions.

Mr. Chairman,

During this introduction, I have not dwelt on sections 2.2.4, 2.2.5 or 2.2.6, or on Annexes 2 and 3, dealing with staff and financial matters, since these will be considered in great detail by the relevant committees of the Conference.

Honourable Plenipotentiaries,

In order to facilitate examination of the Report, you will find a series of annexes in the form of graphs and tables illustrating certain specific activities.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Council at its various sessions for the excellent work they have done during the interplenipotentiary period. My thanks also go to the Secretary-General and his colleagues for the remarkable efforts they have deployed throughout our painstaking sessions.

Mr. Chairman,

Such is the structure of the Report which is submitted to our Plenary Meeting for its approval.

Thank you for your kind attention.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 108-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

BOTSWANA - MALAWI

The delegation of the Republic of Botswana announced that it has to leave the Conference on 23 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Botswana has given to the delegation of Malawi a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP - 94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Addendum 1 to
Document 109-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBERS
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

The following candidacy has been submitted by the extended deadline for Region C
(Sunday, 2 October 1994, at 1800 hours - Kyoto local time):

- Mr. Valery TIMOFEEV (Russia)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 109-E
23 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

**CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL,
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL,
DIRECTORS OF THE BUREAUX OF THE SECTORS AND
MEMBERS OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD**

The following candidacies have been submitted by the deadline for nominations (Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1800 hours - Kyoto local time):

Secretary-General

Mr. Pekka TARJANNE (Finland)

Deputy Secretary-General

Mr. Henry CHASIA (Kenya)

Mr. Mohamed HARBI (Algeria)

Mr. Fazlur RAHMAN (Bangladesh)

Mr. Valery TIMOFEEV (Russia)

Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR)

Mr. Robert W. JONES (Canada)

Mr. Harold G. KIMBALL (United States)

Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)

Mr. Theodor IRMER (Germany)

Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

Mr. Arnold Ph. DJIWATAMPU (Indonesia)

Mr. Mian Mohammad JAVED (Pakistan)

Mr. Ahmed LAOUYANE (Tunisia)

Mr. N. VITTAL (India)

Members of the Radio Regulations Board

Region A

Mr. João Carlos ALBERNAZ (Brazil)

Region B

Mr. Pierre ABOUDARHAM (France)

Mr. Thormod BØE (Norway)

Mr. Henry KIEFFER (Switzerland)

Region C

Mr. Ryszard G. STRUZAK (Poland)

Region D

Mr. Gerard L. MUTTI (Zambia)

Mr. Jean-Baptiste YAO KOUAKOU (Côte d'Ivoire)

Region E

Mr. Habeeb Khader ALSHANKITI (Saudi Arabia)

Mr. Ian HUTCHINGS (New Zealand)

Mr. Makoto MIURA (Japan)

Mr. Haji Mohamed Ali Bin YUSOFF (Malaysia)

Mr. Sanbao ZHU (China)

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 110-E
23 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7**

Note by the Secretary-General

INCREASE OF CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION BY THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, as annex to this document, the announcement of the Administration of the Republic of South Africa to increase its class of contribution from one to three units.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annex : 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

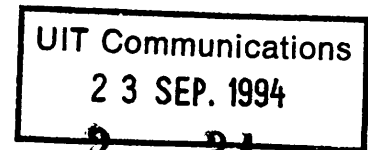
MINISTRY FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING
Private Bag X860
PRETORIA 0001
Republic of South Africa

Telephone: + 27 12 319 8200
Facsimile : + 27 12 319 8111
Enquiries : D de Jongh
(Pigeon hole no 1202)

22 September 1994

Mr P Tarjanne
Secretary General: International Telecommunication Union
Plenipotentiary Conference
KYOTO

Dear Sir



CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS DEFRAYING EXPENSES OF THE UNION

I wish to inform you that the Republic of South Africa has decided to increase its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union from the one to the three unit class as from 1 January 1995. Please arrange for a new invoice to be dispatched in order to enable us to settle the account before 31 December 1994.

Please be assured, Sir, of South Africa's highest regard for the work of the Union and its continued efforts to advance telecommunications for the benefit of the peoples of the world.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Z. P. Jordan".

DR Z P JORDAN
MINISTER



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 111-E
17 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.24 by the following text:

1.24 The principle of establishing a percentage of the total membership was discussed at some length. The delegates of Mali, Gabon, Chad, and the Republic of Korea supported the proposal to establish a percentage figure of 25%. The delegate of Russia said he could accept a figure of 25% as the upper limit, which would give a total of 46 seats. The same figure of 25% could be used to determine the distribution of seats by region, and in order to avoid using fractions the figures could be rounded off. He proposed the following distribution, which was consistent with all documents presented: Region A-8; Region B-8; Region C-5; Region D-13; Region E-12. The delegates of Indonesia, Iran, Burkina Faso and the Philippines supported the Russian proposal. The delegates of Argentina, Senegal, Greece, Spain and Switzerland also supported the principle of a percentage system. The delegates of Bulgaria and Uruguay supported the proposal that the number of Council Members should be equivalent to 25% of the total membership of the Union, and were in favour of mentioning that percentage figure in the Convention; the delegates of Lebanon and Brazil too were in favour of including a reference to the 25% figure in the Convention. The delegates of Kuwait and Morocco were in favour of the figure of 25% but not necessarily of its inclusion in the Convention, as each Plenipotentiary Conference had the right to make its own decisions. The Chairman of Committee 5, recalling the Chairman's statement concerning procedures for amending the basic instruments, considered that the Plenary could either follow the special procedure adopted at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference or, more conventionally, refer the matter to Committee 5, which would transmit its findings to the Plenary for consideration towards the end of the Conference. The delegate of Spain considered that any decision to amend the Convention should be taken immediately, so that the new membership could be used as a basis for the forthcoming elections, a view shared by the delegate of New Zealand, who stated his preference for a membership of 46 seats, with the rounding-up process being applied to the number of seats within each region.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 111-E
23 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 22 September 1994, at 0950 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Election procedures (continued)

3, 27, 32 + Corr.1, 37, 43, 45, 46,
49 + Corr.1 and 2, 64, 68, 72, 89,
90, DT/5 + Corr.1

2 General policy statements (continued)

-

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Election procedures (continued) (Documents 3, 27, 32 and Corrigendum 1, 37, 43, 45, 46, 49 and Corrigenda 1 and 2, 64, 68, 72, 89, 90; DT/5 and Corrigendum 1)

Dates of elections (Document 89)

1.1 The Chairman, after recalling that the deadline for the deposit of candidacies had already been set at Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1800 hours, invited the Conference to set the date for the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General at Tuesday, 27 September 1994, at 0930 hours.

1.2 It was so decided.

Grouping of ITU Members by regions (continued) (Documents 37, 68, 72)

1.3 The Chairman reminded participants that it had already been decided that Document 68 would be discussed by Committee 5, since it involved amendments to the Geneva Convention. He said that although note had been taken of Documents 37 and 72, the Conference still had to come to a decision on the grouping of ITU Members by region. In that connection, he indicated that seven countries in all had asked to change from Region C to Region B, and one country from Region C to Region E.

1.4 The Secretary-General pointed out that in the present instance the grouping of Members by region was intended for electoral and certain statistical purposes only. Different regional groupings existed within the Union itself, while other members of the United Nations family made use of a variety of systems for particular purposes. Any decision taken at the present Conference would not set a precedent for the United Nations system as a whole.

1.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom announced that as a result of discussions outside the meeting his delegation was pleased to agree to the proposals for changes to the composition of the five administrative regions, on the understanding that they existed purely for electoral purposes within the ITU, that any decision by the Conference would not set a precedent for other United Nations bodies and that an opportunity would be provided to review the number and distribution of Council seats. He hoped there would subsequently be stability in the composition of the regions and welcomed the new Members to Region B.

1.6 The delegates of the Netherlands, France and Uruguay associated themselves with the statement by the United Kingdom delegate.

1.7 The delegate of Lebanon, while supporting the previous speakers, expressed a reservation concerning the number of seats on the Council allocated to Region E. That view was endorsed by the delegate of the Republic of Korea, who welcomed Mongolia to Region E, as did the delegates of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, the Philippines and Syria.

1.8 The delegate of Slovakia considered that there was some confusion in the allocation of countries to Regions B and C and wondered whether the names of the regions accurately reflected geographical realities.

1.9 The delegate of Poland said that his Administration was ready to take note of the wish of several countries to change region and considered that any decision by the Conference should be taken into account for Council election purposes.

1.10 The delegate of Spain said that his delegation supported the various applications from countries wishing to join Region B.

1.11 The provisional list of the Members of the Union grouped by region contained in Annex 2 to Document 72 was approved.

Council election matters (Documents 3, 27, 32 and Corrigendum 1, 37, 43, 45, 46, 49 and Corrigenda 1 and 2, 64, 68, 90; DT/5 and Corrigendum 1)

1.12 The Chairman drew the Conference's attention to the account of the Council's conclusions on the subject in Document DT/5 and Corrigendum 1. He invited delegations that had submitted proposals to introduce them.

1.13 The delegate of Poland introduced Document 90, stressing the fact that the present distribution of seats was not equitable. As a minimal measure, his Administration was proposing an increase of one seat in order to redress the balance.

1.14 The delegate of Senegal, introducing proposal SEN/64/4, No. 6 said that for reasons of efficiency his Administration proposed amending No. 50 of the Convention by inserting a percentage figure, which could be set at 25% for all regions.

1.15 The delegate of Saudi Arabia introduced joint proposal 2 in Document 43, which consisted in increasing the membership of the Council to 47, including an extra member for Region E.

1.16 The delegate of Portugal, introducing Document 32 and Corrigendum 1 on behalf of the sponsors, said that its main purpose was to bring about the greater involvement of all Members in ITU decision-making by strengthening the principle of rotation in such a way that approximately 32% of Council seats would be renewed at each election.

1.17 The Chairman invited participants to discuss the question of the number and distribution of Council seats. There seemed to be two possibilities: either to maintain the same number of seats and modify their distribution, or to establish a percentage of representation of the total membership, as at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.18 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting provided clarification concerning Document DT/5 which contained the Council's proposals concerning the distribution and number of Council seats. He drew attention to the modified tables in Corrigendum 1 to that document, which reflected the increased membership of the Union.

1.19 The Chairman drew attention to the footnote on page 2 of Document DT/5 concerning the need to apply a procedure similar to that used at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference if it was decided to change the number of Council seats.

1.20 The delegate of Lebanon, referring to the Polish proposal to increase the number of seats to 44, considered that a further seat should be allocated to Region E, bringing the total for that region to 12 and the overall total to 45.

1.21 The delegate of Saudi Arabia maintained the proposal in Document 43 to increase membership from 43 to 47, a view supported by the delegates of Kuwait, Spain, the Republic of Korea, Greece, Morocco and the Philippines.

1.22 The delegates of India, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Pakistan, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea supported the Lebanese proposal to increase the number of seats in Region E to 12.

1.23 The delegate of Portugal stressed the need to give greater consideration to the question of rotation of seats, in the interests of promoting greater participation in decision-making.

1.24 The principle of establishing a percentage of the total membership was discussed at some length. The delegates of Mali, Gabon, Chad, and the Republic of Korea supported the proposal to establish a percentage figure of 25%. The delegate of Russia said he could accept a figure of 25% as the upper limit, which would give a total of 46 seats. The same figure of 25% could be used to determine the distribution of seats by region, and in order to avoid using fractions the figures could be rounded off. He proposed the following distribution, which was consistent with all documents

presented: Region A-8; Region B-8; Region C-5; Region D-13; Region E-12. The delegates of Indonesia, Iran, Burkina Faso and the Philippines supported the Russian proposal. The delegates of Argentina, Senegal, Greece, Bulgaria, Spain and Switzerland also supported the principle of a percentage system. The delegates of Lebanon and Brazil were in favour of including a reference to the 25% figure in the Convention. The delegates of Bulgaria, Kuwait, Uruguay and Morocco were in favour of the figure of 25% but not necessarily of its inclusion in the Convention, as each Plenipotentiary Conference had the right to make its own decisions. The Chairman of Committee 5, recalling the Chairman's statement concerning procedures for amending the basic instruments, considered that the Plenary could either follow the special procedure adopted at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference or, more conventionally, refer the matter to Committee 5, which would transmit its findings to the Plenary for consideration towards the end of the Conference. The delegate of Spain considered that any decision to amend the Convention should be taken immediately, so that the new membership could be used as a basis for the forthcoming elections, a view shared by the delegate of New Zealand, who stated his preference for a membership of 46 seats, with the rounding-up process being applied to the number of seats within each region.

1.25 After the delegate of France had said that an odd number of seats on the Council tended to facilitate the voting process, a view shared by the delegates of Kuwait, Denmark and Lebanon, the Secretary-General said that in the past there had been both odd and even numbers, neither of which had raised a problem. The delegates of Kenya and Australia considered that an odd number of seats was not essential.

1.26 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said that there appeared to be agreement that the number of Council seats should be decided by using the percentage mechanism and that the percentage should be 25%; in addition, for the purpose of the Council elections to be held at the current Conference, there were two proposals for the number of seats, namely 46 and 47.

1.27 Following informal consultations, he observed that a clear majority of delegations took the view that the number of seats should be 46. If he heard no objection, therefore, he would take it that the Plenary Meeting agreed to that number.

1.28 It was so agreed.

1.29 The Chairman, after thanking all delegations for their cooperation, said that the regional distribution of seats would therefore be: Region A: 8; Region B: 8; Region C: 5; Region D: 13; Region E: 12.

1.30 It was so agreed.

1.31 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting suggested that the draft election procedure set forth in Annex 3 to Document DT/5 could be adopted, on the understanding that, as mentioned in paragraph 1, the figures shown applied to the elections held in 1989 and would be amended in the light of the decision just taken.

1.32 It was so agreed.

1.33 The Chairman suggested that the questions of rotation and of possible amendments to the Convention should be referred to Committee 5.

1.34 It was so agreed.

1.35 The Chairman said that the Plenary had thus concluded its consideration of election procedures.

2 General policy statements (continued)

2.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto:

Tonga (Annex 1)
Lebanon (Annex 2)
Poland (Annex 3)
Fiji (Annex 4)

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 4

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF TONGA

Honourable Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Distinguished leaders of delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I, Mr. Chairman, with the permission of those that have already spoken be allowed to re-echo the sentiments that they have most eloquently stated, by:

- registering our congratulations to you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as our Chairman;
- joining the others in the vote of gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Japan and members of the Japanese private sector, in the warm and courteous welcome generously extended to all of us, and the extensive facilities placed at our disposal, which has made our attendance at the 1994 Plenipotentiary most pleasant and comfortable; and
- also associating my delegation with words of praise and admiration to the distinguished Secretary-General and members of the Secretariat, for the obvious hard work that has gone on behind the scene, the result of which we are witnessing, in the efficient and competent smooth running of this Conference.

Mr. Chairman, much has already been said about the new ITU, the discernible trend in commercialization and privatization of telecommunication and the challenge that faces the telecommunications industry in the 21st century.

The new ITU, Mr. Chairman, is very much at its infancy. If what we have witnessed during the last few days is indicative of how the new ITU will grow: I believe we have every right to be optimistic. There is a lean and hungry look for action. I believe the Secretariat is already flexing its muscles, in response to the call for action most eloquently stated by the distinguished Minister of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications of the Republic of Indonesia.

The challenge that lies before the new ITU is to find a realistic response to the unique needs of each Member. Not all Members have the same need. It would not be appropriate, therefore, if the new ITU in responding to the need of one Member, to initiate a move leading to a decision, perhaps a new regulation, that unreasonably denies the legitimate right of another Member.

The mandate for the new ITU is awesome. My country, despite its size and isolation, is committed to the ITU. We will continue to look to the ITU as we have done in the past for assistance in an often turbulent telecommunication climate, as different administrations pursue their individual telecommunication developmental programme. I would like to believe, Mr. Chairman, that the new ITU as it grows to full stature will acquire from all of us as Members - large and small - a sense of confidence and trust in its capacity to accommodate the reasonable and acceptable aspirations of Members of the ITU.

To some of us commercialization and privatization of telecommunications is not new. To some, however, it is new and holds novel assumptions and high hopes for the future. My own Government privatized our telecommunications facilities during the mid-1980s. The decision was correct for the results bear testimony to such a decision. In a population of over 100 000 there is an average of one telephone for every 20 persons. Isolated islands are served by solar telephones. Direct digital international diallings from the capital and some of the isolated islands was a service installed over ten years ago.

Our telecommunication interests took on a new and novel facet in the late 1980s, when we launched a vigorous undertaking to provide an international telecommunication service for part of Asia and the Pacific. Such an endeavour on the part of my Administration to say the least, has received an extraordinary mixed reception. Difficulties were met in our search for the fulfilment of our legitimate aspirations but the ITU has always tried to understand our problems and has endeavoured to provide assistance where possible, without infringing on the sovereignty of Member States. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, these difficulties have been amicably resolved; three of our orbital slots are providing satellite services with our latest successful launching last May, from Baikonur Cosmo-drome.

Mr. Chairman, my Administration asks no favour but simply an opportunity to play a part in an even playing field in our endeavour to provide a competitive service to a developing world community, that very much needs access to affordable telecommunications facilities.

May I conclude by expressing the hope that our deliberations will leave behind decisions that will draw the support and praise of those who will follow us.

ANNEX 2

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF LEBANON

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,
Mr. Secretary-General,

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the Lebanese delegation, to extend my most sincere thanks to the Japanese authorities for their hospitality and the warm welcome we have received. I should also like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to lead this historic Conference.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Lebanese telecommunication network was considered as one of the most developed in the Region. On account of its geographical location, it served as a hub connected to all regions of the world by the most reliable media, thanks to the installation as of 1969 of one of the first earth stations operating with INTELSAT II and an international submarine cable link Lebanon-Europe-America via France.

Thanks to its human resources, Lebanon has managed to survive a tragic period of 15 years of war and has stoically begun rebuilding its infrastructures, in particular its telecommunication network with ongoing assistance and support from ITU.

The tragic events of those 15 years have caused considerable damage to the infrastructure of Lebanon's telecommunication network, which has in turn had an adverse impact on the nation's society and economy.

Given the ease with which the Lebanese people assimilates new technologies, there can be no doubt that reconstruction and modernization work will be completed within a very short time frame, with the assistance of international and bilateral organizations.

Lebanon is extremely grateful to ITU for the invaluable assistance which the Secretary-General and his colleagues have provided, despatching expert missions to assist the Lebanese Administration in organizing the rehabilitation and planning of its network.

This assistance has been most highly appreciated by the Lebanese Government, and I am pleased to be able to announce that the study in question has produced the following practical results:

- a) digitization of the whole Lebanese network (switching and transmission);
- b) installation of a million lines over a three year period (1993-96) awarded to the three companies SIEMENS, ALCATEL and ERICSSON;
- c) installation of three new earth stations to serve the Atlantic and Indian ocean regions, awarded to ALCATEL;
- d) installation of an earth station operating with ARABSAT and already in operation;
- e) preparation and construction of two new earth stations to operate with EUTELSAT and INMARSAT;
- f) a share in the purchase and construction of all submarine cable systems in the region (including with Syria, Cyprus, Greece, France, Italy, SEA-ME WAY 2, FLAG, TAT 12, etc.).

Two operators (France Telecom and Telecom Finland) have been selected on the basis of international invitations to tender to install the GSM cellular mobile radio system under a BOT arrangement, which will be operational before the end of the year, not forgetting a new operator MCI for part of the international network.

Also on the basis of an international invitation to tender, North Consul has been selected to assist the Administration in drawing up technical, administrative and financial specifications and in network supervision.

Restructuring of the PTT Ministry has been entrusted to the DELOITTE and TOUCHE company and network management to CABLE and WIRELESS, with financial backing from the World Bank.

Very recently, ITU has also submitted two extensive projects, one on training and human resources development and the other on planning of a (sound and television) broadcasting system and frequency management.

Mr. Chairman,

Now that there are good prospects of peace in the region, Lebanon hopes to regain its rightful place in the regional and international arena, thereby consolidating peace still further.

To this end, Lebanon is keen to regain its place within the Union's bodies, and in particular as a Member of the Council.

In the hope that it may count on the support of the distinguished Plenipotentiaries assembled here, the Lebanese delegation wishes to express its gratitude and most sincere thanks to the Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 3

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF POLAND

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Honourable participants of the Conference,

I would like to begin my presentation with congratulations to you, Mr. Chairman, for the election for the President of this Conference of the ITU in Kyoto - ancient capital of Japan.

Allow me please just to draw the attention of the Assembly to the fact that five years ago the substantial changes in Poland and other countries in the Region have begun. We all in these countries are working on changing of our political and economical systems. This work needs also the change of the mentality of the people, which is perhaps the most difficult task.

Our problems are numerous and we can hardly claim spectacular success in a short time, but many achievements have certainly been reached - also in telecommunication. During the last four years we have completed the modernization and extension of a long-distance network and this layer can be considered now as fully state-of-the-art. The necessary investments in local telephony is much more money and time-consuming and we have achieved only the world average density. But starting from a very low level has its paradoxal advantage - in a relatively short time one has a modern network, although quantitatively poor. In a few years also we expect to make significant progress.

Perhaps I am going too far, saying that we feel that the fact that a Polish delegate has been elected to an important Committee of this Conference, is in some way related to our efforts to change economical and social orientation, including fast changes in our Telecommunication Sector. We treat it as a proof of support of the Conference for the countries of our Region. The Polish delegation would like to thank for this favour and hopes that the future practise of the Union, also in its day-by-day activity towards the countries of our Region would be in line with that on this Conference, and would give us good opportunity to work in common for the success of all ITU Members.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 4

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF FIJI

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

I bring to you all the warmest greetings from the friendly tropical islands of Fiji.

On behalf of my Minister, the Government of the Republic of Fiji and the Fiji delegation to this Conference, I convey our congratulations on your election as Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

Our congratulations also go to the Government of Japan for making this occasion the first Plenipotentiary Conference to be convened in our region, the Asia/Pacific region.

Mr. Chairman, Fiji firmly believes that cooperative international, regional and bilateral initiatives will bolster telecommunications development and economic growth, particularly in developing countries like ours.

Fiji's current link with Japan in the areas of assistances in telecommunications training and transfers of skills and technology is a proof of our conviction. The technical cooperation and assistances provided for by the ITU on sector policy development and administrative skills are amongst the benefits we have gained through our link with the ITU.

We will continue to support further strengthening of these and other links we have with other countries and institutions and we urge the strengthening of cooperation and partnerships that will contribute towards the advancement of telecommunications infrastructure development in developing countries.

Mr. Chairman, the broad policy guidelines for telecommunications development in Fiji are directed at encouraging the existence of an infrastructure that will enable efficient delivery of high-quality services, promoting the modernization of our telecommunications networks and systems and ensuring that the demands for telecommunications are satisfactorily met, particularly those of our rural communities.

It is now an accepted fact that telecommunications and its advancements have been and will continue to be a driving force for the social, economic and cultural development of our communities. In realization of this, Fiji has developed its infrastructure to what it is today. We now have a 98% digitalized network infrastructure and our telephone penetration to the 750 000 people of Fiji currently stands at 12 telephones per 100 and 7.6 telephone lines per 100.

As we approach the 21st century, and advancements in the development of digital and multimedia technologies mature, consequently producing a new generation of networks globally, we see telecommunications playing an additional beneficial role which will enable a better informed world society of mankind, and engender a spirit of understanding and cooperation between nations.

It is our belief that more focus will be directed towards consolidation of this additional role of communications, and that the infrastructure that will be developed will be one that will enable the "flow of" and "access to" information throughout the globe.

Fiji, whilst being impressed with the fast-changing phases of technological developments in telecommunications, is rendering its best endeavours to keep abreast with these developments. This has been a real challenge considering the limited resources that we have to contend with under our circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, let me highlight that the development gap that has been created due to the disparities in telecommunications development and distribution between the developed and the developing countries has apparently hardly changed, and the accelerated advancement of telecommunications technologies will only contribute towards the widening of this gap.

The growing imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications throughout the world is not to be tolerated and it does not seem proper that in the latter part of this century, and into the 21st century, a minority of the human race should be enjoying the benefits of new technologies while the majority live in comparative isolation having vast areas that have no access even to the most basic telecommunications facilities.

May we urge this Conference therefore to take note of these facts and initiate steps that will foster speedily the development of solutions that will better serve the telecommunications needs in developing countries, thereby enabling the majority of their population access to telecommunications.

We hope that at this Conference we will be made to realize that it is our urgent responsibility to address these disparities and imbalances and formulate guidelines and strategies that are targeted at narrowing the telecommunications development gap.

It is our view, Mr. Chairman, that amongst the important issues facing the development of telecommunications today are:

- the widening telecommunications development gap;
- the inadequacy of national policies and structure in developing countries to meet the challenges of the changing telecommunication environment.

We are certain that in its newly structured existence and with adequate necessary resources the ITU, together with its Development Bureau will become an effective instrument that will act to ensure that these issues will be addressed and that the telecommunications needs of developing countries are facilitated.

Fiji supports the restructured ITU and hopes that its role of being a leader and facilitator to stimulate telecommunications development, progress and growth throughout the world, will continue.

Because of the recognized pivotal role telecommunications plays in the economic, social and cultural development in any country, Fiji has committed itself towards the development of its policy and infrastructure to best serve the present and future needs of its people.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it is our hope that the outcome of this Conference will incite a determination in every nation to become more unified and be a force that will finally close the telecommunications development gap and develop a world telecommunications infrastructure that will contribute towards the welfare of every individual on earth.

We thank the Government of Japan for the hospitality extended to us and for choosing beautiful historic Kyoto as the location of this Conference.

We commend the Secretariat for their smooth and efficient organization.

Finally we thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing us this opportunity and we offer you the support and cooperation you will require of us to enable you to steer this Conference through to its successful conclusion.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 112-E
26 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

BELIZE - GUYANA

The Government of Belize has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of Guyana powers to vote.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 113-E
26 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

EL SALVADOR - UNITED STATES

The Government of El Salvador has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of the United States of America powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 114-E
26 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(PERSONNEL MATTERS)
Thursday, 22 September 1994, at 1600 hours
Chairman: Mr. S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)

Subjects discussed	Documents
1 Statement by the Chairman of the ITU Staff Council	-
2 Terms of reference of the Committee	80
3 Schedule of work	81
4 Documents allocated to the Committee	79
5 Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	20
6 Actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund	24

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Statement by the Chairman of the ITU Staff Council

- 1.1 With the Committee's agreement, the Chairman invited the Chairman of the ITU Staff Council to take the floor.
- 1.2 The Chairman of the Staff Council made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

2 Terms of reference of the Committee (Document 80)

- 2.1 The Committee took note of the terms of reference contained in Document 80.

3 Schedule of work (Document 81)

- 3.1 The Committee took note of the schedule of work contained in Document 81.
- 3.2 The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the fact that it had to complete its work by 5 October.

4 Documents allocated to the Committee (Document 79)

- 4.1 The Committee took note of the list of documents in Document 79.

5 Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20)

Staff and pension matters (sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 of Document 20)

- 5.1 The Chairman summarized the points raised in sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, with particular reference to the implementation of decisions taken at the Nice Conference and to geographical distribution; those matters would be discussed in detail at later meetings.

Evolution of the manning table (Annex 2 to Document 20)

- 5.2 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to the graph on page 265, which showed the evolution of the number of staff contracts since 1984; the number had been falling since 1989, as a result of decisions taken at the Nice Conference, the manning being currently at the same level as at the beginning of 1984.

6 Actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund (Document 24)

- 6.1 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the Provident Fund, established a long time ago, had to be supported through the ITU budget, but that only four serving staff members were still concerned. Owing to the reduction in the number of beneficiaries, it was proposed to lower the annual contribution of 250 000 Swiss francs to 200 000 Swiss francs and, accordingly, to approve the draft Resolution contained in Document 24. Replying to a question by the delegate of the United States, he said that it was impossible to give any precise estimate of a possible date for winding up the Fund, but that the care of handicapped children meant that the contribution period could be quite long.

6.2 The delegate of New Zealand having asked whether the balance sheet mentioned under **considering** on page 3 would be attached to the Resolution, the Secretary of the Committee suggested that, the reference should be deleted, since in principle resolutions had no annexes. The delegates of Morocco, France and Germany felt, however, that it should be maintained as a justification for the decision, and proposed that the wording "the situation of the Provident Fund as at 31 December 1993" should be adopted.

6.3 It was so decided.

6.4 The draft Resolution contained in Document 24, as amended, was approved.

The meeting rose at 1700 hours.

The Secretary:
J.-P. BARE

The Chairman:
S. AL-BASHEER

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ITU STAFF COUNCIL

Mr Chairman, Delegates to this Plenipotentiary Conference and to Committee 6, Ladies and Gentlemen

As Chairman of the ITU Staff Council, I am speaking to you today on behalf of all the staff of ITU.

As one of the most senior members of the UN family of organizations, ITU has been able to enjoy a long evolution and define its special role which is relatively clear, requiring only some readjustment from time to time. The evolutionary process has permitted ITU, through its Staff, to accumulate invaluable experience, indispensable skills and broad knowledge. The telecommunications background of many staff has cultivated a mentality of concern with efficiency and effectiveness within the organization. Because the staff knows its job and does it well, ITU is acknowledged as a leader in efficiency among the UN agencies.

As its major asset, we the Staff of ITU are proud of our good reputation which proves that you are getting good value for your money. We are interested in our ITU and its future, we work hard for this organization and I believe we have much to contribute on staff/management questions and problems. I therefore believe it is important for you, the Members, to receive directly the **official** views of staff to allow you to better assess the state of your major asset in ITU. I emphasise "official", because although the ITU Staff Council is recognized in the Staff Regulations and Rules no official provision exists, even today, for our presence here. Staff Representatives have always appeared before you through some unofficial, ad-hoc arrangement. For this reason we are seeking your support for a resolution to officialize our presence at ITU Council and Plenipotentiary Conference meetings.

Now I would like to speak to you briefly about the two major influences affecting staff and the ITU from both outside and inside the organization.

With regard to outside, the ITU opted to accept common system practices for personnel and associated matters believing in the objective, technically competent role that the ICSC was supposed to play. There was no doubt also the view that an approach common to all agencies would be advantageous and perhaps there was a belief in financial advantages. Unfortunately the ICSC soon strayed from its intended role to become a politically motivated vehicle thus losing its objectivity. Moreover, parts of the system work in a less than satisfactory manner.

Although specifically designed to provide salaries higher than the best paid national civil service (the United States), it was not foreseen that salaries in that sector could fall far behind US national industry averages. Instead of attempting to correct the system, the ICSC took a political decision to freeze professional salaries in 1984 and in Geneva today professional staff has been robbed of 25% of its purchasing power with an equivalent impact on pensions. In addition, the post adjustment component of Professional salaries was not designed to take account of exchange rate fluctuations with the result that take home pay can vary considerably from month to month. We have, over the years protested to Council and to the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, we have held strikes and other manifestations and we have been to protest in New York and all our efforts have met with a frustrating lack of success. At the administration level, alarm over the effects of deteriorating salaries on recruiting the highly qualified people that the Union needs has led to messages passed to New York for example through the ACC but with no greater success. At recent General Assembly meetings, increased level of awareness and concern of certain delegations has been expressed for these problems. All these efforts have produced a 3,8% adjustment to Geneva salaries. This can only be considered as an attempt to calm the troops because it does not begin to recognize the real problem and attack it.

General Service salaries and pensions, in the meantime, have been periodically realigned with the Geneva scene and over the years have progressively overtaken the professional scales up to the first few steps of P.4 grade. This has brought serious problems as persons who had been promoted from G.6 and G.7 to P.2 found that they were earning less and would receive less pension than if they had stayed at their G post - today a P.3 step 11 pension is equivalent to a G.5 step 8 pension. In spite of this glaring anomaly, the common system made no provision, suggesting that this was just one of the inconveniences one must accept with promotion. Some of those affected have managed by somewhat irregular means to obtain some compensation but others have had no such luck.

Of course, the ICSC politicians, who control the evolution of both professional and general service salaries, should be embarrassed by this overlap because they have knowingly let it happen. But, while it could be considered normal to propose compensatory increases in Professional salaries, this would be an admission of a previous error and the ICSC, ever attentive to comments about the overlap from UN delegates, has found it convenient to

propose a freeze in General Service salaries - as if two wrongs will make a right. This is outright, cynical disdain for staff, for their organizations, for moral justice and for the two guiding principles of staff compensation Noblemaire and Flemming which the UN General Assembly reaffirms from time to time. Can you wonder that staff morale is low?

If you accept such a freeze for General Service salaries then you, the masters of ITU, are inviting the same kind of chaotic results and problems that the professional salary freeze generated and this, at a time of profound change at ITU, when the optimum use of all resources is indispensable. Some agencies have tried to find means to compensate what they evidently see as injustices, either by bending Common System rules or by going outside them. Some UN member countries secretly compensate the insufficiency of salaries and pensions of their nationals. Such patently irregular measures would not have been necessary if the ICSC had played its intended role instead of playing politics and making a mockery of the Common System. If you could put a value on all the wasted manpower, frustration, loss of production, etc, caused by these antics you could probably pay the cost for professionals to catch up on their lost purchasing power. The conclusion from the foregoing is that the ICSC, through its decisions and actions, interferes in management decision making areas, destroys staff morale thus reducing productivity, complicates recruitment and human resources planning and generally adds problems and casts a negative influence these areas which should be the domain of the ITU administration and its Members.

Let me dwell a moment on some internal problems that affect the ITU and its staff.

Everyone has problems coping with change and your staff does not pretend to be an exception. With the many changes proposed by the High Level Committee and Booze Allen and Hamilton Consultants, there are fears whether they be for the better or for the worse. These fears increase when we look at the plans for implementation of some of the proposals. For example, Managed Renewable Term (MRT) contracts have been proposed for use in a very limited number of highly technical posts where there is concern that the incumbent's knowledge may become out-dated. Discussions on implementation, however, revealed views among top managers that MRTs should be used widely throughout ITU and that for a trial period of three or four years MRTs be applied to all new recruits after an initial short term contract. Such a proposal, thankfully, was not retained by the Coordinating Committee but one

could see from management views that MRTs would be a nice tool to control staff that they are incapable of handling using the means which exist already. In any case proposals for greatly expanded training would seem to obviate the need for MRT, with very few exceptions. New personal reports appear to be oriented also in this way, no longer tied to job descriptions and filled out in large part by supervisors with less chance for staff member comments. Previous reports provided the control necessary for supervisors with problem staff but they were not properly applied.

Recognizing limited opportunities for promotion, Staff Representatives tried to have career planning introduced at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference and again at Nice but we are still waiting. Staff Regulation 4.3 states " without prejudice to the recruitment of fresh talent at all levels, staff in service shall be given reasonable promotion opportunities" and I believe that in national administrations the normal interval between promotions is 5 to 8 years. At ITU we have persons who have been at the same grade for 12, 15 or more years with little or no prospect of promotion. This may be due to the special nature of ITU because these persons, far from being stupid, are technical specialists and the Common System makes no provision for them. We even have some people who survive long periods as a result of successive one year contracts. Staff proposed "linked grades in 1982, today 12 years later, we have an administration document proposing "underfilling" and other human resources planning jargon which sound more exotic but I suspect are little different. The proof will be in the application and administration of such a scheme which will tax our already overloaded personnel department. The promotion problem is also complicated by hiring outside the union at higher levels because this blocks upward movement so while newcomers may profit from a bit of underfilling those who are blocked have little hope. The icing on the cake of ideas to stimulate the discouraged, demotivated, disillusioned staff is the merit awards scheme, recommended by ICSC. Such gadgets are used in private industry where other conditions of service are good, to coax a little extra from already motivated troops. At ITU it is a case of flogging a badly handicapped horse, inappropriate for an international organization and whose worst effect could be to exaggerate geographic and cultural differences among staff members. On top of that, recent university studies suggest that the system does not work and can cause problems.

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

I am aware that I have taken quite a lot of your time and I can tell you that I have only touched on a selection of the problems that face staff and the organization from both outside and inside. I do not expect or even suggest that you will give me solutions to our internal problems but I believe it is important that you be aware of them. On the other hand, I believe that you, the Members of ITU, are the only ones capable of doing something about a Common System that is causing you problems and costing you money. There has been great reluctance among some UN Members to be critical of the system - perhaps for fear that their declared strong attachment to the System would be undermined - but this reluctance only serves to encourage an ICSC who appears thereby to be invulnerable. The other effect of Member's apparent condonement of all the idiosyncrasies of the System is to thoroughly demoralize staff who can only feel abandoned by their real employers. ITU is special, operates in a special technical environment and your staff share some of the dreams outlined by US Vice President Gore this morning and we wish to contribute to and participate in ITU's future. Please keep our problems in mind in your deliberations over the next few days



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 115-E
26 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 3

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3
(BUDGET CONTROL)**

Thursday, 22 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. K. MIRSKI (Bulgaria)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Terms of reference of the Committee	80
2	Organization of work	-
3	Memorandum of Understanding between the representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union	40(Rev.1)
4	Budget of the Conference	51
5	Contributions of organizations to defraying the expenses of the Conference	91

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Terms of reference of the Committee (Document 80)

1.1 The Committee's terms of reference as set out in Document 80 were approved.

2 Organization of work

2.1 The Chairman said that a further meeting would be required prior to the end of the Conference to adopt the Committee's final report. The accounts would be closely monitored and, if required, an additional meeting would be convened under No. 365 of the Convention to prepare an interim statement for the Plenary Meeting.

2.2 It was so noted.

3 Memorandum of Understanding between the representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (Document 40(Rev.1))

3.1 Document 40(Rev.1) was noted.

4 Budget of the Conference (Document 51)

4.1 Replying to a question by the delegate of France, the Secretary of the Committee said that Document 51 showed only the direct costs of the Conference. The costs for the common services provided by the General Secretariat, such as translation, typing and reproduction, approved by the Council under section 17 for the Plenipotentiary Conference, amounted to 1 618 000 Swiss francs. That amount could be mentioned in the draft report of the Committee, to show the total cost of the Conference.

4.2 The delegate of Spain asked whether the figure of 115 000 Swiss francs shown on page 3 of Document 51 for premises, furniture and machines was an indicative one. The Secretary of the Committee explained that the amount quoted represented the budgeted cost, approved by the Council, which would have been incurred had the Plenipotentiary Conference been held at the International Conference Centre of Geneva. The figure was used in calculating the cost to be borne by the Government of Japan as a result of holding the Conference in Kyoto.

4.3 Document 51 was noted.

5 Contributions of organizations to defraying the expenses of the Conference (Document 91)

5.1 In reply to a query by the delegate of Ethiopia, the Secretary of the Committee said that a list, which was regularly updated, of organizations and entities which were exempt from contributing to defraying the costs of the Conference due to reciprocal arrangements would be found in Council Resolution No. 925.

5.2 Document 91 was noted.

The meeting rose at 1500 hours.

The Secretary:
A. TAZI-RIFFI

The Chairman:
K. MIRSKI



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 116-E
26 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)
Thursday, 22 September 1994, at 1435 hours
Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

- 1** Organization of the work of the Committee

80, 86

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Organization of the work of the Committee (Documents 80 and 86)

1.1 The Chairman said that the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary and he himself had endeavoured to propose a rational method of work that would enable the Committee to examine all the documents before it within the two weeks allowed to it. Given those constraints, he suggested that the Committee abandon the usual procedure for submitting proposals and allow itself an agenda covering the two weeks, so as to have a better overview of the extent of the task in hand. Following an initial meeting for any general statements on strategic policy and plans, the Committee would get down to considering the proposals contained in Document 86. In that case it would be necessary in paragraph 2.2 of that document to replace the words "delegations will then be invited ..." by "delegations will not be invited ...".

1.2 He also pointed out a number of editorial amendments that would need to be made to Document 86.

1.3 He then went on to say that, in his view, the apparent contradiction between the civil connotations of planning and the military associations of strategy served to highlight the need for the ITU to steer the right course between the dream of a strong organization with programmes capable of narrowing the gap which separated the developed from the developing countries, and the reality, which was one of political complexities and inadequate financial resources. It was on resolving that contradiction that the Committee was now invited to focus its attention.

1.4 The delegate of Greece said that the word "strategy", which was of Greek origin, denoted the art of leading an army to victory. Strategic planning therefore denoted planning which should have a successful outcome.

The meeting rose at 1500 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 117-E
26 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference, for information, a letter received from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the present conditions of their telecommunications system and plans for its renewal.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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ANNEX

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

26 September 1994

The Secretary-General
The International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Secretary-General,

Please find enclosed an information concerning the condition of the telecommunication system of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We would highly appreciate if you presented it as a document for information to the Conference.

(signed)

Delegation
of the Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina to the PP-94

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Transport and Communications

PRESENT CONDITION OF TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND PLANS FOR ITS RENEWAL

The telecommunication network in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had 750.000 telephone subscribers before the war. Four transit exchanges and 13 main exchanges were used. One of the four transit exchanges was used for international communications. The network had 17.000 inter-city lines, including 6000 international lines. The communication was organised through 500 cable and relay transmission systems. Radio and TV network used 13 radio-relay stations.

The aggressors, so called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Army, looted and destroyed most of the telecommunication network in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 250.000 telephone connections were destroyed. At present, only 200 inter-city lines and 200.000 telephone connections are available. Seven TV relay stations have been occupied and partially destroyed by the aggressors. The direct damage is estimated to be 900 million US D.

Out of country communication of Bosnia-Herzegovina goes through Switzerland through 150 lines only. We owe special gratitude to SWISS -TELECOM for their help when we needed it the most.

It is to be noted, with regret, that the international community tolerated this behaviour of the aggressors and did not take any punitive measures against so called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, (Serbia and Montenegro), when it integrated the occupied territory into its communication system.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina strongly protests against this illegal act which is in flagrant contravention with the letter and the spirit of the Convention and the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union.

In its endeavours to break the telecommunication blockade imposed by the aggressors, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina found many obstacles. The UNHCR refused two times to transport our telecommunication equipment under the pretext of this being strategic equipment. The fact that we had such equipment before the war, and that by doing this we just tried to reconstitute our telecommunication system, was not given any attention.

Despite the difficulties caused by war, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is preparing an extensive program of renewal, reconstruction and modernisation of the telecommunication network of Bosnia and Herzegovina and expects ITU and its members to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina by providing their technical assistance. It is also hoped that ITU will give recommendation to the telecommunication equipment manufacturers to offer Bosnia and Herzegovina their help in the renewal and development of its telecommunication system.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests the International Telecommunication Union to support Bosnia and Herzegovina in its efforts to rebuild and renew its telecommunication network by recommending to the United Nations to form a fund for renewal of the telecommunication network of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

September 1994



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 2 to
Document 118-E
7 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5**

Please replace paragraph 2.9 with the following text:

2.9 The delegate of Greece recognized the need for some drafting amendments to be made to the Constitution and Convention, observing that most of the proposals submitted by Member countries concerned amendments of an editorial nature.

However, if it is taken into consideration that those instruments had entered into force on 1 July 1994, that would be inadvisable and perhaps risky to start again amending the text of the said instruments, in particular before they could be tested during a certain period of stability.

Consequently, while all relevant proposals must be duly considered and as few amendments as possible might be incorporated where necessary, the Committee's objective should be also to keep such changes to an absolute minimum.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 of
Document 118-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Please replace paragraphs 2.5 and 2.16 with the following text:

2.5 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that although in principle he was not in favour of modifying the Constitution and Convention, some amendments might be necessary to take account of the rapidly changing telecommunications environment. Document 46 proposed a number of amendments to those instruments in connection with world telecommunication policy conferences and the Telecommunication Development Bureau and Advisory Board. However, the Republic of Korea wished to reserve its position on those matters pending the outcome of relevant discussions in Committee 4.

2.16 The delegate of Mexico believed that the date of entry into force of the Constitution and the Convention should be taken into account, before any amendments were introduced; it would be more sensible to wait until specific cases arose in practice, at which time it could be decided whether it was necessary to amend them or not. While the Constitution, which contained the Union's basic provisions, should be as little subject to amendment as possible, there was some flexibility in the case of the Convention, which currently contained some articles where the wording could usefully be clarified, in order to facilitate their application in practice and in substance.

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 118-E
26 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Thursday, 22 September 1994, at 1600 hours

Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document

- | | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 1 | Terms of reference and organization of work of Committee 5 | 80 |
| 2 | General discussion | - |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Terms of reference and organization of work of Committee 5 (Document 80)

1.1 The Chairman said that the Constitution contained basic principles which should be clear and positive, taking account of the rapidly changing telecommunications environment. The Committee might therefore wish first to consider the Constitution, then to examine the amendments proposed to the Convention on the basis of the coordinated proposals in Document DT/1.

1.2 The Legal Adviser said that as the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) had only entered into force on 1 July 1994, the Committee was not expected to develop entirely new principles. Before taking up amendments proposed by sovereign governments, the Committee should perhaps begin by deciding to what extent it considered it desirable and/or appropriate to amend the Geneva instruments at the present juncture. In view of the number of specific amendments already put forward, and others that might come from other Committees, Committee 5 should first discuss the recommendations it considered appropriate to make to the Plenary Meeting in respect of the principles that had been enshrined in the new Constitution and Convention only two years previously. It would perhaps be useful for delegates to proceed to an exchange of views on those issues; following that, and only then, might the Committee wish to enter into detailed discussion of the proposed amendments.

2 General discussion

2.1 The delegate of Morocco said that the points raised by the Legal Adviser had already been discussed by Member countries prior to the Conference. The Convention stipulated clearly that the various committees and the Plenary Meeting must conduct their work on the basis of proposals submitted by Member countries. To his knowledge, none of the proposals put forward thus far formally objected to the possibility of the Conference amending the Union's basic instruments, nor did they question its sovereign right in that regard. The United States indicated in Document 9 that no major revision of those texts was required, while in Document 31 the Moroccan Administration acknowledged that, given the instruments' very recent entry into force, some countries might consider amendments inappropriate. In his view, the Committee should focus on examining the proposals aimed at amending the Constitution and Convention submitted by Member countries.

2.2 The delegate of Spain said that although the Nice Constitution had been innovative in some respects, it had contained a fundamental error in that its entry into force had been made contingent upon a certain number of ratifications. That error had been rectified by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, and the basic instruments adopted in 1992 had entered into force three months previously. In the interval, however, the telecommunications environment had continued to change. The Union must remain dynamic and keep pace with such changes by making provision for any amendments deemed necessary, on the basis of proposals submitted by Member countries.

2.3 The delegate of the United States, after confirming that Document 9 merely proposed a minor technical amendment to the Convention, stressed the importance her delegation attached to the stability of the basic instruments. Clearly some time was required to ensure their effective implementation and allow the Union to develop in a dynamic way. As few amendments as possible would therefore be advisable. She noted that Spain was proposing that the statutory provisions for amending the Geneva Constitution and Convention should not be applied at the present Conference. Perhaps the Committee should decide without further delay on what recommendations it would make to the Plenary Meeting in that regard.

2.4 The delegate of Spain said that his Administration did not agree to the deadline of 14 January 1994 set by the Secretary-General for submitting amendments to the Convention and Constitution, given that those instruments had not officially entered into force until 1 July 1994. In Document 26 Spain therefore proposed that Members should be allowed to propose amendments at any time, as provided for in the Nairobi Convention. It was hoped that the Plenary Meeting would take a decision along those lines.

2.5 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that in principle he was not in favour of modifying the Constitution and Convention, although some amendments might be necessary to take account of the rapidly changing telecommunications environment. Document 46 proposed a number of amendments to those instruments in connection with world telecommunication policy conferences and the Telecommunication Development Bureau and Advisory Board. However, the Republic of Korea wished to reserve its position on those matters pending the outcome of relevant discussions in Committee 4.

2.6 The delegate of Switzerland said that the Constitution and Convention must first and foremost serve the purposes of the Union. Inevitably, other Committees would take decisions entailing the amendment of those instruments. Committee 5 should look into how best to deal with the proposed amendments, with the aim of making as few changes as possible. Other more appropriate ways might be sought to improve the ITU's overall efficiency without necessarily having to alter the Constitution and Convention.

2.7 The delegate of the Philippines pointed out that many Member countries had not yet completed the ratification procedures for the Convention and Constitution set forth in Article 58 of the latter instrument. Every effort should be made by Committee 5 to uphold the Constitution, particularly since the intention of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference had been to draft an instrument that would be sufficiently broad to stand the test of time.

2.8 The delegate of Germany said that the basic legal instruments which had recently entered into force had been drawn up having regard to the new direction taken by the Union's activities. It was therefore vital to allow sufficient time for their effective implementation. There was certainly some room for improvement, but only amendments which were strictly necessary should be made.

2.9 The delegate of Greece recognized the need for some drafting amendments to be made to the Constitution and Convention, observing that most of the proposals by Member countries concerned amendments of that nature. While all relevant proposals must be duly considered and amendments incorporated where necessary, the Committee's objective should be to keep such changes to an absolute minimum.

2.10 The delegate of Australia said that his country advocated a cautious approach to the amendment of the Constitution and Convention, for when adopting those instruments at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Member countries had been well aware of the date of their entry into force, the deadline set for the submission of amendments and the convening of the present Conference. While the Committee was certainly duty bound to give all proposals submitted due consideration, he hoped that minor amendments would be dealt with rapidly and that alternative solutions could be found in respect of any substantive amendments so as to avoid major revision of the instruments. Furthermore, his delegation would find it difficult to accept any substantial amendments that might seriously affect the rights and obligations of Member countries in the future.

2.11 The delegate of France fully supported the statement by the delegate of Switzerland. Understandably, fundamental legal instruments such as the Constitution and Convention entailed lengthy ratification procedures for the Union's Member countries; nonetheless, it was essential to allow some leeway so as to keep pace with the changing telecommunications environment. While the Committee must adopt a flexible approach vis-à-vis the many amendments which might be expected to result from decisions taken in other committees, in principle the Convention and Constitution should be altered as little as possible.

2.12 The Chairman said that there seemed to be general agreement on the need for as little revision of the Constitution and Convention as possible; the disadvantages of substantially recasting such texts far outweighed the advantages, not least because many Member countries were still involved in the lengthy ratification process.

2.13 The delegate of Portugal said that although his delegation did not seek extensive amendment of the basic instruments, it considered that certain substantive issues such as the principle of rotation deserved further consideration; his Administration had refrained from making proposals on the matter at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference precisely because it believed that the issue should be discussed in Kyoto.

2.14 The delegate of Japan agreed that there could be no question of changing the totality of the Constitution and the Convention. On the other hand, the ITU was operating in a rapidly changing environment and its future depended on the proper handling of strategic planning and financial management. He was therefore not in favour of limiting the discussion of amendments from the outset.

2.15 The Chairman noted that all in all there were some 40 proposals for amendments, not a high figure considering that many were drafting amendments or related to issues that had arisen since the Nice and Geneva Conferences.

2.16 The delegate of Mexico believed that the date of entry into force of the Constitution and Convention should be further considered. As far as other amendments were concerned, however, it would perhaps be more sensible to wait until specific cases arose; the Committee could then judge whether any amendment was necessary or not.

2.17 The delegate of Argentina expressed his support for the provisions established at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva. The Constitution and Convention embodied important legal principles and should not be lightly changed; but some improvements could be made to enhance the Union's efficiency. His country had put forward proposals to that end, including a review of the geographical criteria on which the administrative regions were based and changes in the composition of membership of the Council. The proposed amendments were not substantial, but they were important.

2.18 The Chairman noted that there was almost complete consensus on the principle that amendments should not affect the substance of the Constitution and the Convention.

2.19 The delegate of Morocco asked how it could be determined what was and what was not a substantive amendment.

2.20 The delegate of Japan, supported by the delegate of Sweden, expressed concern as to how it could be ensured that major changes would not be made. He asked whether the Chairman would impose limits on discussions within the Committee and in other committees, or whether he would ask the Conference to decide which amendments were major and which were not.

2.21 The Chairman, noting that a majority of delegations wanted to keep the number of amendments to a minimum, said that all proposals would be considered. The results of the Committee's deliberations would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting, which alone could assess the importance of the issues referred to it.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary:
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:
L. CHEHAB



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 6 au
Document 119-F/E/S
4 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Corée (Rép. de),
Danemark, El Salvador, Espagne, Estonie, Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Fidji, France, Inde,
Irlande, Italie, Japon, Lettonie, Liban, Malte, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas,
Philippines, Pologne, Portugal, République sudafricaine, Royaume-Uni,
Saint-Marin, Singapour, Suisse, Swaziland, Thaïlande, Tonga, Zambie**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 5 au
Document 119-F/E/S
3 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Corée (Rép. de),
El Salvador, Espagne, Estonie, Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Fidji, France, Inde,
Irlande, Italie, Japon, Lettonie, Liban, Malte, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas,
Philippines, Pologne, Portugal, République sudafricaine, Royaume-Uni,
Saint-Marin, Singapour, Suisse, Swaziland, Thaïlande, Tonga, Zambie**

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 4 au
Document 119-F/E/S
29 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

COMMISSION 4

Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Burkina Faso, Canada, Corée (Rép. de), El Salvador, Espagne, Estonie, Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Fidji, Inde, Irlande, Italie, Japon, Lettonie, Liban, Malte, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas, Philippines, Pologne, République sudafricaine, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Singapour, Suisse, Swaziland, Thaïlande, Tonga, Zambie

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 3 au
Document 119-F/E/S
28 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

COMMISSION 4

Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Canada, Corée (Rép. de), El Salvador, Espagne, Estonie, Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Fidji, Inde, Irlande, Italie, Japon, Lettonie, Liban, Malte, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas, Philippines, Pologne, République sudafricaine, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Singapour, Suisse, Swaziland, Thaïlande, Tonga, Zambie

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 2 au
Document 119-F/E/S
28 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Canada, Corée (Rép. de), El Salvador, Estonie, Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Liban, Nouvelle-Zélande, Philippines, Pologne, Saint-Marin, Singapour, Suisse, Swaziland, Tonga, Zambie

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

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**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 119-F/E/S
27 septembre 1994
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Arabie saoudite, Australie, Bangladesh, Canada, Corée (Rép. de), El Salvador, Estonie
Etats-Unis, Ethiopie, Irlande, Italie, Lettonie, Liban, Nouvelle-Zélande,
Philippines, Pologne, Saint-Marin, Singapour, Swaziland, Tonga, Zambie**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 119-E
26 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Korea, El Salvador, Estonia,
United States, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, New Zealand,
Philippines, Poland, San Marino, Singapore, Swaziland, Tonga, Zambia**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

REVISION OF RESOLUTION 14 (GENEVA, 1992) "ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNION"

1 Introduction

As recommended by the High Level Committee, adopted as a Resolution at the APP (Geneva, 1992) and implemented by the Union, electronic access to documents and publications of the Union has become a significant factor in:

- improving the efficiency of the work of the Sectors;
- improving communications with Members+(m);
- improving communications with non-Members;
- dissemination of global telecommunication information;
- increasing awareness of the significance of the work of the Union.

Initially on a trial basis, access to electronic documents and publications of the Union was provided "free of charge".

Beginning in 1995, access to these electronic publications will be available only to "registered subscribers". The exact method of charging is still under study within the General Secretariat and Sectors of the Union.

In an effort to provide "guidance" to the Union's policy committees studying publication pricing the following "guiding principles" are proposed in the form of additions to Resolution 14 (Geneva, 1992).

- 1 That prices established for all forms (electronic and paper) of publications of the Union be:
 - a) with the intent to recover actual costs associated with publishing and distribution;
 - b) with the intent to offer as wide a distribution of the materials as is practicable.
- 2 That the true "value" of the information available in publications of the Union is only realized when it is disseminated on a global basis.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

2 Proposed modifications to Resolution 14 (Geneva, 1992)

ARS/AUS/BGD/
CAN/KOR/SLV/
EST/USA/ETH/
IRL/I/LVA/LBN/
NZL/PHI/POL/
SMR/SNG/SWZ/
TON/ZMB/119/1
MOD

RESOLUTION 14 (REV.)

Electronic Access to Documents and Publications of the Union

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Geneva, 1992)(Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- a) recommendation 46 of the High Level Committee ("Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change, Geneva, April 1991");
- b) the need to facilitate the exchange and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- e) matters connected with the Union's copyright in its publications;
- f) the need to sustain the revenue derived from the sale of publications as a means to recover associated costs to the Union;
- g) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;
- h) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example, CD ROM).

further considering

that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants.

resolves

1. that all documentation of the Union available in electronic form intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union be made electronically accessible to any Member or Sector member;
2. that all official publications that are made available in data bases of the Union for electronic distribution, including recommendations of the Union in publication format by the Radiocommunication Sector or the Telecommunications Standardization Sector, should be made accessible by electronic means with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication requested. A request for such publications obliges the purchaser not to duplicate it for distribution or sale external to the purchaser's organization. Such a publication may be utilized in the receiving organization, as required, to further the work of the Union or any standards body developing related standards, to provide guidance for product or service development and implementation and to serve as support documentation associated with a product or service;

3. that none of the above is intended to dilute the copyright held by the Union so that any entity desiring to duplicate publications of the Union for resale must obtain an agreement for such purpose,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of these resolves.
 2. to ensure that paper publications are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Members or Sector members not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union.
 3. to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable and cost based, in order to stimulate their widescale distribution.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 120-E
26 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference, for information, a letter received from the Republic of Croatia concerning the conditions of their telecommunications system.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

26 September 1994

The Secretary-General
The International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Secretary-General,

Please find enclosed an information concerning the condition of the telecommunication system of the Republic of Croatia. We would highly appreciate if you presented it as a document for information to the Conference.

(signed)

Head of delegation
of the Republic of Croatia
to PP-94

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN CROATIA

The telephone network

Before the serbian and so called "yugoslav army" aggression in 1991, Croatia enjoyed the most technologically advanced telecommunications in former Yugoslavia with about 20% of the total installed network capacity of 4,3 million main lines.

During the war, however, Croatia experienced severe disruption and damages in its telecommunication infrastructure with the total damages estimated over 500 million US dollars.

In 1991. out of 891,217 main lines, 36,500 were partially damaged while 62,940 were entirely disabled as a result of war. However, as more than 50,000 new lines were installed in that year, primarily in regions unaffected by the fighting, Croatia still had more than 800,000 main telephone lines in operation. With more than 63,000 installed new lines in 1992 and 84,000 in 1993, at the end of 1993 Croatia had a total of 1,038,338 main lines, and by August 1994 a total of 1,124,000 main lines, achieving telephone density of 25 per 100 inhabitants.

Total number of local telephone lines installed by August 1994 was 1,450,000.

The Switches

In 1991. out of the 818 exchanges, 184 were knocked out of operation and 22 were severely damaged. Nothing is known about the 166 exchanges in serbian-occupied territories. However, by the end 1993, total number of switches had increased to 1,074 of which 698 were analog and 381 digital with a total capacity of 1,336,355. While the analog capacity did not increase in 1992 and 1993, digital capacity increased by 50%.

International gateway switch

Until 1993, Croatia's sole international gateway exchange was located in Zagreb with an installed capacity of 11,000 connection points. In 1993, however, Croatian Post and Telecommunications (HPT) installed four international telephone switches in Zagreb, Rijeka, Split and Osijek. Those five international switches now supply Croatia with 6,250 circuits or 41,000 connection points. Croatia is connected with almost every country throughout the world.

Approximately 14,000 trunk lines are in use, and 90% of all connecting points on national backbone and international switches are digital while local exchanges are over 41% digital.

In January 1993 HPT ordered Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) equipment worth 30 million US dollars. to expand and repair the war-damaged telephone network. Capable of speeds up to 622 Mbps, the SDH equipment consists of fiber optic and digital microwave equipment with future applications toward the integration of voice, data and video.

Today the transmission systems of the national backbone and international network are 80%

digital while local networks are 70% digitized. At the same time over 3,000 km of fibre optic cable and 6,600 km of microwave have been installed in the international, national backbone, and local transmission systems.

Mobile communications

Mobile telephone network in Croatia is in operation since 1991. HPT owns and operates a NMT-450 analog cellular system. As of July 1994, there were over 18,600 subscribers connected to the mobile network with the coverage of 75% of the territory of the Republic of Croatia and 85% of population. The installed capacity currently stands at about 23,000 mobile telephones. Construction of a GSM cellular system is under consideration, although this project is still in the purchasing and preparation stages, with a pilot project planned for the end of 1994.

Data communications, text and video services

The connections to the Croatian public switched package data network (CROAPAK) are available in all bigger cities. There are direct connections between the CROAPAK switch node placed in Zagreb with Austria, Germany, Italy and Slovenia, through which other international connections can also be realized.

Telex network covers all the territory of Croatia and telex lines are available in all bigger cities in Croatia. In telex traffic, international connections with the world are realized through the international telex exchange in Zagreb.

Videotext and E-mail (X.400) telematic services are also available, for time being only as pilot ones and with the restricted capacity of possible lines. There is also a service of leased circuits of different transmission speeds (up to 64 kbit/s as well as 2 Mbit/s)

Regulations

Following the decision of Croatia's Parliament in 1990, Croatian Post and Telecommunications (HPT) was established as a public enterprise. The HPT is the only public telecommunications operator in the Republic of Croatia. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communications is responsible for all regulative activities in the field of telecommunications.

Croatia's new telecommunications law has been drafted, and was ratified by parliament on 21 June 1994.

Under the new law HPT will retain a monopoly on the network and the provision of voice services. Competition is allowed in all other areas including mobile communications, mobile satellite communications and terminal equipment market.

A special licence or concession is required for all these competitive activities.

New regulation also allows private radio and television station on national, regional and local level, with possible participation of foreign ownership up to 25%.

Future Plans

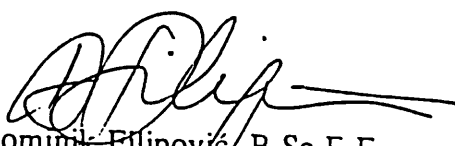
War in Croatia greatly hindered and in some regions completely stopped implementation of the development plans for national and local networks. Improvements in Croatia's telecommunications infrastructure remains a high priority, and if the current installations rates, of planned 300,000 installations in 1994, can be maintained, Croatia by 1998, will have telephone density of around 50 per 100 inhabitants.

The existing telecommunication plan calls for:

- accelerated digitalization and reconfiguration of the entire network by 1995,
- introduction of SDH up to 2.5 Gbp/s digital transmission system by 1995,
- digitalization of 95 % of the switching and 95 % of the transmission network by year 2,000.

Croatia as a country is placed in the particular part of Europe which represents a natural joint of the central European territory and the Danube basin with the Mediterranean, as well as of Western and Eastern Europe. Therefore Croatia has installed fiber optic transmission routes with the neighbouring countries (Hungary, Italy, Slovenia) which are included in joint European projects of fiber optic transmission routes (Trans Europe Lines - TEL) and equipped with the most up-to-date digital transmission systems whose capacity is enough for the needs of national and international terminal transit traffic.

The fiber optic transmission routes along the Adriatic coast from north to south till the city of Dubrovnik is being installed and it will be finished by the end of 1994. Its continuation will enable the connections toward Albania, Greece and the Mediterranean basin.


Dominik Filipović, B.Sc.E.E.
Deputy Minister of Communications



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 121-E
26 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/2, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

S. AL-BASHEER
Chairman of Committee 6

Annex 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1
RESOLUTION COM6/2

**Remuneration and Representation Allowances
of Elected Officials**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
having regard to

Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

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 Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions thereunder, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux shall be paid with effect from 1 January 1995 salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages:

Secretary-General	134 %
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	123 %

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 that an appropriate percentage is applied to each individual element of the remuneration,

instructs the Council

1. if a relevant adjustment is made in Common System salary scales, to approve any modification of the salaries of Elected Officials which might result from the application of the above-mentioned percentages;

2. in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose to the Members of the Union for approval by a majority, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that costs incurred for representation will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

Swiss francs per year

Secretary-General	29'000
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	14'500



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 122-E
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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 2

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2
(CREDENTIALS)**

Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1100 hours

Chairman: Mr. M. FRENDU (Malta)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Terms of reference of the Committee	80
2	Organization of work	-
3	Transfer of powers	-
4	Depositing of credentials	-

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Terms of reference of the Committee (Document 80)

- 1.1 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that the Committee had only to take note of its terms of reference, already approved by the Plenary, to which it was due to report on 11 October.
- 1.2 The Committee took note of its terms of reference.

2 Organization of work

- 2.1 The Chairman suggested that for the purpose of examining the credentials received by the Secretariat a small working group be set up comprising himself, who would serve as its Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and four or five delegates who should signal to the Secretary their willingness to participate, on the understanding that that number was not intended to be a maximum.
- 2.2 It was so decided.
- 2.3 The Secretary of the Committee announced that the working group would hold its first meeting the following week. The invitation to attend would be in the form of an agenda placed in the pigeon-hole of each of those concerned. Responding to a question from the delegate of India concerning the procedure for the elections to be held the following week, whereas the Plenary Meeting was required to decide on the credentials only at the end of the Conference, he pointed out that the relevant provisions were contained in No. 334 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), which provided among other things that "pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, any delegation shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned". That provision did not, however, apply when an administration was deprived of its voting rights on other grounds.
- 2.4 The Committee took note of that information.

3 Transfer of powers

- 3.1 The Secretary of the Committee explained that a transfer of powers could be effected in two cases: if a Member was unable to send its own delegation, it could give the delegation of another Member powers to vote and sign on its behalf (CV335); if a delegation was unable to attend a meeting or had to leave the conference, it could give to another delegation a mandate to exercise its vote (CV336). A request to the Committee for a transfer of powers was not necessary in the latter case, it being sufficient that the General Secretariat issue a corresponding announcement.
- 3.2 He then read out two instruments for the transfer of powers, namely from Liechtenstein to Switzerland and from Turkmenistan to Belarus.
- 3.3 Those two transfers of powers were approved.

4 Depositing of credentials

- 4.1 The Secretary of the Committee said that of the 131 countries currently present at the Conference, 112 had already deposited their credentials.
- 4.2 The Chairman called upon those Members which had not yet deposited their credentials to do so as soon as possible, so that the Committee could carry out its work smoothly within the required deadlines.

4.3 Responding to a two-part question from the delegate of the United States, the Secretary of the Committee explained that under the provisions of No. 335 of the Convention the powers were finally approved only upon receipt of the original signed document, while under the provisions of No. 336 of the Convention it was sufficient for the head of the delegation concerned to address a letter to the Chairman of the Conference. He added that pending dispatch of the original signed document, a request could be submitted by fax, but, in accordance with No. 338 of the Convention, not by telegram.

The meeting rose at 1125 hours.

The Secretary:
X. ESCOFET

The Chairman:
M. FRENDÓ



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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26 September 1994
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COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(EDITORIAL)

Friday, 23 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. L. BOURGEAT (France)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Terms of reference of the Committee |
| 2 | Organization of work |

80

-

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Terms of reference of the Committee (Document 80)

1.1 The Chairman drew attention to the Committee's terms of reference as set forth in Nos. 362 and 363 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and stressed the need for texts to be drawn up in French, English and Spanish free from disparity. He pointed out in that regard that, if there was an obvious error in the original text, the Committee was empowered to make the requisite amendments subject to notification to the Plenary Meeting; on the other hand, in case of disagreement as to the exact meaning of a provision, the Committee must not settle the matter itself but should seek an opinion from the secretary or the Chairman of the committee in question.

2 Organization of work

2.1 The Secretary of the Committee informed the participants of the arrangements made to enable the Committee to pursue its tasks. He invited those delegations wishing to participate in its work to let him have their contact addresses and pigeon-hole numbers, since the first working meeting was to be convened by means of individual notes. Thereafter the Committee would decide, at each meeting, when it would next meet.

2.2 The Committee took note of the information.

The meeting rose at 0945 hours.

The Secretary:
P.-A. TRAUB

The Chairman:
L. BOURGEAT



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 124-E
27 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 5
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 5 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

L. CHEHAB
Chairman of Committee 5

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

**Instrument amending the Constitution of the International
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

ARTICLE 8 (CS)

- ADD 47A** Exceptionally, in the interval between two ordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences, it shall be possible to convene an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference with a restricted agenda to deal with specific matters:
- ADD 47B** a) by a decision of the preceding ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference;
- ADD 47C** b) should two-thirds of the Members of the Union individually so request the Secretary-General;
- ADD 47D** c) at the proposal of the Council with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union.
- MOD 50** b) consider the reports by the Council on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and on the strategic policy and planning for the Union;
- MOD 57** i) consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for amendments to this Constitution and the Convention, put forward by Members of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of this Constitution and the relevant provisions of the Convention respectively;
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)**

Friday, 23 September 1994, at 0940 hours

Chairman: Mr. P.A. GAGNE (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Terms of reference of the Committee	80
2	Organization of work	87
3	Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	20
4	Examination of the financial management of the Union (1989-1993)	15 + Add.1
5	Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions	53
6	Arrears and special arrears accounts - situation as of 31 August 1994	60

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Terms of reference of the Committee (Document 80)

1.1 The Committee's terms of reference as set out in Document 80 were noted.

2 Organization of work (Document 87)

2.1 The Chairman, inviting the Committee to take note of its tasks as set out in Document 87, observed that the Committee was expected to complete its work by Tuesday, 11 October at the latest.

2.2 Document 87 was noted.

3 Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20)

Financial management (section 2.2.6 of Document 20)

Provisional budget for 1995 (Annex 3 to Document 20)

3.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider section 2.2.6 and Annex 3 of the Council's report to the Conference. The Union's financial situation was healthy, as could be seen from the balance sheet at 31 December 1993 as compared with that for 31 December 1988. The Union had managed to meet its needs without resorting to outside loans, and the Secretary-General was to be commended on the results noted for 31 December 1993. However, the Committee had to deal with two major problems. The first was the question of arrears of contributions, which could impose a burden on the Union's finances; in that regard, the efforts to reduce arrears pursuant to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989) had been disappointing. The second was that of excess expenditure during the period 1991-93 in respect of the technical cooperation special accounts, an issue which should be considered in the context of financial planning for the Development Sector for the period 1995-99, taking as a starting point the provisional budget for 1995 as shown in Annex 3. He recalled that UNDP resources had been drastically reduced, with adverse effects for the accounts concerned.

3.2 After paying tribute to the high standard of the auditing services provided by the Swiss Confederation in respect of the Union's accounts for the period 1989-93 and expressing the hope that similar arrangements could be made for the forthcoming financial period, he invited comments on section 2.2.6 and Annex 3 of the Council's report.

3.3 The delegate of Canada, referring to the table of income from Members in § 2.2.6.2.1 (page 52), asked why the number of contributory units had fallen between 1990 and 1991, and whether a similar phenomenon had occurred after the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.4 The delegate of China welcomed the healthy state of the accounts noted by the Chairman and commended the Secretary-General on his efforts in that connection. However, the situation with regard to arrears was disquieting, and it would be useful to know whether there was any main cause such as, for example, an unreasonable contributory unit. Perhaps the Committee should consider how the system might be reformed, in particular with a view to easing the burden on the least developed countries (LDCs).

3.5 The Secretary of the Committee said that the question of arrears was complicated by a number of factors which needed to be taken into account, such as the growth in membership in recent years, including a sharp increase in the number of LDCs, and the various new categories and other related changes stemming from past Plenipotentiary Conference decisions. With regard to the point raised by the Canadian delegation, there too the changes in contributory classes were a factor.

3.6 Replying to a question by the delegate of Cameroon, the Chairman said that one effect of the decrease in the number of contributory units was that the value of each unit rose proportionately.

3.7 The Secretary of the Committee said that endeavours had been made at the Nairobi and Nice Plenipotentiary Conferences to address the problem of arrears by creating special contributory classes for the LDCs. Other countries besides LDCs, of course, were in arrears; likewise, a number of LDCs had made commendable efforts to reduce their arrears. The overall situation was reflected in Document 60, which the Committee would shortly be taking up under a separate agenda item.

3.8 The delegate of Morocco said that the statement in the last paragraph of § 2.2.6.13 was perhaps misleading. As could be seen from the seventh paragraph of § 2.2.6.12, amounts withdrawn from the Exhibition Working Capital Fund had been used to cover the shortfall in technical cooperation support costs rather than to finance technical cooperation activities in favour of the developing countries.

3.9 Section 2.2.6 and Annex 3 of the Council's report to the Conference were noted, together with the comments made during the discussion.

4 Examination of the financial management of the Union (1989-1993) (Document 15 and Addendum 1)

4.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Document 15 and its addendum.

4.2 The delegate of Germany, referring to the tables of income under the ordinary budget on page 5 of the document proper and page 4 of its addendum, asked why withdrawals from the reserve account could vary from two million Swiss francs in one year to some nine million in another. The Secretary of the Committee replied that the matter, which was raised regularly in the Council, was very complex. It had been the practice to resort to the reserve account, whose use was governed by No. 485 of the Geneva Convention, and to avoid wide fluctuations in the value of the contributory unit established by the Council. The situation had recently been further complicated as a result of changes in the common system entailing, *inter alia*, the unforeseen retroactive adjustments in respect of General Service staff. Further clarification could be given when the Committee came to discuss the budgets for the financial plan 1995-1999.

4.3 The delegate of New Zealand said that although the principle of a reserve account caused him no difficulty, its size was a matter which should be considered by the Conference. The Chairman observed that, in general, the reserve account stood at roughly 3 per cent of the total budget.

4.4 Document 15 and its addendum were noted, together with the comments made during the discussion.

5 Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions (Document 53)

Draft Resolutions SG/A22, SG/A23 and SG/A24

5.1 The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to draft Resolutions SG/A22 (Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993), SG/A23 (Auditing of Union Accounts) and SG/A24 (Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in Connection with the Finances of the Union) contained in Document 53, stressing that they represented suggestions only, and were not proposals in the strict sense.

5.2 Draft Resolutions SG/A22, 23 and 24 were approved.

5.3 The Chairman said that the texts would be transmitted to Committee 8.

6 Arrears and special arrears accounts - situation as of 31 August 1994 (Document 60)

6.1 The Secretary-General pointed out that arrears of contributions and the special arrears accounts could have a highly adverse effect on the Union's cash flow, making appropriate measures to avoid any further deterioration essential. In that connection, special attention should be given to the least developed countries which were in a particularly difficult situation. Some outstanding debts had been settled since the preparation of Document 60, which would be brought up to date if required. The Committee might wish to look into the problem of arrears in the light of the possible future courses of action listed in paragraph 10.

6.2 The Secretary of the Committee, explaining the suggested lines of action set forth in paragraph 10, said that the first came in response to the disappointing results obtained over the last 20 years from the transfer of debts to the special arrears accounts. It was suggested that Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989) should be modified to give the Council greater authority to take action between Plenipotentiary Conferences to ensure that debtor countries fulfilled their financial obligations. The second action was designed to strengthen the Secretary-General's authority to plan and negotiate settlement schemes with both Members and "small-m" members in arrears, keeping the Council regularly informed. The third action, which had already been tried out successfully in other organizations, was based on the solution that had been applied to the case of Argentina, which the Committee would take up at a later stage. The fourth had already been raised during the discussion of the Council's report to the Conference. At the present time only four Members of the Union listed as least developed countries by the United Nations were paying a contribution higher than the 1/8 unit class. Should the list be extended, the suggested line of action would enable the Union to help other least developed countries without interfering with their freedom of choice under No. 160 of the Geneva Constitution. The fifth suggestion was based on a recommendation made by the External Auditor that to ensure sound financial management the level of the reserve for debtors' accounts, which at present covered only 46.1% of total arrears, should be increased.

6.3 The delegate of Japan said that some of the suggestions were good, but considered that the fourth action infringed the constitutional right of Members to choose their own class of contribution.

6.4 The delegate of China pointed out that the proposed solutions did not go to the root of the problem, which was bound up with the reform of the ITU and should be examined in greater depth. He noted from Annex 2 to Document 60 that a large number of "small-m" members were in arrears and wondered whether the suggested lines of action in paragraph 10 applied to them too. It seemed unfair that Members should run the risk of sanctions, including the loss of voting rights, while "small-m" members went unpunished.

6.5 The Chairman suggested that the substantive issue raised by the delegate of China could be taken up when he presented his country's written contribution.

6.6 The delegate of New Zealand noted that the Committee was currently being asked to consider only the effects of the arrears of Members and "small-m" members. At some stage, however, the question of the causes would have to be taken up, otherwise the problem would never be solved. The proposed solutions seemed generally useful and should be adopted as appropriate. In the case of "small-m" members in arrears, he believed that the support of the Members, who tended to have close working relations with them, could be enlisted. He was not, of course, suggesting that the Members should assume responsibility for the "small-m" members' obligations, merely that there should be tighter liaison between them. The question of arrears on publications might perhaps be given separate treatment, since a few obvious measures suggested themselves.

6.7 The delegate of France agreed that the problem of arrears should be tackled at the root and considered it the duty of all Members, who gave, as it were, a seal of national approval to the "small-m" members, to see that they fulfilled their obligations.

6.8 The delegate of Spain, after supporting the view that the causes of the perennial problem of arrears should be taken up, pointed out that major telecommunication companies rarely defaulted on their contributions. The problem arose mainly in the case of small companies that collapsed and were unable to pay their debts.

6.9 The Legal Adviser noted that in the view of the Chinese delegation it was unjust that Members in arrears should be penalized by losing their voting rights while "small-m" members were not subject to sanctions. Referring to the comments by the delegates of New Zealand and Spain on the arrears of "small-m" members, he informed the Committee that in practice the Legal Affairs Unit, at the request of the Finance Department, sent demands to "small-m" members in arrears with a copy to the corresponding Member asking its Administration to intervene to secure settlement of the debt. It should be noted that No. 240 of the Geneva Convention made provision for a Member to denounce the participation of a "small-m" member: Members should be prepared to exercise that right, if necessary. Finally, he urged all concerned to attend Committee 4, where the rights and obligations of "small-m" members would be discussed.

6.10 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that, as far as publications arrears were concerned, machinery existed for applying sanctions to Members and "small-m" members. By decision of the Council, Members and "small-m" members in arrears received no further publications unless paid for in advance. That measure had proved highly effective.

6.11 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the possible future courses of action set out in paragraph 10 of Document 60, with a view to producing a draft resolution.

6.12 With regard to the first action, the Secretary of the Committee, replying to a query by the delegate of France as to whether in current practice there was an automatic link between the special arrears account and the recovery of voting rights, said that once transfers had been made to that account, the country concerned could recover its voting rights by paying its regular contribution. The problem was that the country could continue to enjoy voting rights on that basis, without settlement of the amounts outstanding in the special arrears account or the establishment of a debt amortization plan. It was urgent to devise an appropriate solution as the Secretary-General had no way of enforcing payment.

6.13 The Legal Adviser pointed out that the mechanism lacked a solid basis, in that the Plenipotentiary Conference had decided that amounts due in the special arrears account should not be taken into account when applying No. 117 of the Nairobi Convention (cf. paragraph 6 of Nice Resolution 38). Legally it was not necessary to sustain any automatic link between the special arrears account and recovery of the right to vote.

6.14 Regarding the second action, the delegate of Algeria felt that strict settlement schemes for the recovery of outstanding amounts might discourage "small-m" members at a time when the Union was seeking to increase their participation.

6.15 The delegates of France and Germany were of the view that despite such considerations "small m" members must fulfil their obligations and that no distinction should be made between Members and "small-m" members in that respect.

6.16 The first and second actions listed in paragraph 10 of Document 60 were approved for inclusion in a draft resolution.

6.17 The Chairman asked whether the Committee could accept the third action in principle.

6.18 The Legal Adviser pointed out that the principle might be accepted, but that its application might have repercussions on certain provisions of the Constitution and Convention, notably CS165, which might have to be discussed in Committee 5.

6.19 In reply to a question by the delegate of Cameroon concerning discussion of the third action in connection with the Argentinean proposals in Document 68, the delegate of Argentina said that his delegation's draft resolutions would be introduced in greater detail later.

6.20 The delegates of France, Spain and Germany expressed reservations, emphasizing that such a measure should only be applicable in exceptional circumstances and should not become the rule. They considered that there was no need to amend the present provisions of the Constitution.

6.21 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question by the delegate of the United States concerning the scope of the Secretary-General's discretion in the matter, said that the intention had not been to give blanket authority to the Secretary-General. In fact it was the Council which had authority to take action, as appropriate, between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

6.22 The delegate of France considered that the Council's role was to prevent the creation of arrears and not to intervene in order to absorb them.

6.23 The delegate of Spain proposed amending the wording of the subparagraph under discussion along the following lines: "The Plenipotentiary Conference authorizes the Council to approve measures within the framework of No. 165 of the Constitution, like temporary reduction of unit class of contribution, etc."

6.24 Subject to that amendment, the third action was approved.

6.25 The delegate of Japan considered that the fourth action was not essential. The solution, as she saw it, would be to encourage the settlement of debts and to select a suitable contributory unit for Members and "small-m" members alike. She also considered that sufficient provision was made for the least developed countries in No. 468 of the Geneva Convention. Accordingly, she proposed deleting the fourth action. The delegate of Morocco supported that proposal, observing that the fourth action appeared to contradict No. 160 of the Geneva Constitution which allowed members freedom of choice.

6.26 It was decided to delete the fourth action and to defer discussion of the fifth one until a draft resolution reflecting the discussion just held had been produced by the Secretariat for the Committee's consideration.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary:
A. TAZI-RIFFI

The Chairman:
P. GAGNE



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 126-E
27 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

CZECH REPUBLIC - SLOVAKIA

The delegation of the Czech Republic announced that it will not be represented at the Conference on 28 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Czech Republic has given to the delegation of the Slovak Republic a mandate to exercise its vote for the election of the Vice Secretary-General on 28 September 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 127-E
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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman

**ALLOCATION PLAN FOR COMMITTEES TO REVIEW THE DECISIONS,
RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PREVIOUS
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCES**

The following allocation has been agreed by the Chairman of the Conference and the Chairmen of the various Committees.

Yoshio UTSUMI
Chairman

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

Nice 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference, Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions

DECISION No. 1 Expenses of the Union for the Period 1990 to 1994	Committee 7
DECISION No. 2 Procedure Concerning the Choice by Members of Their Contributory Class	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 1 Future Conferences of the Union	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 2 Convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference to Consider the Results of a Study on Structural Reform	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 3 Forty-fifth Session of the Administrative Council	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 4 Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 5 Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose of Convening a Regional Administrative Conference	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 6 Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as Observers	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 7 Examination of Certain Provisions of the Radio Regulations	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 8 Establishment of a Voluntary Group of Experts to Study Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and Simplification of the Radio Regulations	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 9 Improvement of Use by the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service of the Frequency Bands Governed by Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 10 Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to This Service by the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 11 Updating of Definitions	Plenary

RESOLUTION No. 12 Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and From all Other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 13 Approval of the Agreement between the Government of France and the Secretary-General Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)	Committee 3
RESOLUTION No. 14 Changing Telecommunication Environment	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 15 Role of the International Telecommunication Union in the Development of World Telecommunications	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 16 Regional and World Telecommunication Development Conferences	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 17 ITU Regional Presence	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 18 Budgetary and Organizational Aspects of Technical Cooperation and Assistance of the Union	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 19 Interim Arrangements to Enable Commencement of the Work of the Telecommunications Development Bureau	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 20 Improvement of Union Facilities for Rendering Technical Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 21 Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Other Programmes of the United Nations System, and in Other Funding Arrangements	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 22 Inter-Country Projects Financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications	Committee 4/7
RESOLUTION No. 23 Apportionment of Revenues in Providing International Telecommunication Services	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 24 Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation	Committee 4

RESOLUTION No. 25 International Programme for the Development of Communication	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 26 Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 27 Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 28 Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic and Cultural Development	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 29 Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects	Committee 6
RESOLUTION No. 30 ITU Training Fellowship Programme	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 31 Training of Refugees	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 32 Standards for Human Resources Management/Development (HRM/HRD)	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 33 Seminars	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 34 Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the Years 1982 to 1988	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 35 Auditing of Union Accounts	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 36 Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in Connection with the Finances of the Union	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 37 Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 38 Settlement of Accounts in Arrears	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 39 Absorption of Shortfall in Technical Cooperation Special Accounts 1980-1989	Committee 7

RESOLUTION No. 40 Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations	Committee 7/4
RESOLUTION No. 41 Recruitment of Union Staff	Committee 6
RESOLUTION No. 42 Remuneration and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials	Committee 6/7
RESOLUTION No. 43 Adjustment of Pensions	Committee 6/7
RESOLUTION No. 44 Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	Committee 6/7
RESOLUTION No. 45 In-Service Training	Committee 6 :
RESOLUTION No. 46 Human Resources Development	Committee 6
RESOLUTION No. 47 Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 48 Participation of Organizations of an International Nature in the Activities of the Union	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 49 Collaboration with International Organizations Interested in Space Radiocommunications	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 50 Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 51 Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 52 Joint Inspection Unit	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 53 Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	Committee 5

RESOLUTION No. 54 Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions	Committee 5
RESOLUTION No. 55 Review of the Structure and Functioning of the International Telecommunication Union	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 56 Juridical Status	Committee 5
RESOLUTION No. 57 Premises at the Seat of the Union	Committee 7
RESOLUTION No. 58 Rationalization of work	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 59 Limitations in the Use of Working Languages	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 60 Improvement of the Union's Document and Publications Processing	Committee 4/7
RESOLUTION No. 61 The Frequency Management System of the International Frequency Registration Board	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 62 Development of Direct Remote Access to ITU Information Systems	Committee 4
RESOLUTION No. 63 World Telecommunication Day	Plenary
RESOLUTION No. 64 Condemnation of the Practices of Israel in the Occupied Arab Territories	Plenary
RECOMMENDATION No. 1 World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums	Committee 4
RECOMMENDATION No. 2 Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries	Committee 4
RECOMMENDATION No. 3 Unrestricted Transmission of News	Plenary
OPINION No. 1 Contributions to Defraying Union Expenses	Committee 7
OPINION No. 2 Imposition of Fiscal Taxes	Plenary

APP-92 Resolutions and Recommendations

RESOLUTION 1 Provisional Application of Certain Parts of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)	Plenary
RESOLUTION 2 Allocation of Work to the Radiocommunication Sector and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 3 Establishment of Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 4 Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 5 Management of the Union	Committee 6/7
RESOLUTION 6 Priority Tasks of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 7 Immediate Action by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 8 Voluntary Group of Experts to Study the Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and the Simplification of the Radio Regulations	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 9 World Radiocommunication Conference 1993	Plenary
RESOLUTION 10 Approval of recommendations	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 11 Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union	Plenary
RESOLUTION 12 Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union	Committee 5
RESOLUTION 13 Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 14 Electronic Access to Documents and Publications of the Union	Committee 4

RESOLUTION 15 Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment	Committee 4
RESOLUTION 16 Strengthening of Relationships with Regional Telecommunication Organizations	Committee 4
RECOMMENDATION 1 Deposit of Instruments and Entry into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)	Committee 5



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 128-E
27 September 1994
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COMMITTEE 4

Note from the Secretary-General

Attached as requested during the fourth meeting of Committee 4 is an extract from the summary record of the thirteenth Plenary Meeting of the May 1994 session of Council, during which Document C94/72 and other documents concerning the need to establish a policy forum, were discussed.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

Annexes: 2

ANNEX 1

**Extract from the summary record of the thirteenth Plenary Meeting
of the May 1994 session of Council (Document C94/161)**

2 APP Resolution 15 - Consideration of the need to establish a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunication environment (Documents C94/36, C94/72, C94/75)

2.1 The Secretary-General, introducing Document C94/36 which had been prepared further to APP Resolution 15, observed that the subject was closely related to that of strategic planning. He drew attention to the options identified in the report, emphasizing that the list was not exhaustive.

2.2 The representative of Japan said that Document C94/72 submitted by his Administration was intended to provide a clear outline of what the policy forum should discuss and how it should be organized, given that telecommunications were no longer national or "inter-national" but truly global. Policy should therefore address global issues, four examples of which were given in the document. After outlining the forum's purpose and observing that its output might take the form of guidelines, resolutions or perhaps merely a record of discussions, he emphasized that the TELECOM Forum set-up was not suitable for the proposed policy forum in that it was a "show" at which presentations were made and speeches delivered; and although bilateral talks were productive, obviously they could not be held with all countries. A seminar which the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity had organized recently on satellite communications was a good example of the kind of meeting the policy forum might be: high-ranking officials had discussed transborder communications for three days and had reached a common understanding despite the wide variety of cultures and policies in the region. The ITU was the only existing organization in which all countries could meet to discuss telecommunication-related issues.

2.3 The representative of the Republic of Korea, introducing Section III of Document C94/75 submitted by his Administration, stressed the need to avoid duplication of work between the proposed forum and TELECOM. The Council should examine all aspects of cost-efficiency, since there were now so many ITU meetings that hardly any Members could participate in all of them. Having observed that until the Union's three Sectors had settled down properly to their work it would be premature to establish a fourth Sector dealing with regulatory matters, he said that his country's views were broadly reflected in § 28 of Document C94/18(Rev.1).

2.4 The representative of Morocco considered that it would be useful for a reference to the excellent report in Document C94/36 to be included in the strategic plan (Document C94/18(Rev.1)) and, with that end in view, wished to propose some changes and additions to the table of options in Section E. First, the need to alter the mandate of telecommunication development conferences if they were to deal with policies and strategies as well as the need to consider the effects which such a change of mandate might have on the problems of developing countries should be included among the disadvantages of that option. Second, the disadvantages of the TELECOM Forum option should reflect the fact that the TELECOM Forum was not the kind of meeting envisaged under APP Resolution 15. If those changes were made, and if some of the ideas contained in Document C94/72 were reproduced in an annex to it, Document C94/36 would constitute a very useful contribution to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.5 The representative of Indonesia supported the creation of a policy forum, for the reasons given in Documents C94/36 and C94/72 which, taken together, provided a full set of terms of reference for such a body. As to the options in Document C94/36, he considered that the forum should be associated either with telecommunication development conferences or with the TELECOM Forum, but under the supervision of the Secretary-General.

2.6 The representative of Australia said that the Japanese proposal (Document C94/72) was valuable in that it stressed that policy was no longer merely a national or narrow sectoral concern. The ITU should take the initiative and build up its reputation as a policy player alongside other international organizations and commercial operators. The forum should not constitute a new sector, nor should it duplicate other ITU activities or encroach upon the sovereign rights of individual countries. Its aim should be to reach a common understanding on specific issues. Document C94/72 contained several interesting ideas in that connection. Furthermore, the forum's initial agenda should be given a commercial flavour by the inclusion of an item devoted to developments in GATT. For the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference therefore, the Secretariat should be requested to give some thought to the possible contents of the first agenda, a suitable venue and the list of invitees.

2.7 The representative of Burkina Faso, while not opposing the idea of creating a forum, said that it would nevertheless constitute yet another ITU meeting, in which it would be difficult for all countries to participate. In his view, the Plenipotentiary Conference was the best forum for discussing strategy and policy, although the fact that such conferences were held only every four years might present a problem.

2.8 The representative of Brazil said that he was not in favour of instituting a formal body; all matters relating to strategy and policy should be handled by the Council, which should refer them to the appropriate ITU conferences for discussion with the ITU membership.

2.9 The Chairman said that there appeared to be general agreement on the establishment of a strategies and policy forum. The Council would be responsible for deciding how often meetings should be held and what subjects should be dealt with, allowing the same degree of flexibility as in the case of the themes chosen for World Telecommunication Day. Account should also be taken of the representative of Morocco's suggested additions to Document C94/18(Rev.1) on strategic planning. Section 5 of Document C94/72 constituted a very useful summary of the approach to be adopted and the arrangements to be made for convening the forum. In addition, the factors to be taken into account when implementing the plan for the new forum were well summarized in Section III, § 2 of Document C94/75.

2.10 The representative of France supported the approach outlined by the Chairman and said that the forums should whenever possible be held in conjunction with other events in order to minimize costs, although they should stand as clearly separate, independent events. Agendas, which would be drawn up by the Council, should be kept short in order to ensure that subjects were discussed very thoroughly.

2.11 The representative of Mali endorsed the Chairman's summary and supported the amendments proposed by the representative of Morocco.

2.12 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Council could accept his summing up, subject to the refinements introduced by the representative of France, as its recommendation to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference; it might also wish to invite the representative of Morocco to prepare a text which took account of the amendments he had proposed, for inclusion in Document C94/18.

2.13 It was so agreed.

2.14 The representative of the United States said that he could not agree totally with the Chairman's summary. While he agreed that the matter should be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the idea that the Council should control the agenda, venue and frequency of such a forum had not been specifically agreed to; there might have been some support for that idea, but there had not been full agreement. The Moroccan proposal to annex a modified version of Document C94/36 to the draft strategic plan (Document C94/18(Rev.1)) might be premature; other potential annexes to the strategic plan document were not yet clear, and the content of a modified version of Document C94/36 would

need to be carefully edited before he could agree to its being annexed to the strategic plan document. He agreed with the part of the Korean statement that expressed concern about possible duplication and costs, with the French statement to the effect that any such forum should be linked to other events where Members were likely to be present, and with the Australian suggestion that such a forum or such discussions should be open to commercial interests involved in telecommunications. He then made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

ANNEX 2

Statement by the representative of the United States

The United States supports discussions of issues related to telecommunication policies, telecommunication regulatory matters, and changing telecommunication matters in this evolving technological environment, which may be accomplished in a variety of ways within the existing activities of the ITU. The United States does not oppose the establishment of an arena for such discussions! Should this arena take the form of a "forum" under the auspices of the ITU, pursuant to **resolves** 1 of APP Resolution 15, the United States could support that approach - just as we previously supported Resolution 15 when it was developed at the APP. However, such an arena/form should not be in the form of a "conference" of the ITU. There appeared to be consensus in this respect during the initial discussion of the strategic plan for the Union here in this Council. Consideration of any such "forum" should take into account the nature of the output of the "forum", national sovereignty, costs, accessibility for participants, timing, etc.

With regard to the output from such a "forum" where discussions and exchange of information and ideas may take place, the output should not be in the form of prescriptive regulatory doctrine and/or prescriptive policy dictates! To do otherwise would impinge upon the national sovereignty of ITU Members.

With this in mind, the United States cannot support the formation of such a "forum" whose aim (or goal) is to "harmonize" policy or regulatory approaches or to devise singular telecommunication policies applicable to all Members. The inclusion of such descriptions in the strategic plan of the Union, whereby an ITU mission or aim is to "harmonize" regulatory matters and telecommunication policies of the various Members is similarly unacceptable to the United States.

The United States stands ready to assist the other Members of the Council in finding an acceptable formulation of a strategic plan and whatever type of "forum" evolves to discuss matters of regulation, policy and related telecommunication matters - as long as - such a plan or such a "forum" does not include the policy "harmonization" concept that we believe others have discussed up to this point!

In summary:

- 1) The United States supports discussions of policy and regulatory issues.
- 2) The United States does not oppose finding a locus within the existing activities of the Union in which these type of issues may be discussed and information may be exchanged amongst Members. (As an aside, the Council has already set aside three days at the Council to discuss strategic policies and plans.)
- 3) Consideration of any "forum" must take into account the nature of the output, national sovereignty, costs, accessibility for participants, timing and any other relevant factors.
- 4) Finally - any formulation of a "forum or a "strategic plan" which incorporates, as an aim of the ITU, to "harmonize" the policies or regulatory approaches of its Members is not acceptable!



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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COMMITTEE 4

**FINAL REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4/2
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4**

A Working Group was formed at the request of Mr. A. Berrada, Chairman, Committee 4 to discuss TELECOM issues. After 3 meetings of constructive discussion the Group members came to the following conclusions.

Administrative matters, namely financial, personnel, computer and common services, are provided to the TELECOM Secretariat by the relevant departments of the General Secretariat. It is thus ascertained that TELECOM complies with the ITU Financial Regulations, with the ITU Staff Rules and Regulations, and with the general policy on the support provided to all ITU bureaux and departments.

As far as financial matters are concerned and in addition to the auditing performed by the ITU external audit (Swiss Confederation) it is proposed to expand the internal audit function to TELECOM activities with a view to having a detailed coverage of each TELECOM event.

Surplus funds from TELECOM should continue to be dedicated to specific development projects.

The Secretary-General should be accountable for TELECOM to the Council.

The Working Group noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General had implemented the Recommendation of the High Level Committee by establishing the TELECOM Board.

The Working Group was of the opinion that there is a need to strengthen the management and enhance the supervision of TELECOM, and give dedicated responsibilities to the TELECOM Board.

It is proposed that, to enhance the transparency of TELECOM activities, an Annual Report should be presented by the Secretary-General to Council for its remarks and advice on future trends and activities.

In order to give TELECOM the flexibility required to compete in its semi-commercial environment and in its decision-making process, it was recommended not to proceed with a further integration of the TELECOM Secretariat into the ITU, as it would not bring any additional benefit to the organization.

As a result of the discussions the Working Group has proposed a Draft Resolution (Annex) to replace Recommendation 1 (Nice, 1989), as per the Canadian and Indian Proposals (CAN/66/section 6, IND/67/section 10 and IND/67/section 12).

Finally, the Working Group expressed its appreciation of the excellent effort of the staff who make a success of TELECOM events which have been steadily progressing for 23 years. It has been established that TELECOM is a part of ITU's permanent activities and that it follows the Staff Rules and Regulations and Financial Regulations as with the other Departments of the ITU. Therefore, the Working Group strongly recommends the Secretary-General to implement a balance between the nature of contracts among the staff of TELECOM Secretariat as foreseen in the Strategic Plan for the whole ITU.

F. RIEHL
Chairman of Working Group 4/2

Annex: 1

ANNEX

DRAFT RESOLUTION

World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) that telecommunication exhibitions and associated forums are of considerable assistance in keeping the Membership of the Union and the wider telecommunications community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications and the possibilities of applying them for the benefit of all Members of the Union, particularly the developing countries;
- b) that world and regional TELECOMs fulfil the mandate to keep Members informed and offer a universal opportunity for the display of the state-of-the-art technology concerning all fields of telecommunication and related activities;
- c) that regional TELECOMs bring the potential benefits of telecommunications closer to the people of all continents by emphasizing the specific problems of each region and indicating possible solutions to them;
- d) that such exhibitions and forums organized on a regular basis by the ITU, with no commercial interest, - staged at the invitation of members - are an excellent means of catering for the needs of both developed and developing countries and facilitate the transfer of technology and of essential information to developing countries,

noting

- a) that the Secretary-General is fully accountable for TELECOM as a part of permanent activities of the Union;
- b) that following the High Level Committee Recommendation, a Board has been established to assist the Secretary-General in the management of TELECOM activities;
- c) that TELECOM activities are subject to ITU Staff Rules and Regulations and Financial Regulations including internal control and internal audit;
- d) that the external audit of TELECOM activities should continue to be carried out by the external auditors of the Union,

resolves

- 1) that the Union should, in collaboration with its Members, continue to organize world telecommunication exhibitions and forums on a regular basis, preferably in the city of the seat of the Union;
- 2) that the Union should continue to cooperate with Members in organizing regional exhibitions and forums. As far as possible, these events should be synchronized with other important meetings or conferences of the Union with a view to minimize expenses and encourage wide participation;
- 3) that the management of TELECOM and its structure should be strengthened;
- 4) that the operational flexibility it needs to meet all the challenges of its field of activities should be maintained;

5) that a significant part of any excess of income over expenditure derived from the activities of TELECOM should be applied to specific telecommunications development projects primarily in the Least Developed Countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1) to enhance the supervision of TELECOM and give dedicated responsibilities to the TELECOM Board keeping in mind the main objectives of the Union, and ensuring that ties between the Board and TELECOM secretariat are strengthened with a view to implementing the Board's recommendations as effectively and smoothly as possible;
- 2) to enhance the transparency of TELECOM activities and reporting on them in a regular Annual Report to Council, including on action taken with respect to the use of excess income;
- 3) to ensure that the TELECOM secretariat, while being part of the secretariat of the Union, should maintain the necessary flexibility in its decision-making process to compete in its semi-commercial environment;
- 4) to enhance the internal control and internal audit of the accounts for the different operations of TELECOM activities,

instructs the Council

- 1) to review the Annual Report on TELECOM activities and give guidance on future trends for these activities;
- 2) to approve the TELECOM accounts after examination of the report of the external auditors of the Union;
- 3) to approve the use of TELECOM surplus funds.



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

Document No. 129 (Rev 1) - E

Not available



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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27 September 1994
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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP 4/2
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4**

A working group was formed at the request of Mr. A. Berrada, Chairman, Committee 4 to discuss the proposal of the Indian delegation (Document PP-94/67) "that the TELECOM Secretariat should be brought within the overall scheme of the ITU Secretariat".

After much discussion it was agreed that the full integration of the TELECOM Secretariat into the structure of the ITU Secretariat would not bring any additional benefit to the organization of the events.

Administrative matters, namely financial, personnel, computer and common services matters, are provided to the TELECOM Secretariat by the relevant departments of the General Secretariat.

Thus it is ascertained that TELECOM complies with the ITU financial regulations, with the ITU staff rules and with the general policy on the support provided to all ITU bureaux and departments.

As far as financial matters are concerned and in addition to the auditing performed by the ITU external audit (Swiss Confederation) it is proposed to expand the internal audit function to TELECOM activities with a view to having a detailed coverage of each TELECOM event.

The surplus funds from TELECOM should continue to be controlled by the Council.

It is recommended not to proceed with a further integration of the TELECOM Secretariat in the ITU in order to give TELECOM the flexibility required to complete in its semi-commercial environment and in its decision-making process.

During the discussions in the Working Group a certain number of related issues were raised. With the authorization of the Committee, the Working Group is prepared to share the views expressed during that discussion in presenting a revised version of Recommendation 1 of Nice (1989) if it is so requested.

F. RIEHL
Chairman of Working Group 4/2

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 130-E
27 September 1994
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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

TAJIKISTAN - UZBEKISTAN

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 131-E
27 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 7 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

Annexes: 3

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION COM7/1

**Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the
Years 1989 to 1993**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the provisions of No. 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);
- b) the Report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20), Document 15 and Addendum 1 relating to the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993 and the 1st report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document [...]),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993.

ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION COM7/2

Auditing of Union Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the External Auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1989 to 1993 most carefully, competently and accurately,

expresses

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION COM7/3

**Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in Connection with the Finances of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the Government of the Swiss Confederation under the existing arrangements places, at the disposal of the Secretary-General if necessary and if he so requests, funds to meet the temporary cash requirements of the Union,

expresses

1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its readiness to assist in financial matters;

2. the hope that the existing arrangements in this field may be renewed, :

instructs the Secretary-General

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



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 132-E
17 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 3.14, 3.22, 3.24 and 3.40 by the following texts:

3.14 The delegate of Canada introduced proposals CAN/66/8, CAN/66/9 and CAN/66/10 which, rather than constituting specific proposals, set forth his Administration's views on the subject. There were clear indications that "small-m" members were anxious for the Union to take greater account of their views. While the High Level Committee had agreed that the participation of "small-m" members should be enhanced, it had not had sufficient time to go into any of the details, nor indeed had the General Secretariat or the Council been able to do so since. More groundwork was required before specific steps could be taken, as different approaches would need to be adopted for each Sector. His delegation could support the general thrust of the two draft Resolutions in Document 41, on the understanding that the participation of "small-m" members would be tailored to the work of each Sector.

* * *

3.22 The delegate of Portugal, after observing that some 80% of study group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the Standardization Sector represented "small-m" members, said that the Conference should move further towards enhancing such members' rights. The financial implications of their participation should not be considered by Committee 7 before their rights and obligations had been clearly defined. A study should be carried out and concrete proposals submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

* * *

3.24 The delegate of Thailand, after referring to the suggestions made by his Administration in its general policy statement to the Plenary Meeting, to the recognition by GATT of the importance of telecommunications and to the substantial contributions which non-administration organizations of all kinds could make, also expressed support for the draft Resolutions in Document 41. It would be both complex and time-consuming to determine how best to include "small-m" members for full participation, since it would involve a review of the Constitution, the Convention and other legal instruments of the Union. He suggested that the ITU conduct a comprehensive study in time for consideration by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.

* * *

3.40 The delegate of Greece, speaking as a sponsor of the draft Resolutions in Document 41, fully agreed that the rights and obligations of "small-m" members should be reviewed, so that the conditions under which they participate in the Union should be modernized. More precisely, the participation of these members in the ITU activities and proceedings should be updated and promoted. Moreover, their role, which of course must become more active, as well as their important contribution to the ITU, should be recognized and enhanced even further to the benefit of all the parties concerned. Consequently, the delegate of Greece was in favour and supported the two draft Resolutions attached to Document 41 and, at the same time, pressed for concrete decisions, in the form of appropriate guidelines, to be taken on this delicate and important matter at the present Conference before it was too late.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 132-E
28 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)
Friday, 23 September 1994, at 0930 hours
Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | General remarks | - |
| 2 | Introduction of the draft strategic plan by the Chairman
of the Council | 33 |
| 3 | Objects and functions of the Union | 33, 35 + Add.1,
41 + Corr. 1-4, 43, 61, 66, 68 |

1 General remarks

1.1 The Chairman having invited general remarks, the delegate of Bangladesh commented on salient points in the draft strategic plan contained in Document 33 which seemed to him to be of particular importance. Telecommunication was now a major industry, and as the developing countries had neither adequate public sector support nor sufficient private investment, they were doubly at jeopardy. For those countries, the missing link seemed to be how such strategies should be put into effect. Moreover, the strategy of market-led growth had to be fully taken into account in defining the ITU's role. He recognized the need for a new forum to discuss telecommunication policies referred to in paragraph 27, emphasizing that such a forum would have to pay close attention to the needs of the developing countries and include their participation.

1.2 He endorsed the priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector set forth in paragraph 32; however, as Member States were at different stages of development, those priorities would have to be adjusted periodically. Another cause for concern was that in most developing countries national frequency management plans were non-existent. With regard to Standardization (paragraph 35), one of the issues to be addressed in the required shift from a "technology-driven" to a "market-driven" approach was a user-friendly policy on the part of regulatory bodies in the respective Member States. That was consistent with a "practical" rather than a "theoretical" approach. As to the Development Sector, he welcomed the proposed shift from "aid to trade" (paragraph 39), which was of particular relevance to developing countries. However, that strategy ought to be tempered by appropriate policies to allow emerging economies to compete on a non-protectionist and non-discriminatory basis.

1.3 The Chairman said that the points raised by the delegate of Bangladesh would be reverted to when Document 33 was taken up.

2 Introduction of the draft strategic plan by the Chairman of the Council (Document 33)

2.1 The Chairman of the Council, introducing the draft strategic plan for 1995-1999 approved by the Council at its May 1994 session (Document 33), made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

3 Objects and functions of the Union (Documents 33, 35 and Addendum 1, 41 and Corrigenda 1-4, 43, 61, 66, 68)

3.1 The Chairman invited the Committee first to take up the issue of harmonization of telecommunication strategies and policies.

Harmonization of telecommunication policy (Documents 33, 43)

3.2 The Chairman said that the significance of the present discussion was that it would culminate in a decision as to whether or not the Constitution should be modified so as to include a reference to the harmonization of telecommunication strategies and policies.

3.3 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of the authors of Document 43, introduced the first proposal contained therein, the purpose of which was to include the task of promoting the harmonization of telecommunication strategies and policies among the Union's purposes as set out in Article 1 of the Constitution.

3.4 The delegate of India outlined what he considered to be the essentials of a focused strategy. First, there was a need to look beyond the four-year period in considering how to approach the issue of the missing link and the accessibility of telecommunication services. Second, although everyone was aware of the constraints imposed by limited resources, it was important for institutional synergy to be the basis of ITU strategy. Third, it was not possible to have a single, rigid policy for all countries;

tailor-made options for different administrations were required. Lastly, he stressed the growing importance of the private sector and of entities other than administrations.

3.5 The Chairman said that the draft Resolution on strategic planning to be prepared by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee would address the first issue to which the delegate of India had referred, whereas the other points he had raised would be taken up when the Development Sector and the status of the "small-m" members were discussed. He invited comments on the proposal to amend Article 1 of the Constitution introduced by the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

3.6 The delegate of Japan, supported by the delegate of Burkina Faso, said that in view of the rapidly changing environment, in which one or two large transnational enterprises were in a position to extend their services worldwide, harmonization and consensus were vital. He supported the Arab countries' proposal in Document 43 to add a new subparagraph h) to Article 1 of the Constitution.

3.7 The delegate of the United States said that, in general, he shared the views expressed by the delegate of Japan; however, it would be premature to take a decision to alter the Constitution at the present time. It could be argued that the wording used in the preamble to the Constitution already covered the point at issue; in any event, the question of establishing a policy forum should be discussed in detail before possible changes to Article 1 were considered.

3.8 The delegates of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom having supported that view, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished to postpone any decision to amend the Constitution until the question of a policy forum had been discussed.

3.9 It was so agreed.

3.10 The Chairman invited the Committee to take up the question of "small-m" members.

Status of "small-m" members (Documents 33, 35 and Addendum 1, 41 and Corrigenda 1 - 4, 61, 66, 68)

3.11 The Deputy Secretary-General, introducing Document 35 and its Addendum, drew particular attention to APP Resolution 4, to the approach adopted by the Council at its 1993 and 1994 sessions, and to the preliminary survey of ITU products and services carried out from September 1993 to June 1994.

3.12 The delegate of the Netherlands, introducing Document 41 on behalf of its sponsors, stressed the importance of telecommunications for social development worldwide and drew attention to the Union's promotional role in that area as well as to its reliance on contributions from "small-m" members in terms of both financing and expertise. Many "small-m" members considered that they were regarded by the ITU as second-rate members because they had little or no say in decision-making. Steps should be taken to remedy the situation, so that the entities concerned were discouraged from turning to regional organizations. Document 41 contained two draft Resolutions, one relating to the recognition of "small-m" members' existing rights and obligations whereas the second sought to establish machinery for reviewing those rights and obligations.

3.13 The delegate of Indonesia introduced proposal INS/61/5, drawing particular attention to the two aspects of the trade-off it advocated and emphasizing that the ITU should waste no time in seeking a suitable solution to the problem.

3.14 The delegate of Canada introduced proposals CAN/66/8, CAN/66/9 and CAN/66/10 which, rather than constituting specific proposals, set forth his Administration's views on the subject. There were clear indications that "small-m" members were anxious for the Union to take greater account of their views. While the High Level Committee had agreed that "small-m" membership and participation should increase, it had not had sufficient time to go into any of the details, nor indeed had the General Secretariat or the Council been able to do so since. More groundwork was required before specific

steps could be taken, as different approaches would need to be adopted for each Sector. His delegation could support the general thrust of the two draft resolutions in Document 41, on the understanding that clear directives were given to the Secretary-General and the three Sectors on how to pursue the work, with the participation of certain "small-m" members.

3.15 The delegate of Argentina introduced proposal ARG/68/9 relating to contributions by entities other than Members.

3.16 The Chairman suggested that the subject might be discussed under five headings: encouragement of the participation of "small-m" members in ITU activities; implementation of a study on the role, functions and status of "small-m" members in ITU activities; the need for national coordination to ensure greater efficiency in the participation of "small-m" members in ITU activities; participation of international "small-m" member organizations, which he suggested could be referred to as NGOs, as observers in Plenipotentiary and regulatory conferences; financial aspects of participation by "small-m" members. Any text which the Committee produced in respect of the first heading should refer to Article 19 of the Convention, which required the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to provide encouragement to "small-m" members and listed the entities which that category of membership comprised. The financial aspects of participation by "small-m" members should be referred to Committee 7.

3.17 The delegate of Spain drew attention to the proposal by Benin to adopt the term "partner" to refer to "small-m" members (Document 48). Following brief comments by the delegate of Benin, the Chairman pointed out that Document 48 was to be taken up in Committee 5.

3.18 The delegate of the Netherlands, while agreeing with the Chairman's suggestion, considered that the second heading should not be limited to a study but should include follow-up with a view to submitting specific proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.19 The delegate of Lebanon, referring to the restructuring of telecommunication administrations in most developing countries, expressed full support for the proposals in Document 41.

3.20 The delegate of New Zealand, outlining some of the steps taken by his country to involve "small-m" members in its telecommunication and ITU-related activities, fully agreed that greater participation by such members should be encouraged and therefore supported the draft Resolutions in Document 41. It was vital to take action swiftly, if possible sooner than the 1996 session of the Council and the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference, as was suggested in some of the proposals before the Committee. The "small-m" members' expectations of the ITU should be analysed and steps taken to ensure that they were realistic. Due account should be taken of the attractions of "rival" forums and the ITU's activities should be tailored accordingly. Backlash effects should be avoided: indirect contributions should continue to be encouraged, and a menu of activities should not be proposed for purchase on a selective basis, thus depriving the Union of annual contributions. Allowance should also be made for contributions in kind such as information.

3.21 The delegate of Italy fully supported the proposals in Document 41, particularly the one concerning the establishment of a Review Committee.

3.22 The delegate of Portugal, after observing that some 80 per cent of study group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the Standardization Sector represented "small-m" members, said that the Conference should move further towards enhancing such members' rights. The financial implications of their participation should not be considered by Committee 7 before their rights and obligations had been clearly defined. A study should be carried out and suitable proposals submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.23 The delegate of Norway said that owing to its membership, which comprised both telecommunication administrations and leading telecommunication entities, the ITU had a unique reserve of technical know-how which it would need to preserve if it was to continue to play its leading role at the world level. To meet that objective, the entire ITU membership would have to be more

responsive to market demand and technological innovations, work towards closer coordination and cooperation with other international and regional standard-setting bodies and industrial forums, and promote the prompt delivery of ITU standards. The Union's working methods would have to be geared towards discouraging non-administration entities concerned with standardization from turning to other bodies. In order to encourage the participation of "small-m" members in ITU decision-making under clearly established conditions, the draft Resolutions proposed in Document 41 should be approved.

3.24 The delegate of Thailand, after referring to the suggestions made by his Administration in its general policy statement to the Plenary Meeting, to the recognition by GATT of the importance of telecommunications and to the substantial contributions which non-administration organizations of all kinds could make, also expressed support for the draft resolutions in Document 41. It would be both complex and time-consuming to determine how best to increase "small-m" member participation, but the ITU would surely be able to conduct such a study in time for the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.25 The delegate of the Philippines, also recalling her delegation's general policy statement, said that private entities were already closely involved in telecommunication activities at all levels in the Philippines and even outnumbered government representatives on her delegation. She therefore fully supported all steps taken to increase their participation in the Union's activities and decision-making processes as soon as possible.

3.26 The delegate of Congo said that he too favoured greater involvement and motivation of "small-m" members, as the separation of regulatory and operating functions in developing countries might well reduce the means available to those countries' administrations for contributing to the Union's budget.

3.27 The delegate of Syria stressed the need for a full study of the criteria for participation by "small-m" members, especially in standardization work, so as to cover all the relevant legal aspects. He suggested that committees might be set up at the ITU's regional offices to coordinate participation by such members and that a report on the subject should be submitted to the Council prior to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.28 The delegate of the United States said that his Administration warmly welcomed fuller participation by "small-m" members with their vast resources. Addendum 1 to Document 35 contained an excellent analysis of what potential and existing "small-m" members wanted, and responded to his Administration's request to the Council to take due account of "very-small-m" members, some of which made valuable contributions to the ITU's work. The required study should be conducted without delay but with all due care. The financial aspects should indeed be discussed by the Committee on the Finances of the Union but not at the present Plenipotentiary Conference, since Addendum 1 to Document 35 contained no concrete proposals; they should be included in the proposed study.

3.29 The delegate of Morocco agreed that "small-m" members should be involved to some extent in the ITU's decision-making processes. However it would not be easy to reconcile the very different interests of such members, and he therefore supported the proposal in Document 41 to set up a committee to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.30 The delegate of France, speaking as one of the sponsors of the proposals in Document 41, stressed the need for decisions to be taken at the present Plenipotentiary Conference. Participation by "small-m" members would make ITU more dynamic while allowing it to retain its intergovernmental character and worldwide role.

3.31 The delegate of Guinea, evoking the different nature and interests of "small-m" members, considered it essential to safeguard the supremacy of the State in matters relating to telecommunications. It was clear from the Council's report to the Conference that "small-m" members contributed very little to development, and his delegation therefore agreed that a study should be conducted to identify the various categories of such members and specify their rights and obligations.

3.32 The delegate of Switzerland said that his delegation had sponsored the proposals in Document 41 because it believed that "small-m" members needed to be associated with the work of the ITU in view of their tendency to turn to other bodies, particularly in the field of standardization. It would be a pity if the Union were to lose its spearhead role in the coordination of telecommunications worldwide. Moreover it might be too late if a decision was put off until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. While his delegation agreed that there might be different types of participation by "small-m" members according to the Sector and subject involved, it would be reluctant to refer the question of their financial contributions to Committee 7, since the issue of rights and obligations was bound up with that of financing and the two should be dealt with together.

3.33 The delegate of Spain supported the draft Resolutions in Document 41, which purely practical problems had prevented it from sponsoring, although it considered that some drafting amendments might be required in order to strike a better balance between the rights and obligations of "small-m" members.

3.34 The delegate of the Republic of Korea endorsed the underlying principles of the proposals in Document 41. The Secretary-General's review in Addendum 1 to Document 35 showed that "small-m" members in the private sector wanted speedy and easy access to information and faster standardization rather than voting rights. A careful study was needed and his delegation therefore supported the establishment of an appropriate committee.

3.35 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Administration, which was a sponsor of Document 41, recognized the need for early action. The review process should start immediately and proposals should be put forward in time for the next Plenipotentiary Conference. If the ITU failed to encourage participation by "small-m" members, there would be a danger of losing them. The delegates of Singapore and Latvia endorsed those views.

3.36 The delegate of Ecuador said that his Administration would continue to ensure fair participation by "small-m" members, but did not agree that such members should have the right to vote, even informally. A country must speak with one voice and its views should be channelled through the Administration. It was, however, essential that "small-m" members should have full access to information and to the standardization process. Greater participation by such members would allow developing countries to move towards global standardization of telecommunication systems.

3.37 The delegate of Japan agreed in principle with the proposals in Document 41, which would be helpful in making ITU activities more attractive to the private sector. However, he had some doubts as to the appropriateness of granting observer status to intergovernmental organizations representing "small-m" members. He also considered that instead of amending the Constitution and the Convention, more pragmatic means should be sought of involving "small-m" members, such as improving the existing voluntary contribution scheme, an aspect that should be dealt with in the proposed study.

3.38 The delegate of Cameroon supported the idea of greater participation by "small-m" members, particularly in the areas of standardization and development, and the enhancement of their rights in those Sectors. However, the question of participation by "small-m" members in ITU conferences caused him some difficulty in view of the need for the Union to retain its intergovernmental character. Coordination at the national level might be the best way of ensuring representation of such members at ITU conferences. As for the financial aspect, guidelines should be laid down for participation by "small-m" members in the Development Sector and an appropriate decision taken at the present Conference. A committee should also be set up to consider the question of participation by "small-m" members in the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.39 The delegate of Qatar agreed in general with the proposals in Document 41 but stressed that due care should be taken to avoid any confusion in the rules governing participation by non-governmental bodies in the Union's work.

3.40 The delegate of Greece, speaking as a sponsor of the draft Resolutions in Document 41, pressed for concrete decisions, possibly in the form of guidelines, to be taken on the matter at the present Conference.

3.41 The delegate of Germany welcomed the wide support expressed for the proposals in Document 41, which his Administration had sponsored. The changing telecommunications environment made it essential for the private sector to be more closely involved in the ITU decision-making process. Like the French delegate, he considered that the necessary decisions should be taken at the present Conference.

3.42 The delegate of Sweden observed that it might be unwise to defer the question of increased participation by "small-m" members to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, and suggested that the proposed committee should report annually to the Council so that action not requiring changes to the Constitution or Convention could be taken as soon as possible.

3.43 The delegate of Suriname agreed that the position of "small-m" members should be reviewed and supported the idea of international organizations representing "small-m" members taking part as observers in Plenipotentiary Conferences.

3.44 The delegate of Pakistan, after observing that his country had benefited from the assistance of "small-m" members in development programmes, endorsed the view that the ITU's intergovernmental status should be preserved and asked what repercussions the Union's association with the private sector might have on its status in the United Nations system.

3.45 The Chairman, summing up, said that there was unanimous agreement on the need for a study to be carried out on both the status of "small-m" members and the related financial aspects. The desire had been expressed both for urgent action and for a detailed study of the long-term approach, any consequent modification of the Convention being made by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference and the required medium-term action being taken by the Council in the interval between the 1994 and 1998 Conferences. Members of the Committee had also called for immediate action with regard to the participation of very small "small-m" members, national coordination, ways of taking into account the views of such members in arriving at consensus, recourse to voluntary contributions (mainly in the Development Sector) and encouragement of participation by "small-m" members according to their financial means and capabilities. Apart from proposal ALG/45/6 concerning financial contributions by "small-m" members, there seem to be no further proposals to amend the Constitution or Convention. A suitable text would be prepared for consideration by the Committee at a forthcoming meeting.

3.46 Turning to the first draft Resolution in Document 41, he observed that the idea of indicative voting put forward in the **resolves** paragraph might be difficult to apply unless it was clearly defined, a task which in itself might prove difficult. He had therefore approached the Netherlands delegation to seek a solution. With regard to the second draft Resolution, he believed that it would be appropriate for the new Council, to set up the proposed Review Committee and draw up its terms of reference at its first meeting during the Plenipotentiary Conference, and to instruct the Secretary-General on the studies to be undertaken. Delegations might wish to reflect on the matter and make their suggestions to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Finally, doubts had been expressed about participation by international organizations representing "small-m" members, and the Committee would no doubt wish to devote some time to that issue at its next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Statement by the Chairman of the Council (S. Mbaye, Senegal)

Mr. Chairman,

I should like at the outset to express my congratulations on your election to the chairmanship of one of the most important committees of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

This draft strategic plan contained in Document 33 must be regarded as the providential event of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference held in Geneva in December 1992, since a number of relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention relate to it. The particular provisions concerned are:

- Constitution: Nos. 50, 70 and 74
- Convention: Nos. 61, 86 and 108
- and Resolution 5 of APP-92.

Honourable plenipotentiaries,

Section 1 emphasizes the priority which the next interplenipotentiary period should assign to Union activities so as to adapt its new type of functioning to the rapid and complex changes which the requirements of its members, in the widest sense of the word, are undergoing.

Section 2 sets out the overall strategic trends and defines the three spheres of priority activity, namely:

- technical;
- development;
- general policy.

To effect these changes, the following three avenues have been explored:

- measures advocated to ensure better intersectoral coordination and to encourage greater involvement by the private sector. Document 35, to be presented by the General Secretariat, contains all the details concerning the obligations and rights of the aforementioned members;
- widening of the Union's field of activity through the establishment of a forum to discuss the strategic trends in telecommunications. On this point, Document 25, to be presented later, puts forward several alternatives;
- greater influence of the Union, firstly through improved relations with the international and regional organizations; secondly, by increasing its public information capability.

Section 3 sets out the sectoral strategies and priorities adopted by the Helsinki, Geneva and Buenos Aires Conferences and recommended by the advisory structures of the three Sectors.

Section 4 defines a series of strategies for the efficient management of human resources.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that the guidelines for the planning of the "most precious resources" of the Union are set out in Document 34, to be submitted to the Committee on Staff Matters.

Section 5 discusses the pattern of Union income and expenditure and sets out four possible financial options for 1995-1999 in keeping with the relevant H.L.C. recommendations.

Section 6 sums up the situation, accentuating the catalytic role and pre-eminence of the Union, in meeting the formidable challenges of the future information society of the third millennium.

Mr. Chairman,

I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have made any contribution, whether large or small, to the production of this initial draft strategic plan, which is submitted to the Plenary for consideration.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 133-F/E/S
29 septembre 1994
Original: anglais

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Allemagne, Bélarus, Bulgarie, Norvège, Pologne, République slovaque,
Royaume-Uni, Russie, Ukraine**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**République tchèque**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Czech Republic**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**República Checa**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 133-E
28 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Germany, Belarus, Bulgaria, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic,
United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Ukraine

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ELECTION PROCEDURE TO THE RADIO REGULATION BOARD

The second Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference held on 20 September, 1994 adopted the election procedure to the ITU Radio Regulation Board according to which each of five ITU Administrative Regions shall be entitled on the basis of equitable geographical distribution to two seats on the Board out of nine vacant seats, with the exemption of Region from which the Director of the Radiocommunications Bureau was elected and this region shall be entitled to one seat. As far as both candidates for the post of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau being representatives of Region A countries, all other Regions including Region C are entitled to two vacant seats. The Plenary Meeting has also fixed the deadline for submitting the candidacies for all the elected posts including those of members of the Radio Regulations Board (Friday, 23 September, 1994 at 18-00 Kyoto local time). Only one candidacy from Region C countries has been submitted by this deadline.

In these circumstances due to the deadline for submitting candidacies, Region C administrations have no possibility to submit their candidates from Region C for the second vacant post in the Radio Regulations Board, elections to this Board being preliminary scheduled for 4 October 1994 and there is quite enough time to prepare for them.

In view of the fact that according to the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference on distribution of vacant posts in the Radio Regulations Board Region C countries should be represented by two members of the Board, it is proposed that a new deadline for submitting candidacies only from Region C countries to the Board should be fixed.

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 134-E
29 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

COMOROS - BURKINA FASO

The delegation of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros announced that it will not be present at the Conference on 30 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros has given to the delegation of the Burkina Faso a mandate to exercise its vote for the elections on 30 September 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 135-E
29 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

MONACO - FRANCE

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco announced that it will not be present at the Conference on 30 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Principality of Monaco has given to the delegation of France a mandate to exercise its vote on 30 September 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 136-E
28 September 1994
Original: Russian

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

UZBEKISTAN - POLAND

The delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced that it has to leave the Conference.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan has given to the delegation of the Republic of Poland a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 137(Rev.1)-E

17 October 1994

Original: English/
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- 1** Objects and functions of the Union (continued)

35+Add.1,
41+Corr.1-5,
42, 45+Corr.1, 49+Corr.1-2,
61, 67, 75, 85

1 Objects and functions of the Union (continued) (Documents 35 and Addendum 1, 41 and Corrigenda 1-5, 42, 45 and Corrigendum 1, 49 and Corrigenda 1 and 2, 61, 67, 75 and 85)

Status of "small-m" members (continued) (Document 41 and Corrigenda 1-5)

1.1 The Chairman, inviting the Committee to continue discussion of Document 41, said that the proposal that international organizations representing "small-m" members should be granted observer status for Plenipotentiary Conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications (WCITs) would require amendment of the Convention. The Committee had to decide whether it wished to invite such international organizations as observers to Plenipotentiary Conferences on a systematic basis.

1.2 The delegate of the United States reiterated that he had difficulties firstly with the question of indicative voting and secondly with the exact nature of international organizations representing "small-m" members.

1.3 The delegate of the Netherlands explained that an example of such an organization was ETNO, the European Telecommunications Network Operators' Organization, which was a counterpart of the intergovernmental organization CEPT. She could accept that the term might be more precisely defined in the draft resolution.

1.4 The delegate of the United States suggested that since the proposal would require changes in the Constitution and Convention, the matter should be referred to the proposed Review Committee once it had been set up.

1.5 The delegate of Japan reiterated his Administration's position, namely that the question of giving observer status to international organizations representing "small-m" members should be approached with care. Not only would that require amendment of the Convention, but since "small-m" members were not entitled to participate as observers in an individual capacity, it was illogical that organizations representing them should be able to do so.

1.6 The delegate of Liberia suggested that the Secretary-General might be invited to pursue the idea that the ITU should set up a separate forum for "small-m" members and their private international organizations.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that if it was the intention of the Union to encourage "small-m" members to participate more actively, the logical consequence was that they should be involved in all its constituent bodies. He saw it as a co-ownership situation with government representatives having the primary role. Moreover, since "small-m" members made financial contributions to the Union they should not be excluded as observers in the highest body. He emphasized that they would be observers at Plenipotentiary Conferences and not full participants.

1.8 The Chairman suggested that in view of the need to amend the Convention and study the consequences of adopting the proposals, the issue should be taken up by the Review Committee. He asked if that would be acceptable to the delegate of the Netherlands.

1.9 The delegate of the Netherlands expressed her disappointment at the fact that, having agreed on the principle of encouraging greater participation in the Union by "small-m" members, the Committee was unwilling to take a first positive step.

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1.11 The delegate of France shared the disappointment of the delegate of the Netherlands. A little courage was required to demonstrate in practical terms the Committee's endorsement of the principle of encouraging more openness.

1.12 The delegate of Germany was similarly disappointed. He had understood that there was a consensus on encouraging stronger participation by "small-m" members. Now was the time to put that into practice, not to pull back. The cost of direct participation for individual "small-m" members was very high, and thus could only be achieved through international organizations representing them. A decision to move in that direction would be most welcome.

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1.17 It was so agreed.

ITU functions (Documents 42, 61 and 67)

1.18 The Chairman said it was his understanding that the intention of the delegations of Australia (Document 42) and Indonesia (Document 61) was to widen the role of the Union.

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was part of the General Secretariat. By approving the proposal, the Conference would be giving its blessing to the status quo. It was already well known that TELECOM, after 23 years, was a normal part of the Union's activities. If the TELECOM secretariat were integrated into the General Secretariat, it would need to retain its flexibility in respect of planning and budgeting, in order to continue to operate successfully in the competitive field of exhibition activities.

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1.33 The delegate of Lebanon, while fully in favour of encouraging participation by the smaller "small-m" members, feared that to do so might entail amending the Convention. Recalling that a resolution could not contradict the provisions of the Convention, he suggested that the issue should be further considered by a working group and that any amendment to the Convention should be deferred until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Supported by the delegate of Japan, he said that to allow "small-m" members of the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors to move from the 1/2 to the 1/4 unit class of contribution could have a serious effect on the ITU's budget.

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1.40 The delegate of the United States said that presumably the aim was to entice new "small-m" members. On the assumption that the 1/2 unit class of contribution was chosen by many because it was the lowest option open to them, he pointed out that following the remarks of the Director of the TSB the number of smaller "small-m" members would have to be doubled in order to maintain budget levels. That might be hard to achieve. Failure to do so could lead to fiscal disaster.

1.41 The Chairman proposed that a decision on the matter should be deferred and that the Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a working document to outline the financial effects of any change.

1.42 It was so agreed.

1.43 The Chairman invited comments on the consequences, for those contributing in the 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes, of raising the minimum contribution to 1/4 unit.

1.44 The delegate of Finland considered that such a move could cause hardship for small telecommunication companies with only a handful of employees, engaged in modest development projects. For them it might mean a difference of as much as 15 000 Swiss francs a year.

1.45 The delegate of Canada pointed out that the 1/16 unit class had been established only recently; he was against any change at a time when smaller groups were deciding whether to participate at that rate.

1.46 The delegate of India, introducing proposals IND/67/8 and IND/67/10, said that they basically addressed the need for a study to be carried out, possibly by the Secretary-General through the Strategic Planning Unit and with voluntary assistance from experts, on the options available for strengthening the financial foundations of the Union. If it were shown that there were better options than the system of voluntary contributions, the Convention could be amended accordingly.

1.47 The delegate of China said that the intention of proposal CHN/85/1 was to reform the Union's financial situation and restore stability. To that end, draft Resolution [CHN/1] proposed modifications of the criteria governing the contributions of "big-M" and "small-m" members. He added that in the **resolves** paragraph the word "members" should be preceded by the words "Members and".

1.48 The Chairman recalled that in 1972 he had carried out a study on the contribution system, discussed at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973. The Council had been asked to report on the matter to the Nairobi Conference, and its recommendation had been to retain the free choice system, partly because the contributory system applied by the United Nations made it difficult for small "m" members to participate. He invited comments on the proposal to carry out a study on the system of contributions for Members and "small-m" members.

1.49 The delegate of the United States said that although it was hard to oppose the suggestion he saw no need for a study. The voluntary contribution system had worked well; the Nairobi Conference had clearly thought that it ought to be maintained. If the ITU adopted a United Nations-type system, participation by "small-m" members might be totally ruled out. He was in favour of keeping the current system for its flexibility.

1.50 The delegate of Canada, speaking as the former Chairman of the High Level Committee, said that consensus within the H.L.C. had always dictated maintaining the status quo.

1.51 In the ensuing discussion, the delegates of Russia, Syria and Japan expressed their satisfaction with the present free choice system. The delegate of Finland likewise saw no need to change the present system, which operated satisfactorily, despite the fact that for Finland and many other countries it entailed relatively high contributions when set against their gross national income.

1.52 The delegate of Australia cautioned against referring to a study launched in the 1970s and completed in the 1980s, since the policy issues facing the ITU were now very different. Perhaps a study along the lines suggested by China and India would prove that no change was necessary and that the present scheme was indeed the most equitable and flexible one. The delegate of Malaysia, although fairly satisfied with the present system, said that he would be in favour of conducting a study, in the hope that a better solution might emerge, having due regard to the Council's concerns for zero budget growth. The delegate of France saw no reason to change the present system for the time being, but would not raise any formal objection to the study, if it were deemed necessary by the Committee. The delegate of Lebanon said that a study could do no harm, although he doubted whether it would convince the membership of the need for a change in the present system.

1.53 The Chairman, noting that the majority of delegates did not seem to be very enthusiastic about the idea of a study, enquired whether the delegates of India and China wished to press their proposals.

1.54 The delegate of China stressed that the issues facing the ITU at the present Conference were quite different from those at stake in 1982. For one thing, the total number of contributory units had fallen substantially between 1982 and 1989. The resulting increase in each contributory unit had a destabilizing effect on the Union's finances that not only undermined its capacity to adapt to the changing telecommunications environment but also jeopardized its pre-eminent role in that regard. A study on such issues was therefore essential. If the ITU failed to adopt, at least partially, the United Nations assessment scale, it would have to cope with greater budgetary constraints in future.

1.55 The delegate of India endorsed the previous speaker's remarks, adding that the possibility of conducting a comprehensive study on the Union's financial foundations was also recommended in the draft strategic plan (Document 33). Nevertheless, he would not insist on his proposal if the majority of delegates opposed it.

1.56 The Chairman said that the matter clearly required further reflection and therefore suggested that it be should be deferred.

1.57 It was so agreed.

1.58 The delegate of Australia, introducing proposal AUS/42/1, drew attention to the draft Resolution it contained calling for a comprehensive study of the Union's financial foundations, in line with the recommendation in the draft strategic plan (Document 33). Australia welcomed the introduction of a strategic planning approach to the ITU's financial management with a view to making more efficient use of its resources for the benefit of all Member countries. Pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), a proper cost attribution system for all ITU activities was now required. Under such a system, options for covering additional service costs on a fee per service basis should be identified, including for document production and translation during conferences with broad commercial participation; the General Secretariat should look into ways of eliminating outdated services or making arrangements with outside contractors. Other aspects that required study included alternative cost recovery arrangements for "small-m" members and ways of encouraging broader financial membership in the Union. In draft Resolution [AUS/1] the Secretary-General was instructed to undertake a study along those lines and report his findings to the Council as well as to identify savings and revenue options when presenting the biennial budgets to the Council.

1.59 The delegates of Japan, the United Kingdom, India, Netherlands, the Philippines and Canada expressed support for the Australian proposal.

1.60 The Chairman said that the Committee had now considered various proposals on a number of important financial issues which clearly required further consideration. He therefore suggested that they should be taken up at a later stage in the Committee's work. Furthermore, it might be useful to have one consolidated draft resolution covering all the financial issues dealt with in Committee 4, and delegates might wish to give some thought as to how that could best be achieved. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee could agree to that course of action.

1.61 It was so decided.

1.62 The Chief of the Finance Department introduced Document 75, the annex to which set forth the special provisions in the Union's new financial regulations governing voluntary contributions and trust funds for all three ITU Sectors. The special provisions approved by the Council at its 1994 session would enter into force together with the new Financial Regulations on 1 January 1995.

1.63 Document 75 was noted.

1.64 The delegate of Kuwait, introducing proposal KWT/49/22, first drew attention to an amendment in the title of the draft Resolution and went on to explain the rationale behind the proposal. The overload in international traffic observed of late was due to an increase in the number of unsuccessful calls and traffic coming from certain countries. Such calls generated no income for carriers and had an adverse effect on their equipment. The increase in incoming traffic could be attributed to the emergence of agencies specializing in rerouting calls. Such agencies did not seek customers nor did they create new traffic; they merely exploited existing markets and, ultimately, users turned to them for all their calls. As a result, traditional telecommunication operators were

losing not only customers but also a sizeable amount of income. The decrease in telecommunication revenue worldwide and the imbalance in profitability would in the long run discourage investment in the telecommunications sector and, more importantly, hinder telecommunications development. The developing countries were the worst affected. The ITU must take a firm stance on the issue. If the draft Resolution were approved by the Conference, call-back agencies would be prevented from providing such services without the prior approval of Member countries, thereby enabling the latter to exercise their sovereign rights and develop their telecommunication facilities. Furthermore, the TSB was requested to study the subject and make appropriate recommendations.

1.65 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Jordan expressed support for the draft Resolution. The delegate of Cuba was concerned about the resale of international telecommunication services, a practice which infringed national sovereignty and was not in keeping with the Preamble to the Constitution. He therefore endorsed the draft Resolution. The delegate of India shared the previous speaker's concern and agreed on the need for comprehensive study of the matter. The delegate of France said that unfortunately there were no legal provisions to regulate such practices. He supported the idea of a study, preferably by ITU-T Study Group 3.

1.66 The delegate of the United States said that no new study was necessary, since former CCITT Study Groups I and III, which had already conducted studies in that area, seemed to provide the most appropriate forum for such work in future. He would, however, welcome further information from the Director of the TSB on any progress made in that connection. The Director of the TSB confirmed that an internal study had been carried out by the TSB to ascertain which regulations might be applicable. Furthermore, studies were already well under way in ITU-T Study Groups 1, 2 and 3.

1.67 The delegate of Ecuador thanked the delegate of Kuwait for introducing the proposal and said that he agreed with his remarks. As had been pointed out by the delegates of France and the United States, the corresponding studies were being conducted by Study Group 3 of the Standardization Sector. However, those studies were very delayed, which was why the Plenipotentiary Conference should declare the matter a priority, bearing in mind that the resale of international services had a significant impact on the income and telecommunication development of a very large number of countries.

1.68 The delegate of New Zealand said that the practice in question was a matter for national legislation; it was therefore the prerogative of each Member country and not the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide how best to handle it. New Zealand would be greatly concerned if the ITU were to impose restrictions on its services. Moreover, the draft Resolution seemed to prejudice some of the issues to be taken up in connection with the proposed study. For all those reasons, his delegation would have difficulty in approving it.

1.69 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that there was no need for a new study to be launched since studies on the matter were already under way. None the less, endeavours might be made to involve more Member countries in such work so as to reflect a broader spectrum of concerns. The study groups concerned should be invited to report on results achieved so far. As to the text of the draft Resolution, there seemed to be some confusion between call-back facilities and leased lines which required further clarification.

1.70 The delegates of Australia and the Netherlands endorsed the remarks by the United Kingdom and New Zealand delegates.

1.71 The delegate of Ecuador said that the TSB should step up its efforts to find a solution to the problem, which seriously affected the developing countries. He was in favour of the proposed study and considered that the matter should be followed up by the Council at its 1995 session.

1.72 The Chairman noted that there was considerable support for the proposal but that some delegations had expressed concern regarding the wording of the draft Resolution. He therefore invited the sponsors to review the text in the light of the comments made during the discussion and to hold consultations with interested countries so as to meet their concerns where possible.

1.73 It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 137-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)
Friday, 23 September 1994, at 1430 hours
Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Objects and functions of the Union (continued)

35 + Add.1,
41 + Corr.1-5,
42, 45 + Corr.1, 49 + Corr.1-2,
61, 67, 75, 85

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Status of "small-m" members (continued) (Document 41 and Corrigenda 1-5)

1.1 The Chairman, inviting the Committee to continue discussion of Document 41, said that the proposal that international organizations representing "small-m" members should be granted observer status for Plenipotentiary Conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications (WCITs) would require amendment of the Convention. The Committee had to decide whether it wished to invite such international organizations as observers to Plenipotentiary Conferences on a systematic basis.

1.2 The delegate of the United States reiterated that he had difficulties firstly with the question of indicative voting and secondly with the exact nature of international organizations representing "small-m" members.

1.3 The delegate of the Netherlands explained that an example of such an organization was ETNO, the European Telecommunications Network Operators' Organization, which was a counterpart of the intergovernmental organization CEPT. She could accept that the term might be more precisely defined in the draft resolution.

1.4 The delegate of the United States suggested that since the proposal would require changes in the Constitution and Convention, the matter should be referred to the proposed Review Committee once it had been set up.

1.5 The delegate of Japan reiterated his Administration's position, namely that the question of giving observer status to international organizations representing "small-m" members should be approached with care. Not only would that require amendment of the Convention, but since "small-m" members were not entitled to participate as observers in an individual capacity, it was illogical that organizations representing them should be able to do so.

1.6 The delegate of Liberia suggested that the Secretary-General might be invited to pursue the idea that the ITU should set up a separate forum for "small-m" members and their private international organizations.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that if it was the intention of the Union to encourage "small-m" members to participate more actively, the logical consequence was that they should be involved in all its constituent bodies. He saw it as a co-ownership situation with government representatives having the primary role. Moreover, since "small-m" members made financial contributions to the Union they should not be excluded as observers in the highest body. He emphasized that they would be observers at Plenipotentiary Conferences and not full participants.

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1.38 The delegate of Sweden believed that lowering the contribution rate would not make the ITU a more attractive proposition to "small-m" members. More important was the quality of services, whereas a decrease in the budget would leave less scope for carrying out improvements.

1.39 The Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau said that the Development Sector had 72 "small-m" members, of whom 34 paid the 1/16 unit class, eight 1/8, seven 1/4, nine 1/2 and the remaining 14 a full unit. The aim of the Convention as it stood had been to attract the private sector and to bring it into contact with the Development Sector. Any change in contribution rates would naturally have repercussions for those paying less than the 1/4 unit class of contribution.

1.40 The delegate of the United States said that presumably the aim was to entice new "small-m" members. On the assumption that the 1/2 unit class of contribution was chosen by many because it was the lowest option open to them, he pointed out that following the remarks of the Director of the TSB the number of smaller "small-m" members would have to be doubled in order to maintain budget levels. That might be hard to achieve. Failure to do so could lead to fiscal disaster.

1.41 The Chairman proposed that a decision on the matter should be deferred and that the Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a working document to outline the financial effects of any change.

1.42 It was so agreed.

1.43 The Chairman invited comments on the consequences, for those contributing in the 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes, of raising the minimum contribution to 1/4 unit.

1.44 The delegate of Finland considered that such a move could cause hardship for small telecommunication companies with only a handful of employees, engaged in modest development projects. For them it might mean a difference of as much as 15 000 Swiss francs a year.

1.45 The delegate of Canada pointed out that the 1/16 unit class had been established only recently; he was against any change at a time when smaller groups were deciding whether to participate at that rate.

1.46 The delegate of India, introducing proposals IND/67/8 and IND/67/10, said that they basically addressed the need for a study to be carried out, possibly by the Secretary-General through the Strategic Planning Unit and with voluntary assistance from experts, on the options available for strengthening the financial foundations of the Union. If it were shown that there were better options than the system of voluntary contributions, the Convention could be amended accordingly.

1.47 The delegate of China said that the intention of proposal CHN/85/1 was to reform the Union's financial situation and restore stability. To that end, draft Resolution [CHN/1] proposed modifications of the criteria governing the contributions of "big-M" and "small-m" members. He added that in the resolves paragraph the word "members" should be preceded by the words "Members and".

1.48 The Chairman recalled that in 1972 he had carried out a study on the contribution system, discussed at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973. The Council had been asked to report on the matter to the Nairobi Conference, and its recommendation had been to retain the free choice system, partly because the contributory system applied by the United Nations made it difficult for small "m" members to participate. He invited comments on the proposal to carry out a study on the system of contributions for Members and "small-m" members.

1.49 The delegate of the United States said that although it was hard to oppose the suggestion he saw no need for a study. The voluntary contribution system had worked well; the Nairobi Conference had clearly thought that it ought to be maintained. If the ITU adopted a United Nations-type system, participation by "small-m" members might be totally ruled out. He was in favour of keeping the current system for its flexibility.

1.50 The delegate of Canada, speaking as the former Chairman of the High Level Committee, said that consensus within the H.L.C. had always dictated maintaining the status quo.

1.51 In the ensuing discussion, the delegates of Russia, Syria and Japan expressed their satisfaction with the present free choice system. The delegate of Finland likewise saw no need to change the present system, which operated satisfactorily, despite the fact that for Finland and many other countries it entailed relatively high contributions when set against their gross national income.

1.52 The delegate of Australia cautioned against referring to a study launched in the 1970s and completed in the 1980s, since the policy issues facing the ITU were now very different. Perhaps a study along the lines suggested by China and India would prove that no change was necessary and that the present scheme was indeed the most equitable and flexible one. The delegate of Malaysia, although fairly satisfied with the present system, said that he would be in favour of conducting a study, in the hope that a better solution might emerge, having due regard to the Council's concerns for zero budget growth. The delegate of France saw no reason to change the present system for the time being, but would not raise any formal objection to the study, if it were deemed necessary by the Committee. The delegate of Lebanon said that a study could do no harm, although he doubted whether it would convince the membership of the need for a change in the present system.

1.53 The Chairman, noting that the majority of delegates did not seem to be very enthusiastic about the idea of a study, enquired whether the delegates of India and China wished to press their proposals.

1.54 The delegate of China stressed that the issues facing the ITU at the present Conference were quite different from those at stake in 1982. For one thing, the total number of contributory units had fallen substantially between 1982 and 1989. The resulting increase in each contributory unit had a destabilizing effect on the Union's finances that not only undermined its capacity to adapt to the changing telecommunications environment but also jeopardized its pre-eminent role in that regard. A study on such issues was therefore essential. If the ITU failed to adopt, at least partially, the United Nations assessment scale, it would have to cope with greater budgetary constraints in future.

1.55 The delegate of India endorsed the previous speaker's remarks, adding that the possibility of conducting a comprehensive study on the Union's financial foundations was also recommended in the draft strategic plan (Document 33). Nevertheless, he would not insist on his proposal if the majority of delegates opposed it.

1.56 The Chairman said that the matter clearly required further reflection and therefore suggested that it be should be deferred.

1.57 It was so agreed.

1.58 The delegate of Australia, introducing proposal AUS/42/1, drew attention to the draft Resolution it contained calling for a comprehensive study of the Union's financial foundations, in line with the recommendation in the draft strategic plan (Document 33). Australia welcomed the introduction of a strategic planning approach to the ITU's financial management with a view to making more efficient use of its resources for the benefit of all Member countries. Pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), a proper cost attribution system for all ITU activities was now required. Under such a system, options for covering additional service costs on a fee per service basis should be identified, including for document production and translation during conferences with broad commercial participation; the General Secretariat should look into ways of eliminating outdated services or making arrangements with outside contractors. Other aspects that required study included alternative cost recovery arrangements for "small-m" members and ways of encouraging broader financial membership in the Union. In draft Resolution [AUS/1] the Secretary-General was instructed to undertake a study along those lines and report his findings to the Council as well as to identify savings and revenue options when presenting the biennial budgets to the Council.

1.59 The delegates of Japan, the United Kingdom, India, Netherlands, the Philippines and Canada expressed support for the Australian proposal.

1.60 The Chairman said that the Committee had now considered various proposals on a number of important financial issues which clearly required further consideration. He therefore suggested that they should be taken up at a later stage in the Committee's work. Furthermore, it might be useful to have one consolidated draft resolution covering all the financial issues dealt with in Committee 4, and delegates might wish to give some thought as to how that could best be achieved. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee could agree to that course of action.

1.61 It was so decided.

1.62 The Chief of the Finance Department introduced Document 75, the annex to which set forth the special provisions in the Union's new financial regulations governing voluntary contributions and trust funds for all three ITU Sectors. The special provisions approved by the Council at its 1994 session would enter into force together with the new Financial Regulations on 1 January 1995.

1.63 Document 75 was noted.

1.64 The delegate of Kuwait, introducing proposal KWT/49/22, first drew attention to an amendment in the title of the draft Resolution and went on to explain the rationale behind the proposal. The overload in international traffic observed of late was due to an increase in the number of unsuccessful calls and traffic coming from certain countries. Such calls generated no income for carriers and had an adverse effect on their equipment. The increase in incoming traffic could be attributed to the emergence of agencies specializing in rerouting calls. Such agencies did not seek customers nor did they create new traffic; they merely exploited existing markets and, ultimately, users turned to them for all their calls. As a result, traditional telecommunication operators were losing not only customers but also a sizeable amount of income. The decrease in telecommunication revenue worldwide and the imbalance in profitability would in the long run discourage investment in the telecommunications sector and, more importantly, hinder telecommunications development. The developing countries were the worst affected. The ITU must take a firm stance on the issue. If the draft Resolution were

approved by the Conference, call-back agencies would be prevented from providing such services without the prior approval of Member countries, thereby enabling the latter to exercise their sovereign rights and develop their telecommunication facilities. Furthermore, the TSB was requested to study the subject and make appropriate recommendations.

1.65 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Jordan expressed support for the draft Resolution. The delegate of Cuba was concerned about the resale of international telecommunication services, a practice which infringed national sovereignty and was not in keeping with the Preamble to the Constitution. He therefore endorsed the draft Resolution. The delegate of India shared the previous speaker's concern and agreed on the need for comprehensive study of the matter. The delegate of France said that unfortunately there were no legal provisions to regulate such practices. He supported the idea of a study, preferably by ITU-T Study Group 3.

1.66 The delegate of the United States said that no new study was necessary, since former CCITT Study Groups I and III, which had already conducted studies in that area, seemed to provide the most appropriate forum for such work in future. He would, however, welcome further information from the Director of the TSB on any progress made in that connection. The Director of the TSB confirmed that an internal study had been carried out by the TSB to ascertain which regulations might be applicable. Furthermore, studies were already well under way in ITU-T Study Groups 1, 2 and 3.

1.67 The delegate of New Zealand said that the practice in question was a matter for national legislation; it was therefore the prerogative of each Member country and not the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide how best to handle it. New Zealand would be greatly concerned if the ITU were to impose restrictions on its services. Moreover, the draft Resolution seemed to prejudge some of the issues to be taken up in connection with the proposed study. For all those reasons, his delegation would have difficulty in approving it.

1.68 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that there was no need for a new study to be launched since studies on the matter were already under way. None the less, endeavours might be made to involve more Member countries in such work so as to reflect a broader spectrum of concerns. The study groups concerned should be invited to report on results achieved so far. As to the text of the draft Resolution, there seemed to be some confusion between call-back facilities and leased lines which required further clarification.

1.69 The delegates of Australia and the Netherlands endorsed the remarks by the United Kingdom and New Zealand delegates. :

1.70 The delegate of Ecuador said that the TSB should step up its efforts to find a solution to the problem, which seriously affected the developing countries. He was in favour of the proposed study and considered that the matter should be followed up by the Council at its 1995 session.

1.71 The Chairman noted that there was considerable support for the proposal but that some delegations had expressed concern regarding the wording of the draft Resolution. He therefore invited the sponsors to review the text in the light of the comments made during the discussion and to hold consultations with interested countries so as to meet their concerns where possible.

1.72 It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 138(Add.1)-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Secretary-General

The following explanatory notes complement the estimates provided in Document 138 (Preliminary outline of the ITU Financial Plan 1995-99).

Pekka TARJANNE

Secretary-General

Annex : 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE DRAFT FINANCIAL PLAN 1995-1999

Option 1

Option 1 is based on a projection of the 1995 provisional budget for the period 1996-1999. It also takes account of the cycle of conferences for that period, and rescheduling of the repayments on loans taken out for buildings as from 1998.

* * *

Option 2

Option 2 takes option 1 as a basis, with the addition of the following two elements:

1. Step increases

The increase to cover step increases for Union staff is estimated at 4 000 000 Swiss francs for the period 1996-1999. This amount takes account of both the costs of step increases and estimated overall savings resulting from staffing changes.

2. Volume increase for documentation (BR, TSB)

The period 1990-1994 saw a significant increase in the volume of documentation for study group meetings and in the duration of such meetings. Provision thus needs to be made for an increase in volumes of documentation, in order to avoid delays in the execution of work for ITU-R and ITU-T study group meetings. This increase is estimated, for the two Sectors taken together, at 6 748 000 Swiss francs for the period 1996-1999. An annual breakdown of this figure may be found in Document 138.

* * *

Option 3

Option 3 takes option 2 as a basis, with the addition of the following two elements:

1. Reinstatement of the amount of the cut in staff expenditure

This option reinstates the outstanding balance of the global cut decided by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference. Reinstating that amount for the period 1995-1999 will enable the Union to cope with its constantly increasing workload, meet deadlines more promptly and furnish a higher standard of work.

1.1 General Secretariat

The global cut in the work of the General Secretariat for the period 1995-1999 was achieved by reducing the level of support for the three Bureaux and by abolishing posts or leaving them vacant. While the impact of this cut has been largely absorbed by gains in productivity, the planned increase in the workload goes well beyond the achieved efficiency in methods of work. It should be noted that maintaining the global cut in the work of the General Secretariat will make it extremely difficult to ensure the completion of new activities such as those described in the draft strategic plan (policy forum, resources for information systems, financial management, etc.). Similarly, certain routine activities could only be partially implemented in future, given the growing increase in workload in all areas of the General Secretariat's work, particularly in activities needed to support the bureaux' programmes.

A few examples will serve to illustrate the increase in workload over the period 1995-1999:

With a view to providing a more efficient service, the Directors of the Bureaux have stressed the need for tight deadlines in the execution of products and services, most importantly with respect to ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations. Faster execution will entail an increase in current resources (more efficient working methods already having been introduced).

The Union is going through a period of transition and change. Managing and implementing such changes calls for additional resources. The Union has sought and continues to diversify its services and products to meet the constantly changing needs of its customers or users.

The new financial management system, which is to enter its operational phase on 1 January 1995, increases the General Secretariat's workload in that area. Despite the gains in productivity already achieved and the redeployment and optimum utilization of existing resources, present resource levels are still inadequate to cope with the current workload, let alone the extra load which the new financial management system will entail for the next couple of years.

1.2 Radiocommunication Sector

Because of its critical role in international application of Radio Regulations, and the explosive growth of technologies and services which use space systems and terrestrials radio frequency spectrum, it is arguably ITU-R functions which have suffered most from the imposition of global cuts. Examples include:

- in spite of doubling of productivity, a growing backlog of processing of notices for space systems (advanced publication four months, coordination seven months, notification 11 months);
- significant delays in processing terrestrial notifications, especially Article 12 notices and regional plan notifications. Delays increased substantially in the second half of 1993, following deployment of some staff to space services;
- inability to meet mandated deadlines for publication of the ITU-R recommendations, deterioration in quality of editorial work, and a postponement of electronic posting of recommendations (ITUDOC);
- postponement of delays in other regulatory requirements such as review of the Master Register, and data capture of information on earth stations to be used in the processing of terrestrial station notices and the "shared bands" (RR 1113).

To correct some of the deficiencies, it is proposed to suspend the global cuts for the Radiocommunication Sector and to reinstate at least six posts. Four of these would be in radio regulations activities, and two in study group support. Studies are also suggested on means for cost recovery through activity-based charges.

1.3 Telecommunication Standardization Sector

The ITU-T is the biggest customer of the services provided by the General Secretariat (language support, documentation, publication sales, etc.) and has therefore suffered from the cuts imposed on the General Secretariat, in addition to the direct cut of eight posts it has sustained since the early 1980s. The ITU-T has not been able to fully absorb the consequences of the cuts and has, for the reason, taken steps to prioritize its activities in order to accommodate the decreasing resources and the increased workload, such as:

- stretching the interval between study group meetings;
- postponement or cancellation of lower priority standardization tasks;
- inability to completely fulfill its mandate to coordinate activities with other international and regional standardization bodies and with industry fora;
- reduction of logistic support (e.g. less and shorter study group meetings, cuts in documentation services);
- delays in the implementation of the Electronic Document Handling (EDH) project to put contributions, draft recommendations and published recommendations on line.

1.4 Telecommunication Development Sector

An additional global cut of 300 000 Swiss francs had to be made in the 1995 budget for the BDT in order to maintain expenditure foreseen for 1995 at the same level as the 1994 budget. Reinstating this amount would allow more effective implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

2 **Increased maintenance of ITU buildings**

It should be pointed out that, systematically, inadequate attention has been given to expenditure on building maintenance and replacement of furniture, resulting in a gradual deterioration of equipment, furniture and premises. An annual increase of 200 000 Swiss francs for this type of expenditure is essential for the period 1996-1999.

* * *

Option 4

Option 4 takes option 3 as a basis, and provides in addition for the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

The sectoral conference of the Development Sector (WTDC-94) has developed an ambitious work programme - the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP; see Documents ITU-PP-94/58 and 59(Rev.1) which would require not only the restitution of the global cuts but also the provision of additional funds for the execution of the new programmes. The BAAP represents a substantial reformulation of the objectives of the Sector and a shift away from project implementation and *ad hoc* assistance towards multi-year programmes. The BAAP also introduces some new elements, for instance study groups, and the focus on the least development countries.

The overall increase requested for the period 1995-1999 in order to permit implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan amounts to 11 325 000 Swiss francs. An annual breakdown of this figure may be found in Document 138.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Secretary-General

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF THE ITU FINANCIAL PLAN 1995-99

I have the honour to submit the preliminary outline of the ITU Financial Plan 1995-99 to be considered together with the draft strategic plan (Document 33, paragraph 50).

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF THE ITU FINANCIAL PLAN 1995-99

The ITU financial plan presents global options for the 1995-99 period to be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference when examining the draft strategic plan (see Document 33, paragraph 50).

This outline of the ITU Financial Plan has been updated to take into account the observations made at the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Council in 1994. The estimates given in the four options below are indicative and have been prepared for the purpose of setting the upper limits for the expenditure of the ITU by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

Four options are attached hereto:

- **Option 1** is based on the 1995 provisional budget. It covers conferences and meetings planned for 1996-99, with zero growth in documentation. ITU-D would remain at the 1995 provisional budget level for the period 1996-99. There would be no step increase for staff costs.
- **Option 2** includes option 1 plus a step increase in staff costs and a volume increase for documentation in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors;
- **Option 3** includes option 2 plus increases in the ceiling resulting from reinstatement of the staff expenditures which were cut from the 1995 draft provisional budget as a result of the "global cuts" policy. It also provides additional funds for the maintenance of the ITU buildings as from 1996.
- **Option 4** contains the same features as option 3 and provides in addition for the full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

The enclosed estimates are based on Swiss francs value 1 January 1994.

Annexes : 5

Outline of the ITU Financial Plan

For 1995 - 1999

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR ALL SECTORS *	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
	<i>Swiss Francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>					
Option 1	149'613	144'844	149'613	149'846	149'817	743'733
Step increase		400	800	1'200	1'600	4'000
Increase in the volume of the Study Group Meetings		1'666	1'595	1'779	1'708	6'748
Option 2	149'613	146'910	152'008	152'825	153'125	754'481
Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional Budget	4'444	4'444	4'444	4'444	4'444	22'220
Increase in the maintenance of the ITU buildings		200	200	200	200	800
Option 3	154'057	151'554	156'652	157'469	157'769	777'501
Buenos Aires Action Plan	1'679	2'529	1'669	2'869	2'579	11'325
Total Option 4	155'736	154'083	158'321	160'338	160'348	788'826

* See breakdown on Pages 4, 5, 6 & 7.

Outline of the ITU Financial Plan

For 1995 - 1999

General Secretariat

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
<i>Swiss Francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>						
Plenipotentiary Conference *				5'805		5'805
Council	1'458	1'458	1'458	1'458	1'458	7'290
World Telecommunication Advisory Council	40	40	40	40	40	200
Bureau **	64'386	64'386	64'386	64'590	64'590	322'338
Global cut foreseen in 1995 provisional Budget	-3'054	-3'054	-3'054	-3'054	-3'054	-15'270
Total Option 1	62'830	62'830	62'830	68'839	63'034	320'363
Step increase		150	300	450	600	1'500
Total Option 2	62'830	62'980	63'130	69'289	63'634	321'863
Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional Budget	3'054	3'054	3'054	3'054	3'054	15'270
Increase in the maintenance of the ITU buildings		200	200	200	200	800
Total Option 3	65'884	66'234	66'384	72'543	66'888	337'933
Total Option 4	65'884	66'234	66'384	72'543	66'888	337'933

*) Same basis than the 1994 Plenipotentiary Conference

**) ITU buildings as from 1998 (Redeployment of FIPOI loans)

Outline of the ITU Financial Plan

For 1995 - 1999

Radiocommunication Sector

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
<i>Swiss Francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>						
World Radiocommunication Conferences	3'983		3'983		3'983	11'949
Radiocommunication Assemblies	1'847		1'847		1'847	5'541
Radio Regulations Board *	646	700	646	700	646	3'338
Radiocommunication Advisory Group	284	284	284	284	284	1'420
Study Group Meetings	4'913	4'913	4'913	4'913	4'913	24'565
Seminars	305	305	305	305	305	1'525
Bureau	26'823	26'823	26'823	26'823	26'823	134'115
Global cut foreseen in 1995 provisional Budget	-926	-926	-926	-926	-926	-4'630
Total Option 1	37'875	32'099	37'875	32'099	37'875	177'823
Step increase		100	200	300	400	1'000
Increase in the volume of the Study Group Meetings		184		184		368
Total Option 2	37'875	32'383	38'075	32'583	38'275	179'191
Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional Budget	926	926	926	926	926	4'630
Total Option 3	38'801	33'309	39'001	33'509	39'201	183'821
Total Option 4	38'801	33'309	39'001	33'509	39'201	183'821

*) 4 meetings in 96 and 98 - 3 meetings in 97 and 99

Outline of the ITU Financial Plan

For 1995 - 1999

Telecommunication Standardization Sector

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
<i>Swiss Francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>						
World Telecommunication Standardization Conferences		1'007				1'007
Study Group Meetings	11'333	11'333	11'333	11'333	11'333	56'665
Bureau	7'923	7'923	7'923	7'923	7'923	39'615
Global cut foreseen in 1995 provisional Budget	-164	-164	-164	-164	-164	-820
Total Option 1	19'092	20'099	19'092	19'092	19'092	96'467
Step increase		50	100	150	200	500
Increase in the volume of the Study Group Meetings		1'482	1'595	1'595	1'708	6'380
Total Option 2	19'092	21'631	20'787	20'837	21'000	103'347
Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional Budget	164	164	164	164	164	820
Total Option 3	19'256	21'795	20'951	21'001	21'164	104'167
Total Option 4	19'256	21'795	20'951	21'001	21'164	104'167

Outline of the ITU Financial Plan

For 1995 - 1999

Telecommunication Development Sector

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
	<i>Swiss Francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>					
Development Advisory Group	25	25	25	25	25	125
Study Group Meetings	500	500	500	500	500	2'500
Telecommunication Development Activities & programmes	9'799	9'799	9'799	9'799	9'799	48'995
Bureau	19'792	19'792	19'792	19'792	19'792	98'960
Global cut foreseen in 1995 provisional Budget	-300	-300	-300	-300	-300	-1'500
Total Option 1	29'816	29'816	29'816	29'816	29'816	149'080
Step increase		100	200	300	400	1'000
Total Option 2	29'816	29'916	30'016	30'116	30'216	150'080
Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional Budget	300	300	300	300	300	1'500
Total Option 3	30'116	30'216	30'316	30'416	30'516	151'580
Buenos Aires Action Plan (See Doc. PP-94/5)	1'679	2'529	1'669	2'869	2'579	11'325
Total Option 4	31'795	32'745	31'985	33'285	33'095	162'905



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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28 September 1994
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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 7 has adopted the attached text, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

**Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7**

Annex : 1

ANNEX

RESOLUTION COM 7/4

Settlement of Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
in view of

the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union by Members and "members" (Document 20) and the Note by the Secretary-General on Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts (Document 60);

regretting

the increasingly high level of arrears and of the non-settlement of special arrears accounts,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

urges

all Members and "members" in arrears or having special arrears accounts on 31 December 1993 to submit within the period of six months from 15 October 1994 to the Secretary-General their respective repayment schedule with a view of settling their arrears as quickly as possible;

resolves

that the amounts due, which have been transferred to special arrears accounts, shall not be taken into account when applying No. 169 of the Constitution (Geneva 1992), provided that the Members concerned have submitted to the Secretary-General their repayment schedule at the latest by 15 April 1995 and as long as they strictly comply with it and with the conditions associated thereto,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to inform the competent authorities of all Members and "members" in arrears or having special arrears accounts of this Resolution;
2. to negotiate and agree with them, on the basis of each repayment schedule submitted, the terms for the settlement scheme of their debts;
3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these Members and "members" towards repaying their debts as well as on any non-compliance with the agreed terms of the settlement scheme,

authorizes the Council

1. to approve any measures, such as temporary reductions of unit class of contributions within the framework of No. 165 of the Constitution (Geneva 1992), in order to accelerate the settlement of arrears and special arrears accounts;
2. to take appropriate measures in respect of amounts due by "members" or non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement schemes, such as suspending their participation in the work of the respective Sector(s) of the Union;

3. to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts;
4. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution.

urges Members

to assist the Secretary-General and the Council in the application of this Resolution, also in respect of "members" whose participation in the Union's activities has been previously approved by them, in conformity with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 140-E
29 September 1994
Original: Russian

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

GEORGIA - BULGARIA

The Government of the Republic of Georgia has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of the Republic of Bulgaria powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 141-E
29 September 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

B.1**PLENARY MEETING****FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document		Title
COM 5	124	Constitution	Article 8
COM 6	98		Resolution COM6/1
	121		Resolution COM6/2
COM 7	131		Resolution COM7/1
			Resolution COM7/2
			Resolution COM7/3

M. BOURGEAT
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 6 pages

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

ARTICLE 8 (CS)

- MOD 50** b) consider the reports by the Council on the activities of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and on the strategic policy and planning of the Union;
- MOD 57** i) consider and adopt, if appropriate, proposals for amendments to this Constitution and the Convention, put forward by Members of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of this Constitution and the relevant provisions of the Convention, respectively;
- ADD 59A** 3. Exceptionally, in the interval between two ordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences, it shall be possible to convene an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference with a restricted agenda to deal with specific matters:
- ADD 59B** a) by a decision of the preceding ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference;
- ADD 59C** b) should two-thirds of the Members of the Union individually so request the Secretary-General;
- ADD 59D** c) at the proposal of the Council with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

Constitution
B.1/2

RESOLUTION COM6/1

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

the financial situation of the Provident Fund at 31 December 1993,

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 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 Provident Fund from 250 000 Swiss francs to a maximum of 200 000 Swiss francs and to maintain the contribution at the necessary level until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

RESOLUTION COM6/2

**Remuneration and Representation Allowances
of Elected Officials**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
having regard to

Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

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 Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions below, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux shall be paid with effect from 1 January 1995 salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages:

Secretary-General	134 %
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Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	123 %
--	-------

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 that an appropriate percentage is applied to each individual element of the remuneration,

instructs the Council

1. if a relevant adjustment is made in common system salary scales, to approve any modification of the salaries of elected officials which might result from the application of the above-mentioned percentages;

2. in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose to the Members of the Union for approval by a majority, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that representation expenses will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

Swiss francs per year

Secretary-General	29 000
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Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	14 500
--	--------

Constitution
B.1/4

RESOLUTION COM7/1

**Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the
Years 1989 to 1993**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

a) the provisions of No. 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

b) the Report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20), Document 15 and its Addendum 1 relating to the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993 and the first report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document [...]),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993.

RESOLUTION COM7/2

Auditing of the Accounts of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1989 to 1993 most carefully, competently and accurately,

expresses

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

7

RESOLUTION COM7/3

**Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in Connection with the Finances of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the Government of the Swiss Confederation, under the existing arrangements, places at the disposal of the Secretary-General, if necessary and if he so requests, funds to meet the temporary cash requirements of the Union,

expresses

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 142-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/1
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

A Working Group was formed, at the request of the Chairman of Committee 4, to discuss the proposal of several European delegations (Document PP-94/41/2, **resolves** paragraph 1) "that international organizations representing "members" should be granted observer status for plenipotentiary conferences and WCITs such that the Secretary-General of the ITU could invite them directly to attend these conferences as observers, sharing the same status as organizations covered by Article 23, Nos. 259 to 262 of the Convention".

The Working Group met on September 26 and again on September 28. There was general support for sending a strong signal that the ITU is proceeding in a new spirit of "openness" by recommending, as an immediate step forward, the approval, at this current Plenipotentiary Conference, of enhancing the right of participation of "members" as observers at Plenipotentiary Conferences beyond the categories of intergovernmental organizations authorized in CV Article 23 (Nos. 259 to 262). After discussion of different degrees of "openness", there was general agreement to recommend the following amendments to the Convention:

- In No. 258, delete "organizations".
- Add the following No. 262 bis:
 - "e) entities and organizations referred to in No. 229 of Article 19, and organizations of an international character representing such entities and organizations".
- In No. 271, do not include No. 262 bis.

After consultation with the Legal Advisor, it was decided in No. 262 bis to use the term "organizations of an international character" to distinguish such organizations from "international organizations" which, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, refers to intergovernmental organizations.

The Working Group did not believe that the enhancement recommended above would, in practice, be difficult to accommodate at future plenipotentiary conferences. It was agreed to recommend that the details of any further enhancement of the right of "members" to participate in plenipotentiary or other ITU conferences should be considered by the Review Committee to be established in accordance with the decisions of the current Plenipotentiary Conference.

**G. Warren
Chairman of Working Group 4/1**



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 143-E
28 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 2

FIRST REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 2A TO COMMITTEE 2

1. The working Group of Committee 2 (Credentials) met on 28 September 1994. It examined the credentials of the following delegations (in the French alphabetical order) :

ALGERIA	CAPE VERDE
GERMANY	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ANDORRA	CHINA
ANGOLA	CYPRUS
SAUDI ARABIA	VATICAN CITY STATE
ARGENTINA	COMOROS
AUSTRALIA	KOREA (REP. OF)
BAHAMAS	COSTA RICA
BANGLADESH	COTE D'IVOIRE
BARBADOS	CROATIA
BELARUS	CUBA
BELGIUM	DENMARK
BENIN	DJIBOUTI
BHUTAN	EGYPT
BOTSWANA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
BRAZIL	ECUADOR
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	SPAIN
BULGARIA	ESTONIA
BURKINA FASO	UNITED STATES
BURUNDI	ETHIOPIA
CAMBODIA	FIJI
CAMEROON	FINLAND
CANADA	FRANCE

GABON
GHANA
GREECE
GUINEA
GUYANA
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)
IRELAND
ICELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAMAICA
JORDAN
KAZAKHSTAN
KENYA
KUWAIT
LAO P.D.R.
LESOTHO
LATVIA
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
LEBANON
LIBERIA
LUXEMBOURG
MALAYSIA
MALAWI
MALDIVES
MALTA
MOROCCO
MAURITIUS
MAURITANIA
MEXICO
MOLDOVA
MONACO
MONGOLIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
NEPAL

NIGER
NIGERIA
NORWAY
NEW ZEALAND
OMAN
UGANDA
UZBEKISTAN
PAKISTAN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NETHERLANDS
PERU
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
QATAR
SYRIA
KYRGYZSTAN
SLOVAKIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
ROMANIA
UNITED KINGDOM
RUSSIA
SAN MARINO
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
SENEGAL
SINGAPORE
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
CHAD
THAILAND
TOGO
TONGA
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UKRAINE
URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

ZAMBIA

VIET NAM

ZIMBABWE

YEMEN

(132 delegations in all)

All the above credentials are in order.

2. In addition, the Working Group found the following instruments of transfer of powers to be in order:

Belize - Guyana (see Document 112)

El Salvador - United States (see Document 113)

Tajikistan - Uzbekistan (see Document 130)

3. The Working Group noted that some delegations present at the Conference had not yet deposited their credentials. Those delegations are urged to deposit their credentials or get in touch with the Secretariat of the Committee.

Leander A. BETHEL
Chairman of Working Group 2A



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 144-F/E/S
30 septembre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMISSION 8

**TROISIEME SERIE DE TEXTES DE LA COMMISSION 6
SOUmise A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION**

RESOLUTION COM6/3

**RECRUTEMENT DU PERSONNEL DE L'UIT ET DES EXPERTS
POUR LES MISSIONS D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE**

Veuillez remplacer le paragraphe **décide 3** par le paragraphe suivant :

"3. que, lorsque des emplois sont pourvus par recrutement international et qu'aucun candidat ne possède toutes les qualifications requises, le recrutement pourra se faire à un grade inférieur, étant entendu que l'intéressé(e) devra remplir certaines conditions avant d'assumer toutes les responsabilités inhérentes à l'emploi et d'être promu(e) puisqu'il/elle ne remplit pas toutes les conditions requises pour occuper l'emploi;"

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

RESOLUTION COM6/3

RECRUITMENT OF ITU STAFF AND EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

Please replace paragraph **resolves 3** by the following text:

"3. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below with the understanding that a candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post, and the promotion, as he/she does not meet all the requirements of the post;"

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**TERCERA SERIE DE TEXTOS SOMETIDOS POR LA COMISION 6
A LA COMISION DE REDACCION**

RESOLUCION COM6/3

**CONTRATACION DE PERSONAL Y EXPERTOS DE LA UIT PARA MISIONES
DE ASISTENCIA TECNICA**

Sustitúyase el punto **resuelve 3** por el texto siguiente:

"3. que, cuando se cubran los empleos vacantes mediante contratación internacional y ningún candidato reúna todas las condiciones requeridas, se contrate al funcionario en un grado inferior, en la inteligencia de que tendrá que cumplir ciertos requisitos antes de ejercer todas las responsabilidades del empleo y obtener el ascenso, puesto que todavía no satisface todos los requisitos;"



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 144-E
29 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/3, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

Committee 6 draws particularly the attention of the Editorial Committee on the wording to be used for the definition small "m" members (top of page 3).

S. AL-BASHEER
Chairman of Committee 6

Annex : 1

ANNEX

RESOLUTION COM6/3

RECRUITMENT OF ITU STAFF AND EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

noting

- a) No. 154 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) the Report by the Council concerning the implementation of Resolution 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- c) the section of the Report by the Council (Document 20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- d) the increase in the number of countries from which the staff of the Union is recruited and the improvement in the geographical distribution of appointed staff,

further noting

- a) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on recruitment policy and procedures as reported by the Secretary-General in the conference document entitled "General Staff Policy and Management" (Document 12);
- b) the Report by the Council concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of experts for technical assistance missions (Resolutions 29 and 41) (Nice, 1989),

considering

- a) the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and the recruitment of young specialists, while observing the relevant recommendations as established by the ICSC;
- b) the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;
- c) the need to encourage the recruitment of women in the Professional and higher categories;
- d) the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications and the corresponding need to recruit the most competent specialists to work in different Bureaux of the ITU and for the Union's technical assistance activities,

also considering

- a) the increasing difficulties encountered in recruitment of experts for technical assistance missions, both quantitatively and qualitatively;
- b) the growing demand for highly specialised expertise over short periods both in traditional and new services;
- c) the great importance of strengthening technical assistance to developing countries,

having noted

that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the information about vacancies are not adequately disseminated within the countries which are in a position to make available such experts,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the Members which have provided experts from their countries for technical assistance missions,

Invites the Members of the Union and other Entities and Organizations other than Administrations

1. to increase their efforts to explore all sources of candidates, especially female candidates, for ITU posts and expert posts among the staff of administrations, recognized operating agencies, industry, universities and training institutions, and scientific and research bodies, etc., by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies and through direct contacts with these potential sources of expertise;

2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their assistance missions so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;

3. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organised by the Union,

Invites the developing countries Members of the Union

to take particular account of candidates for technical assistance missions presented by other developing countries provided they meet the requirements,

resolves

1. that appointed staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and, in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised as widely as possible and to the administrations of all Members of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

2. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to the candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the staffing of the Union taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

3. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below with the understanding that a candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post, and the promotion, as he/she does not meet all the requirements of the post;

4. that, in general, staff in the General Service category (grades G.1 to G.7) shall be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva. Exceptionally, when vacancies occur at grades G.5, G.6 and G.7 for posts of a technical nature, recruitment may be on an international basis,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to pursue a recruitment policy designed to improve the geographical representation of the appointed staff in those posts of the Union subject to geographical distribution;

2. to favour, other qualifications being equal, the appointment of women to posts in the Professional and higher categories with a view to arriving at an equitable representation of women in the staff of the Union subject to **resolves 2** of this Resolution;

3. to recruit young specialists at the P.1/P.2 level where appropriate with a view to improving professionalism within the Union taking into account geographical distribution and the balance between female and male staff;

4. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications, experience and aptitudes of candidates for vacant expert posts at the time of submission to beneficiary countries;

5. not to impose strict age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;

6. to establish, and disseminate, on a regular basis, a list of vacant expert posts which are to be filled during the forthcoming months and to provide information on conditions of service;

7. to continue to keep up to date the register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions;

8. to submit each year to the Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of recruitment issues in general;

9. to continue to observe those recommendations of the ICSC which are applicable to the situation of the Union in matters of recruitment,

invites the Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts and expert posts advertised by the Union.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 145-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

**Bahrain (State of), United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Kuwait (State of),
Morocco (Kingdom of), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, Qatar (State of),
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

AMENDMENT TO NO. 80 OF THE CONVENTION

SECTION 2 (CV)

ARTICLE 4

The Council

**BHR/UAE/USA/
KWT/MRC/
HOL/POR/
QAT/G/145/1
MOD 80**

(14) be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution and to this end, conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 50 of the Constitution, and in Nos. 260 and 261 of the Convention, 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 Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the relevant provision of Article 8 of the Constitution;

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 146-E
17 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5
(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)**

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 1.3 and 3.5 by the following texts:

1.3 [This modification does not concern the English text.]

* * *

3.5 The Chairman having asked whether there was support for proposal E/26/3, the delegate of the United States said that while she supported the substance of the amendment, she was not entirely convinced that it was necessary: could an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference not be called at any time? The Legal Adviser said that, in his view, the proposal was not essential.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 146-E
27 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Monday, 26 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Introduction of proposals | 7, 9, 11, 18, 26, 27, 31,
32+Corr.1, 43+Corr.1,
45+Corr.1, 48,
49+Corr.1-3, 68 |
| 2 | Introduction of other documents to be considered
by the Committee | 30+Corr.1, 53 |
| 3 | Consideration of proposed amendments | 26, 27, 31,
49+Corr.1-3, DT/1 |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Introduction of proposals (Documents 7, 9, 11, 18, 26, 27, 31, 32 and Corrigendum 1, 43 and Corrigendum 1, 45 and Corrigendum 1, 48, 49 and Corrigenda 1-3, 68)

1.1 Following brief comments by the delegate of Bulgaria, who stressed that as few changes as possible should be made to the Constitution and Convention at the present juncture as they had entered into force so recently, the Chairman invited delegations to introduce their proposals of relevance to the Committee's work. Those which had not been submitted to other Committees for prior examination might then be discussed. Proposals for amendments of a purely editorial nature would be taken up when the coordinated proposals in Document DT/1 were examined, rather than during the introduction of substantive proposals for amendments.

1.2 The delegate of Mexico, agreeing that changes to the Union's basic instruments should be kept to a minimum, said that certain amendments should nevertheless be made without delay. After introducing proposals MEX/7/1 and MEX/7/2, he said that although his Administration advocated no change to No. 126 of the Convention, it would be prepared to consider the proposed Russian amendment thereto (RUS/11/8).

1.3 The delegate of the United States said that the amendment in proposal US/9/1 was purely editorial and could therefore be taken up when Document DT/1 was discussed.

1.4 The delegate of Russia, after endorsing the Mexican delegate's remarks in respect of amendments to the Union's basic instruments, introduced proposals RUS/11/1-9 containing draft amendments and additions to the Constitution and Convention, seven of them relating to elections and related matters and two to radiocommunication conferences.

1.5 The delegate of Sweden introduced proposal S/18/1 containing a draft amendment to Article 19 of the Convention.

1.6 The delegate of Spain said that, for the reasons given by previous speakers, the Convention and Constitution should be altered as little as possible, and introduced proposals E/26/1 and E/26/3 for the addition of provisions to the Constitution.

1.7 The delegate of Ecuador, speaking on behalf of the Chilean delegation, introduced proposals CHL/27/1 and 2, both of which concerned elections and related matters in respect of the Council. Proposal CHL/27/3 had been dealt with at an earlier stage of the Conference.

1.8 The delegate of Morocco introduced proposals MRC/31/1-11 and MRC/31/13-19, referring to the discussions reflected in the minutes of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in his comments on proposal MRC/31/16. Proposal MRC/31/12 related to a very complex issue, upon which he would elaborate at a later stage.

1.9 The delegate of Portugal, introducing proposal POR.../32/1 on behalf of the sponsors, said that it was intended to establish a procedure for Council elections which allowed a reasonable degree of rotation. After observing that it differed only slightly from proposal CHL/27/2, he said that he would welcome a general exchange of views on the principle of rotation, and stressed the need for active participation by all Members in the Union's management.

1.10 The delegate of Saudi Arabia introduced proposal ALG.../43/2 on behalf of its sponsors but without entering into any detail, since current discussions in the Plenary Meeting were centred around basing the number of Council seats on a percentage of total Union membership rather than establishing a set number of seats.

1.11 The delegate of Algeria, after endorsing the view that as few amendments as possible should be made to the Constitution and Convention, introduced proposals ALG/45/1-3, which were now sponsored also by Jordan.

1.12 The delegate of Benin, introducing proposal BEN/48/2, suggested that it might be discussed in two parts: first, whether an alternative term should be found for "small-m" members and, if so, what that term might be.

1.13 The delegate of Kuwait, speaking on behalf of Document 49's sponsors, introduced proposal KWT/49/3, aimed at authorizing the Union to establish agreements with regional organizations such as ARABSAT and EUTELSAT, and proposals KWT/49/5-16, put forward in the interests of greater accuracy and more precise reference.

1.14 The delegate of Argentina introduced proposal ARG/68/1 to add a new Article 35bis to the Convention in order to establish the concept of five administrative regions, and proposals ARG/68/2 and 3 amending Article 50 so that the number of Members of the Council was based on a percentage of the total number of Members of the Union. Proposal ARG/68/6 contained a draft resolution relating to rules of procedure of ITU conferences and meetings, and the purpose of proposal ARG/68/8 was to add to the Convention a provision specifying exactly when Members of the Council, elected officials and members of the Radio Regulations Board had to take up their duties.

2 Introduction of other documents to be considered by the Committee (Documents 30 and Corrigendum 1, 53)

2.1 Invited by the Chairman, the Legal Adviser, introducing Document 30, observed that the ITU was the only organization in the United Nations system to have its rules of procedure incorporated in one of its basic instruments. The idea of including such rules in an international treaty text had been called in question in the Council shortly after the adoption of the Nairobi Convention. However, the Group of Experts on the Basic Instrument of the Union had, in the light of its mandate, correctly not considered itself empowered to make any changes in that respect, so that the Rules of Procedure still appeared in the Convention. He stressed that the submission of Document 30 by the Secretary-General implied no explicit advocacy of the proposal to remove the Rules of Procedure from the Convention but was done in compliance with the 1992 APP Resolution 12 and the subsequent Council decisions. Annex 1 to the document contained thus a draft set of Rules of Procedure largely based on the present ones in the Convention, together with amendments proposed by Members, consequential amendments to the Constitution and the Convention and suggestions by the Secretariat for amending such Rules once taken out of the Convention. In particular, draft amendments ADD 130 to ADD 133 were designed to allay any fears about the possible manipulation or abuse of the Rules of Procedure at Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.2 Turning to Document 53 containing suggestions by the Secretariat for appropriate action in respect of the decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions of the 1989 and 1992 Plenipotentiary Conferences, he said that Committee 5 would need to consider only the texts submitted for the draft Resolutions [SG/A27], [SG/A31], [SG/A32], [SG/A33] and [SG/A34].

2.3 The delegate of Morocco, referring to Document 30, requested the Legal Adviser to confirm that Resolution 12 (Geneva, 1992) had requested the Council to consider the establishment of a group of experts to deal with the matter, that the Council had not considered it appropriate to do so, that the document had been submitted to the Council and had received some support, but that it had been decided to transmit it to the present Conference not as a formal Council document but as a contribution from the Secretary-General since the Council had not had time to consider it in detail. Speaking as the Chairman of Committee 4, he enquired whether the allocation of resolutions to Committee 5 had been decided by the Chairman of the Conference.

2.4 The Legal Adviser confirmed that the Council, in 1993, had not established a group of experts, since that had not been considered necessary at the outset, and had asked for a document to be prepared by the General Secretariat. At its next session, in 1994, the Council had had no time to deal with the document prepared on the Rules of Procedure and had therefore asked for it to be submitted

directly by the Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference (see now Document 30 and Corrigendum 1). Replying to the second question of the delegate of Morocco, he said that the texts for the new (Kyoto) resolutions and recommendations as contained in Document 53 had been suggested by the Secretariat, in order to avoid a repetition of the more than unfortunate situation, which had arisen on the penultimate day of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, because no concrete document had been made for reviewing and updating resolutions and recommendations adopted by previous conferences. The allocation he had presented in 2.2 was, of course, also a suggestion by the Secretariat and not based on a decision of the Conference's Chairman.

3 Consideration of proposed amendments (Documents 26, 27, 31, 49 and Corrigenda 1-3; DT/1)

3.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Document DT/1 setting out all the proposals by Members published in Documents 1 to 68 relating to the Constitution, the Convention and proposed resolutions.

Article 1 (CS) - Purposes of the Union

3.2 The Chairman said that proposal ALG.../43/1 relating to No. 9A would be taken up after Committee 4 had considered the question of harmonization of telecommunication strategies and policies. Proposals KWT/49/1 and 2 relating to Nos. 16 and 19 concerned editorial amendments affecting only the Arabic text.

Article 7 (CS) - Structure of the Union

3.3 The Chairman said that his comment in respect of proposal ALG.../43/1 held good also for proposals J/8/1 and 2 and KOR/46/5 relating to Nos. 42A to 46A.

Article 8 (CS) - Plenipotentiary Conference

Proposal E/26/3

3.4 Invited by the Chairman, the Legal Adviser drew attention to the fact that since the question of the deadline for the submission of amendments to the Constitution and Convention was to be discussed by the Plenary Meeting the following day, any decision by Committee 5 would be subject to the decision of this Plenary.

3.5 The Chairman having asked whether there was support for proposal E/26/3, the delegate of the United States said that while he supported the substance of the amendment, he was not entirely convinced that it was necessary: could an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference not be called at any time? The Legal Adviser said that, in his view, the proposal was not essential.

3.6 The delegates of Morocco, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia and Greece supported the Spanish proposal.

3.7 The delegate of Spain said that the present Constitution did not actually allow for an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference with a restricted agenda to be convened. Proposal E/26/3 would convert the present *de facto* situation into a legal one by adding a new paragraph to Article 8 of the Constitution.

3.8 Proposal E/26/3 was approved.

Proposal MRC/31/1

3.9 The delegate of Morocco, explaining the purpose of proposal MRC/31/1, pointed out that if reports by the Council on strategic planning, for example, were regarded as proposals, Members of the Council might find it awkward to oppose them. His Administration therefore proposed that Council

documents should be regarded simply as reports from which Members could choose whatever proposals they wished to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.10 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Spain, Japan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Jordan and Bangladesh supported the proposal.

3.11 Proposal MRC/31/1 was approved.

Proposal MRC/31/2

3.12 The delegates of Spain, Lebanon, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States supported the proposal.

3.13 Proposal MRC/31/2 was approved.

Proposal KWT/49/3

3.14 The delegate of Kuwait said that the purpose of proposal KWT/49/3 was to allow the Union to conclude agreements with regional as well as international organizations. It was pointed out by the Chairman and the delegate of Morocco that consequential amendments would be required to the headings of Chapter VIII and Article 50 of the Constitution, to No. 206 of the Constitution and to No. 80 of the Convention.

3.15 The proposal was supported by the delegates of Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Pakistan, Mexico and Portugal, who suggested that the word "telecommunication" should be inserted between the words "regional" and "organizations".

3.16 After the delegates of Morocco and Argentina had queried the restrictive nature of the Portuguese amendment and the Legal Adviser had cautioned against limiting the conclusion of agreements to regional telecommunication organizations, the delegate of Portugal withdrew his amendment.

3.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that while his Administration had no objection to the principle of extending the scope of agreements to include regional organizations, it felt a great deal of sympathy for the Portuguese amendment that had now been withdrawn. At present the Union, in accordance with No. 206 of the Constitution, could cooperate with international organizations "having related interests and activities". If the scope of agreements was extended to regional organizations, future Plenipotentiary Conferences might spend a great deal of time trying to determine whether it was appropriate to conclude an agreement with a particular organization. Among the organizations which the Secretary-General could at present invite to Plenipotentiary Conferences under No. 260 of the Convention were "regional telecommunication organizations" and he believed it would be wise to restrict the amendment now under discussion to such organizations.

3.18 The delegate of Bulgaria supported the proposal but pointed out that the term "international and regional organizations" was confusing because regional organizations could also be international.

3.19 The delegate of New Zealand reminded participants that the aim of the present exercise was to amend the Constitution, which had an entrenched provision requiring a two-thirds majority for any change. He was therefore in favour of using the broadest possible wording, which in the present instance would be to say "other organizations", leaving it to the Plenipotentiary Conference to reach a final decision.

3.20 The Legal Adviser pointed out that No. 227 of the Constitution applied only to Plenary Meetings, not at the committee level. As for the point raised by the delegate of Bulgaria, it was quite true that regional organizations were usually international organizations. The crux of the matter lay rather in whether "international" was to be understood in the light of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, in which case "international" meant "intergovernmental" organizations, or in the light of the Union's practice, which generally involved also international non-governmental organizations or in

other words "organizations of an international character", which precisely were not governmental ones.

3.21 The delegate of the Netherlands said that he had the same difficulties over the proposed amendment as the delegate of Bulgaria, but was unaware of any provision in the basic instruments defining "international organizations" as "intergovernmental organizations". Until the issue had been settled, he could not support the New Zealand proposal.

3.22 The delegate of the United States also associated herself with the Bulgarian comment and asked whether any problems had arisen over agreements with particular organizations.

3.23 The delegate of Kuwait said that the purpose of his proposal was to provide the necessary flexibility for the Union to conclude agreements with such regional organizations as EUTELSAT and ARABSAT, which had a global presence from which many Members could benefit. The Council was authorized under No. 80 of the Convention to conclude provisional agreements with international organizations and the purpose of his Administration's proposal was to make it clear in the Constitution that regional organizations were also included.

3.24 The delegate of Morocco, after pointing out that the term "intergovernmental organizations" was used in No. 261 of the Convention in relation to satellite systems, said that he had supported the Kuwaiti proposal on the understanding that agreements with the regional organizations concerned would be examined by the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference. For that purpose he considered that the wording used in No. 206 of the Constitution, namely "having related interests and activities", should also be included in No. 58. Perhaps the delegate of Kuwait could consult with interested delegations and produce an agreed formula.

3.25 The Chairman invited the delegate of Kuwait to hold informal discussions with the delegates of the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Benin and New Zealand with a view to drawing up an agreed text. Meanwhile, proposal KWT/49/3 would remain in square brackets.

3.26 It was so agreed.

Article 9 (CS) - Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters

Proposal CHL/27/1

3.27 The delegate of Ecuador, at the suggestion of the Legal Adviser, presented proposal CHL/27/1 as a proposal by his own delegation, Chile not as yet being represented at the Conference.

3.28 The delegate of Portugal supported the proposal.

3.29 The delegate of Morocco pointed out that Member countries did not have to be present at a Plenipotentiary Conference in order to submit proposals to it.

The meeting rose at 1730 hours.

The Secretary:
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:
L. CHEHAB



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 147-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/4, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

Mr. S. AL-BASHEER
Chairman of Committee 6

Annex : 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

RESOLUTION COM6/4

COMPENSATION MATTERS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
noting

the adoption of Resolution 46/192 by the United Nations General Assembly during its 46th session which resulted in the implementation of a pension adjustment system which protects largely the purchasing power as sought by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) in adopting its Resolution 43,

considering

- a) that the remuneration levels in the Professional and higher categories in the Common System are no longer competitive when compared to a number of other international civil services;
- b) the specific needs of the Union for attracting and retaining highly technical and specialized staff with knowledge of the most recent technological developments;
- c) that most civil services and organizations facing similar difficulties have been able to find suitable solutions;
- d) that the motivation of the staff should be enhanced through the implementation of an incentive scheme as recommended by the HLC,

concerned

by the increasing number of ad hoc measures taken by some Member States to give additional compensation to their nationals working in the UN system in order to compensate for the lack of competitiveness of the UN remuneration levels,

recalling

the decision of principle taken by the UNGA in Resolution 47/216 of introducing special occupational rates in the Common System which still remains to be implemented,

invites the ICSC and the UNGA

- a) to remedy, as a matter of urgency, the problem of lack of competitiveness of the Common System compensation scheme for staff in the Professional and higher categories;
- b) to actually introduce in the UN Common System the required flexibility enabling small highly technical agencies to be competitive on the labour market from which they draw their workforce;
- c) to design and approve a significant incentive scheme in order to enhance staff motivation as is the case in many civil services and private industries,

invites the Council

- a) to follow and monitor with the greatest attention the question of income protection of pensions;
- b) to follow the responsiveness of the ICSC and UNGA in order to ensure that the specific needs of the ITU, as expressed in the present resolution, are fulfilled.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 148-E
29 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/5, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

S. AL-BASHEER
Chairman of Committee 6

Annex : 1

ANNEX

RESOLUTION COM6/5

Human Resources Management and Development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

recalling

- a) Resolution 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on in-service training;
- b) Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on human resources development,

noting

- a) the report of the Council (1994) concerning training and human resources development;
- b) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) as reported by the Secretary-General in conference Document 12 entitled "General Staff Policy and Management",

recognizing

the value of the human resources of the Union to the fulfilment of its goals,

further recognizing

the mutual value to the Union and to the staff of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible, through various human resources development activities, and in particular, in-service training,

considering

the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the domain of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution,

the increasing proportion of credits being allocated to training in the Union budget and the resulting impact on the activities of the Union;

further considering

the importance of strengthening and harmonising the linkage between different human resources management and development factors,

noting

that the ICSC recognises human resources management as "a systematic approach, contributing to the efficient and effective utilisation of human resources",

recalling

its decisions on recruitment (Resolutions 29 and 41 (Nice, 1989)) and the report of the Council (1994) concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of Experts for technical assistance missions,

resolves

1. that the human resources management and development in the Union should be compatible with objectives and activities of the ITU;

2. that principles of human resources management and development should be applied with regard to human resources planning, recruitment and selection, training, compensation, job classification, career development criteria, performance appraisal and end of service,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to establish the "Rules for In-Service Training of the staff of the ITU" on the basis of the principles approved by the Council and to apply them to the ITU In-Service Training Programme.

2. to prepare medium and long-term human resources development plans to respond to the needs of the Union and its staff;

3. to continue to study how human resources management and development principles, taking into account the recommendations of the ICSC, might best be applied within the Union, and report to the Council,

instructs the Council

to allocate the appropriate credits for in-service training in accordance with an established programme which shall represent at least 1% and at most 3%, to be increased gradually, of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs,

requests the Council

1. to ensure that the necessary staff and financial resources, as mentioned in Document 28 "Training and Human Resources Development", are made available for reviewing issues related to human resources management and development of the ITU;

2. to examine the Secretary-General's report on this matter and to decide on the action to be taken.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 149-E
17 October 1994
Original: English/
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4 (STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 1.32, 1.45 and 1.48 by the following texts:

1.32 The delegate of Canada introduced proposals CAN/64/4, 5 and 6, emphasizing the difference between his delegation's position and those of Japan and the Republic of Korea, in that his country was not proposing an amendment to the Constitution and the Convention at that stage, but rather the establishment of a forum on a trial basis, leaving the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference to introduce in those two instruments the amendments dictated by experience. He went on to indicate the options in Document 25 preferred by his delegation: in particular, it wished for a forum to be held before the next Plenipotentiary Conference; with regard to participation, it would prefer an open structure. Finally, he said that the first such forum could be devoted to the subject of the global information infrastructure, emphasizing the transfer of technologies for the benefit of the developing countries.

* * *

1.45 The delegate of Greece stated that the forum should be open to all "small-m" members and that its views should be advisory and not mandatory; he added that the utmost use should be made of the existing ITU structure.

* * *

1.48 The delegate of Mexico said that the forum should be a completely open arena for the exchange of information and ideas, and that its results should therefore not be binding; nor should it be held periodically, but should be convened following consultation of the Council by the Secretary-General. It should not give rise to additional expenditure or to the need to amend either the Constitution or the Convention. The results achieved by the forum should be of the nature of a report, since the Union's structure already contained decision-making bodies.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 149-E
29 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Monday, 26 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 **Proposed strategic plan**

**8, 25, 33, 46,
47, 61, 64, 66**

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Proposed strategic plan (Documents 8, 25, 33, 46, 47, 61, 64, 66)

General considerations relating to strategic planning (Documents 33, 47, 64, 66)

1.1 The Chairman said that he would review the various sections of Document 33, not for the purpose of adopting their content but in order to invite the delegates to express their views on the subject and enable the Vice-Chairman to take account of them in framing a draft resolution.

1.2 Concerning paragraph 6, the delegate of India said that he would welcome the inclusion of a reference to the cooperation between the ITU and the Member administrations, and also between the ITU and the regional organizations, to which numerous administrations belonged.

1.3 Concerning paragraph 13, the delegate of Bangladesh said that, in his view, telecommunications ought to be regarded both as an industry and a commercial activity.

1.4 Concerning paragraph 21, the delegate of Mexico wished it to be placed on record that the policy role of the ITU was confined to telecommunications.

1.5 The delegate of New Zealand said that the ITU should consult the members more on their particular interests (paragraph 22) and thought that 1998 was too long to wait to obtain a sufficiently clear idea of the role and the functions of members.

1.6 Concerning the last sentence in paragraph 21, the delegate of Morocco having enquired as to the nature of the new streams of revenue that an information strategy would produce, the Secretary of the Committee explained that they would be new paper or electronic publications or new progress within the framework of TELECOM; the Chairman added that those sources would result from the greater revenue derived from the ITU publications.

1.7 Concerning paragraph 24, the delegate of Tanzania requested a precise definition of the phrase "concrete, evolving needs of ITU constituents". In reply, the Secretary of the Committee said that it meant the most precise possible assessment of the interests and requirements of both members and Members in keeping with the changing role of the public authorities in telecommunications.

1.8 Concerning paragraph 28, the delegate of New Zealand said that greater emphasis should be laid on the function of the Union which consisted in heightening the governments' awareness of the strategic importance of telecommunications as a national development tool. The delegate of Canada said that a clearer reference should be made to the regional telecommunication authorities. The delegate of Morocco pointed out that his country had already proposed that the text should state that the conferences and assemblies of the three Sectors should produce a precise formulation of the wishes of the private sector.

1.9 Reverting to paragraph 13, the delegate of Saudi Arabia pointed to the substantial gap between the developing and the developed countries in telecommunications and said that no specific means of closing it had been proposed. It was to be hoped that proposals would be made in that direction. The delegate of the United States felt that any proposal should be very general in scope and that no mention should be made of a particular procedure.

1.10 The delegate of Bangladesh said that, as the World Telecommunication Development Conference had stated, it was necessary to frame a strategy for telecommunication development in the developing countries.

1.11 Referring to draft Resolution [RUS/1] (proposal RUS/47/1), the delegate of Russia said that the strategic orientations for the work of the ITU must be defined on the basis of the substantial changes which were taking place in telecommunications for the purpose of setting up a global telecommunication infrastructure, and that it was precisely to the attainment of that objective that the activities of the three Sectors of the Union should be geared. The Helsinki, Geneva and Buenos Aires Conferences showed that the orientations in question should be: more balanced distribution of

telecommunication technologies worldwide; tariff reform to promote more rational use of networks and improve the efficiency of services so as to stimulate investment, while at the same time preparing operators to function in a competitive environment; and consideration of common approaches for the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each state's sovereign right to manage its own telecommunications.

1.12 The Chairman requested the Russian delegation's permission to embody its draft resolution in the draft resolution relating to the strategic plan. The delegate of Spain proposed to replace, in the first indent of **considers**, the words "through non-discriminatory access" by "through promoting non-discriminatory access".

1.13 It was so decided.

1.14 The delegate of New Zealand having supported the second and third indents, the delegate of the United States requested that the words "common approaches" should be replaced by "common principles". That amendment was accepted by the Russian delegation.

1.15 The three indents were approved for inclusion in the draft resolution on the strategic plan.

1.16 Concerning proposal SEN/64/1, the delegate of Senegal said that the strategic plan should in the medium term permit the implementation of all the declarations, resolutions and recommendations that had been adopted over more than 20 years to close the gap between the developed and the developing countries. He proposed that points 1 to 15 should be included under **considering** in the draft resolution. The Chairman stated that points 1 to 6 were already covered, that point 7 was compulsory under the Constitution and that since point 8 was not included in the document on the strategic plan, it would have to be discussed again at a later stage, in the same way as point 9. Point 11 concerned Worldtel, a project discussed in the Secretary-General's advisory group, concerning which no official document had yet been produced. Point 13 would be dealt with within the framework of the BDT. Concerning point 8, the delegate of Senegal pointed out that the BDT had been set up for the purpose of promoting the efficient and effective participation of the developing countries in Union activities.

1.17 The delegate of Qatar and the delegate of Pakistan supported the Senegalese position, considering that it would be preferable to consolidate the various resolutions produced by the different conferences. The delegate of India likewise supported the position of Senegal, drawing attention to point 11 of proposal SEN/64/1. He pointed out that Worldtel was a specific concept and that it should be put into effect as rapidly as possible; that would assist the small Member countries in playing a greater role in telecommunications. The Senegalese proposal should be reflected in the formulation of the strategic plan.

1.18 The Chairman stated that he was not aware of an official proposal relating to Worldtel, which was possibly unknown to numerous delegations.

1.19 The Secretary-General said that he had referred to the Worldtel project in his speech at the first Plenary Meeting. The feasibility study, which was in progress, should be completed by the end of the year, so that the World Telecommunications Advisory Council would be able to study it in January 1995 and the ITU Council to reach a decision at its following session.

1.20 The delegate of India said that that initiative represented a tangible contribution to the efforts made to narrow the development gap in telecommunications and that it should on that account appear in one form or another in the final strategy document.

1.21 The delegate of the Congo said that the Secretary-General's Document 33 seemed to leave the question of the management of the strategic plan open. Point 11 of proposal SEN/64/1 had the merit of pointing out that there could be no effective plan without sufficiently specific financing mechanisms.

It might also be appropriate for the Secretary-General to bring home to the decision-makers, including at the Heads of State level, the point that it was essential to translate their interest in telecommunications into action in the national development plans.

1.22 The delegate of Senegal said that he wished to emphasize that, since the sinews of war took the form of money, the financial aspects should be reflected in the draft being prepared. That point was supported by the delegates of Lebanon, Kuwait, Kenya, Jordan, Mali and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

1.23 The delegate of the United States, considering also that the financial aspects were essential, said that he would prefer the inclusion of a phrase such as "within the limits of the available resources" in the second sentence of point 8 in order to mitigate its excessively restrictive character.

1.24 The Chairman requested the Secretary-General to prepare an information document, as concise as possible, on the progress made with the Worldtel project to enable the Committee to discuss it with full knowledge of the facts. The delegate of Kenya, after stating that the project might have a future strategic role to play and that considerable thought should be given to its relationship with the structure of the ITU, requested that the document should also indicate any changes in structure which might derive from that initiative.

1.25 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/66/1, said that he agreed on the whole with the general chapters of the draft plan contained in Document 33. It was to be hoped that the resolution that would emerge on the subject would emphasize the need to translate those strategic orientations into specific measures in the work of the Secretariat and the Sectors as well as in the working relations with the other partners and the international and regional organizations. It was likewise to be hoped that another factor of paramount importance for strategic planning, namely, the need to vitalize the ITU's external relations with other organizations, both international and regional, would be given clearer expression in the strategic guidelines.

1.26 The delegate of Senegal inquired as to the specific machinery which would be conducive to attracting members to the Telecommunication Development Sector. For the purpose of adapting the ITU's products and services, it would seem essential to study the customers' requirements and demands.

1.27 The Chairman pointed out that the Committee was undertaking an initial review of the subject and that the discussion would be resumed in detail when the Committee had before it the text of the draft which was being prepared.

General policy matters (Documents 8, 25, 46, 47, 61, 66)

1.28 The delegate of Japan, introducing Document 8, said that the introduction of new telecommunication services, combined with their globalization, made it necessary to provide administrations with the possibility of discussing worldwide problems. His delegation therefore proposed the establishment of a conference which would be open to the various administrations and which would frame non-mandatory resolutions and recommendations, and whose agenda would be drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Council. The Constitution and the Convention would have to be amended accordingly.

1.29 The delegate of the Republic of Korea, introducing proposals KOR/46/4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, basically proposed the establishment of a new conference which would be convened as needed and would be open both to administrations and the private sector, although the final stage of the discussions would if necessary be confined to administrations alone. The necessary amendments to the Constitution and the Convention would also be considered by Committee 5.

1.30 The delegate of Russia said that the problem consisted in strengthening the horizontal coordination within an organization having a vertical structure, by Sector. The Council of the Union should thus be asked to coordinate the study of strategic problems, but not to solve them. The Council would decide, in the light of each specific question, who would deal with what, on the basis of the 10 points listed in the annex to Document 25.

1.31 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing proposal INS/61/6 and Section III of Document 61, proposed the establishment of a forum which would operate as an ad hoc group coming directly under the Secretary-General and open to all the Member countries as well as to the members.

1.32 The delegate of Canada introduced proposals CAN/64/4, 5 and 6, emphasizing the fundamental difference between his delegation's position and those of Japan and the Republic of Korea, in that his country was not proposing an amendment to the Constitution and the Convention at that stage, but rather the establishment of a forum on a trial basis, leaving the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference to introduce in those two instruments the amendments dictated by experience. He went on to indicate the options in Document 25 preferred by his delegation: in particular, it wished for a forum to be held before the next Plenipotentiary Conference; with regard to participation, it would prefer an open structure, or possibly semi-open. Finally, he said that the first such forum should be devoted to the subject of the infrastructure of new generation communications, emphasizing the transfer of technologies for the benefit of the developing countries.

1.33 To limit the scope of the discussion, the Chairman proposed that they should proceed by question, before considering the various options contained in Document 25. To start with, he asked whether any delegations objected to the establishment of a forum to consider matters of general policy.

1.34 There being no objection, the Chairman then raised the question of participation in the forum.

1.35 The delegate of Japan said that he was not opposed to the participation of the private sector, but that since the forum would be called upon to study matters of regulation and to discuss the participation of members, it should in principle be restricted to Members alone, although members might nevertheless be invited to take part in the discussion of certain questions.

1.36 The delegate of Indonesia said that he could accept a semi-open structure, and the Chairman suggested that the forum might be open to both Members and members, with sensitive questions of regulation being restricted to the former.

1.37 The delegate of Spain supported the suggestion. The forum should of course be closed if called upon to deal solely with regulatory matters or to prepare resolutions or recommendations, which he did not consider to be desirable. Otherwise, he was in favour of semi-open or even open participation.

1.38 The delegate of the United States did not support the suggested restriction, since the forum must foster the exchange of information and since certain regulatory questions concerned the members, whose views were extremely useful. They should be excluded only in exceptional circumstances.

1.39 The delegate of Saudi Arabia drew attention to the proposal of the Arab group set out under point 1 of Document 43.

1.40 The delegate of Thailand, observing that the limitation raised a problem, proposed a practical solution: the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council or the General Secretariat should identify the questions of strategic policy to be taken up by regional conferences; the latter would produce reports, recommendations, proposals and resolutions which the General Secretariat would publish on behalf of the forum as separate documents or documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Thus, on the one hand, account would be taken of the financial and budgetary requirements and, on the other hand, the members would be associated at the regional conference level, while the Members would be the only ones involved in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.41 The delegate of the United Kingdom, recalling that the Conference had expressed itself in favour of the participation of members, warned against the unfavourable consequences which would result from their exclusion from a forum which should remain informal. She also pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to reach a general agreement on whether or not particular questions were sensitive.

1.42 The delegate of the Philippines advocated the establishment of a forum which would be as open as possible, since regulatory questions affected all the parties in the debate.

1.43 The delegate of New Zealand supported the comments made by the two previous speakers and added that, owing to different national practices, excluding the members might result in an imbalance in countries' representation.

1.44 The delegate of Kenya said that it appeared difficult to contemplate the participation of members in the discussion of matters which concerned administrations alone, although participation in the general debate should be as wide as possible. To his understanding, the forum was to be set up to enable governments to discuss matters of general policy.

1.45 The delegate of Greece stated that the forum should be open to members and that its views should be advisory and not mandatory; he added that the utmost use should be made of the existing ITU structure.

1.46 The delegate of Germany supported the proposals put forward by Canada. It was of paramount importance that the forum should be open precisely to those who would subsequently be responsible for implementing decisions, which could therefore not be unilateral.

1.47 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran pointed out that, at its last meeting, the Committee had decided to refer certain questions to an ad hoc group and proposed that the same procedure should be followed with regard to the matter of the participation of members.

1.48 The delegate of Mexico said that the forum should be a completely open arena for discussion; hence its decisions should not be mandatory. He emphasized that it was absolutely necessary, in order to avoid any breach of the provisions of the Convention and the Constitution, to make the forum a separate body from the other organs of the ITU.

1.49 The delegate of Senegal thought that the forum's decisions should be published in a report and that participation should be open. Matters relating to the structure, the periodicity of meetings and the topics discussed by the forum should be decided by the Council.

1.50 The Chairman of the Conference said that each delegation seemed to have a different perception of the forum. He suggested that the Committee should start by determining what type of forum the ITU needed, and only then move on to its nature and membership.

1.51 The Chairman highlighted the general agreement in favour of establishing the forum and summarized the different options proposed for its membership. In line with the view expressed by the Chairman of the Conference, he proposed that, at its next meeting, the Committee should consider the issues to be submitted to the forum for consideration, and invited participants to reflect on the proposals introduced by Canada, including the establishment of a forum on a trial basis up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which would then decide on any necessary amendments to the Convention and Constitution.

1.52 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 150-E
30 September 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(101 - 150)

No.	Source	Title	Destination
101	PL	Minutes of the fourth Plenary Meeting	PL
102	SG	Transfer of powers: Kazakhstan - Ukraine	PL
103	SG	Transfer of powers: Kyrgyzstan - Russia	PL
104	SG	Transfer of powers: Liechtenstein - Switzerland	PL
105	SG	Transfer of powers: Turkmenistan - Belarus	PL
106	SG	Transfer of powers: Mozambique - Cape Verde	PL
107	PL	Minutes of the fifth Plenary Meeting	PL
108	SG	Transfer of powers: Botswana - Malawi	PL
109	SG	Candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Bureaux of the Sectors and Members of the Radio Regulations Board	PL
110	SG	Increase of class of contribution by the Republic of South Africa	PL, C7
111	PL	Minutes of the sixth Plenary Meeting	PL
112	SG	Transfer of powers: Belize - Guyana	PL
113	SG	Transfer of powers: El Salvador - United States	PL
114	C6	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 6	C6
115	C3	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 3	C3
116	C4	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 4	C4
117	SG	Letter from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	PL
118	C5	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 5	C5
119 + Corr. 1-4	*	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
120	SG	Letter from the Republic of Croatia	PL

* ARS, AUS, BGD, BTN, BFA, CAN, KOR, SLV, E, EST, USA, ETH, FJI, F, IND, IRL, I, J, LVA, LBN, MLT, NZL, HOL, PHI, POL, POR, AFS, G, SMR, SNG, SUI, SWZ, THA, TON, ZMB

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

No.	Source	Title	Destination
121	C6	Second series of texts from Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
122	C2	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 2	C2
123	C8	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 8	C8
124	C5	First series of texts submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee	C8
125	C7	Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 7	C7
126	SG	Transfer of powers: Czech Republic - Slovakia	PL
127	Chairman	Allocation plan for Committees to review the Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations of previous Plenipotentiary Conferences	PL
128	SG	Extract from the summary record of thirteenth Plenary Meeting of the May 1994 session of Council	C4
129(Rev.1)	Chairman WG 4/2	Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/2 to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
130	SG	Transfer of powers: Tajikistan - Uzbekistan	PL
131	C7	First series of texts submitted by Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee	C8
132	C4	Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 4	C4
133+Corr.1	**	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
134	SG	Transfer of powers: Comoros - Burkina Faso	PL
135	SG	Transfer of powers: Monaco - France	PL
136	SG	Transfer of powers: Uzbekistan - Poland	PL
137	C4	Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 4	C4
138	SG	Preliminary outline of the ITU Financial Plan 1995-99	C7
139	C7	Second series of texts submitted by Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee	C8
140	SG	Transfer of powers: Georgia - Bulgaria	PL
141	C8	B.1 - First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting	PL
142	WG 4/1	Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/1 to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
143	WG 2A	First report by Working Group 2A to Committee 2	C2
144	C6	Third series of texts submitted by Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
145	***	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C5
146	C5	Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 5	C5

** D, BLR, BUL, NOR, POL, SVK, G, CZE, RUS, UKR

*** BAH, UAE, USA, KWT, MRC, HOL, POR, QAT, G

No.	Source	Title	Destination
147	C6	Fourth series of texts submitted by Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
148	C6	Fifth series of texts submitted by Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
149	C4	Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 4	C4
150	SG	List of documents (101-150)	-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 151-E
29 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent
and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PART I REVISION OF RESOLUTION 14 (GENEVA, 1992) "ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNION"

1 Introduction

As recommended by the High Level Committee, adopted as a Resolution at the APP (Geneva, 1992) and implemented by the Union, electronic access to documents and publications of the Union has become a significant factor in:

- improving the efficiency of the work of the Sectors;
- improving communications with Members+(m);
- improving communications with non-Members;
- dissemination of global telecommunication information;
- increasing awareness of the significance of the work of the Union.

Initially on a trial basis, access to electronic documents and publications of the Union was provided "free of charge".

Beginning in 1995, access to these electronic publications will be available only to "registered subscribers". The exact method of charging is still under study within the General Secretariat and Sectors of the Union.

In an effort to provide "guidance" to the Union's policy committees studying publication pricing the following "guiding principles" are proposed in the form of additions to Resolution 14 (Geneva, 1992):

- 1) that prices established for all forms (electronic and paper) of publications of the Union be:
 - a) to recover actual costs of production and distribution,
 - b) to offer as wide a distribution of the materials as possible;
- 2) that the value of information available in publications of the Union is realized only when disseminated and used on a global basis.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- 3) that a development mechanism is required to ensure that all members are enabled to acquire and use the electronic facilities in order to access the publications.

2 Proposed modifications to Resolution 14 (Geneva, 1992)

BAH/BRB/BLZ/GUY/
JMC/VCT/SUR/TRD/151/1
MOD

RESOLUTION 14 (REV.)

Electronic Access to Documents and Publications of the Union

The ~~Additional~~ Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(~~Geneva, 1992~~)(Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- a) recommendation 46 of the High Level Committee ("Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change, Geneva, April 1991");
- b) the need to facilitate the exchange and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- e) matters connected with the Union's copyright in its publications;
- f) the need to sustain the revenue derived from the production and sale of publications as means to recover the costs to the Union;
- g) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;
- h) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example, CD ROM).

further considering

that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants.

resolves

1. that all documentation of the Union available in electronic form intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union be made electronically accessible to any Member or Sector member;
2. that all official publications that are made available in databases of the Union for electronic distribution, including recommendations of the Union in publication format by the Radiocommunication Sector or the Telecommunications Standardization Sector, should be made accessible by electronic means with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication requested. A request for such publications obliges the purchaser not to duplicate it for distribution or sale external to the purchaser's organization. Such a publication may be utilized in the receiving organization, ~~as required,~~ to further the work of the Union or any standards body developing related standards, to provide guidance for product or service development and implementation ~~and to serve as~~ for support documentation associated with a product or a service;

3. that none of the above is intended to dilute the copyright held by the Union so that any entity desiring to duplicate publications of the Union for resale must obtain an agreement for such purpose,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of these resolves.
2. to ensure that paper publications are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Members or Sector members not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union.
3. to implement development strategies mechanisms to enable all Members of the Union to acquire and use the facilities required to access the electronic publications of the Union.
4. to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable and cost based, in order to stimulate their widescale distribution.

PART II STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONSHIP WITH REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION ORGANIZATIONS

The above-mentioned countries propose the following draft Resolution:

**BAH/BRB/BLZ/GUY/
JMC/VCT/SUR/TRD/151/2
ADD**

DRAFT RESOLUTION [BAH/BRB/BLZ/GUY/JMC/VCT/SUR/TRD/1]

**Strengthening of Relationships with Regional
Telecommunication Organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
acknowledging

that the ITU has used a geographical distribution of five regions of the world for purposes of grouping countries;

that Article 43 of the Convention states that Members reserve the right to convene regional organizations to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions capable of being treated on a regional basis;

considering

a) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to Article 43, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional telecommunication issues;

b) that the Union and those regional organizations share the common purpose that close cooperation effectively promotes development of regional telecommunication through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

c) that the Convention encourages the participation of regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

d) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) requested the Secretary-General to consider the thrust of its Resolution 6 in his reporting against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992),

noting

a) that the Secretary-General's reporting against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) is not yet available;

b) that such reporting, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to consult at an early date with regional telecommunication organizations, on cooperation on the basis envisaged in Resolution 16 of the APP Conference (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 6 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994);

2. to submit a report on the results of the consultation to the Council for consideration at its meeting in 1995 and to report regularly to the Council thereafter,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures including arranging dissemination of the reports' findings to regional telecommunication organizations.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 152-E
29 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

SURINAME - INDONESIA

The delegation of the Republic of Suriname announced that it will not be present at the Conference on 30 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Suriname has given to the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia a mandate to exercise its vote on 30 September 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 2 au
Document 153(Rév.1)-F/E/S
6 octobre 1994
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 6

Algérie, Australie, Bahamas, Barbade, Belize, Brésil, Bulgarie, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Canada, Cap-Vert, Chine, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Espagne, France, Gambie, Grèce, Guinée, Guyana, Inde, Italie, Kenya, Koweït, Liban, Mali, Maroc, Monaco, Philippines, Pologne, République slovaque, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Sénégal, Suriname, Tanzanie, Tchad, Thaïlande, Togo, Tunisie

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Yémen**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

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de bien vouloir apporter à la réunion leurs documents avec eux, car il n'y aura pas d'exemplaires supplémentaires disponibles.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 153(Rév.1)-F
5 octobre 1994
Original: anglais

COMMISSION 6

Algérie, Australie, Bahamas, Barbade, Belize, Brésil, Bulgarie, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Canada, Cap-Vert, Chine, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Espagne, France, Grèce, Guinée, Guyana, Inde, Italie, Kenya, Koweït, Liban, Mali, Maroc, Monaco, Philippines, Pologne, République slovaque, Roumanie, Saint-Marin, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Sénégal, Suriname, Tanzanie, Tchad, Thaïlande, Togo, Tunisie

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

PROJET DE RESOLUTION

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 153(Rev.1)-E/S
5 October 1994
Original: English/Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

**Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso,
Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Spain, France,
Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali,
Morocco, Monaco, Philippines, Poland, Slovakia, Romania,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal,
Suriname, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ITU Staff Participation in Conferences of the Union

Does not concern the English text.

COMISION 6

**Argelia, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Brasil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canadá,
Camerún, Cabo Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, España, Francia, Grecia, Guinea,
Guyana, India, Italia, Kenya, Kuwait, Líbano, Malí, Marruecos, Mónaco, Filipinas,
Polonia, República Eslovaca, Rumania, San Marino, San Vicente y las Granadinas,
Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Chad, Tailandia, Togo, Túnez**

PROPUESTAS PARA LOS TRABAJOS DE LA CONFERENCIA

PROYECTO DE RESOLUCION

Participación del personal en las Conferencias de la Unión

No concierne al texto español.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 153-E
29 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Spain, France, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Monaco, Philippines, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ITU Staff Participation in Conferences of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- that staff are a key element in the realization of the Union's objectives;
- the importance of good human resources management to the realization of the Union's objectives;
- the importance of fruitful working relations between the staff and its employer and of staff participation in the management of the Union,

recognizing

the rights of staff according to Article 8 of the Staff Rules and Regulations,

noting

the initiative of Council in creating a consultative group between staff representatives and Council members,

noting also

- that Council regularly invites the participation of staff representatives;
- that this participation is subject each time to prior agreement by Council;
- that this uncertainty prevents staff representatives from preparing sufficiently in advance,

considering further

that the participation of staff representatives would be beneficial to the Plenipotentiary Conference,

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

resolves

that staff will henceforth be represented by one (maximum two) person(s) and will participate on a consultative basis in sessions of the ITU Council and in Plenipotentiary Conferences, such participation having no impact on the budget of ITU.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 154-E
29 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7 to the Chairman of Committee 5

At its second meeting, Committee 7 approved without amendment proposals MRC/31/9 and MRC/31/10 contained in Document 31.

The texts in question are attached hereto for your consideration and subsequent transmission to Committee 8.

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

Annex: 1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

ARTICLE 28 (CS)

Finances of the Union

MRC/31/9
MOD 163

(4) The class of contribution chosen by each Member, in accordance with No. 161 or No. 162 above, is applicable ~~only as from 1 January following one year for the first biennial budget~~ after the expiry of the six-month period referred to in Nos. 161 or 162 above.

Reasons: Plenipotentiary Conferences are generally held in the autumn of even years, and the first year of a biennial budget following the Conferences also starts in an even year. The present wording can give rise to difficulties, which may be illustrated by taking the example of Kyoto; this Conference is being held in 1994, with the first biennial budget covering the years 1996-1997. The six-month period will expire in April 1995. A reduction in contribution by a Member, which is notified to the Secretary-General within that six-month period, would enter into force on 1 January 1997, i.e. in the second year of the biennial budget. The effect of that would be to modify the contribution of other Members for that second year of the biennial budget, a modification which may be sizeable if the total number of contributory units is reduced significantly.

MRC/31/10
MOD 167

7. Expenses incurred by the regional conferences referred to in No. 43 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 Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences. For the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences, the same provisions shall apply as for world telecommunication development conferences.

Reasons: At the Council's 1994 session (see Document C94/73), the question was raised of whether the expenses of regional development conferences should be borne by the Members of the regions concerned or by all Members. The Kingdom of Morocco takes the view that No. CS167 already provides the answer, namely that such expenses should be borne by all Members of the Union. Should there be any doubt, however, as to how the provision should be interpreted, it is proposed that CS167 should be amended to make the answer quite clear.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 155-F/E/S
4 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Bangladesh, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, République centrafricaine,
Comores, Djibouti, Ethiopie, Gabon, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Kenya, Lesotho, Libéria,
Malawi, Mali, Mauritanie, Namibie, Niger, Nigéria, Ouganda, Sénégal,
République sudafricaine, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Tchad, Togo**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Bhoutan**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 155-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde,
Central African Republic, Comores, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana,
Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger,
Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The gap between developed and developing countries is widening more and more, despite the Recommendations of the Maitland Committee. It has been emphasized that the missing link of our planetary village is mostly located in the LDCs. While in some of these countries there is only one main line for 1 000 inhabitants, for the most developed countries there are more than five main lines for 10 inhabitants.

In the World Telecommunication Development Plan held in Buenos Aires in March 1994, one of the seven subjects was upon special measures for the LDCs. Resolution 1 and the Buenos Aires Action Plan stressed very strongly the necessity of implementing a special programme for these countries. Therefore, Resolution 26 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference is actual and has to be maintained.

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BGD/BEN/BFA/
BDI/CME/CPV/
CAF/COM/DJI/
ETH/GAB/GMB/
GHA/GUI/KEN/
LSO/LBR/MWI/
MLI/MTN/NMB/
NGR/NIG/UGA/
SEN/AFS/SWZ/
TZA/TCD/
TGO/155/1
MOD

DRAFT RESOLUTION 26[BGD/BEN/BFA/BDI/CME/CPV/CAF/COM/DJI/
ETH/GAB/GMB/GHA/GUI/KEN/LSO/LBR/MWI/MLI/MTN/NMB/NGR/NIG/
UGA/SEN/AFS/SWZ/TZA/TCD/TGO/1]

Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Nice, 1989~~
Kyoto, 1994),

considering

the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981), the United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990) and the section of the Report of the ~~Administrative Council~~ (Document 47C94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 2726 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (~~Nairobi, 1982~~Nice, 1989),

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications for the development of the countries concerned,

having noted

Resolution 1 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, March 1994) and the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

concerned

that the number of LDCs has continued to rise steadily over the years from 25 in 1971 to 47 in 1993.

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development and to identify areas of critical weakness which require priority action;

2. to report his findings to the ~~Administrative Council~~;

3. to propose concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;

4. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for proper administration of the resources appropriated for the Least Developed Countries;

45. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;

2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;

3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 156-E
30 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

CROATIA - GERMANY

The delegation of the Republic of Croatia announced that it has to leave the Conference on 30 September 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Republic of Croatia has given to the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany a mandate to exercise its vote at the present Conference.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 157-E
30 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

MONACO - FRANCE

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco announced that it will not be present at the Conference on 3 October 1994.

Pursuant to No. 336 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the delegation of the Principality of Monaco has given to the delegation of France a mandate to exercise its vote on 3 October 1994.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 158-E
30 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(STAFF MATTERS)
Monday, 26 September 1994, at 1430 hours
Chairman: Mr. S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)**

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Remuneration and representation allowances of elected officials and financial implications | 21, DT/8 |
| 2 | General staff policy and management and financial implications | 12, DT/7(Rev.1) |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Remuneration and representation allowances of elected officials and financial implications (Documents 21; DT/8)

1.1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document 21, observing that it was the responsibility of the Conference to establish remuneration and representation allowances for elected officials and that whereas in the vast majority of common system organizations executive heads were remunerated at 44% above the maximum remuneration paid to appointed staff, the percentage in the ITU was only 34%. With regard to pensions, he drew attention to the option offered by decision of the United Nations General Assembly to newly elected officials, stating that it would not involve any additional cost for the Union. Finally, the Conference would have to set the amount of the representation allowance for elected officials.

1.2 In reply to a question by the delegate of Mexico as to whether the total figure of 72 000 Swiss francs for representation allowances would be applicable to the newly elected officials, the Secretary of the Committee explained that in view of the 22 per cent increase in the Geneva cost-of-living index over the period 1989-1994, the updated figure would now be 88 000 Swiss francs. In answer to a query by the delegate of France, he confirmed that the Directors of the Bureaux received the same remuneration as the Deputy Secretary-General. Replying to a question by the delegate of Cameroon, he said that there was no link between remunerations and representation allowances.

1.3 On the question of pensions he said that whereas in the past elected officials had been treated in the same way as staff in the Professional category, the General Assembly had decided that organizations should offer their elected officials a choice between affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and payment of a monthly supplement of 15.8% of their pensionable remuneration. The delegate of Germany having asked whether an elected official's contributions to the Pension Fund were refundable if he or she were not re-elected, he said that the official's own contributions (7.9%) were reimbursed, the ITU's share (15.8%) remaining the property of the Fund. However, if an official had made private pension arrangements and was then re-elected, he could not make retroactive contributions: his choice was irreversible. Replying to a query by the delegate of France as to whether the ITU had an option and not an obligation to pay contributions into the Pension Fund for elected officials, he confirmed that that was the case. However, the General Assembly had decided that there should be one, uniform method for organizations wishing to make arrangements outside the Fund, in order to avoid each organization adopting a different solution.

1.4 The delegate of the United States endorsed the idea of offering elected officials an optional pension scheme.

1.5 Following comments by the delegates of Germany, France and Bulgaria, the Chairman said that the proposals in Document 21 and the draft resolution in Annex 2 seemed to be generally acceptable.

1.6 The delegate of France asked the Secretary-General whether the purchasing power of his representation allowance had been seriously eroded since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, and whether he had any suggestion to make in that connection. The Secretary-General replied that the sum at his disposal had not been increased since 1989, which had resulted in certain expenses being defrayed out of his own pocket. In order to cover the increase in the consumer price index, it seemed appropriate to increase the allowance by 22%.

1.7 The Chairman suggested that the figures to be inserted in the draft resolution in Annex 2 for representation allowances should be 29,000 Swiss francs and 14,500 Swiss francs respectively, that the percentage figures of 134% and 123% should be inserted in **resolves** 1 and that the date from which the new measures would take effect should be set at 1 January 1995.

1.8 It was so agreed.

1.9 Subject to the above-mentioned adjustments, the draft resolution was approved.

2 General staff policy and management and financial implications (Documents 12; DT/7(Rev.1))

2.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document 12, which had been prepared to give the Conference the fullest possible information on staff policy and management and showed how the Union had implemented various ICSC recommendations. Questions of recruitment, training and human resources development were described in greater detail in Documents 28 and 29, which would be considered later.

2.2 On the question of compensation (section 4), the ITU had complied with all the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly. The degradation of the level of remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories was still a major concern: salaries in the common system were no longer competitive. The comparator civil service (United States), which was experiencing similar problems, had introduced various ad hoc measures such as special rates and recruitment bonuses but so far the ICSC had rejected any similar solution for the common system organizations, and the small agencies were encountering increasingly acute problems in competing on the labour market. The Plenipotentiary Conference might usefully call on the General Assembly to introduce greater flexibility in the common system so as to accommodate the needs of small, highly technical agencies such as the ITU. He would be prepared to cooperate with any other organizations in preparing a suitable resolution.

2.3 With regard to types of appointment for ITU staff (section 6), the ITU was now in a position to implement the High Level Committee recommendation on managed renewable term (MRT) contracts, which would be offered from 1995 onwards. As far as outplacement was concerned, he envisaged outsourcing certain services for staff members who were interested in a career outside the Union, depending on the financial resources available.

2.4 Turning to post classification (section 7), he said that the practice of using short, generic job descriptions would be continued. It was hoped that the ICSC system would be further updated to achieve better recognition of the technical aspects of jobs as compared with their hierarchical status. In that context, the United Nations General Assembly's attention should be drawn to the specific needs of the ITU.

2.5 In response to the recommendations of the High Level Committee, the ITU had introduced a new staff appraisal system (section 8) in 1994. However, the question of a merit recognition scheme was still open and the ICSC recommendation on that point had been rather disappointing, running counter to any advice given by management specialists. As for promotion policy (section 10), an organization and methods review was required, for which contributions from ITU Members would be welcome. Both the introduction of a personal promotion scheme and the creation of a career-counselling scheme deserved careful consideration.

2.6 The Chairman invited general comments on the subject of staff policy and management, after which Document 12 would be considered section by section.

2.7 The delegate of India welcomed the report in Document 12, stressing the importance of avoiding staff demotivation and suggesting that advice might be sought from other specialized agencies concerning compensation schemes.

2.8 The representative of Cameroon was in favour of taking internal measures to meet the Union's future objectives, despite the limitations imposed by the common system. The delegate of Germany pointed out, however, that the ITU was obliged to follow the common system and that his Administration would have difficulty in accepting any diversions from it. The only possible course of action was to put pressure on the ICSC.

2.9 There was some discussion of the financial implications of Document 12, set out in Document DT/7(Rev.1), a new procedure intended to assist the Committee in its deliberations by providing a general idea of the costs involved. The delegate of Japan considered that Document DT/7(Rev.1) did not set out the financial implications in sufficient detail, especially with regard to recruitment at the P.1/P.2 level and outplacement service costs. The Secretary of the Committee, pointing out that Documents 28 and 29 concerning training and recruitment respectively would be discussed at a later stage, suggested that the questions of P.1./P.2 posts and employment of women should be discussed in connection with Document 29 and that promotion, organization and methods and the creation of a careers development programme should be taken up at the same time as Document 28. With reference to the cost of outplacement of staff wishing to continue careers outside the ITU, he confirmed that funds would be used only within the available budget limits and that in any case the expense incurred would not be substantial. The delegate of Japan, supported by the delegate of the Netherlands, stressed the importance of discussing staff policy in conjunction with the financial implications and called for a detailed breakdown of costs for each of the sections in Document 12, with indications of the basis for their calculation. The Chairman pointed out that Document DT/7(Rev.1) had also been submitted to Committee 7, where the financial aspects would be discussed in full. The Secretary of the Committee said that details of the financial implications of recruitment to P.1/P.2 posts would be submitted to the Committee in writing at a later meeting. The delegate of Morocco considered that financial details should be left to Committee 7 and that Committee 6 should adopt decisions of principle on staff policies subject to the budgetary limits approved in Committee 7.

2.10 On the question of in-service training, the Chief of the Finance Department, replying to questions by the delegate of France, confirmed that the figures in Document DT/7(Rev.1) corresponded to the provisional annual budget for 1995. The figure of 2,085,000 Swiss francs for in-service training was a maximum additional figure corresponding to 3% over and above the provisional budget for 1995 approved by the Council. Replying to questions by the delegate of the Philippines concerning the relationship between costs for in-service training and the career development fund, he said that more detailed information on that aspect would be available outside the meeting room as well as in Committee 7.

2.11 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to questions by the delegate of France concerning present expenditure on in-service training and by the delegate of Algeria concerning the place of in-service training in the staff structure, said that in-service training could be divided mainly into language training and other forms of training such as management and management-by-objectives training, re-training to enable staff to assimilate new technological developments, etc., for which funds were required. The sum of 1.4 million Swiss francs, or 1.2% of the overall salary bill, had been allocated to those activities in the 1995 budget. To achieve a 3% increase an additional two million Swiss francs would be required. The figure of 3% represented a long-term objective which, compared with the 5% objective in some administrations, seemed to be a reasonable goal. The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of Germany, recommended a gradual approach rather than attempting to achieve the 3% goal at once.

2.12 The Chairman invited the Committee to examine Document 12 section by section.

2.13 Sections 1 and 2 were approved.

2.14 With regard to section 3 concerning recruitment policy and procedures, the Secretary of the Committee drew attention to a number of problems faced by the ITU concerning the implementation of the relevant ICSC recommendations, which were listed in Annex 1. A number of those recommendations did not correspond to the Union's needs, for example the setting up of national recruitment missions or the use of computerized data banks, both of which operations were too costly. It was important, however, for the Committee to take note of the ways in which the Secretariat had followed up the ICSC recommendations within its budget limitations. In reply to a question by the delegate of Germany, he said that the present recruitment system, developed over the years, had

proved largely satisfactory and was being streamlined by such procedures as telephone interviews, which had produced good results. The delegate of the United States suggested that, as the ITU had found by experience that a number of ICSC recommendations had not proved cost-effective for the recruitment of staff, the Plenipotentiary Conference might produce a resolution urging both Members and "small-m" members to circulate announcements for posts more fully and to encourage their employees, especially women, to apply for them. He also stressed the important role of "small-m" members as a source of highly qualified applicants.

2.15 The delegate of Japan considered it doubtful that the creation of new P.1/P.2 posts was necessary, and suggested the deletion of paragraph 3.8. The Chairman said that the question of P.1/P.2 posts would be taken up at the same time as Document 29.

2.16 The delegate of Tanzania said that the efficiency of recruitment policies and procedures depended on cost-effectiveness, a higher level of qualification of staff within the Union, transparency in recruitment and a need to achieve a balance between its 184 Members. All Member countries could be of assistance in that respect, especially by circulating information worldwide. He added that the practice of interviewing by telephone had its limitations.

2.17 The Chairman suggested that the discussion on recruitment policy and procedures should be resumed when Documents 28 and 29 were taken up.

2.18 It was so agreed.

2.19 Sections 4 to 8 were approved.

2.20 With regard to section 9 on in-service training, the Chairman of the In-service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) gave some background information on the development of in-service training. On the basis of the principles approved by the Council at its 1994 session, the ITSC had submitted to the Coordination Committee a document stressing the potential advantages of training as an efficient career development tool. In the past almost all training had been voluntary, at the request of the individual; it was clear that there were certain deficiencies in that approach and that the programme should be management-designed with managers identifying needs, discussing them with individuals and making recommendations on various courses. Initially that was not possible due to lack of funds and headquarters was therefore requesting an increase in the amount made available. The purpose of in-service training was to bring staff up to date in their various fields, to provide greater flexibility in dealing with changing workloads in the various Sectors, to familiarize personnel with automated office procedures and to enhance individual potential, thereby bringing benefits to the Union.

2.21 Sections 9 and 10 were approved.

2.22 With regard to section 11, the delegate of Japan observed that if the practice of "underfilling" was not correctly applied there was a risk that staff quality would deteriorate.

2.23 Sections 11, 12 and 13 were approved.

2.24 Replying to comments by the delegate of Netherlands on the mandatory age of separation mentioned in section 14 concerning retirement policy, the Secretary of the Committee, referring to paragraph 14.2, explained that very few ITU staff recruited before 1 January 1960 remained in the organization. For those recruited after that date, retirement was at age 60 whereas the provision for separation at the age of 62 for staff entering into service on or after 1 January 1990 had been introduced by the United Nations General Assembly in order to improve the situation of the Pension Fund.

2.25 Section 14 was approved.

2.26 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to the issues for decision listed in section 15, and in particular to § 15.1.1, drew attention to the draft resolution annexed to Document 29 and said that the text should include a further paragraph to cover the points raised by the delegate of the United States earlier in the discussion with regard to the publication by Members of vacancy announcements to attract more applicants, especially women. As to § 15.1.2, the question of P.1/P.2 staff remained open and would be discussed further in connection with Document 29.

2.27 Referring to § 15.2 on compensation, he said that the Council's view was that the ICSC's position did not really meet the specific needs of a small organization, especially a highly specialized one. The best approach might be to transmit to the ICSC and the United Nations General Assembly a resolution informing them of the Union's concerns and calling for some degree of flexibility so that the ITU could cope better with competition for recruitment and maintain its activities.

2.28 The Chairman said that a decision of principle was required. The Conference should adopt a resolution encouraging the United Nations and the ICSC to take into account the concerns of small organizations such as the ITU. Perhaps the General Secretariat could prepare a suitable text.

2.29 The delegate of the United States said it was his understanding that the United Nations General Assembly had, in principle, endorsed the ICSC's recommendations to pursue the use of special occupational rates to improve the recruitment and retention of highly specialized staff. He felt that a renewed effort was needed by the Union to stress that it was seeking increases for specific needs, not across the board. The Chairman said that those comments would be helpful in preparing a draft resolution.

2.30 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to § 15.3.3 concerning types of appointment, said that costs could be considered in accordance with the request made by Japan. The amount needed was some 10 000 Swiss francs per annum to provide specialized external services.

2.31 In response to a question concerning § 15.4.2 on post classification raised by the delegate of Tanzania, the Chairman confirmed that the issue would be discussed at a later stage. In reply to the delegate of the United States who suggested that in preparing a document for future study it might be worthwhile to see if the ITU itself could provide some of the expertise needed, he said that the matter would be discussed in detail later.

2.32 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to § 15.5, said that the new staff appraisal system had been set up only in April 1994; it was therefore too soon for an assessment to be made. With regard to the monetary or non-monetary incentive scheme mentioned in § 15.5.2, the ICSC had recommended that it be restricted to a maximum of 5% of staff members and should not exceed half a month's remuneration per annum. The system discussed had related to a broader scheme; all management handbooks indicated that a restricted system tended to be counter-productive, especially in regard to the majority of staff members who did not receive incentives. The H.L.C. had considered that such a scheme should be implemented whereas the ICSC had recommended the opposite. The ITU was not in a position to ignore ICSC recommendations but could enquire whether they were to be considered as definitive. If the Committee so wished, appropriate wording could be included in a draft resolution. Turning to § 15.6.1 on in-service training, he said that guidance from the Committee would be valuable; at present, 1.2% of the salary bill (1 400 000 Swiss francs) was devoted to training and a decision was needed on whether that amount should be increased to 3% of staff costs.

2.33 The delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegates of Tanzania, Kenya, Germany, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Russia, Japan and the United States, said that he agreed with the principle of in-service training and considered that the target of 3% was valid. The figures given in Document DT/7 were indicative and the final amounts would be decided in Committee 7.

2.34 The delegate of Mexico called for the publication of specific figures, as in Document DT/7(Rev.1), showing the amounts representing 1% and 3%. Each year the Council should see whether programmes and resources were available and make its decisions accordingly.

2.35 The delegate of the United Kingdom fully acknowledged the need for education and training; he would find it interesting to see figures expressed in terms of employee/days per annum in order to give a clearer picture of the resources involved.

2.36 The delegate of Russia stressed that the increase should be gradual and that the percentage each year would depend on financial resources available.

2.37 The delegate of Japan emphasized her interest in seeing specific figures.

2.38 The delegate of the United States pointed out that the amount shown in Document DT/7 represented the costs over a five-year period and would undoubtedly increase. While he agreed that it was desirable to seek funding for in-service training, he drew attention to the difficulties faced by Committee 7 which had to set an order of priorities to accommodate the requirements of the Conference's various committees.

2.39 The delegate of France agreed that it was the task of the Conference as a whole to decide upon priorities; that was why Committee 6 must make its wishes very clear. He considered it wise to invest in the ITU in order to make it an efficient, dynamic and prosperous organization.

2.40 The delegate of Australia supported the views of the United States and also thought that France had adopted a sensible viewpoint.

2.41 Summing up the discussion, the Chairman suggested that a gradual increase should be advocated with a ceiling of 3% and that Committee 7 should consider the details of the matter.

2.42 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1745 hours.

The Secretary:
J.-P. BARÉ

The Chairman:
S. AL-BASHEER



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 159-E
30 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEES 4, 5 AND 6

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7 to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 5 and 6

With a view to the preparation of the Financial Plan 1995-1999, and pending the report of your Committee to the Plenary, I would ask you kindly to communicate to Committee 7, no later than Tuesday, 4 October 1994, your forecasts regarding the financial implications of the decisions taken in your Committee.

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 160-E
27 September 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 27 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General | 5, 6+Add.1-3, 88 |
| 2 | Date for the election of the Directors of the Bureaux | |
| 3 | Time limit for submission of amendments to the Constitution and Convention | |
| 4 | General policy statements (continued) | |
| 5 | Draft Resolution [IND/1] | 67+Corr.1 |
| 6 | Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement between UNDP and ITU - Cooperative Agreement between UNESCO and ITU | 23 |
| 7 | Allocation of documents to Committees | |

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General (5, 6 and Add.1 - 3, 88)

1.1 The Chairman announced that the tellers appointed after consultation were the delegates of Benin, the Czech Republic, Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden. After reminding the meeting of the Convention's voting provisions, he announced the start of the vote.

1.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called out the names of the 134 delegations entitled to vote, present or represented.

Election of the Secretary-General

1.3 Candidate: Mr. P. Tarjanne

Number of voters	132
Votes cast	132
Invalid vote	0
Valid votes	132
Blank vote	9
Required majority	62
Number of votes received	123

1.4 Mr P. Tarjanne was elected Secretary-General.

Election of the Deputy Secretary-General

1.5 Candidates: Mr. H. Chasia, Mr. M. Harbi, Mr. F. Rahman, Mr. V. Timofeev

Number of votes	132
Votes cast	132
Invalid votes	0
Valid votes	132
Blank vote	1
Required majority	66
Number of votes received	
Mr. F. Rahman	8
Mr. V. Timofeev	22
Mr. M. Harbi	38
Mr. H. Chasia	63

1.6 The Chairman, after noting that no candidate had obtained the requisite majority and that a second ballot would need to be held the following morning at 0930 hours for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General, congratulated the Secretary-General on his election: there was no doubt that his abilities and his dedication would enable the Union's role in world telecommunication development to be enhanced.

1.7 The Secretary-General made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

1.8 The delegate of Finland, after expressing his government's gratitude to all those delegations which had voted for his fellow-countryman, congratulated Dr. Tarjanne, on his re-election, which was not a chance event but was owed to the skill and energy which he had displayed. He wished the Union every success.

1.9 The delegate of the Republic of Korea congratulated Dr. Tarjanne on his election, which would only serve to enhance the key role which the Union would be called upon to play in the changing telecommunication environment.

1.10 The delegate of Pakistan expressed his sincere congratulations to Dr. Tarjanne, emphasizing his dynamic executive qualities, which were a great asset to the Union and hence also to all the Member countries.

1.11 The delegate of Syria likewise warmly congratulated Dr. Tarjanne, whose election was merely a recognition of the qualities that he had already displayed in the leading post of the Union. As the Secretary-General had already stated in his address, the Union did indeed require the cooperation of all if it was to attain its objectives; all participants were therefore also to be congratulated on having made the best possible choice for the Union.

1.12 The delegate of Brazil, speaking for all regions of the world and for his own in particular, expressed his gratitude to Dr. Tarjanne for the competence which he had shown and wished him every success in the coming years.

1.13 The delegate of South Africa said that she felt very honoured by the fact that the first vote cast by her delegation should be for Dr. Tarjanne's election. She expressed her thanks to the Union which, under his direction, had assisted the advent of democracy in her country and also to the Finnish Government for the support given to the cause of democracy in South Africa. Her country would do all in its power to achieve the ITU's objectives, particularly in the sphere of development.

1.14 The delegate of India endorsed the previous statements and said that he had no doubt whatever that the Secretary-General would be successful in performing his task.

1.15 The delegate of Russia, after expressing his congratulations to Dr. Tarjanne, stated his confidence in the future and wished the Secretary-General every success.

1.16 The Chairman, noting that many delegations still wished to take the floor, expressed on their behalf his most sincere congratulations to the Secretary-General on his re-election and his thanks for the devotion to duty and the ability that he had displayed.

2 Date for the election of the Directors of the Bureaux

2.1 The Chairman announced that the election of the three Directors of the Bureaux would take place on Friday 30 September at 0930 hours.

3 Time limit for submission of amendments to the Constitution and Convention (Document 26)

3.1 The delegate of Spain presented proposal E/26/2, intended to enable Members to submit proposals of whatever type at any time.

3.2 That proposal was approved.

4 General policy statements (continued)

4.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full text of which is reproduced in Annex, as indicated below:

Kuwait (Annex 2)
Switzerland (Annex 3)
Barbados (Annex 4)
Djibouti (Annex 5)
Gambia (Annex 6)

4.2 The delegate of Algeria announced that the text of his written statement had been handed in to the Conference secretariat. This statement is reproduced in Annex 7.

4.3 A written statement handed in to the Conference secretariat by the delegation of Botswana is reproduced in Annex 8.

5 Draft Resolution [IND/1] (Document 67 and Corrigendum 1)

5.1 The delegate of India presented proposal IND/67/1 abrogating Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and confirming the resumption of full participation of the national unity Government of South Africa in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union.

5.2 The Chairman felt that it was perhaps unnecessary to adopt such a resolution since, at its May 1994 session, the Council had adopted Resolution 1055 restoring the full rights in the Union of the national unity Government of South Africa.

5.3 The delegate of Morocco said that the Conference should nevertheless adopt the draft Resolution submitted by India in order to solemnize South Africa's return to the Union.

5.4 The delegates of the United Kingdom, Portugal, the Philippines, Spain, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Canada, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Guinea, Saudi Arabia, the Congo, Indonesia and the Netherlands endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Morocco.

5.5 The Chairman, noting that a large number of delegations still wished to take the floor to support the Resolution, including those of Argentina, Denmark, the United States, Thailand, Zaire, Ethiopia, Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Togo, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, France, Senegal, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Bahrain, Zambia, Viet Nam, Brazil and Barbados, and that all the other delegations without doubt wished to endorse it, proposed that the Resolution be adopted unanimously. Speaking on behalf of all present, he expressed a warm welcome to South Africa.

5.6 Draft Resolution [IND/1] was unanimously approved.

5.7 The delegate of South Africa thanked the Conference on behalf of his Government for the enthusiastic welcome accorded to his country.

6 Standard Basic Executing Agency Agreement between UNDP and ITU - Cooperative Agreement between UNESCO and ITU (Document 23)

6.1 The Secretary-General, introducing Document 23, invited the Conference to consider two Agreements provisionally concluded by the Council (with UNDP and UNESCO respectively) and, if it deemed appropriate, to express its definitive approval of that action under No. 58 of the Constitution.

6.2 The Executing Agency Agreement between UNDP and ITU and the Cooperative Agreement between UNESCO and ITU were approved and thus become definitive.

7 Allocation of documents to Committees

7.1 The Chairman repeated what he had already said at the first Plenary Meeting, namely, that the Conference had to re-examine the decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Nice (1989) and Geneva (1992). Pointing out that the secretariat had prepared Document 53 to facilitate the scrutiny, he invited the Committee Chairmen to meet him for the purpose of allocating the texts. In reply to the delegates of Saudi Arabia and Zaire, he explained that the decision whether or not to revise or withdraw the texts of the various decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions would be taken during the process of review.

7.2 The consultation procedure proposed for the allocation of the texts to the various Committees was accepted.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 8

ANNEX 1

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Plenipotentiaries,
Dear friends,

Thank you, thank you very much, for the confidence you have shown in the Government of Finland and in me personally by re-electing me to the post of Secretary-General of our Union.

As I said five years ago in Nice after my election, the work of the ITU is not a one-man show. Today, it can far more accurately be described as teamwork by its 184 Member States, as well as the other players in the global information society, served by the elected officials of the ITU and the staff as a whole, in Geneva and all over the world. This means hard and efficient work in our changing environment. This means concrete results changing that environment for the better.

Our task here at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference is manifold and more complex than ever before. In the face of so many complications, let us not lose touch with our main tasks and challenges. And for the following 14 working days I see five main tasks:

1. Let us prove that the ITU is again able to face the challenges of the changing environment.
2. Let us show the global telecommunications family that the ITU is able to create a spirit of partnership and to draw into its ambit all the players on the telecommunications field in a proper and active way.
3. Let us in particular make sure that the ITU can provide the best and most efficient forums for discussing and settling the most important issues concerning international telecommunications policies and strategies, both old and new.
4. Let us show solidarity and understanding, in one word: responsibility. The next few years will be the last chance to avoid an irreparable widening of the development gap.
5. Let us allocate sufficient resources to enable us to discharge our responsibilities in respect of global telecommunications development, standardization, regulation and the ever more challenging task of securing efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me today express my personal gratitude to the Japanese Government as well as to the Prefecture and the City of Kyoto for a never-to-be-forgotten moment in my life and the life of my wife, who is my strongest supporter. She, too, has undertaken to serve the ITU for another plenipotentiary period.

Dear friends, thank you all once more and let us get down to our task of serving mankind with our minds, with our hearts, with all we have. Let us get down to our task of serving mankind better and more efficiently with each passing day.

Thank you very much, dear friends.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF KUWAIT
IN THE NAME OF GOD THE MERCIFUL AND COMPASSIONATE

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,
Ministers,
Heads and members of participating delegations,

It gives me pleasure, on the occasion of this Conference, to thank you on behalf of the State and Government and people of Kuwait for the support which you provided to our just cause, which played a major part in our victory and in the liberation of the State of Kuwait.

In this connection, I cannot fail to offer my warmest thanks to all those who have contributed to reconstructing the State of Kuwait and who have in particular enabled us to restore, in the telecommunication sector, the situation which existed prior to the invasion by the iniquitous Iraqi forces, which had set about destroying the country's entire telecommunication infrastructure (networks, installations and equipment), without which any people or state is isolated from the rest of the world.

With the help of its friends, the State of Kuwait was able, on the one hand, to restore some of its telecommunication services as from the first day of its liberation, and, on the other, to replace installations which had been destroyed with more modern equipment based on the latest technology. Today, thanks to your efforts and those of the Kuwaiti population, all voice, vision and data transmission services are both modern and digital, and are operational at the national and international levels.

Please allow me to express our satisfaction at the tireless efforts deployed by the International Telecommunication Union to foster the well-being of humanity and to enable it to benefit from all of the latest innovations in the telecommunication sector. Since the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Nice (France) in 1989, the sector has undergone many changes, the most important of which has been the allotment of frequency bands to all countries in order to enable them to develop their services at both the national and international levels. In this connection, I should also like to mention the Conference which was held in Malaga-Torremolinos, at which appropriate frequency bands were allocated to provide for the operation of modern systems developed to serve the well-being of mankind as a whole.

The need for the changes which have since been approved by the Member States with a view to restructuring the Union had become pressing. It had become necessary to distribute the Union's activities among three Sectors responsible for radiocommunication, telecommunication development and telecommunication standardization, these activities having previously been the responsibility of technical international consultative committees. Thanks to this restructuring, it has been possible to distribute the work of the Union among these three Sectors according to their respective fields of specialization, under the supervision of the ITU Council. I have every hope that these Sectors will duly fulfil the tasks with which they have been entrusted, and that they will do so for the well-being of all peoples.

The International Telecommunication Union is doing its utmost to obtain the best possible results, in which connection I would like to submit to you a number of proposals in the hope that both you and the Members of the Union will find them worthy of interest. These proposals are as follows:

1. Establishing an appropriate mechanism for putting an end to the practice of resale of telecommunication services and for preventing certain operating agencies from reselling services without reference to the supplier State. This mechanism, which we are calling for out of a need for justice and to protect the rights of the supplier State, implies the passing of strict laws to deal with anyone who usurps the rights of another, in the rigorous spirit to which the International Telecommunication Union has accustomed us since its creation. I might mention that the State of Kuwait has submitted a draft resolution on this matter.
2. Increasing the support and assistance provided by the Union to developing countries for the development of their telecommunication services and to enable them to benefit from the latest technologies.
3. Adoption by the ITU of Arabic as a full working language, with a view to enabling Arab countries to contribute effectively to the work of the Union.

We are aware that the Members of the Union, with the Secretary-General at the helm, are doing everything in their power to further telecommunication technologies, and we hope that their efforts will have the widest possible impact. This is why we feel that the Union's future strategy must be based on sound and equitable principles and that it must take account of the following points:

1. The development of telecommunication systems in the developing and least developed countries through an increase in the number of regional conferences, symposia and seminars throughout the year - something which can only be achieved if the Union increases the funds made available for that purpose.
2. The preparation of a regional telecommunication development conference for the Arab States.
3. The need to promote the activities of the regional office for the Arab States through the appointment of suitably-trained high-level technicians, in view of the strong presence of the Arab countries.

Allow me to take the opportunity that is afforded to me by this major international Conference to bring to your notice a problem that my country is currently experiencing, namely the failure by the Iraqi regime to apply Security Council resolutions, particularly those concerning the release of hostages and prisoners of war from Kuwait and other countries, whom that regime is holding in its prisons and detention centres. Among those arrested in the course of their duties are fellow engineers and technicians, which is why I now call upon you to urge all peoples and governments to take up this matter in order to secure the release of these innocent prisoners.

In conclusion, I would like to share with you my deep satisfaction at being here in this hospitable country. I would like also, through you, to express my warmest thanks to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, Mr. Pekka Tarjanne, and to the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Jipguep, who spare no effort in organizing the work of the Union. My gratitude also goes to the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, Mr. Kirby, to the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, Mr. Djiwatampu, and to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, Mr. Irmer, for their tireless efforts. Nor must we forget all those in the Union who work behind the scenes, by which I mean its staff members at all levels. To all of you, and to the International Telecommunication Union, I wish every success in your work for the well-being of all peoples.

ANNEX 3

Original: French

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE SWISS DELEGATION,
MARC FURRER, TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE OF
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Kyoto, 27 September 1994

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me to say a few words as Head of the Swiss delegation and representative of the Swiss Government. Since I arrived only last Thursday for the Ministers' meeting, I should like to share a few thoughts with you today.

Switzerland has very special links with the ITU. It is the host country for the ITU headquarters as well as for the TELECOM 95 exhibition and, I hope, for TELECOM 99. Switzerland is likewise the host country for many other international organizations, but the ITU is the biggest, and we are proud to accommodate it on the shores of Lake Léman.

As I said, these links are very intimate and are very satisfactory. Furthermore, my country regards itself as having a particular responsibility, as host country, for the smooth working of the Union. The ITU and Switzerland are two inseparable partners. But Switzerland's commitment to the ITU naturally goes much further than that.

Our commitment is a commitment to the development of telecommunications throughout the world, because a world which wishes to give to its inhabitants the hope of better economic conditions and an end to hunger has every need of a telecommunication infrastructure. And it is up to us, the industrialized countries, to help them and to render possible this development of telecommunications in the countries of the third world.

This is why Switzerland actively supports all the activities of the ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau and the WorldTel Project.

However, development is not only a question of technology or organization, but also one of financial resources, and it is here that countries like Switzerland can contribute or at least find solutions.

This was one of the conclusions which I drew from the Ministers' meeting last week - a meeting which was extremely useful and which should be repeated during the TELECOM exhibition in Geneva next year.

To conclude, I would make a further three comments:

- 1) It is up to us here in Kyoto to establish the right priorities. We cannot do everything. We have to take account of the limits to our financial resources. Nobody wants an increase in contributions, which is why it is necessary to economize and to work more efficiently within the framework of more modern structures. For the same reasons it is necessary to establish reasonable objectives and to strive for tangible results which help individual people, the users of telecommunications. We must not content ourselves with statements which are not followed up by action and tangible results.

- 2) Responsibility for the development of telecommunications does not fall solely to administrations and governments, but also to operators and private industry, which is why the latter must be integrated in the work - and I emphasize work - of the ITU. This is why Switzerland supports the integration of the "small-m" members. This integration of the private sector and the operators will enable us to ensure that we do not lose contact with the telecommunication market, which is now characterized by liberalization and privatization. In this regard, the market is as much a determining factor as is the work of the ITU, but we must act now taking decisions or singling out specific options as of today.
- 3) The Swiss delegation wishes to thank Japan for its organization of this Conference here in Kyoto, where we appreciate very much not only the efficiency, but also the smiling friendliness with which we are surrounded.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 4

STATEMENT BY

SENATOR HON. PHILIP GODDARD

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FOREIGN TRADE

AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS

STATEMENT MADE ON BEHALF OF BARBADOS AND THE CARIBBEAN DELEGATIONS
AT ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Kyoto, Japan, 27 September 1994

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Secretary-General and Members of the Head Table,
Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I bring to you greetings from the Government and people of Barbados and from the thirteen Member States of the Caribbean Community whose telecommunications collective is the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU). May I congratulate you, Mr. Secretary-General, on your reappointment to office.

Forgive me if I first privilege my comments by saying how easy it was for me to settle into the warmth and kindness of Japanese hospitality. It is a delight to be back here again.

I belong to a new Administration in Barbados, just over a week old, and we are happy to participate in this Plenipotentiary, along with our other Caribbean colleagues.

The Caribbean's interest and involvement in telecommunication is first, and basically, connected through the CTU and, by extension, internationally through the ITU.

As part of our programme of cooperation, we involve our operators within the Caribbean, and we participate in the work of CITELE in the Americas, as part of our OAS responsibility.

Since telecommunications will determine the structure and efficiency of tomorrow's world order, it has become a priority of the more developed states, and a major challenge for developing countries. Countries not empowered to face this challenge are destined to be left behind - barred from full participation in mainstream global activity and opportunities to make properly informed decisions.

In the Caribbean, we face our own challenges. But we have also made significant strides in modernizing individual networks for country development and investment. Emphasis has been placed too on institutional strengthening to coordinate the growing telecommunications infrastructures and harnessing available technologies to enhance delivery of health, education and other social services.

In Barbados, every person has access to the telephone and the number of enhanced services available has been steadily growing.

Strengthening the CTU to fulfil its mandate of telecommunication development within the region has become a major objective, and this base should be further widened to include the Francophone and Hispanic Caribbean with the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

Further, we in Barbados acknowledge the links between telecommunications and international trade and commerce, as evidenced by our Government establishing a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and International Business which has responsibility for telecommunication. This nexus certainly has great significance for small developing states like the Caribbean.

I am especially pleased to be participating in the ITU at this time. Most of the ITU projects have been done in the Americas, and while we agree with the call for definition of Regional Presence and the need to review its allocations, we can testify that presence, through the office in Brazil in general and the office in Barbados in particular, has significantly impacted on institutional strengthening, disaster management, social interaction, regional trade and Caribbean integration.

In fact, under the aegis of the CTU, we have sent a copy of our Impact Study to the Secretary-General of the ITU, showing the correlation between regional presence and increased development mechanisms, projects and training opportunities. We need deepened and sustained Regional Presence.

We have submitted for the consideration of this Plenipotentiary a disaster communication proposal, underpinned by humanitarian assistance. Telecommunication plays a crucial role in facilitating access to such assistance. In this regard, my colleagues from The Bahamas have outlined a proposal for a structured role for the ITU, a reduction of certain costs and enhancement of the entire disaster response system.

We have already seen elsewhere another proposal in an area allied to humanitarian assistance but which focuses on peace-keeping. We also commend this other document for separate consideration.

With technological dynamics and shifts in international trade, we are influenced by such realities as "call back" services, which will impact more and more as the ITU and governments become more flexible in ushering in this "brave new world". Governments will certainly have to review their concern for regulation.

At the global level this activity will take a quantum leap and require some global forum for assessment and influencing directions.

In this regard, we welcome the proposal by Japan as a means of enhancing global ability to deal with this issue.

We have since seen a proposal purporting to expedite official ITU documents to Members using optimum electronic means.

We agree with the far-reaching importance of this proposal as well as the notion of tying production and distribution costs to the project. It would, however, be remiss of Caribbean member states, small developing countries, not to point out that the playing field is not even such a proposal should therefore have a developmental focus in order to enhance possibilities for the poorer cousins, but no less sovereign Members, of the ITU, who one day should be enabled to access the new means of distribution. We support the proposal and recommend that the ITU, among others, put in train a regime of development that will enable all the world's inhabitants to participate in what should be the equitable flow of information.

With respect, therefore, we submit that the ITU could be further strengthened by including in its direct relationship, a specific regional specialized institution like the CTU, which ministers to the distinct region of the Caribbean, and implements major intergovernmental decisions of thirteen Caribbean governments.

At any rate, Caribbean governments are expanding their systemic size through the new configuration in the Americas, the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). And Suriname, I take on board, as an automatic and integral part of the Caribbean.

Observing from the Caribbean, we await the day soon when the ITU draws on the very technologies we advocate to the world to assist major discussions and decisions. I refer to computer-aided Decision Support Systems, which rationally and objectively inform considerations of finance, projects, etc.

Once again, I thank the Government and people of Japan for their very kind hospitality.

Finally, I wish this Plenipotentiary meeting every success in its deliberations. It is our responsibility to ensure that the ITU not only guarantees its survival but also fulfils its mandate as an organ of telecommunications development for all of its Members and for the benefit of mankind everywhere.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ANNEX 5

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF DJIBOUTI

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General of the ITU,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me first of all to thank the organizers of this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of myself and my country.

I am particularly pleased, as Minister of Telecommunications, Transport and Tourism of the Republic of Djibouti, to take the floor on this occasion in order to express my warm congratulations and my thanks to His Majesty and to the Japanese Government and people for the cordial welcome which I and the delegation accompanying me have received in this beautiful city of Kyoto.

My thanks also go to the sub-regional and regional institutions and particularly to the International Telecommunication Union for having combined their efforts to organize this Conference. All Plenipotentiary Conferences are of course important, but this one is particularly so in view of the fact that it is taking place in a part of the world reputed for its economic vigour.

It is of the greatest importance to emphasize the exceptional character of this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, is responsible as it is for mapping out the strategic policies and plans which will guide the Union towards the 21st century.

It is likewise important to remember that, in March 1994, the Buenos Aires World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted an Action Plan containing a programme for cooperation among the members of the Development Sector as well as a special programme for the benefit of the least developed countries, enabling them to achieve the lasting development of their telecommunications.

Our country is pursuing the same objective and has already for some time now assigned to the telecommunication sector the importance it deserves.

Our network is being modernized. Automation has now reached 100% and digitization will attain 100% with the acquisition of a new international digital transit exchange. The mobile telephony network covers almost all the country and the data transmission network, which has been operational since the end of 1993, provides the economic sector with a tool of primary importance.

At the same time, international links are about to undergo rapid growth owing to the installation of high-capacity fibre-optic digital links, among which we may point to the project SE ME WE II, the underwater cable with the Yemen and the digitization of the Panaftel microwave network with Ethiopia.

Inside the country, the Republic of Djibouti is engaged in the development of the telecommunications sector and is sparing no effort to promote this sector at the regional and international level.

However, the income from telecommunication products is already suffering the consequences of phenomena such as:

- a deviation of international traffic on certain links;
- the "call-back", owing to the fact that the same service is cheaper with certain correspondents. In this connection, we would point out that some big operators have reduced the international rates by some 18% to 22% over a four-year period;

- the "green" number used by certain businesses to offer telephone calls to their correspondents abroad.

The imminent advent of world telecommunication networks using low-orbit satellites constitutes a challenge of the same type.

This is a novel situation, which is not entirely covered by the existing regulations, but which involves a risk of leading eventually to the pure and simple disappearance of small network operators, unless the necessary steps are taken in good time.

It is therefore up to this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference to establish strategic policies and plans with an eye to the third millennium, which will be marked by the revamping of the public telecommunication entities and the effects of the GATT Agreements instituting the World Trade Organization.

Therefore, in view of the urgent challenges which we are all facing, I think that it is up to this assembly to ensure that all the measures adopted for the benefit of the LDCs at the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences and development conferences, and in particular the Buenos Aires Action Plan, are put into effect.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I venture to hope that this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will adopt solutions and recommendations designed to encourage cooperation among all developing States and capable of serving as suitable technical tools in international negotiations relating to telecommunications and allied fields. Indeed, in view of the phenomenon of the globalization of the supply of telecommunication services, and at a time when the operators in the industrialized countries are seeking to forge alliances to meet the requirements of businesses active in the international market, the cooperation of the "little countries" would enable us to present a united front to the future big worldwide operators.

In conclusion, please allow me to express once more my most cordial thanks to the Government and the people of Japan, as well as to the ITU General Secretariat.

ANNEX 6

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF GAMBIA

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives us great pleasure to be in this beautiful, ancient and cultural city of Kyoto and to express our gratitude through you, to the Government and people of Japan and the ITU for the efforts they have made to ensure that this Plenipotentiary Conference is a success.

The Gambia has in the past benefited in no small measure from assistance given by the ITU. We are a small developing country but we want to make it known that we would spare no effort to ensure that the ITU would become a success as the leading telecommunications agency that could provide a wide forum for all the Member countries' mutual benefit, especially in this changing world and telecom environment.

Mr. Chairman, the Gambia is a small developing country but we would wish to associate ourselves to the view that BDT is going to be influential in the development of our telecommunications infrastructure. The BDT would need to redirect the goals and objectives towards identifying each regional requirement and to adopt ways and means of harnessing these strategies for systematic and enhanced development of programmes geared towards improving the level of telephone penetration.

There needs to be an effective effort directed towards a strategic plan concerning human resources development which are underpinning efficient operation and management of our respective entities. This would have to take into account regional requirements, the identification of centralized training facilities and the exchange of experienced national experts.

We also believe that the ITU should develop a flexible attitude towards private sector telecom operators to enhance a much needed capacity and financial requirements in addressing telecommunications underdevelopment in the Third World.

The question of appropriate technology is presently an issue of critical management decision which to some large extent has a militating effect for judicious modernization and expansion of the telephone services to the rural areas. BDT should, wherever possible, advise on products of proven performance that would ensure the most cost-effective solutions without being involved in the marketing process.

Once again, we wish to highlight that the BDT is our central stage to advance our strategic policies in improving penetration in the Third World and, consequently, a more dynamic approach is paramount in advancing the work of the BDT.

The Gambia now has an all-digital telecommunication system and would wish to acknowledge that the ITU had made considerable contributions towards the development, modernization and evolution of our network as well as our human resources development. We sincerely hope that the tradition would continue unabated.

To conclude, we take this opportunity in wishing the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference every success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman

ANNEX 7

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ALGERIA

Mr Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me, first of all, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Algerian delegation, to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference being held in this historic city, the former capital of your beautiful country. This Conference is taking place against a background of profound technological, regulatory and environmental changes, which entail, for the international community, a new approach to cooperation and, for the developing countries, major economic and technological challenges.

It is with great interest that we have come to Japan for this important Conference. We are in the country of the civilization of "light", with its rich cultural heritage. But we are also in a country which while its history goes back several millennia, has made a decisive scientific and technological contribution to the spectacular development of telecommunications, and it is precisely because of this success that Japan is the obvious country to be host to our conference, which will be a conference of reform and development, both in the structure of the Union and in international cooperation.

Mr Chairman,

Telecommunications are today a powerful tool in the service of the economic and social development of every country, even the most disadvantaged. The power of information combined with speed of communication gives organizations new strength, facilitates decision-making and encourages decentralization of responsibility. Feeding the economic engine through the circulation of the vigorous inflow of communication, telecommunications constitute nowadays one of the essential assets for any country's development, in the same way as the transport network or the electricity supply.

As an essential element in the transfer of information and in international cooperation, telecommunications occupy an ever more prominent place in the economic considerations relating to international trade. They are, in fact, hastening the movement towards "one world".

To irrigate the world with communication channels in order to bring nations closer together, and develop exchanges between countries and promote the transfer of knowledge is the dream most widely shared by all of us, for which spectacular technical progress and the availability of ever more efficient technologies daily give us new grounds for hope.

However, current trends lead us to fear that the Maitland network's "missing link" will be joined by the absent subscribers of the "global village".

It is the highly unbalanced development of telecommunications in the world that provides the most striking illustration of the growing gap between the developed and the developing countries. The report on world telecommunication development published by the ITU this year in connection with the Buenos Aires Conference makes this gap very evident. Such an unbalanced situation can only be an obstacle to the development of the world economy in general.

The truth is that our Union is at present confronted with two contradictory states of affairs: despite the technology and the acknowledged importance of telecommunications for the expansion of the world economy, a large part of the earth's population have no access to a basic telephone service.

Mr Chairman,

In many countries the resolute determination of the leaders to promote telecommunications has not been enough to stimulate the necessary rate of growth in the sector, because of poor financial support from the development aid organizations, even for countries that opted long ago for a policy of universal access under which every citizen ought to be able to benefit from the telephone service at a reasonable cost.

The profits from the operation of telecommunication services are of no great help to many developing countries unless they are converted into currency. To that must be added the deterioration in the terms of trade of those countries, which devote a growing part of their revenues to debt servicing, while confronting a steady erosion of their currencies, which of course makes imports more and more expensive.

Even though cooperation has always been a characteristic of all the ITU's work, the Union's telecommunication development activities should be redefined so that they are better adapted to the need to promote specific financial cooperation and mobilization of financial and technical means going beyond the limited traditional framework of fellowships or technical assistance. Such cooperation should not be regarded just as an assistance activity, but as an activity promoting the development of telecommunications, and hence world economic growth, with as a consequence the expansion of the telecommunication equipment market.

We are convinced that the Union has important assets enabling it to promote new lines of more effective cooperation and to face up to its responsibilities in this field. That is the major challenge it still has to meet.

By helping to promote international cooperation in telecommunications, and hence exchanges between peoples, the ITU is in the end serving freedom, democracy and the advancement of mankind.

Mr Chairman,

The ITU's three functions in the fields of technology, development and general policy and the reaffirmation in the Constitution and the Convention, which are binding on Member countries, of the three principles of sovereignty, coordination and cooperation are major successes for our Union, confirming its durability and universality.

I should like to stress the irreplaceable role of the Union as a catalyst for cooperation, coordination and development in the field of telecommunications.

It is also the ITU's role to encourage the development of technology which will lead both to better performance by telecommunication services and to greater use of them. The ITU is accordingly concerned with standards, regulation and the management of natural resources, the heritage of all mankind, like the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit.

The telecommunication environment is undergoing major transformations, and the Union should accordingly adapt its structures to the ever more rapid rate of change in telecommunications.

Deregulation in some countries, privatization in others, with the different nuances of these two policies, have brought a new dimension to the question of telecommunication development, and the ITU needs to adapt its strategy accordingly.

Mr Chairman,

The documents and reports before the Plenipotentiary Conference contain many suggestions concerning the Union's future. We consider that the proposed reforms should be examined with great care, to ensure that the decisions are not adopted outside the Union and without its participation.

We believe that, thanks to the competence of its management, the flexibility of its structure, which has been reorganized many times, and the desire for cooperation repeatedly expressed by its Members, the ITU is one of the agencies doing the best work, and it is certainly not one of those with a big budget. I am sure that it will find appropriate solutions to meet the desire for further expansion cherished by all its Members, thus fulfilling the prediction made in the work "From Semaphore to Satellite" published on the occasion of the Union's centenary in 1965, namely, that the ITU would still exist in 2065.

Distinguished colleagues, I should like to congratulate Mr Pekka Tarjanne most sincerely on the valuable contribution he has made to the ITU and to the world telecommunication community throughout his term of office and to thank the Japanese Government for inviting the Members of the Union to hold the Conference in this beautiful city of Kyoto and for the most cordial welcome and the climate of perfect hospitality that has surrounded us from the very moment of our arrival.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you.

ANNEX 8

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF BOTSWANA

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
The Secretary-General of the ITU, Mr. Tarjanne,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Chairman,

From the outset allow me to convey to you, to the Conference attendees and to the Government of Japan, our host, warm and fraternal greetings from Minister of WT&C of Botswana and in the same vein to express his regrets and apologies for not having been able to be with you at this important Conference, much as he would have liked to. This is due to a number of commitments back home which could not be shifted. He has however kindly delegated me to make this brief statement on his behalf.

It is an honour and privilege for me to address this august body on behalf of the delegation from the Republic of Botswana this morning.

My delegation wishes to thank the Japanese Government for hosting this meeting and the Japanese Telecommunications Administration for the excellent arrangements they have made to facilitate the conduct and the business of the Conference. We all know that the arrangements that precede a meeting of this magnitude and stature must be elaborate to anticipate and match its demands. The quality of facilities at our disposal tell the whole story, thus confirming the commitment of our host and ITU Secretariat to ensure the success of this Conference.

I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and your other colleagues on your election. I have no doubt that the meeting will be well run under your stewardship for which you have ably acquitted yourself already over the past two days.

It is five years since the Nice Plenipotentiary. Between now and then several equally important meetings have taken place. All these meetings, in their different agendas, have addressed the important subject of development. In his speech in Cairo, Egypt, during Africa Telecom '94, the Secretary-General of the ITU, Mr. Pekka Tarjanne, specifically referred to Africa and the Middle East as "a region with clear problems but also one with immense potential".

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, Africa has "its problems and its potential".

Most of the African countries here represented are going through a development phase of which a concomitant part is that relating to efficient telecommunication network and services.

Economic development poses direct challenges to the telecommunication sectors and administrations in our respective countries and regions. In this regard, the role of the telecommunications industry in this development endeavour, I am happy to say, has always been accorded an important position and recognition in the meetings of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC). In its declaration the WTDC rightly noted that "telecommunication fuels the global information society and economy which is rapidly transforming local, national and international life and despite physical boundaries is promoting better understanding between peoples".

It is gratifying to note that amongst its activities for the period 1994-1998 WTDC is targeting the following areas:

- 1) study of appropriate technologies for rural telecommunications;
- 2) support for regional rural telecommunications activities;
- 3) workshop/seminars for qualified senior and middle-level telecommunication managers to develop general management strategies and skills;
- 4) workshops/seminars on financial management;
- 5) training of outside plant instructors;
- 6) training of senior telecommunications maintenance managers in modern management maintenance techniques;
- 7) assistance in telecommunications sector reform/restructuring;
- 8) assistance in tariff studies and implementation;
- 9) assistance in telecommunication regulation and legislation;
- 10) establishment of performance indicators.

All these activities, Mr. Chairman, are very relevant and urgent especially in the developing countries of which Botswana is part. It is my hope that these ideals will be translated into concrete action and programmes so that those Administrations that are still in the throes of developing their networks can stand to benefit from them.

On the home front, Mr. Chairman, Botswana Telecommunications Corporation has just completed a 3 300 km long microwave route, thus making the national network 99.9% digital. In anticipation of the increasing demand for telephone service in the future and introduction of premier service like cellular, packet switched network, Botswana Telecommunications has installed over a thousand kilometre long optic fibre cables. The Corporation is well poised to play albeit in a modest way, a meaningful role in regional interconnectivity.

As we commemorate the completion of the microwave trunk rate in Botswana in November this year, we will also be launching TOTAL QUALITY PROGRAMME. Our view, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not enough to put in place an advanced telecommunications network in technical terms - this has to be matched with an appropriate corporate culture amongst the staff of the organization to provide for efficient customer-oriented service. To this end, activities referred to in the WTDC on human resources and management will therefore be most welcome.

In particular Botswana as a predominantly rural country should benefit immensely from the study of appropriate technologies for development and reticulation of rural telecommunications services.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation and I look forward to a fruitful and successful Conference from which concrete decisions and resolutions will be made to provide the bridgehead for launching global international telecommunications into the 21st century for the benefit of all based on the principle of equity, mutual benefit and balance. I wish you all success in your Conference deliberations.

I thank you.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 161-E
30 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Tuesday, 27 September 1994, at 1435 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- 1** **Proposed strategic plan (continued)**

**8, 17, 33,
43 + Corr.1, 67**

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Proposed strategic plan (continued) (Documents 8, 17, 33, 43 and Corrigendum 1, 67)

Policy matters (continued) (Document 8)

1.1 The Chairman read out a text prepared by himself and the two Vice-Chairmen regarding the nature and status of the proposed policy forum, reflecting the discussions at the previous meeting.

1.2 The delegate of Senegal, supported by the delegates of Spain and Chad, suggested that the text should be circulated as a working document to allow greater coordination within delegations and groups. The ensuing discussion would thus be more informed and effective.

1.3 The Chairman expressed his willingness to defer a full discussion of the proposed forum and invited preliminary comments on the matter.

1.4 The delegate of Japan said that the thinking behind his country's proposal in Document 8 to establish a policy conference was that the TELECOM Forum was not the right place to discuss policy at a time when decisions were constantly having to be taken on how to deal with new technologies. If the proposed forum reached consensus on such matters, that would be a practical benefit and indeed could form the basis for resolutions and recommendations.

1.5 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that it was important to have a body within which the endless challenges thrown up by the new telecommunication environment could be discussed. Otherwise, the ITU might have difficulty in giving the right direction on such issues as privatization, new technologies or global policy development. His country would wish such a forum to be open to private members as far as possible, although that might prove difficult if specific policy issues were to be discussed.

1.6 The delegate of Australia, after agreeing with the delegate of Japan that the TELECOM Forum was not the right place for discussing policy matters, said that the terms of reference of any new forum should include also a definition of the role of "small-m" members. In his view they had an essential role to play if the proposed forum was to produce useful results; they could contribute through their governments, by whom he assumed their invitation to participate would be issued.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation shared the Japanese aim of seeking a framework in which there could be an honest and wide exchange of views on all regulatory aspects in a changing world. The context, however, was all-important: any such gathering should entail no additional expense to the Union, and indeed minimum expense for participants, of whom as wide a range as possible - including "small-m" members - should be accommodated. By the same token, discussions should be informal. Conflict could thereby be avoided and participants could learn from each other. Above all they should feel that they were free to express their views openly without fear of adverse repercussions.

1.8 The delegate of the United States supported the views expressed by the delegates of Japan and the United Kingdom, but was concerned at the idea of any such forum producing results in the form of resolutions or recommendations. All previous discussion of the proposed forum had envisaged its having non-binding results.

1.9 The delegate of Tunisia questioned the need for any new body, inasmuch as World Telecommunication Development Conferences performed the same function.

1.10 The Chairman stressed that any new gathering should not be confused with the TELECOM Forum. He suggested that it might be called the "conference on general policy". As for participation, there appeared to be support for the idea of including both Members and "small-m" members of the three Sectors. He asked whether he had correctly understood the delegation of Japan, however, as being of the opinion that "small-m" participation should depend on the issues being discussed.

1.11 The delegate of Japan said that the thrust of his country's proposal was to ensure that administrations had an opportunity to meet. "Small-m" members could be invited if a given issue concerned them.

1.12 The delegate of Russia said that it was premature to give the new gathering any name. Its nature and status should be established first.

1.13 The Chairman having suggested that it might, at least for the time being, be referred to as "Meeting X", the delegate of Kenya, supported by the delegates of Cameroon and Burkina Faso, sought to dispel confusion over the various forums. In his view, the remit of the existing TELECOM Forum could well be extended to cover the discussion of general policy issues. "Meeting X" was necessary for the discussion of regulatory issues and should be restricted to Members, although it would remain a part of the existing TELECOM Forum.

1.14 The delegate of Mexico suggested that it might make more sense to focus first of all on the results of the proposed forum, namely whether they would be binding or not, and decide subsequently on a suitable venue and dates that would not prove too costly for the Union.

1.15 The delegate of Syria observed that there seemed to be agreement in principle on the convening of a forum. It should be open to all ITU members, but only Members would be entitled to vote on regulatory matters. As to the output of such a forum, he stressed that binding decisions were the prerogative of the competent conferences. He was therefore in favour of the text as read out by the Chairman.

1.16 The delegate of France endorsed the Mexican delegate's remarks: before taking any decision the Committee needed to have a clearer idea of the purpose of the proposed forum. Moreover, different views had been expressed on the type of decisions it should take. He proposed that the discussion should be deferred until the following meeting, when the text read out by the Chairman would be available in writing and delegates would have had time to reflect on the issues involved.

1.17 The delegates of Burkina Faso, Germany, Benin, New Zealand, Tunisia and Zaire endorsed the French delegate's proposal.

1.18 The delegate of Indonesia, after endorsing the French delegate's proposal, said that it would be useful if the document on the subject submitted by Japan to the 1994 session of the Council could be made available. It provided useful background information and would greatly facilitate the discussion, particularly for those administrations that were not Council Members.

1.19 The delegate of the United States further suggested that the minutes of the Council Plenary Meeting during which the matter had been discussed should also be circulated for delegates' information.

1.20 The delegate of Lebanon agreed that the matter should be deferred until the following meeting; it was indeed regrettable that the advice of the Senegalese delegate had not been heeded earlier. In the view of his delegation, the forum should be open to all ITU members, and "small-m" members should not be excluded from the decision-making process.

1.21 The Chairman noted that there was broad support for the French delegate's proposal, which under the circumstances seemed the most sensible course of action. A proposal was made by Kenya and was supported and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, he had been obliged to allow debate on it. The Senegalese delegate's suggestion that the matter should be deferred pending the circulation of a written text was related to the text read by the Chairman which does not cover the participation. If he heard no objection he would take it that the meeting now wished to defer the discussion.

1.22 It was so agreed.

Radiocommunication Sector (Document 33)

1.23 The Chairman invited the Committee to take up Section III A of the draft strategic plan.

A.1 The Radiocommunication Sector Mission

1.24 The delegate of New Zealand recalled that the ITU had invested considerable resources in the work of the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE), whose mandate was to define the level of regulations between administrations required before entering into a treaty. That aspect should be mentioned in the first indent, by the addition of a phrase along the lines of "contain the minimum necessary treaty level provisions" following "the Radio Regulations". Furthermore, it seemed inappropriate to refer to world and regional radiocommunication conferences in the same indent, particularly since the mandate of the latter was more restricted and did not allow for amendment of the Radio Regulations. He therefore suggested that the reference to regional radiocommunication conferences should be deleted from the first indent and the following new indent inserted: "meeting the special needs of a region through radiocommunication conferences".

1.25 There were several expressions of support for those proposals including from the delegates of Spain, the United Kingdom, Canada and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

1.26 The delegate of Spain, referring to the third indent, suggested the deletion of the phrase "through Radiocommunication Assemblies and study groups" for although some recommendations were approved by radiocommunication assemblies, they were generally issued by the relevant study groups. The remainder of the text, namely: "making Recommendations on technical radiocommunication matters" would seem to suffice.

1.27 The Chairman noted that there was support for the Spanish proposal.

1.28 The delegate of Finland, while agreeing with the basic thrust of the Spanish delegate's proposal, expressed concern that the wording proposed would not cover the whole range of ITU-R study group activities, as described in Nos. 150 to 154 of the Convention.

1.29 The delegate of France having stated his preference for retaining the original wording, the Chairman said that endeavours would be made to find a suitable formulation for the third indent, to meet all the views expressed.

1.30 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that it was not clear from the wording of the fifth indent who decided on the rules of procedure. He therefore proposed for the sake of clarity that the words "approved by the Radio Regulations Board" should be inserted before "for use in the application of ...". The indent would then end after "competent radiocommunication conferences".

1.31 The delegate of the United Kingdom, speaking as Chairman of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, questioned the value of discussing detailed drafting changes in the Committee, bearing in mind the considerable time devoted to that task earlier in the year. The introductory paragraph was a mission statement, and not an authoritative list of duties. He therefore suggested that the Committee should concentrate on major issues of substance.

1.32 The Chairman said that the Committee was discussing items to be included in the strategic plan. Matters of a purely editorial nature would be handled by the officers of the Committee, but some editorial changes also touched upon matters of substance.

1.33 The delegate of the Netherlands considered that the approach proposed by the Chairman would help to expedite proceedings.

1.34 The delegate of the United States said that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group had spent a great deal of time drafting the text; in his view, comments could be accepted from the floor but the text should be changed only if absolutely necessary.

1.35 The Chairman pointed out that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group consisted of a limited number of countries, whereas the Plenipotentiary Conference involved the full membership of the Union. Furthermore, delegates would subsequently have the final text before them in the form of a draft resolution.

1.36 In the absence of further comments, the Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to adopt paragraph 29 as amended by the delegates of New Zealand and Saudi Arabia and on the understanding that the concerns of the delegate of Spain regarding the third indent would be accommodated.

1.37 It was so agreed.

A.2 The Radiocommunication Environment

1.38 In the absence of any comments, the Chairman took it that the Committee was satisfied with the strategies and priorities for the radiocommunication environment.

A.3 The Radiocommunication Sector Strategy

1.39 In reply to a question by the delegate of Pakistan, the Chairman pointed out that low-orbit satellites were covered in the first indent of paragraph 31 and the first indent of paragraph 32, as well as in Document 42 containing proposals by the Australian delegation. In the absence of further comments, he took it that the Committee was satisfied with the text of paragraph 31.

A.4 Priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-99

A.5 The Radiocommunication Sector Actions

1.40 In the absence of any comments, the Chairman took it that the Committee was satisfied with the priorities and actions for the Radiocommunication Sector.

Telecommunication Standardization Sector (Documents 33, 67)

1.41 The Chairman invited the Committee to take up section IIIB of Document 33. In the absence of any comments, he took it that the Committee was satisfied with the strategies and priorities for the Telecommunication Standardization Sector set out in paragraphs 34 to 37.

1.42 The delegate of India introduced proposal IND/67/9 (draft Resolution [IND/3]) relating to the apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services.

1.43 The delegate of Poland, while supporting the Indian draft resolution, pointed out that it was already covered in the third indent of paragraph 37 of Document 33, which the Committee had just approved.

1.44 The Chairman asked the delegate of India to review his proposal, bearing in mind that it could be discussed later in conjunction with other resolutions and recommendations.

Telecommunication Development Sector (Documents 17, 43 and Corrigendum 1)

1.45 The Chairman, referring to proposals MDG/17/1, 2 and 3, asked the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) whether he agreed that they were already covered by the terms of reference of BDT Study Group 1. The Director of the BDT confirmed that the proposals were already covered under the Buenos Aires Action Plan and the terms of reference of Study Group 1. The Chairman therefore took it that the Committee would not wish to incorporate those proposals in the strategic plan.

1.46 It was so agreed.

1.47 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, introducing proposals ALG.../43/4, 6, 7 and 8, emphasized the importance to the Arab Region of holding regional conferences. Citing the MODARABTEL project, he also drew attention to the value of collaboration involving voluntary in-kind contributions to regional projects, which should be encouraged since it involved no financial burden to the ITU.

1.48 The delegate of Lebanon, speaking as a sponsor of the proposals in Document 43, recalled the positive results for all Arab countries of the first Arab Telecommunication Development Conference (Cairo, 1992). He fully supported the proposal to hold such conferences every four years, the next to take place in 1996.

1.49 The Chairman suggested that proposal ALG.../43/8 should be considered later together with the list of resolutions and recommendations. The issues relating to regional presence could be discussed in the general context of regional presence. With regard to proposal ALG.../43/4, he requested the sponsors to discuss with the Telecommunication Development Bureau whether the number of regional conferences should be indicated in the strategic plan, left to the Council or made the subject of a separate resolution.

1.50 The delegate of Saudi Arabia fully agreed with the Chairman's suggestion concerning proposal ALG.../43/8. However, in the case of proposal ALG.../43/4, he would like the Plenipotentiary Conference to issue clear instructions to the Council. Each region had its own priorities, and for the Arab Region the holding of regional conferences was the highest one.

1.51 The delegate of Lebanon supported the previous speaker, particularly concerning proposal ALG.../43/4, and reiterated the importance to the Arab Region of the regional conferences. The problem was a budgetary one, and since it was the Plenipotentiary Conference which fixed the budget, the matter should be decided there. He insisted that an Arab regional conference should be held every four years.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 162-E
3 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Recognition of the Rights and Obligations of all Members of
the Sectors of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994)

considering

- a) that the rights and obligations of Administrations of Members of the Union are stated in Article 3 of the Geneva Constitution (1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) gives the list of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors, which are called members of the Sector;
- c) that the Council of the Union in its 1993 Session, adopted the procedure applicable to the granting of this authorization for the categories of members mentioned in Nos. 234 and 235 of the Geneva Convention (1992);
- d) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of all members, Administrations as well as other authorized members, in the activities of the Sectors;
- e) that, notwithstanding the provisions of Nos. 239 and 409 of the Geneva Convention (1992), only Member Administrations have a right to vote, particularly as it concerns the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

recognizing

that all members of a Sector of the Union (Administrations of the Members and entities authorized according to Article 19 of the Convention hereafter called "members"), may participate in all activities of the Sector concerned, with the exception of formal votes and of treaty-making conferences; in this regard "members":

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

- a) are entitled, according to the Rules of Procedure of the Sector concerned, to receive from the Bureau of this Sector all the documents which they have asked for, relating to this Sector's Study Groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions;
- b) may send contributions to the work of these Study Groups or conferences notably those for which they have requested in due time to participate according to the Rules of Procedures of this Sector;
- c) may send representatives to these meetings, after having announced in due time to the Bureau the names of these participants, according to the Rules of Procedures of the Sector;
- d) may propose items for inclusion in the agendas of these meetings, except in relation to the structure and functioning of the Union;
- e) may take part in all discussions and may assume responsibilities such as chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of a Study Group, a Working Party, an Expert Group, a Rapporteur's Group or any other ad hoc Group, according to the competence and availability of their experts;
- f) may take part in the drafting work, as well as in the editorial work, necessary before the adoption of Recommendations,

recognizing further

that the coordination between Members and "members" at the national level has proved to increase the efficiency of the work,

resolves

to invite "members" to take part in any procedure for decision-finding aimed at facilitating the achievement of a consensus in Study Groups in particular in the field of standardization,

instructs the Directors of the Sectors

to develop respective provisions in the rules of procedures of their Sectors,

invites Member Administrations

to conduct, at the national level, a broad coordination among all other members from their country and to consult them before any formal vote.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 163(Rev.1)-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/3
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

POLICY FORUM

Working Group 4/3 met on Friday, 30 September 1994. During its meeting, it reached consensus on all the items discussed regarding the Policy Forum.

1. Regarding the name of the Policy Forum, it was decided that it should be called the "World Telecommunication Policy Forum".
2. On the second item, namely the periodicity, the agreement was that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum should be convened once or twice before the next Plenipotentiary Conference depending on the topics, the scheduling and financial constraints and, in any case, in conjunction with other ITU conferences and meetings.
3. Regarding the structure of the Forum, the Group recommends that the Forum should be open to Administrations, entities and organizations referred to in Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) and, if appropriate, it may in some cases restrict some sessions to Administrations only.
4. Concerning the duration and internal organization of the Forum, i.e. the rules of procedure, the Group felt that this could be left to the Secretary-General and to the Council. In light of contributions received from "M" and "m" members, the Secretary-General will submit to the Council a recommendation on the topics and working procedures. On this basis a decision could then be taken on the date, venue, duration, topics and agenda of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum.
5. The Working Group takes the view that the Council should submit a report for evaluation and any necessary action to the next Plenipotentiary Conference which will decide on the basis of the experience gained from the World Telecommunication Policy Forum whether it is necessary to formalize this Forum in the Constitution and Convention.

**Satoshi SHIMBO
Chairman of Working Group 4/3**

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 163-E
1 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/3
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

POLICY FORUM

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1. Regarding the name of the Policy Forum, it was proposed that it should be called the "World Telecommunication Policy Forum".
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Satoshi SHIMBO
Chairman of Working Group 4/3

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 164-E
30 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit the attached document of information on the WorldTel project as per the request of the Chairman of Committee 4.

**Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General**

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

The WorldTel project

The WorldTel concept was born in 1984 when the Maitland Commission, in its report *The Missing Link*, examined a proposal for "establishing in the longer-term an organization to promote the development of telecommunications worldwide (WorldTel)".

The aims and objectives of WorldTel are to act as a multinational, funding and development organization to promote telecommunication growth and expansion on a worldwide basis, with special emphasis on the developing countries, to achieve a universally accessible telecommunications system in the shortest possible time.

In 1989 the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference which instructed him to continue the study of the proposal.

The World Telecommunications Advisory Council (WTAC), the Secretary-General's advisory body, expressed its concern about the ever-widening North/South telecommunication gap and called for a range of innovative proposals for concrete action to remedy the situation. As one such proposal, it requested the Secretary-General to carry out a feasibility study on WorldTel.

The feasibility study has now commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The feasibility study team is to carry out an in-depth study on the concept of the project and submit its recommendations in the form of a business plan, if found feasible. It would also examine the association of governments, international organizations, banking institutions, private investors, manufacturers and telecom operators in the governance and ownership of WorldTel.

WorldTel is expected to run along commercial lines and hopes to attract primarily the involvement of the private sector. As a commercial organization it is expected to operate outside the institutional framework of the ITU.

Nevertheless, some "arms length" association of WorldTel with the ITU has been found desirable from the perspective of client countries in order to promote equitable development. At the same time, certain prospective providers of funds have also indicated the desirability of having a "good offices" relationship with the ITU. It is necessary to await the conclusion of the feasibility study and the determination of the scope of activities of WorldTel in order to discuss the specific structure of the organization to be established and its relationship with the ITU.

The Conference is invited to note the progress of work with respect to the feasibility study, to encourage all interested parties to carefully study the findings of the ongoing feasibility study, and to help establish a viable institution that will promote worldwide telecommunication development in an equitable fashion.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 165-E
30 September 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 28 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Election of the Deputy Secretary-General (continued)

6+Add.1 and 2, 88

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Election of the Deputy Secretary-General (continued) (Documents 6 and Addenda 1 and 2, 88)

1.1 The Chairman announced that a second ballot would take place.

1.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting, after stating that the procedure would be the same as that followed during the first ballot, announced that the candidature of Mr. Fazleer Rahman (Bangladesh) had been withdrawn.

1.3 The Chairman said that the delegates of Benin, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland and Sweden had agreed to act as tellers and announced the commencement of voting.

1.4 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called the roll of the 136 delegations having the right to vote, present or represented.

Candidates: Mr. H. Chasia, Mr. M. Harbi, Mr. V. Timofeev

Entitled to vote: 136

Number of ballot papers: 135

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 135

Abstentions: 0

Required majority: 68

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. V. Timofeev: 15

Mr. M. Harbi: 37

Mr. H. Chasia: 83

1.5 Mr. H. Chasia was elected Deputy Secretary-General.

1.6 The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the meeting, congratulated Mr. Chasia on his election. He was sure that the Deputy Secretary-General elect would render invaluable work in assisting the re-elected Secretary-General and furthering the development of the ITU. He offered Mr. Chasia his best wishes for success. He also offered his warmest wishes to the candidates who had not been elected on the present occasion and was sure that they could look forward to the future with confidence.

1.7 The Deputy Secretary-General elect made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

1.8 The Secretary-General wholeheartedly congratulated all four candidates for the post of Deputy Secretary-General for the constructive campaigns they had conducted. In particular, he welcomed Mr. Chasia with whom he hoped to work in a dynamic duo. He was sure that the Deputy Secretary-General elect would soon become accustomed to his delegative working methods and would be able to work effectively with him at headquarters. He further thanked Mr. Jipguep for his honest, loyal and helpful assistance and for the valuable experience of the ITU which he had shared over the years.

1.9 The Deputy Secretary-General offered warm congratulations to Mr. Chasia as well as to the candidates who had not been successful but on whose future cooperation and friendship he was sure the Union would be able to rely. He took the opportunity also to congratulate the Secretary-General on his re-election and the Conference on the excellent choice it had made, which would provide stimulus for the new ITU. Finally, he conveyed his deep gratitude to all countries which during his term of office had given him not only their cooperation but also a great deal of trust and friendship, and expressed the hope that the new ITU would go from strength to strength.

1.10 Mr. Harbi said that Mr. Chasia and Mr. Timofeev were both good friends of his - the elections had been carried out in the best sporting tradition and he offered his warm congratulations to the Deputy Secretary-General elect. He gave the assurance that he would continue to offer his loyal service to the ITU both in general and in his capacity of Chairman of the Radio Regulations Board.

1.11 Mr. Timofeev, speaking on behalf of the Russian delegation, congratulated the successful candidate on his election and wished him every success in his very important and difficult job. Speaking personally, he offered Mr. Chasia, whom he had known for some thirteen years, his very best wishes and hoped that their friendship would remain as firm after the elections as it had been before.

1.12 The delegate of Kenya congratulated the Secretary-General on his re-election and the Deputy Secretary-General elect on his election, and said that Kenyans were proud to have given the ITU a competent officer who was very highly committed to his duties. He had no doubt that Mr. Chasia would be a helpful deputy to Dr. Tarjanne whose work was appreciated by all. He thanked all delegations which had supported Kenya in its election campaign and stressed that his Government undertook to observe No. 153 of the Constitution in the interests of ensuring the efficient operation of the Union.

1.13 The delegate of Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the African Group, offered very sincere congratulations to his friend and brother Mr. Chasia, and said that it was an extremely moving moment for all participants, especially those from the African Region. He also thanked all delegations which had given the Kenyan candidate their support and paid a tribute to the other candidates for the manner in which they had taken part in the election and welcomed the final result. Finally, he was sure that the duo consisting of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General elect would lead the ITU towards a successful future, despite upheavals in the telecommunications world.

1.14 The delegate of Cameroon congratulated the Secretary-General on his re-election; Cameroon too took pride in that event and in the positive achievements of the Secretary-General and his team, in particular the outgoing Deputy Secretary-General. He congratulated Mr. Chasia on his election as Deputy Secretary-General, calling upon him to uphold the Union's achievements and action, and particularly to undertake more activities in Africa so that the ideal of a global village could be truly achieved.

1.15 The delegate of India congratulated Mr. Chasia on his election as Deputy Secretary-General and thanked Mr. Harbi and Mr. Timofeev for their candidatures. Mr. Chasia would be part of a dynamic duo heading the ITU and, being from Africa, would understand perfectly the problem of the missing link; he would help the ITU to become the torchbearer for telecommunications throughout the world.

1.16 The delegate of Algeria thanked all the delegations which had supported the candidature of Algeria. He congratulated Mr. Chasia on his election and assured him that Algeria would support him in his noble task.

1.17 The delegate of Brazil associated himself with previous speakers in congratulating Mr. Chasia, to whom he appealed to support the developing countries, which had high expectations of the Union.

1.18 The Chairman thanked the outgoing Deputy Secretary-General for all his work; he had been the voice of the developing countries for the past twelve years. His presence would be sorely missed, and the Chairman wished him well for his future career.

1.19 Noting that time did not permit him to give the floor to the other delegations which had requested it, he offered congratulations on behalf of all present to the Deputy Secretary-General elect, and announced that the election procedure was now completed.

The meeting rose at 1100 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annex: 1

ANNEX 1

Statement by the Deputy Secretary-General elect

"I want to express my deep gratitude to all of you plenipotentiaries for the singular honour you have bestowed on my country and for the confidence you have placed in me by electing me to high office in this great organization.

I want to thank all those men and women in numerous countries across the globe who have supported and encouraged me in my campaign.

May I also take a moment to pay tribute to my opponents, all distinguished men in our profession, some of whom I count as friends, for doing their part to maintain a high level of decorum in our friendly rivalry.

To all those who voted for them and those who voted for me, I want to thank you and to say that now that the campaign is over, it is time for all of us to fold our sleeves and pick up the shovels.

There is much work ahead and the ITU needs the efforts and commitment of all of us.

To you, Mr. Chairman, I pay tribute for setting the tone of this Conference, and, I should add, for the ITU in the coming years, by underlining the theme of efficiency. We must be efficient in the use of time, in the use of money and in the use of the efforts and skills of the men and women of the Secretariat.

To Pekka Tarjanne, our Secretary-General, re-elected yesterday with a resounding vote of confidence, I pledge my loyalty, collaboration and unstinting dedication to our joint endeavour to serve the members of this organization.

The same pledge goes to the other officials to be elected during this Conference. Together as a team, we will serve our members together. Together, with the support of our members, we will take this organization to new heights."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 166-E
30 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION [COM 4/**]

Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-99

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) relating to strategic policies and plans;
- b) Resolution No. 4 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union;
- c) Resolution No. 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Management of the Union;
- d) Resolution No. 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment;

noting

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunications environment, both in the period covered by the plan and in the following period,

taking into account

- a) the decisions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly and the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) regarding the work programme of the Sectors,
- b) the decisions of the Conference regarding strategic policy issues including, *inter alia*,
 - [i] the creation of a forum for Members to discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies,]
 - ii) mechanisms to enhance the participation of non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Union immediately, and in the longer term, as set out in [Resolution **];

recognizing

a) the need to facilitate smooth development of telecommunications for maximum social and economic benefit in the future by:

- promoting a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide through non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services and new telecommunication technologies;
- introducing tariff reforms aimed at promoting the rational use of telecommunication networks and the provision of an efficient universal telecommunication service to foster investments, while preparing operators for a more competitive environment, taking into account that tariffs should be cost-orientated and that the geographical characteristics of countries are different;
- developing a common understanding of the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each State's sovereign right to manage its own affairs,

b) the continuing need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union's working methods;

c) the need to adapt the management systems of the Secretariat to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources;

d) the need for organizational synergy with other world and regional agencies concerned with the advancement of telecommunications,

bearing in mind

the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union, the limited resources available to fund them, and the consequent need to establish priorities among the Union's activities,

resolves

to adopt the strategic plan for 1995-99, as annexed to this Resolution, based on the following principles:

1. the goal of the strategic plan should be to establish the Union as the international focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the twenty-first century;
2. this goal should be pursued through three missions:
 - 2.1 a technical mission - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;
 - 2.2 a development mission - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;
 - 2.3 a policy mission - to promote the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society;
3. the overall strategies for the Union for 1995-99 should be:
 - 3.1 to strengthen the foundations of the Union by
 - i) enhancing participation by non-Administration entities and organizations, and seeking their views and contributions on
 - the best approaches to the opportunities and challenges for telecommunications development; and

- ways and means to enhance industry satisfaction with ITU products and services; and
- ii) increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors;

3.2 to broaden the scope of the Union's activities by

- creating a forum where Members can discuss their telecommunication policies and strategies [see Resolution. **];
- exploiting ITU information resources more effectively;

3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by

- establishing strategic alliances with other international and regional organizations;
- communicating more effectively with the public,

instructs the Secretary-General

to present detailed plans for implementing the strategic plan for 1995-99 in his annual reports to Council, including proposals to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunications environment, decisions by Sectoral conferences, and changes in the Union's financial situation,

instructs the Council

1. to oversee the further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 1995-99 in *Annex A*, on the basis of the annual reports by the Secretary-General;
2. to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 1995-99 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2000-2004, and

invites the Members of the Union

to contribute national insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

- to strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in its technical, policy and development functions, as set out in the basic instruments of the ITU and in the strategic plan, and
- to assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication services continue to evolve.

Annex A: Strategic Plan 1995-99

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

The following is a revised draft Strategic Plan for the Union for the period 1995-99 reflecting discussion in Committee 4 and editorial suggestions received by 30 September 1994.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	6
II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union	6
A. The ITU Mission	6
B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment	7
C. A General Strategic Approach	9
D. General Policy and Program Priorities	11
III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities	12
A. Radiocommunication	12
B. Standardization	15
C. Development	17
IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities	20
V. Financial Considerations	21
VI. Conclusions	22

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

I. Introduction

1. This strategic plan for the 1995-99 period reflects the decisions of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference on strategic policies and plans for the ITU.
2. It is intended to provide the strategic framework for the Union's overall budget for 1995-99. The Council may adjust the plan as required in approving biennial budgets for 1996-97 and 1998-99.
3. The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) of December, 1992 re-structured the Union so that it would be organized to respond to the new environment. The ITU may find it necessary to make further adjustments to the Union's structures and working methods at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the dominant strategic theme, at least in the first part of the upcoming plenipotentiary period, is better service to the Union's various constituencies and other parties with an interest in its work.
4. The plan is organized as follows:
 - Section II summarizes the mission of the ITU as defined in the Geneva Constitution and Convention, outlines the main trends in the telecommunication environment which will create threats and opportunities for the Union in the 1995-99 timeframe, recommends a general strategy for achieving the ITU's purposes in this period, and sets out specific policies, plans and priorities for the Union as a whole;
 - Section III focuses on the challenges facing the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors in carrying out the missions they have been given by the Geneva Constitution and Convention, and outlines the strategies which have been developed by the Sectors for responding to these challenges;
 - Section IV discusses the organizational, management and personnel strategies that must be put in place to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU activities;
 - Section V presents considerations and options related to the financing of ITU activities in the 1995-99 period;
 - Section VI sets out brief conclusions.

II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union

A. The ITU Mission

5. The purposes of the ITU are set out in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution. In essence, the Union's mission covers the following domains:
 - **a technical domain:** to promote the development and efficient operation of telecommunication facilities, in order to improve the efficiency of telecommunication services, their usefulness, and their general availability to the public;

- **a development domain:** to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, to promote the mobilization of the human and financial resources needed to develop telecommunications, and to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunications technologies to people everywhere;
- **a policy domain:** to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society.

This mission can be accomplished by the ITU in cooperation with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications.

6. Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution and Convention also indicates the means intended to achieve this mission. These means are reinforced by the following principles:

- **cooperation** between ITU Member Administrations in policy matters with a view to achieving the highest possible degree of harmonization of their actions;
- **participation** by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the ITU's Sectors;
- **information exchange** among ITU members and with the wider telecommunications community.

B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment

7. A number of important trends in the international telecommunication environment will affect the ITU as it seeks to carry out its mission in the 1995-99 period.

8. **Restructuring of the Telecommunication Sector:** Telecommunications is being restructured and liberalized. This is being done by separating telecommunication operations from government administrations and by introducing competition in the provision of telecommunication equipment and services. As a result of these changes, the role of many ITU Member Administrations is changing. They were operators; now they are regulators. At the same time, the role of many operators and manufacturers is also changing, as monopoly gives way to competition in liberalized segments of the telecommunications market. These trends are changing the membership profile of the ITU and creating new needs and expectations on the part of Members and non-Administration participants alike. The priorities of the Union must therefore be re-examined and re-aligned to reflect the changed nature of the communities it is meant to serve.

9. **Technological Convergence:** The rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, computer, broadcasting and information technology are redefining the boundaries of the telecommunications industry, giving rise to new product and service opportunities, and posing new questions for government policy-makers and regulators. The development of advanced terrestrial and satellite-mobile communication systems and the parallel development of multimedia communication systems will raise issues concerning the priorities of all three ITU Sectors, the manner in which the benefits of these systems can be extended to developing countries, the regulatory environment of convergent services at the domestic and international level, and the membership profile of the ITU. The Union's response to the phenomenon of technological convergence will determine whether or not it continues to serve the interests of the rapidly expanding telecommunication sector in the twenty-first century.

10. **Globalization:** Global telecommunication consortia are emerging as a result of alliances, mergers and acquisitions between national operators; and through the development of entirely new systems, including mobile satellite networks intended to provide global coverage through portable, hand-held terminals. The emergence of these global consortia and systems have the potential to fundamentally change the nature of international telecommunications. In the past, international services were jointly provided by national operators. In the future, they will increasingly be provided on a trans-national basis. The ITU will of course continue to provide a forum for developing technical, operational, and service standards for global systems, and for allocating spectrum to these services. The question of how policies for global telecommunication systems should be harmonized will be one of the most important and difficult new issues faced by the ITU during the next plenipotentiary period. The exchange of technical information and regulatory experiences will assist all Members in making informed national policy choices regarding infrastructure alternatives, the role of competition, licensing and restructured regulatory regimes. National regulatory responses to global telecommunications systems are of particular interest.

11. **The Global Information Economy and Society:** Technological progress and the globalization of telecommunication operations are closely related to the emergence of today's global information economy and society. These effects are particularly notable in the development of the global economy. Advances in telecommunications have unified world financial, currency and commodity markets in "real-time" trading systems, supported the development of global corporations, and changed the distribution of work between developed and developing countries in the manufacturing and service sectors. As well as supporting the globalization of economic activity, telecommunications and information goods and services are now recognized as important global industries in their own right. Participants in the recently-concluded Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations saw telecommunications as the key to expanding trade in services, as well as to improving trade efficiency in other sectors. Telecommunications also exercise an important influence on world-wide consumer demands, expectations and tastes through the dissemination of advertising and cultural products. These trends are combining to create new expectations concerning international telecommunications on the part of the international community. They are leading to the development of telecommunications-related decisions in other international organizations, most notably in the GATT and in the new World Trade Organization (WTO). If the ITU is to play "a leading role" in the information economy and society of the twenty-first century, it should establish, in cooperation with international and regional organizations, a vision of the role telecommunications will play in global economic and social development, communicate this vision to other international organizations, and coordinate its activities with them in pursuit of mankind's common goals.

12. **Geopolitical Change:** The rise of the global information economy and society has been accompanied by significant geopolitical changes, as structures which were built on military and political foundations have been adjusted to take account of economic and social developments. In this respect, one of the most important trends has been the development of strong regional economic and trading alliances, most notably in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. The aim of these alliances is to integrate and strengthen the economies of the regions, to better position them to compete in the global economy. In general, regional organizations have recognized the central role played by telecommunications in economic development and competitiveness. Some have therefore sought to develop regional strategies and policies which will support the growth of telecommunications, in order to further regional economic and social development. In some cases, regional institutions have been developed that closely mirror the activities of the ITU. The Union's strategies and priorities should address the respective roles and responsibilities of the ITU, other international organizations, and their regional counterparts.

13. ***The Development Gap:*** In the information economy and society, telecommunications development should no longer be viewed solely in terms of assistance provided from developed to developing countries. It must be seen in the much broader context of sustainable global development. In this perspective, the development of telecommunications is interdependent with the other elements of economic and social development. They are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in ways that preserve and enhance the natural and human environment. Since telecommunications is now recognized as an essential infrastructure for all human development, universal access to at least basic telecommunication services should be viewed as a fundamental objective by the international community. A decade ago, the Maitland Commission suggested to the ITU that this goal should be reached by the year 2000. While there have been notable advances in some developing countries, there has been very little progress in the fifty or so Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Overall, the gap between the developed and developing worlds has widened. However, new technologies promise to make it possible to achieve the goal of universal access to basic services and to extend some of the benefits of new technologies to developing countries. Closing the development gaps between the LDCs and other developing countries, and between the developed and developing worlds, will require a concerted effort between ITU Members and "members", between Sectors, and between the ITU and other international and regional organizations.

14. The ITU's "World Telecommunication Development Report" of March 1994 provides more detailed information and analysis on some of the key trends in the changing telecommunication environment.

C. A General Strategic Approach

15. For the last 129 years, the ITU's fundamental mission has been technical. The greater part of the Union's resources are allocated to this mission, and its greatest successes have been in this area. The ITU is the only international organization with a thorough technical knowledge of telecommunications, not only because Member countries are represented by telecommunication administrations, but because the world's leading suppliers of telecommunication goods and services participate so actively in ITU activities. The Union's strategy should be built on its core technical competence in telecommunications.

16. In developing a strategy based on this foundation, it will be necessary to maintain and strengthen the ITU's role in standardization, in radiocommunication, and in assisting the developing countries in developing their telecommunication networks. This will be done through the activities of the three Sectors and by establishing closer links among them.

17. As a result of the changes that have taken place in the structure of the world telecommunication sector, public policies, legislative frameworks and regulatory institutions are now playing a more decisive role in the development of telecommunications. In addition, the emergence of global telecommunication operators and the GATT agreement on a global framework for regulating trade in telecommunication goods and services strongly indicate that reviewing and updating the ITU's role in the regulation of international telecommunications should be a strategic priority for the 1995-99 period. This may require the adaptation of the Union's traditional strengths. In particular, the interplay between the activities of the ITU and the WTO on telecommunications matters will have to be considered. Some adjustments in jurisdiction or procedures may ultimately be necessary. The Union should establish an effective liaison immediately with the WTO to identify issues at an early stage and avoid duplication or inconsistent activities. More generally, to maintain its claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Members of the ITU and the headquarters staff should develop a core technical competence in the areas of telecommunications policy, law and regulation.

18. Priority for telecommunications development is a relatively new element in the ITU mission. Relatively little progress has been made toward the fundamental development goal of universal access to basic telecommunication services in the decade since the Maitland report.

19. The telecommunications needs of developing countries are great, while the resources of the ITU are limited and currently declining. In this situation, the Union's strategy should be to use the leverage provided by its core technical competencies to help achieve its development mission. Improved cooperation and coordination between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors is one of the essential elements of this strategy.

20. Strengthening the Union's technical pre-eminence in telecommunications will position the ITU to be a credible partner in development - to the service providers and equipment manufacturers who are driving the development of telecommunications worldwide, to the private investors and public institutions that possess the financial resources needed by developing countries, and to the other international organizations involved in infrastructure, economic and social development programs which increasingly depend for their success on telecommunications.

21. The policy role of the ITU adopted by the APP may in the long run prove to be of the greatest strategic significance to the Union. In the 1995-99 timeframe, the most appropriate strategy for developing the ITU's broad policy role will be to focus the attention of the international community on the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society.

22. The ITU is an intergovernmental organization, and its Members clearly wish it to remain so. The need to preserve the intergovernmental nature of the ITU is therefore a fundamental premise in strategic planning for the Union for the 1995-99 timeframe. However, great advantage can be derived from enhanced participation of the private sector in the ITU. In fact, with the changes that are taking place in the structure of telecommunications, enhanced participation by non-Administration entities and organizations is a pre-requisite to achievement of the ITU's purposes, as stated in the Constitution. It is the surest and possibly the only guarantee that the Union will retain its pre-eminent competence in telecommunications. The ITU's "competitive advantage" as an international organization requires continued consultation with industry participants to encourage their participation and to ensure that their contributions are rewarded by effective results. The need to maintain and enhance the unique character of the ITU as a partnership between the public and private sectors is therefore a fundamental strategic premise.

23. As the Union refines its strategy in the 1995-99 period Member Administrations must remain ever conscious of the strategic need to maintain and strengthen the relationship between the public and private sectors within the ITU. Members must be prepared to adjust the ITU's structures and working methods if it is in the long-term interest of the Union to do so.

24. The Union's strategy in the upcoming plenipotentiary period should be to approach this issue on a practical basis taking into account:

- the changing roles, needs and functions of Member Administrations;
- the associated changes in the wider communications industry, and the changing needs of ITU Member Administrations and Sector "members" (i.e. "Big-M" and "small-m" members). On this basis, it will be possible to examine how adequately these needs are served by existing structures and working methods, and thereby determine whether adjustments are required to meet the specific, evolving needs of ITU constituents.

D. General Policy and Program Priorities

25. The following policy and program priorities are recommended for particular attention within the budgetary limits the next plenipotentiary period:

1. *Strengthening the Foundations of the Union*

26. In order to increase the effectiveness of the ITU, the following actions should be considered for the next plenipotentiary period:

- The needs of ITU Member Administrations, non-Administration participants and the world telecommunications sector including telecommunication user groups and development partners, should be systematically analysed in order to determine what they require and expect from the Union. This should initially be done on a comprehensive basis and as a matter of urgency by the 1995 Council. Further and possibly more targeted analysis should be conducted at regular intervals throughout the plenipotentiary period.
- The participation in Union activities of non-Administration entities and organizations should be enhanced. Because of the intergovernmental nature of the ITU, this should be done in the first instance by encouraging national entities and organizations to participate in national delegations and in fora established by Member Administrations for developing national positions for ITU meetings and conferences.
- As provided by Resolution [**], the terms and conditions under which "members" participate in Union activities should be reviewed and updated in light of their changing needs and the ITU's changing requirements. A study program should also be undertaken to determine under what conditions "very small-m" entities and non-profit organizations might take part in ITU activities. The impact of these changes on the financial balance between the three ITU Sectors should be carefully monitored.
- Linkages between the activities of the three ITU Sectors should be increased, and synergies between Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development reinforced.

2. *Broadening the Scope of Union Activities*

27. At the same time as the Union seeks to strengthen its current core competencies to ensure its technical pre-eminence in international telecommunications, it must take cognizance of the rapid changes taking place in the telecommunication environment and in the needs of its Members:

- A purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society. ITU Member Administrations realize the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination with those of other Members in the rapidly changing telecommunications environment. A new forum established by Resolution [**] will provide a framework for discussion of telecommunication policy, without prescriptive regulatory outcomes.
- The impact of the GATT Uruguay Round Agreement, the implications of technological convergence, and global telecommunication systems are possible topics for priority consideration in these fora.
- Developments which might lead to the need in a future plenipotentiary period to hold a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), as provided for in Article 25 of the Geneva Constitution, should be kept under review.

- The Union should develop strategies to more effectively exploit its information resources. There is a huge and growing demand for information about telecommunications. By capitalizing on the technical information available through its Radiocommunication, Standardization, and Development Study Groups, the data collected by the Standardization and Development Sectors, and the telecommunication indicators program, the ITU could respond to this demand and increase the revenues of its publications program. In developing an ITU information resources strategy along these lines, the terms and conditions under which ITU Members should obtain access to ITU information resources must be carefully considered, and care taken to avoid policies which would create incentives for companies simply to purchase ITU information products and services instead of becoming Sector members.

3. Increasing the Union's Leverage

28. Broadened and reinforced technical competence in all matters relating to global telecommunications will position the Union to play an increasingly predominant role in issues relating to the global information economy and society. Key priorities in the 1995-99 timeframe are:

- Strategic alliances should be developed with other international and regional organizations which have an important influence on the development of telecommunications. At the international level, cooperation with the new WTO, the OECD, the World Bank and UNESCO should be priorities. At the regional level, telecommunication standardization, development and financial organizations are of increasing concern.
- The ITU's relationship with the rest of the United Nations system should be strengthened. In the global information economy and society, telecommunications will be increasingly important to the activities of all international organizations, particularly those involved in large-scale peace, security and development projects. By working in partnership with other organizations and making its core technical competence in telecommunications available to support their activities, the ITU will leverage its own resources and multiply the effectiveness of its activities.
- The Union's public information capabilities should be increased. At present, the ITU is surely one of the least known international organizations, in spite of the fact that the development of the global telecommunications network is increasingly vital to the welfare of humanity. The Members of the Union have asked it to play a leadership role in the international community. To do this, the ITU must communicate its message more effectively than it does at present, to ensure that governments are aware of the importance of telecommunications as a tool for social and economic development.

III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities

A. Radiocommunication

A.1. *The Radiocommunication Sector Mission*

29. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva 1992), the mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit, and to carry out studies on radiocommunication matters by:

- ensuring that the Radio Regulations contain the minimum necessary treaty level provisions to respond to the needs of the international community through world radiocommunication conferences;

- meeting the specific needs of members of a region through regional radiocommunication conferences;
- coordinating efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- making Recommendations on technical radiocommunication matters through Radiocommunication Assemblies and study groups;
- providing the products and services necessary to accomplish the Sector's purposes through the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Radio Regulations Board;
- developing an appropriate set of rules of procedures for approval by the Radio Regulations Board and for use in the application of the Radio Regulations and the decisions of competent radiocommunication conferences.

A.2. The Radiocommunication Environment

30. Notably, the radiocommunication environment is characterized by:

- technological convergence of information technology and telecommunications;
- rapid technological development, and the widespread application of digital techniques to most space and terrestrial systems, including mobile communications and new television and sound broadcasting systems;
- increasing demand for the limited radio-frequency spectrum and orbital positions from space and terrestrial systems, different services and service providers, and different countries;
- growing competition in the marketplace between "wired" and "wireless" communications;
- the growing recognition of the economic value of frequencies and orbital positions leading to new approaches to national spectrum management in some countries;
- the growing role of regional organizations and private sector collaboration.

A.3. The Radiocommunication Sector Strategy

31. The strategy of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global body for radiocommunications.

The objectives of the Radiocommunication Sector to achieve this strategy are to carry out the functions laid down in the Convention, and specifically in 1995-1999:

- to develop and adopt more precise criteria for frequency sharing and coordination of new and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to complete the simplification of the Radio Regulations and consider any consequential impact on the Radiocommunication Sector;
- in close collaboration with the Telecommunication Development Sector, and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector as appropriate, to conduct information meetings and world and regional seminars, accelerate the development of Handbooks, and facilitate the development of automated spectrum management systems;
- to continue to improve the working methods and cost-effectiveness of the Radiocommunication Sector, and to aim at more efficient Radiocommunication Assemblies and Radiocommunication Conferences;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors and organizations and to minimize duplication of effort;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of new technologies;

- to implement efficient means in order to promote broader participation by Members, particularly developing countries, and others in all the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations and the rights of Member Administrations and service providers are respected;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations Board carries out its functions, particularly in regard to the use made of frequency bands and satellite orbits, in a manner which maintains the confidence of Member Administrations.

A.4. Priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-99

32. The priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-1999, in addition to those identified by future conferences, are:

- to facilitate the development and introduction of Mobile-Satellite Services (MSS) and Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS), including the development of relevant sharing conditions;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of digital television, including High-Definition Television (HDTV), and digital sound broadcasting;
- to provide assistance as requested by a WTDC to facilitate the introduction of modern radio systems to assist the developing countries in raising penetration levels, particularly in rural areas;
- to facilitate timely coordination between new systems and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to expand the assistance offered to Member Administrations in registering frequency assignments and in applying the Radio Regulations, with special attention to developing countries;
- to assure that the Radio Regulations are respected in the increasingly competitive and commercial radiocommunications environment;
- in relation to improving the working methods of the Sector, to address options for:
 - early establishment of user-friendly document exchange capability;
 - accelerated development of recommendations and improvement in publication mechanisms (reduce unit cost and time to publish, provide wider distribution and electronic availability);
 - increased use of informatics for the notification and processing of frequency assignments;
 - a flexible organizational structure in the Radiocommunication Bureau with special attention to the training and development of the Bureau's staff;
- to promote the development of a Global Information Infrastructure (GII);
- to encourage the participation by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector.

A.5 The Radiocommunication Sector Actions

33. Taking into account the mission, environment, strategy, objectives and priorities the intended actions of the Radiocommunication Sector include:

- conduct of information meetings, world and regional seminars and assistance to Administrations with special attention to developing countries, e.g. through the development of Handbooks;
- further development of cooperation with other Sectors and organizations and avoidance of duplication;
- increased use of informatics and information technologies including the development of an automated spectrum management system;
- development of a flexible organizational structure, working methods, modern communications means and Bureau's staff training and development;
- recognition that the ITU is an organization providing services to Administrations and members of the three Sectors;
- enhanced participation by non-Administration entities and organizations.

B. Standardization

B.1. The Standardization Sector Mission

34. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector is to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization by studying technical, operational and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

B.2. The Standardization Environment

35. The standardization environment is characterized by:

- rapid technological change and shortened innovation cycles;
- rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, computer and information technology;
- rapid growth of new products and services;
- heightened competition between and among network operators, service providers and equipment suppliers;
- increasing involvement of "non-Administrations" in the standardization process;
- the growing influence of regional standardization organizations and industry fora;
- a worldwide shift from a "technology-driven" to a "market-driven" approach to standardization;
- a parallel shift from an all-embracing "theoretical" to a "practical" approach with emphasis on rapid implementation;
- emergence of global telecommunications operators and systems.

B.3. The Standardization Sector Strategy

36. The goal of the Standardization Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global telecommunication standardization body. Strategies to achieve this goal include:

- adopting a market-oriented approach to standardization;
- delivering high-quality products (i.e. Recommendations) on time ("value for money");
- clearly defining the role of the ITU in relation to regional standardization bodies and industry fora;
- developing appropriate agreements and cooperative relationships with these standardization partners;
- within the ITU-T's area of competence, focussing on high priority standardization areas;
- continuing to improve the working methods of the Standardization Sector, including improved and accelerated development and approval of Recommendations;
- enhancing participation and involvement by "non-Administration" entities and organizations in the standardization process.

B.4. The Priorities of the Standardization Sector for 1995-99

37. The Standardization Sector's priorities for 1995-99 are:

- to develop global standards for incorporating the new technologies, services and capabilities in telecommunications networks, e.g.
 - Intelligent Networks (IN);
 - Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN);
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM);
 - Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT);
 - Multimedia Communication Systems (MCS);
 - Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS);
 - Global Virtual Network Service (GVNS);
- to develop global standards required to manage increasingly complex telecommunication networks:
 - Telecommunication Management Network (TMN);
 - standards relating to quality of service and network performance;
 - numbering plans;
- to continue to develop and review tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunications;
- to continue the review of new and existing work and its distribution between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors of the Union and to minimize duplication of effort;

- to continue to improve the efficiency of the ITU standardization process;
- to continue to cooperate with other global and regional standardization organizations and industry fora to harmonize the development and implementation of global telecommunication standards.

C. Development

C.1 The Development Sector Mission

38. Under the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the ITU Development Sector has a dual role reflecting the Union's status as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing development projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements. In all its efforts, the ITU Development Sector is working towards the broad aim that all countries in the world should have effective telecommunication networks and services, based on the most appropriate technology. Its mission is:

- to raise awareness of the importance of telecommunications for national economic and social development;
- to provide information and advice on policy and structural options;
- to promote the development, expansion and operation of international, regional and national telecommunication networks by reinforcing capabilities for human resource development, planning, management, resource mobilization, and research and development, in cooperation with other ITU Sectors, other international and regional organizations and in partnership with the private sector;
- to promote and coordinate programmes to accelerate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, and offer advice on the choice and transfer of appropriate technology;
- to give special attention to the requirements of and provide assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

C.2 The Development Environment

39. The telecommunications development environment is characterized by the following trends:

- the restructuring and liberalization of the telecommunications sector at the national and international level, so that the provision of telecommunication services is increasingly governed by the laws of competition;
- overall, the gap between developed and developing countries has narrowed slightly in terms of access to basic telephone services, but has widened where advanced telecommunication services are concerned;
- rapid development of telecommunications in some countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions, tied to general economic growth;
- little progress in other countries, particularly in the Africa region, where economic growth has stagnated and telecommunications has not been restructured;
- a change in the UNDP strategy which now emphasizes national execution of development projects rather than international execution through specialized agencies;

- a consequent drop in project execution funding which has been only partially offset by a rise in funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions, thereby reducing the financial resources available to the Development Sector to discharge its dual role referred to in paragraph 38;
- a shift in the global development paradigm from "aid to trade", with a consequent emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage foreign investment;
- the funds available to the ITU for telecommunication development will remain limited when compared with the needs of developing countries, requiring the ITU to play a catalytic role.

C.3 The Development Sector Strategy

40. The strategy of the Development Sector is based on three main areas:

Direct assistance - The Development Sector provides assistance to countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen, expand and harmonize their telecommunications networks and services by:

- assisting countries to create the necessary policy, strategic and investment environment that will allow and enable the successful development of telecommunications, by mobilizing the support of key decision-makers in all Sectors;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop and strengthen its institutional capacity;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop plans;
- assisting those who are involved in the telecommunications sector to acquire the necessary and appropriate knowledge and expertise in the latest developments in telecommunications.

Partnership - In the second area, the ITU Development Sector plays a catalytic and facilitating role in encouraging all the actors in telecommunications to work together in telecommunications development. More specifically, the ITU-D promotes and facilitates the active involvement of developed countries and the international community in the development process by:

- working cooperatively with other international and national organizations in order to promote an integrated approach to sustainable development, particularly in rural areas through an Integrated Rural Development (IRD) approach;
- working cooperatively with regional telecommunication organizations and with the global, regional and national development and financing organizations;
- encouraging the private sector to participate in the activities of the Development Sector;
- optimizing cooperation with other Sectors of the Union and minimizing duplication of effort;
- mobilizing resources in support of telecommunications development projects.

Resource Development and Mobilization - including financial and human resources, technology, information and expertise for telecommunications development, through constant action by the Development Sector to:

- identify sources of financing;
- develop human resources management tools and systems;
- develop and manage information databases of interest for the development process.

C.4 Priorities of the Development Sector for 1995-99

41. The priorities of the Development Sector have been expressed through the Resolutions of the World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences and, more particularly, through the framework of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP). They will be implemented, as a matter of urgency and within available resources, through the three chapters of activities of the BAAP namely:

Chapter 1

- the development of recommendations, guidelines, models etc. to assist, advise and inform policy decision-makers and others by means of a programme of cooperation among members, namely the two Study Groups (and working parties as required) and development conferences;

Chapter 2

- in coordination and cooperation with development partners, the implementation of priority programmes
 - i) by updating existing programmes and studies;
 - ii) by implementing projects and activities within 12 new complementary programs in the areas of
 - policies, strategies and finances;
 - human resources management and development;
 - guidelines for the elaboration of a Business-Oriented Development Plan;
 - computerized network planning;
 - development of a basic automated spectrum management system;
 - improvement of maintenance;
 - mobile cellular radio telephone systems;
 - integrated rural development;
 - broadcasting infrastructure;
 - information services;
 - development of telematics and computer networks;
 - iii) by providing ad hoc assistance;
 - iv) through the execution of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects;

Chapter 3

- a special programme of assistance for Least Developed Countries(LDCs) to ensure the adequate participation of LDCs in the BAAP.

IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities

42. To support the strategies and priorities proposed in this report, the Secretariat should continue the process of management reform which was begun in the current plenipotentiary period, following the recommendations made by the consultants and the High Level Committee. Priorities for the 1995-99 period include:

- continuing to develop and integrate the strategic planning, operational planning, financial management and performance management systems that have been put in place during the current plenipotentiary period;
- continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the ITU's conference services;
- developing and implementing a strategy for electronic and paper publications;
- continuing to develop the ITU information systems and services strategy, particularly services such as TIES/ITUDOC which benefit members.

43. The ITU staff are among the Union's most precious resources. To enable the secretariat to effectively assist ITU members in adapting the organization's activities to the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, a global approach should be taken to the development and management of the ITU's human resources within the framework of the UN Common System. Key priorities for the 1995-99 period are:

- **post classification** - the development of criteria which will ensure that posts are classified at levels which will attract highly qualified candidates, by taking due account of
 - the highly technical requirements of many ITU professional positions which need specialized expertise but do not entail extensive managerial responsibilities;
 - the important managerial requirements of some other positions, where the need for the relevant knowledge, skills, aptitudes, and experience outweighs the technical requirements;
- **staffing table** - the profile of established posts and the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts should be reviewed
 - in general, to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts across the secretariat;
 - in particular, to achieve a better balance between the situation of staff in the BDT and the other secretariats;
- **recruitment and promotion** - the development and implementation of recruitment and promotion policies and procedures designed
 - to ensure equitable geographical representation within the ITU ;
 - to increase the representation of women in professional positions;
 - to allow for the development of a dynamic work force by creating suitable positions for the entry of recent university graduates;
 - to ensure career development and internal promotions;

- **organizational and career development** - the strengthening of the organization and the enhancement of career development opportunities through
 - the implementation of a comprehensive in-service training program, with the provision of the necessary financial resources;
 - the use of D.2 level positions in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
 - the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling services.

V. Financial Considerations

44. The strategic plan proposed in this report calls upon the ITU to undertake a number of policy and program initiatives in the next plenipotentiary period. This section of the plan outlines the financial factors considered by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference when examining global options for the 1995-99 period.

45. ***The Income Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ordinary income of the ITU comes from three main sources:

- assessed contributions of Member Administrations to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- assessed contributions of "members" of the ITU Sectors to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- support cost income earmarked to cover the cost of technical cooperation projects executed by the ITU Development Sector on behalf of the UNDP;

46. An analysis of income trends indicates that:

- assessed contributions from Member Administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget has reached a plateau; income from these sources appears unlikely to grow dramatically and may begin to decline;
- UNDP funding has declined precipitously in the current plenipotentiary period. It appears unlikely that this trend will be reversed because of the change in strategy at the UNDP.

47. These income trends are significant for the forthcoming plenipotentiary period. At the commencement of the period covered by the Plan, 86 % of the ITU's ordinary income comes from the contributions of Member Administrations. "Small-m" members contribute a further 12%, while the remaining 2% comes from the UNDP and funds-in-trust. Only the contributions of Member Administrations are highly predictable.

48. ***The Expenditure Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures.

- 75% of the Union's fixed expenditures are on staff costs. The bulk of the remaining fixed expenses goes towards maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the Union's variable expenditures are mainly related to its program of conferences and meetings. Approximately 20 % of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

49. Against this background, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted Decision No. XX setting out the expenditure scenarios for 1995-99.

50. In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunications environment, [Resolution **] proposes a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next plenipotentiary period, involving participation by the Members and "members".

VI. Conclusions

51. The main strategic challenge of the forthcoming plenipotentiary period is to align the activities of the ITU with the changing needs of its Member Administrations, non-Administration participants in the activities of the ITU Sectors, the telecommunications sector, and the world community.

52. The willingness of the ITU's constituents and other interested parties to support the Union and their satisfaction with the services they receive will be the real test of how successfully the strategy recommended in this report is developed and executed. Throughout the forthcoming plenipotentiary period, it will be incumbent on Council to closely monitor the evolution of the telecommunications environment and to adjust the Union's strategy accordingly.

53. In conclusion, the Union's overall strategic goal should be to ensure that the ITU has clearly established its pre-eminence in international telecommunications by the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998, and that the ITU is recognized as the global focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the 21st century.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

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KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4**Note by the Chairman of Committee 4****DRAFT RESOLUTION [COM 4/**SG/A10]****Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-99**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

- a) the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) relating to strategic policies and plans;
- b) Resolution No. 4 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Activities of the Union;
- c) Resolution No. 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Management of the Union;
- d) Resolution No. 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment;

- e) ~~the Draft Strategic Plan for the Union for 1995-99 presented by the Council,~~

noting

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunications environment, both in the period covered by the plan and in the following period,

taking into account

ab) the decisions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly and the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) regarding the work programme of the Sectors,

- ba) the decisions of the Conference regarding strategic policy issues including, *inter alia*,

[i) the creation of a forum for Members to discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies,]

ii) mechanisms to enhance the participation of non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Union immediately, and in the longer term, as set out in [Resolution **];

~~b) the decisions of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993), the Radiocommunication Assembly and the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1993) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) regarding the work programme of the Sectors,~~

recognizing

a) the need to facilitate smooth development of telecommunications for maximum social and economic benefit in the future by:

- promoting a more balanced distribution of telecommunication technology worldwide through non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services and new telecommunication technologies;

- introducing tariff reforms aimed at promoting the rational use of telecommunication networks and the provision of an efficient universal telecommunication service to foster investments, while preparing operators for a more competitive environment, taking into account that tariffs should be cost-orientated and that the geographical characteristics of countries are different;

- developing a common understanding of the regulation of telecommunications at the national level, while preserving each State's sovereign right to manage its own affairs.

b a) the continuing need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union's working methods;

c b) the need to adapt the management systems of the Secretariat to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources;,-

d) the need for organizational synergy with other world and regional agencies concerned with the advancement of telecommunications.

bearing in mind

the growing demands placed on the activities of the Union, the limited resources available to fund them, and the consequent need to establish priorities among the Union's activities,

resolves

to adopt ~~the~~ a strategic plan for 1995-99 as annexed to this Resolution based on the following principles:

1. the goal of the strategic plan should be to establish the Union as the international focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the twenty-first century;

2. this goal should be pursued through three missions:

2.1 a technical mission - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;

2.2 a development mission - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;

2.3 a policy mission - to promote the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society;

3. the overall strategies for the Union for 1995-99 should be:

3.1 to strengthen the foundations of the Union by

i) - enhancing participation by non-Administration entities and organizations, and seeking their views and contributions on

- the best approaches to the opportunities and challenges for telecommunications development;
and

- ways and means to enhance industry satisfaction with ITU products and services; and

ii) - increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors;

3.2 to broaden the scope of the Union's activities by

- creating a forum where Members can discuss their telecommunication policies and strategies [see Resolution.**];

- exploiting ~~the~~ ITU information resources more effectively;

3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by

- establishing strategic alliances with other international and regional organizations;

- communicating more effectively with the public,

instructs the Secretary-General

to present detailed plans for implementing the strategic plan for 1995-99 in his annual reports to Council, including proposals to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunications environment, decisions by Sectoral conferences, and changes in the Union's financial situation,

instructs the Council

1. to oversee the further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 1995-99 in Annex A, on the basis of the annual reports by the Secretary-General;
2. to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 1995-99 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2000-2004, and

invites the Members of the Union

to contribute national insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to the strategic planning process undertaken by the Union in the period before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

- to strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in its technical, policy and development functions, as set out in the basic instruments of the ITU and in the strategic plan, and

- to assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication services continue to evolve.

Annex A: Strategic Plan 1995-99

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

The following is a revised draft Strategic Plan for the Union for the period 1995-99 reflecting discussion in Committee 4 and editorial suggestions received by 30 September 1994.

Annex: 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	7
II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union	8
A. The ITU Mission.....	8
B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment.....	8
C. A General Strategic Approach	10
D. General Policy and Program Priorities	12
III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities	14
A. Radiocommunication.....	14
B. Standardization	17
C. Development.....	19
IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities	22
V. Financial Considerations	23
VI. Conclusions.....	24

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

I. Introduction

1. This report proposes a draft strategic plan for the International Telecommunication Union for the 1995-99 period. It is submitted by Council to reflect the decisions of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference on strategic policies and plans for the ITU, as required by CS-50 of the Geneva Constitution.
2. The basic purpose of this report is to recommend strategies and priorities which will enable the ITU to achieve the purposes set out in the Geneva Constitution and Convention, in light of changes in the telecommunication environment. As directed by APP Resolution 5, it is also intended to provide the strategic framework for the Union's overall budget for 1995-99, which will be established by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. The Council will may adjust the plan as required in approving biennial budgets for 1996-97 and 1998-99.
3. The draft strategic plan presented in this report builds on work done in the current plenipotentiary period. As a result of the recommendations of the High Level Committee (HLC), the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) of December, 1992 re-structured the Union so that it would be organized to respond to the new environment. Although improved structures and working methods are necessary conditions for success, they are not sufficient. With the new structures in place and the new working methods in the process of being implemented, the strategic focus for the next plenipotentiary period must shift to the activities of the Union. To achieve its purposes, the activities of the ITU must serve the changing needs of its membership — both Member Administrations and the "members" who participate in the Union's work — as efficiently and effectively as possible. The ITU may find it necessary to make further adjustments to the Union's structures and working methods at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the dominant strategic theme, at least in the first part of the upcoming plenipotentiary period, must be is better service to the Union's various constituencies and other parties with an interest in its work.
4. The report plan is organized as follows:
 - Section II summarizes the mission of the ITU as defined in the Geneva Constitution and Convention, outlines the main trends in the telecommunication environment which will create threats and opportunities for the Union in the 1995-99 timeframe, recommends a general strategy for achieving the ITU's purposes in this period, and sets out specific policies, plans and priorities for the Union as a whole;
 - Section III ~~focuses~~ focuses on the challenges facing the Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development Sectors in carrying out the missions they have been given by the Geneva Constitution and Convention, and outlines the strategies which have been developed by the Sectors for responding to these challenges;
 - Section IV discusses the organizational, management and personnel strategies that must be put in place to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU activities;
 - Section V presents considerations and options related to the financing of ITU activities in the 1995-99 period;
 - Section VI sets out ~~brief~~ presents the report's conclusions.

II. The Overall Strategy and Priorities of the Union

A. The ITU Mission

5. The purposes of the ITU are set out in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution. In essence, the Union's mission covers the following domains:

- **a technical domain:** to promote the development and efficient operation of telecommunication facilities, in order to improve the efficiency of telecommunication services, their usefulness, and their general availability to the public;
- **a development domain:** to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, to promote the mobilization of the human and financial resources needed to develop telecommunications, and to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunications technologies to people everywhere;
- **a policy domain:** to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society.

This mission can be accomplished by the ITU in cooperation with other world and regional intergovernmental organizations and those non-governmental organizations concerned with telecommunications.

6. Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution and Convention also indicates the means intended to achieve this mission. These means are reinforced by the following principles:

- **cooperation** between ITU Member Administrations in policy matters with a view to achieving the highest possible degree of harmonization of their actions;
- **participation** by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the ITU's Sectors;
- **information exchange** with among ITU Members and with the wider telecommunications community.

B. The Changing Telecommunication Environment

7. A number of important trends in the international telecommunication environment will affect the ITU as it seeks to carry out its mission in the 1995-99 period.

8. **Restructuring of the Telecommunication Sector:** Telecommunications is being restructured and liberalized. This is being done by separating telecommunication operations from government administrations and by introducing competition in the provision of telecommunication equipment and services. As a result of these changes, the role of many ITU Member Administrations is changing. They were operators; now they are regulators. At the same time, the role of many operators and manufacturers is also changing, as monopoly gives way to competition in liberalized segments of the telecommunications market. These trends are changing the membership profile of the ITU and creating new needs and expectations on the part of Members and non-Administration participants alike. The priorities of the Union must therefore be re-examined and re-aligned to reflect the changed nature of the communities it is meant to serve.

9. **Technological Convergence:** The rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, computer, broadcasting and information technology are redefining the boundaries of the telecommunications industry, giving rise to new product and service opportunities, and posing new questions for government policy-makers and regulators. The development of advanced terrestrial and satellite-mobile communication systems and the parallel development of multimedia communication systems will raise issues concerning the priorities of all three ITU Sectors, the manner in which the

benefits of these systems can be extended to developing countries, the regulatory environment of convergent services, at the domestic and international level, and the membership profile of the ITU. The Union's response to the phenomenon of technological convergence will determine whether or not it continues to serve the interests of the rapidly expanding telecommunication sector in the twenty-first century.

10. **Globalization:** Global telecommunication consortia are emerging as a result of alliances, mergers and acquisitions between national operators; and through the development of entirely new systems, including mobile satellite networks intended to provide global coverage through portable, hand-held terminals. The emergence of these global consortia and systems have the potential to fundamentally change the nature of international telecommunications. In the past, international services were jointly provided by national operators. In the future, they will increasingly be provided on a trans-national basis. The ITU will of course continue to provide a forum for developing technical, operational, and service standards for global systems, and for allocating spectrum to these services. The question of how policies for global telecommunication systems should be harmonized will be one of the most important and difficult new issues faced by the ITU during the next plenipotentiary period. The exchange of technical information and regulatory experiences will assist all Members in making informed national policy choices regarding infrastructure alternatives, the role of competition, licensing and restructured regulatory regimes. National regulatory responses to global telecommunications systems are of particular interest. ~~However, at present there is no appropriate forum in the ITU or elsewhere for harmonizing other elements of policy to facilitate the operation of these systems.~~

11. **The Global Information Economy and Society:** Technological progress and the globalization of telecommunication operations are closely related to the emergence of today's global information economy and society. These effects are particularly notable in the development of the global economy. Advances in telecommunications have unified world financial, currency and commodity markets in "real-time" trading systems, supported the development of global corporations, and changed the distribution of work between developed and developing countries in the manufacturing and service sectors. As well as supporting the globalization of economic activity, telecommunications and information goods and services are now recognized as important global industries in their own right. Participants in the recently-concluded Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations saw telecommunications as the key to expanding trade in services, as well as to improving trade efficiency in other sectors. Telecommunications also exercise an important influence on world-wide consumer demands, expectations and tastes through the dissemination of advertising and cultural products. These trends are combining to create new expectations concerning international telecommunications on the part of the international community. They are leading to the development of telecommunications-related decisions in other international organizations, most notably in the GATT and in the new World Trade Organization (WTO). If the ITU is to play "a leading role" in the information economy and society of the twenty-first century, it should establish, in cooperation with international and regional organizations, a vision of the role telecommunications will play in global economic and social development, communicate this vision to other international organizations, and coordinate its activities with them in pursuit of mankind's common goals.

12. **Geopolitical Change:** The rise of the global information economy and society has been accompanied by significant geopolitical changes, as structures which were built on military and political foundations have been adjusted to take account of economic and social developments. In this respect, one of the most important trends has been the development of strong regional economic and trading alliances, most notably in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. The aim of these alliances is to integrate and strengthen the economies of the regions, to better position them to compete in the global economy. In general, regional organizations have recognized the central role played by telecommunications in economic development and competitiveness. Some have therefore sought to develop regional strategies and policies which will support the growth of

telecommunications, in order to further regional economic and social development. In some cases, regional institutions have been developed that closely mirror the activities of the ITU. The Union's strategies and priorities should address the respective roles and responsibilities of the ITU, other international organizations, and their regional counterparts.

13. **The Development Gap:** In the information economy and society, telecommunications development should no longer be viewed solely in terms of assistance provided from developed to developing countries. It must be seen in the much broader context of sustainable global development. In this perspective, the development of telecommunications is interdependent with the other elements of economic and social development. They are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in ways that preserve and enhance the natural and human environment. Since telecommunications is now recognized as an essential infrastructure for all human development, universal access to at least basic telecommunication services should be viewed as a fundamental objective by the international community. A decade ago, the Maitland Commission suggested to the ITU that this goal should be reached by the year 2000. While there have been notable advances in some developing countries, there has been very little progress in the fifty or so Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Overall, the gap between the developed and developing worlds has widened. However, new technologies promise to make it possible to achieve the goal of universal access to basic services and to extend some of the benefits of new technologies to developing countries. Closing the development gaps between the LDCs and other developing countries, and between the developed and developing worlds, will require a concerted effort between ITU Members and "members", between Sectors, and between the ITU and other international and regional organizations.

14. ~~Readers are urged to refer to~~ The ITU's "World Telecommunication Development Report" of March 1994 ~~for provides more detailed~~ information and analysis on some of the key trends in the changing telecommunication environment.

C. A General Strategic Approach

15. For the last 129 years, the ITU's fundamental mission has been technical. The greater part of the Union's resources are allocated to this mission, and its greatest successes have been in this area. The ITU is the only international organization with a thorough technical knowledge of telecommunications, not only because Member countries are represented by telecommunication administrations, but because the world's leading suppliers of telecommunication goods and services participate so actively in ITU activities. The Union's strategy should be built on its core technical competence in telecommunications.

16. In developing a strategy based on this foundation, it will be necessary to maintain and strengthen the ITU's role in standardization, in radiocommunication, and in assisting the developing countries in developing their telecommunication networks. This will be done through the activities of the three Sectors and by establishing closer links among them.

17. As a result of the changes that have taken place in the structure of the world telecommunication sector, public policies, legislative frameworks and regulatory institutions are now playing a more decisive role in the development of telecommunications. In addition, the emergence of global telecommunication operators and the GATT agreement on a global framework for regulating trade in telecommunication goods and services strongly indicate that reviewing and updating the ITU's role in the regulation of international telecommunications should be a strategic priority for the 1995-99 period. This may require the adaptation of the Union's traditional strengths. In particular, ~~with the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the successor to the GATT,~~ the interplay between the activities of the ITU and the WTO on telecommunications matters will have to be considered. ~~Some considered, and some~~ adjustments in jurisdiction or procedures may ultimately be necessary. The Union should establish an effective liaison immediately with the WTO to identify issues at an early stage and avoid

duplication or inconsistent activities. More generally, to maintain its claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Members of the ITU and the headquarters staff should develop a core technical competence in the areas of telecommunications policy, law and regulation.

18. Priority for telecommunications development is a relatively new element in the ITU mission. ~~However, it is clear that r~~ Relatively little progress has been made in the decade since the Maitland report toward the fundamental development goal of universal access to basic telecommunication services in the decade since the Maitland report. ~~In the next plenipotentiary period, demonstrable success in the ITU's development mission will be critical to the Union's future as an international organization and a member of the United Nations family. ITU Members and the world community are unlikely to wait another ten years to see if the Union can contribute to the achievement of this goal.~~

19. ~~As the High Level Committee noted, t~~ The telecommunications needs of developing countries are great, while the resources of the ITU are limited and currently declining. In this situation, the Union's strategy should be to use the leverage provided by its core technical competencies to help achieve its development mission. Improved cooperation and coordination between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors is one of the essential elements of this strategy. ~~In addition, as discussed above, cooperation, coordination and the exchange of experience and information among Members in policy matters should be added to the inventory of the ITU.~~

20. Strengthening the Union's technical pre-eminence in telecommunications will position the ITU to be a credible partner in development - to the service providers and equipment manufacturers who are driving the development of telecommunications worldwide, to the private investors and public institutions that possess the financial resources needed by developing countries, and to the other international organizations involved in infrastructure, economic and social development programs which increasingly depend for their success on telecommunications.

21. The policy role of the ITU adopted by the APP may in the long run prove to be of the greatest strategic significance to the Union.

24. ~~The ITU's technical competence in telecommunications matters, combined with the access it provides to a global network of telecommunication experts and leaders, puts at the Union's disposal information resources which are of potentially enormous value. Products and services which could be developed using these resources would be of interest to telecommunication equipment suppliers and service providers, investors, government policy makers, planners, international and regional organizations, the academic community, consultants, and the public at large. In the 1995-99 timeframe, the most appropriate strategy for developing the ITU's broad policy role will be to focus the attention of the international community on the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society. In this respect, more effective exploitation of the Union's information resources is one of the key ingredients to a successful strategy. To date, the ITU has not exploited these resources to anything like their potential, except in the operations of the TELECOM exhibits and fora. More effective exploitation of the ITU's information resources will help the Union achieve its purposes. In addition, an information resources strategy could provide new streams of revenue, and enhance its development mission by facilitating alliances with other development partners.~~

22. The ITU is an intergovernmental organization, and its Members clearly wish it to remain so. The need to preserve the intergovernmental nature of the ITU is therefore a fundamental premise in strategic planning for the Union for the 1995-99 timeframe. However, great advantage can be derived from enhanced participation of the private sector in the ITU. In fact, with the changes that are taking place in the structure of telecommunications, continued enhanced participation by non-Administration entities and organizations is a pre-requisite to achievement of the ITU's purposes, as stated in the

Constitution. It is the surest, and possibly the only, guarantee that the Union will retain its pre-eminent competence in telecommunications. ~~It is one of the sources of the~~ The ITU's "competitive advantage" as an international organization requires continued consultation with industry participants to encourage their participation and to ensure that their contributions are rewarded by effective results. The need to maintain and enhance the unique character of the ITU as a partnership between the public and private sectors is therefore a fundamental strategic premise.

23. As the Union ~~develops~~ refines its strategy in the 1995-99 period timeframe, its Member Administrations must remain ever conscious of the strategic need to maintain and strengthen the relationship between the public and private sectors within the ITU. Members must be prepared to adjust the ITU's structures and working methods if it is in the long-term interest of the Union to do so. ~~By the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998, the Union should have a much clearer idea than it does at present of the role and functions of its non-Administration members.~~

24. The Union's strategy in the upcoming plenipotentiary period should be to approach this issue on a practical basis taking into account:

- the changing roles, needs and functions of Member Administrations;
- the associated changes in the wider communications industry, and the changing needs. ~~By first determining the needs of ITU Member Administrations and Sector "members" (i.e. "Big-M" and "small-m" members), it should then~~ On this basis, it will be possible to examine how adequately these needs are served by existing structures and working methods, and thereby determine whether adjustments are required. ~~As stated previously, the best strategic approach to this issue is not to discuss abstract models and theories, but to look at to meet the specific concrete, evolving needs of ITU constituents.~~

D. General Policy and Program Priorities

25. The following policy and program priorities are recommended for particular attention ~~consideration~~ within the budgetary limits ~~limits to be adopted to carry out this strategy in the next plenipotentiary period:~~

1. Strengthening the Foundations of the Union

26. In order to increase the effectiveness of the ITU, the following actions should be considered for the next plenipotentiary period:

- The needs of ITU Member Administrations, non-Administration participants, ~~and~~ the world telecommunications sector including telecommunication user groups and development partners, should be systematically analysed in order to determine what they require and expect from the Union. This should initially be done on a comprehensive basis and as a matter of urgency by the 1995 Council. Further and possibly more targeted analysis should be conducted at regular intervals throughout the plenipotentiary period.
- The participation in Union activities of non-Administration entities and organizations should be enhanced. Because of the intergovernmental nature of the ITU, this should be done in the first instance by encouraging national entities and organizations to participate in national delegations and in fora established by Member Administrations for developing national positions for ITU meetings and conferences.

- ~~As provided by Resolution [**], the~~ terms and conditions under which "members" participate in Union activities should be reviewed and updated in light of their changing needs and the ITU's changing requirements. A study program should also be undertaken to determine under what conditions "very small-m" entities and non-profit organizations might take part in ITU activities. The impact of these changes on the financial balance between the three ITU Sectors should be carefully monitored.
- Linkages between the activities of the three ITU Sectors should be increased, and synergies between Radiocommunication, Standardization and Development reinforced.

2. Broadening the Scope of Union Activities

27. At the same time as the Union seeks to strengthen its current core competencies to ensure its technical pre-eminence in international telecommunications, ~~it~~ it must take cognizance of the rapid changes taking place in the telecommunication environment and in the needs of its Members:

- ~~Considering that a~~ purpose of the Union is to promote, at the international level, a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, ~~and recognizing that~~ ITU Member Administrations realize the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination with those of other Members in the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, ~~APP Resolution 15 recognized the possible need to organize a forum in which ITU members could discuss their telecommunications policies and strategies. This could be done through one of the solutions listed in Document PP94/25 for a~~ A new forum established by Resolution [**] will provide a framework for discussion of telecommunication policy ~~or through a combination of initiatives~~, without prescriptive regulatory outcomes.
- The impact of the GATT Uruguay Round Agreement, the implications of technological convergence, and global telecommunication systems ~~are possible~~ should be topics ~~for~~ priority consideration in these fora.
- ~~As recommended by the HLC, d~~ Developments which might lead to the need in a future plenipotentiary period to hold a World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), as provided for in Article 25 of the Geneva Constitution, should be kept under review.
- The Union should develop strategies to more effectively exploit its information resources. There is a huge and growing demand for information about telecommunications. By capitalizing on the technical information available through its Radiocommunication, Standardization, and Development Study Groups, the data collected by the Standardization and Development Sectors, and the telecommunication indicators program, the ITU could respond to this demand and increase the revenues of its publications program. In developing an ITU information resources strategy along these lines, the terms and conditions under which ITU Members should obtain access to ITU information resources must be carefully considered, and care taken to avoid policies which would create incentives for companies to simply to purchase ITU information products and services instead of becoming Sector members.

3. Increasing the Union's Leverage

28. ~~The ITU's b~~ Broadened and reinforced technical competence in all matters relating to global telecommunications will position the Union to play an increasingly predominant role in issues relating to the global information economy and society. Key priorities in the 1995-99 timeframe are:

- Strategic alliances should be developed with other international and regional organizations which have an important influence on the development of telecommunications. At the international level, cooperation with the new WTO, the OECD, the World Bank and UNESCO should be priorities. At the regional level, regional telecommunication standardization, development and financial organizations are of the greatest increasing concern.
- The ITU's relationship with the rest of the United Nations system should be strengthened. In the global information economy and society, telecommunications will be increasingly important to the activities of all international organizations, particularly those involved in large-scale peace, security and development projects. By working in partnership with other organizations and making its core technical competence in telecommunications available to support their activities, the ITU will leverage its own resources and multiply the effectiveness of its activities.
- The Union's public information capabilities should be increased. At present, the ITU is surely one of the least known international organizations, in spite of the fact that the development of the global telecommunications network is increasingly vital to the welfare of humanity. The Members of the Union have asked it to play a leadership role in the international community. To do this, the ITU must communicate its message more effectively than it does at present. to ensure that governments are aware of the importance of telecommunications as a tool for social and economic development.

III. Sectoral Strategies and Priorities

A. Radiocommunication

A.1. *The Radiocommunication Sector Mission*

29. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva 1992), the mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit, and to carry out studies on radiocommunication matters by:

- ensuring that the Radio Regulations ~~continue to contain the minimum necessary treaty level provisions~~ to respond to the needs of the international community through world and regional radiocommunication conferences;
- meeting the specific needs of members of a region through regional radiocommunication conferences;
- coordinating efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- making Recommendations on technical radiocommunication matters through Radiocommunication Assemblies and study groups;
- providing the products and services necessary to accomplish the Sector's purposes through the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Radio Regulations Board;
- developing an appropriate set of rules of procedures for approval by the Radio Regulations Board and for use in the application of the Radio Regulations and the decisions of competent radiocommunication conferences, ~~and approved by the Radio Regulations Board.~~

A.2. The Radiocommunication Environment

30. Notably, the radiocommunication environment is characterized by:

- technological convergence of information technology and telecommunications;
- rapid technological development, and the widespread application of digital techniques to most space and terrestrial systems, including mobile communications and new television and sound broadcasting systems;
- increasing demand for the limited radio-frequency spectrum and orbital positions from space and terrestrial systems, different services and service providers, and different countries;
- growing competition in the marketplace between "wired" and "wireless" communications;
- the growing recognition of the economic value of frequencies and orbital positions leading to new approaches to national spectrum management in some countries;
- the growing role of regional organizations and private sector collaboration.

A.3. The Radiocommunication Sector Strategy

31. The strategy of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global body for radiocommunications.

The objectives of the Radiocommunication Sector to achieve this strategy are to carry out the functions laid down in the Convention, and specifically in 1995-1999:

- to develop and adopt more precise criteria for frequency sharing and coordination of new and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to complete the simplification of the Radio Regulations and consider any consequential impact on the Radiocommunication Sector;
- in close collaboration with the Telecommunication Development Sector, and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector as appropriate, to conduct information meetings and world and regional seminars, accelerate the development of Handbooks, and facilitate the development of automated spectrum management systems;
- to continue to improve the working methods and cost-effectiveness of the Radiocommunication Sector, and to aim at more efficient Radiocommunication Assemblies and Radiocommunication Conferences;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors and organizations and to minimize duplication of effort;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of new technologies;
- to implement efficient means in order to promote broader participation by Members, particularly developing countries, and others in all the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations and the rights of Member Administrations and service providers are respected;
- to ensure that the Radio Regulations Board carries out its functions, particularly in regard to the sensitive area of the use made of frequency bands and satellite orbits, in a manner which maintains the confidence of Member Administrations.

A.4. Priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-99

32. The priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector for 1995-1999, in addition to those identified by future conferences, are:

- to facilitate the development and introduction of Mobile-Satellite Services (MSS) and Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS), including the development of relevant sharing conditions;
- to facilitate the development and introduction of digital television, including High-Definition Television (HDTV), and digital sound broadcasting;
- to provide assistance as requested by a WTDC to facilitate the introduction of modern radio systems to assist the developing countries in raising penetration levels, particularly in rural areas;
- to facilitate timely coordination between new systems and existing systems in both space and terrestrial environments;
- to expand the assistance offered to Member Administrations in registering frequency assignments and in applying the Radio Regulations, with special attention to developing countries;
- to assure that the Radio Regulations are respected in the increasingly competitive and commercial radiocommunications environment;
- in relation to improving the working methods of the Sector, to address options for:
 - early establishment of user-friendly document exchange capability;
 - accelerated development of recommendations and improvement in publication mechanisms (reduce unit cost and time to publish, provide wider distribution and electronic availability);
 - increased use of informatics for the notification and processing of frequency assignments;
 - a flexible organizational structure in the Radiocommunication Bureau with special attention to the training and development of the Bureau's staff;
- to promote the development of a Global Information Infrastructure (GII);
- to encourage the participation by non-Administration entities and organizations in the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector.

A.5 The Radiocommunication Sector Actions

33. Taking into account the mission, environment, strategy, objectives and priorities the intended actions of the Radiocommunication Sector include:

- conduct of information meetings, world and regional seminars and assistance to Administrations with special attention to developing countries, e.g. through the development of Handbooks;
- further development of cooperation with other Sectors and organizations and avoidance of duplication;
- increased use of informatics and information technologies including the development of an automated spectrum management system;
- development of a flexible organizational structure, working methods, modern communications means and Bureau's staff training and development;

- recognition that the ITU is an organization providing services to Administrations and members of the three Sectors;
- enhanced participation by non-Administration entities and organizations.

B. Standardization

B.1. The Standardization Sector Mission

34. Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the mission of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector is to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization by studying technical, operational and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

B.2. The Standardization Environment

35. The standardization environment is characterized by:

- rapid technological change and shortened innovation cycles;
- rapid development and convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, computer and information technology;
- rapid growth of new products and services;
- heightened competition between and among network operators, service providers and equipment suppliers;
- increasing involvement of "non-Administrations" in the standardization process;
- the growing influence of regional standardization organizations and industry fora;
- a worldwide shift from a "technology-driven" to a "market-driven" approach to standardization;
- a parallel shift from an all-embracing "theoretical" to a "practical" approach with emphasis on rapid implementation;
- emergence of global telecommunications operators and systems.

B.3. The Standardization Sector Strategy

36. The goal of the Standardization Sector is to ensure that the ITU remains the pre-eminent global telecommunication standardization body. Strategies to achieve this goal include:

- adopting a market-oriented approach to standardization;
- delivering high-quality products (i.e. Recommendations) on time ("value for money");
- clearly defining the role of the ITU in relation to regional standardization bodies and industry fora;
- developing appropriate agreements and cooperative relationships with these standardization partners;
- within the ITU-T's area of competence, focussing on high priority standardization areas;

- continuing to improve the working methods of the Standardization Sector, including improved and accelerated development and approval of Recommendations;
- enhancing participation and involvement by "non-Administration" entities and organizations in the standardization process.

B.4. The Priorities of the Standardization Sector for 1995-99

37. The Standardization Sector's priorities for 1995-99 are:

- to develop global standards for incorporating the new technologies, services and capabilities in telecommunications networks, e.g.
 - Intelligent Networks (IN);
 - Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN);
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM);
 - Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT);
 - Multimedia Communication Systems (MCS);
 - Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS);
 - Global Virtual Network Service (GVNS);
- to develop global standards required to manage increasingly complex telecommunication networks:
 - Telecommunication Management Network (TMN);
 - standards relating to quality of service and network performance;
 - numbering plans;
- to continue to develop and review tariff and accounting principles for international telecommunications;
- to continue the review of new and existing work and its distribution between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- to optimize cooperation with the other Sectors of the Union and to minimize duplication of effort;
- to continue to improve the efficiency of the ITU standardization process;
- to continue to cooperate with other global and regional standardization organizations and industry fora to harmonize the development and implementation of global telecommunication standards.

C. Development

C.1 *The Development Sector Mission*

38. Under the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the ITU Development Sector has a dual role reflecting the Union's status as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing development projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements. In all its efforts, the ITU Development Sector is working towards the broad aim that all countries in the world should have effective telecommunication networks and services, based on the most appropriate technology. Its mission is:

- to raise awareness of the importance of telecommunications for national economic and social development;
- to provide information and advice on policy and structural options;
- to promote the development, expansion and operation of international, regional and national telecommunication networks by reinforcing capabilities for human resource development, planning, management, resource mobilization, and research and development, in cooperation with other ITU Sectors, other international and regional organizations and in partnership with the private sector;
- to promote and coordinate programmes to accelerate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, and offer advice on the choice and transfer of appropriate technology;
- to give special attention to the requirements of and provide assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

C.2 *The Development Environment*

39. The telecommunications development environment is characterized by the following trends:

- the restructuring and liberalization of the telecommunications sector at the national and international level, so that the provision of telecommunication services is increasingly governed by the laws of competition;
- overall, the gap between developed and developing countries has narrowed slightly in terms of access to basic telephone services, but has ~~arguably~~ widened where advanced telecommunication services are concerned;
- rapid development of telecommunications in some countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions, tied to general economic growth;
- little progress in other countries, particularly in the Africa region, where economic growth has stagnated and telecommunications has not been restructured;
- a change in the UNDP strategy which now emphasizes national execution of development projects rather than international execution through specialized agencies;
- a consequent drop in project execution funding which has been only partially offset by a rise in funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions, ~~thereby reducing and consequently has reduced~~ the financial resources available to the Development Sector to discharge its dual role referred to in paragraph 38;
- a shift in the global development paradigm from "aid to trade", with a consequent emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage foreign investment;

- the funds available to the ITU for telecommunication development will remain limited when compared with the needs of developing countries, requiring the ITU to play a catalytic role.

C.3 The Development Sector Strategy

40. The strategy of the Development Sector is based on three main areas:

Direct assistance - The Development Sector provides assistance to countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen, expand and harmonize their telecommunications networks and services by:

- assisting countries to create the necessary policy, strategic and investment environment that will allow and enable the successful development of telecommunications; by mobilizing the support of key decision-makers in all Sectors;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop and strengthen its institutional capacity;
- assisting the telecommunications sector to develop plans;
- assisting those who are involved in the telecommunications sector to acquire the necessary and appropriate knowledge and expertise in the latest developments in telecommunications.

Partnership - In the second area, the ITU Development Sector plays a catalytic and facilitating role in encouraging all the actors in telecommunications to work together in telecommunications development. More specifically, the ITU-D promotes and facilitates the active involvement of developed countries and the international community in the development process by:

- working cooperatively with other international and national organizations in order to promote an integrated approach to sustainable development, particularly in rural areas through an Integrated Rural Development (IRD) approach;
- working cooperatively with regional telecommunication organizations and with the global, regional and national development and financing organizations;
- encouraging the private sector to participate in the activities of the Development Sector;
- optimizing cooperation with other Sectors of the Union and minimizing duplication of effort;
- mobilizing resources in support of telecommunications development projects.

Resource Development and Mobilization - including financial and human resources, technology, information and ~~expertise~~ ~~expertise~~ for telecommunications development, through constant action by the Development Sector to:

- identify sources of financing;
- develop human resources management tools and systems;
- develop and manage information databases of interest for the development process.

C.4 Priorities of the Development Sector for 1995-99

41. The priorities of the Development Sector are:

- ~~implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan with emphasis on a special programme of assistance to the LDCs;~~
- ~~acting on Resolutions adopted by the WTDC regarding the activities of Development Study Groups;~~
- ~~further development of the world and regional telecommunication indicators.~~

The priorities of the Development Sector have been expressed through the Resolutions of the World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences and, more particularly, through the framework of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP). They will be implemented, as a matter of urgency and within available resources, through the three chapters of activities of the BAAP namely:

Chapter 1

- the development of recommendations, guidelines, models etc. to assist, advise and inform policy decision-makers and others by means of a programme of cooperation among members, namely the two Study Groups (and working parties as required) and development conferences;

Chapter 2

- in coordination and cooperation with development partners, the implementation of priority programmes
 - i) by updating existing programmes and studies;
 - ii) by implementing projects and activities within 12 new complementary programs in the areas of
 - policies, strategies and finances;
 - human resources management and development;
 - guidelines for the elaboration of a Business-Oriented Development Plan;
 - computerized network planning;
 - development of a basic automated spectrum management system;
 - improvement of maintenance;
 - mobile cellular radio telephone systems;
 - integrated rural development;
 - broadcasting infrastructure;
 - information services;
 - development of telematics and computer networks;
 - iii) by providing ad hoc assistance;
 - iv) through the execution of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects;

Chapter 3

- a special programme of assistance for Least Developed Countries(LDCs) to ensure the adequate participation of LDCs in the BAAP.

IV. Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities

42. To support the strategies and priorities proposed in this report, the Secretariat should continue the process of management reform which was begun in the current plenipotentiary period, following the recommendations made by the consultants and the High Level Committee. Priorities for the 1995-99 period include:

- continuing to develop and integrate the strategic planning, operational planning, financial management and performance management systems that have been put in place during the current plenipotentiary period;
- continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the ITU's conference services;
- developing and implementing a strategy for electronic and paper publications;
- continuing to develop the ITU information systems and services strategy, particularly services such as TIES/ITUDOC which benefit members.

43. The ITU staff are among the Union's most precious resources. To enable the secretariat to effectively assist ITU members in adapting the organization's activities to the rapidly changing telecommunications environment, a global approach should be taken to the development and management of the ITU's human resources within the framework of the UN Common System. Key priorities for the 1995-99 period are:

- **post classification** - the development of criteria which will ensure that posts are classified at levels which will attract highly qualified candidates, by taking due account of
 - the highly technical requirements of many ITU professional positions which need specialized expertise but do not entail extensive managerial responsibilities;
 - the important managerial requirements of some other positions, where the need for the relevant knowledge, skills, aptitudes, and experience outweighs the technical requirements;
- **manning/staffing table** - the profile of established posts and the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts should be reviewed
 - in general, to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts across the secretariat;
 - in particular, to achieve a better balance between the situation of staff in the BDT and the other secretariats;
- **recruitment and promotion** - the development and implementation of recruitment and promotion policies and procedures designed
 - to ensure equitable geographical representation within the ITU ;
 - to increase the representation of women in professional positions;
 - to allow for the development of a dynamic work force by creating suitable positions for the entry of recent university graduates;
 - to ensure career development and internal promotions;
- **organizational and career development** - the strengthening of the organization and the enhancement of career development opportunities through
 - the implementation of a comprehensive in-service training program, with the provision of the necessary financial resources;

- the use of D.2 level positions in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;
- the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling services.

~~Some of these measures are described in greater detail in separate documents to the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular in Documents PP94/12, 28, 29 and 34.~~

V. Financial Considerations

44. The strategic plan proposed in this report calls upon the ITU to undertake a number of policy and program initiatives in the next plenipotentiary period. This section of the plan outlines the financial factors ~~that should be considered by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference when examining these proposals and presents global options for the 1995-99 period.~~

45. ***The Income Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ordinary income of the ITU comes from three main sources:

- assessed contributions of Member Administrations to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- assessed contributions of "members" of the ITU Sectors to the ordinary budget of the Union;
- support cost income earmarked to cover the cost of technical cooperation projects executed by the ITU Development Sector on behalf of the UNDP;

46. An analysis of income trends indicates that:

- assessed contributions from Member Administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget has reached a plateau; income from these sources appears unlikely to grow dramatically and may begin to decline;
- UNDP funding has declined precipitously in the current plenipotentiary period. It appears unlikely that this trend will be reversed because of the change in strategy at the UNDP.

47. These income trends are ~~strategically significant and should be taken into account in formulating ITU policies and plans for the forthcoming plenipotentiary period. They must also be placed in perspective. Today, At the commencement of the period covered by the Plan, 86 % of the ITU's ordinary income comes from the contributions of Member Administrations. "Small-m" members contribute a further 12%, while the remaining 2% comes from the UNDP and funds-in-trust. However, Only the contributions of Member Administrations are the only income source which will be highly predictable to delegates at the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.~~

48. ***The Expenditure Side of the ITU Budget:*** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures.

- 75% of the Union's fixed expenditures are on staff costs. The bulk of the remaining fixed expenses goes towards maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the Union's variable expenditures are mainly related to its program of conferences and meetings. Approximately 20 % of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

49. ~~In considering expenditure ceilings for the forthcoming plenipotentiary period, it must be borne in mind that the overall ceiling cannot simply be extrapolated from the ceiling established by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, even under a scenario of zero real growth. This is principally because of differences in the conference cycle between the 1990-94 and 1995-99 periods and because the structure of the BDT which was established at Nice has now been fully implemented. It should also be borne in mind that the global cuts first imposed at Nairobi and renewed at Nice have made it more difficult for the Secretariat, because of the progressive reduction of the means available to it, to serve~~

~~the needs of ITU members, at a time when the number of Members and "members" has continued to grow and their needs have increased.~~

49. Against this background, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted Decision No. XX setting out ~~they may wish to consider four expenditure scenarios for 1995-99:~~

- ~~• Option 1 is based on the 1995 provisional budget. It covers conferences and meetings planned for 1996-99, with zero growth in documentation. ITU-D would remain at the 1995 provisional budget level for the period 1996-99. There would be no step increase for staff costs.~~
- ~~• Option 2 includes option 1 plus a step increase in staff costs and a volume increase for documentation in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors;~~
- ~~• Option 3 includes option 2 plus increases in the ceiling resulting from reinstatement of the staff expenditures which were cut from the 1995 draft provisional budget as a result of the "global cuts" policy. It also provides additional funds for the maintenance of the ITU buildings as from 1996.~~
- ~~• Option 4 contains the same features as option 3 and provides in addition for the full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.~~

50. In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunications environment, [Resolution **] proposes ~~Members may wish to consider undertaking a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next plenipotentiary period, involving participation by the Members and "members". The scope of the study should cover not only the regular income but also the extra-budgetary resources which can supplement the implementation of the strategic plan. The study may also cover cost-sharing of ITU regular activities among its Members.~~

VI. Conclusions

52. ~~Once they have made decisions regarding the policy and program initiatives proposed in this report, delegates to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference will need to consider carefully the financial strategies available to them for funding the ITU strategic plan for the next plenipotentiary period.~~

51. ~~As indicated in the introduction to this report, t~~The main strategic challenge of the forthcoming plenipotentiary period is to align the activities of the ITU with the changing needs of its Member Administrations, non-Administration participants in the activities of the ITU Sectors, the telecommunications sector, and the world community.

52. The willingness of the ITU's constituents and other interested parties to support the Union and their satisfaction with the services they receive will be the real test of how successfully the strategy recommended in this report is developed and executed. Throughout the forthcoming plenipotentiary period, it will be incumbent on Council to closely monitor the evolution of the telecommunications environment and to adjust the Union's strategy accordingly.

53. In conclusion, the Union's overall strategic goal should be to ensure that the ITU has clearly established its pre-eminence in international telecommunications by the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998, and that the ITU is recognized as the global focal point for all matters relating to telecommunications in the global information economy and society of the 21st century.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 167-E
30 September 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 5
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 5 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

The Russian delegation reserves the right to revert to No. 167 in the Plenary Meeting.

L. CHEHAB
Chairman of Committee 5

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

ARTICLE 9 (CS)

- MOD 62** b) the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux and the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected among the candidates proposed by Members as their nationals and shall all be nationals of different Members, and at their election, due consideration should be given to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world; as far as the elected officials are concerned, due consideration should also be given to the principles embodied in No. 154 of this Constitution;
- MOD 63** c) the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected, in their individual capacity; each Member may propose only one candidate.

ARTICLE 28 (CS)

- MOD 163** (4) The class of contribution chosen by each Member, in accordance with No. 161 or No. 162 above, is applicable for the first biennial budget after the expiry of the six-month period referred to in Nos. 161 or 162 above.
- MOD 167** 7. Expenses incurred by the regional conferences referred to in No. 43 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 Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences. For the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences, the same provisions shall apply as for world telecommunication development conferences.
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 168-E
3 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 7 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

Annexes: 3

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION COM7/5

Special Arrears and Interest Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
in view of

a) the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union;

b) Resolution 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

noting with satisfaction

a) that the Republic of El Salvador has settled its debt with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

b) that the Republic of Sudan has made a payment for a partial settlement of its debt in 1993 and 1994 with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989);

c) that the Republic of Liberia has initiated steps to make its first payment with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989);

d) that the Republic of Chad has submitted a payment schedule with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982);

e) that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comores has submitted a payment schedule with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982),

regretting

that the Republic of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Republic of Guatemala and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982) and the Republic of Guatemala with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989) have made no settlements of their debts nor put forward any repayment schedule,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

resolves that

1. 169 103 Swiss francs owed for 1988 to 1992 contributions and 17 517.30 Swiss francs for interest on overdue payments by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; and

2. 90 071.15 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments and 19 437.55 Swiss francs owed for publications by the Republic of Chad;

shall be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest under the conditions laid down in Resolution COM7/4;

3. 27 897.75 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall be transferred to a special interest account;

4. the transfer to the special arrears accounts shall not release the Members concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears;

5. this Resolution shall not in any circumstances be invoked as a precedent,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to inform the competent authorities of the two Members concerned by this Resolution, together with Resolution COM7/4;

2. to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these two Members towards repaying their debts, and on their action taken under Resolution COM7/4,

instructs the Council

1. to adopt appropriate measures for the application of this Resolution;

2. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution;

3. to study ways of settling the special interest account.

ANNEX 2

DECISION COM7/1

**Procedure Concerning the Choice by Members and
"members" of their Contributory Class**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
decides

1. that each Member and "member" shall inform the Secretary-General before 15 April 1995 of the class of contribution it has chosen from the scale of contribution in [Article 33 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994)];

2. that Members and "members", which have failed to make known their decision before 15 April 1995 in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above shall be required to continue to contribute the same number of units as they contributed previously;

3. that, at the first meeting of the Council held after 1 January 1997, a Member or a "member" may, with the approval of the Council, reduce the level of its contributory class determined under paragraphs 1 and 2 above if its relative contributory position under the applicable scale of contribution referred to above is substantially worse than its previous position;

4. that the relevant provisions of 1994 Kyoto Instrument amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) shall be applied provisionally as from 1 January 1996.

ANNEX 3

ARTICLE 33 (CV)

Finances

**MRC/31/18
(MOD) 475
to
483**

In order to change the numbering of the subparagraphs.

Reasons: The paragraphs of Nos. 475 to 483 should be renumbered to indicate that they are subparagraphs of No. 475. The Editorial Committee could be instructed to consider this proposal.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 169-E
30 September 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Barbados

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

As a result of several discussions that I have had at this Conference with a wide range of delegates, I have sensed a degree of frustration arising from the lack of linkages between the contributions from Member States and the benefits that accrue to those states. It is my view that this creates an unwarranted hostility to certain projects, particularly those that focus on the development of the smaller Member States.

At the same time the culture of dependency and mendicancy must be addressed. A realistic and achievable level of contribution must be established that demonstrates that the Member States' contribution to the ITU is in harmony with their true ability to pay for the benefits that they derive from the organization.

Our government's perspective is one that recognizes a need for international aid to stimulate and in some instances support the development process, but is also cognizant of the fact that all Member States should meaningfully contribute to the work of the organization. It is in this spirit that we introduce this paper in an effort to establish an environment where the contributions of smaller and/or more impecunious entities are more clearly defined and achievable.

At the same time it is hoped that such an environment will establish a new approach of responsibility that will encourage more affluent Members to also expand their contributions.

Of course I make the above comments with the proviso that the programmes of the ITU show concrete results. In this, all of the Members have a responsibility to contribute to the success of many of these programmes.

BRB/169/1
ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION [BRB/1]

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recognizing

- a) the indispensable role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunication development and advancement;
- b) the financial value of modern telecommunications in all ITU Member States;
- c) the increasing need to manage and coordinate growing and developing telecommunication infrastructures in ITU Member States;
- d) the current analyses and studies on the ITU finances relating to membership, contributions and the demands of the institution to discharge its global responsibilities,

noting

- a) that the nature of telecommunication structures and the needs of the civil societies require flexibility in the operations of the ITU Council in order to effectively fulfil the mandate of the Union and balance various telecommunications interests;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau [ref: Document PP-94/33, page 14, paragraph 94],

proposes

- a) that developing countries, in accordance with their sovereign links with the ITU, where necessary, should pursue new ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial upkeep of the Union,

further proposes

- a) that the issues raised in this proposal can contribute significantly to a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next plenipotentiary period [Document PP-94/33, page 18];
 - b) that developing country Members of the ITU formally review their unit contribution to the upkeep of the Union, given the financial value of modern telecommunications in ITU Member States;
 - c) that the Council conduct a study in collaboration with appropriate Members, in order to analyse and recommend upward movement in the contribution levels of developing countries.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 170-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

Attached are proposed revisions to the Recommendations and Resolutions of the Nice and Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences which have been referred to Committee 4 for review by the Conference Chairman in Document 127, based on the work of the Committee up to Wednesday, 5 October 1994.

**RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NICE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, 1989**

(MOD) RESOLUTION 5

**Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose
of Convening a Regional Administrative Conference**

(To be considered by Committee 4 for modification)

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

a) that certain provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) (in particular, Nos. 50, 216 to 221 and 371) and certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) (in particular No. 63 of the Constitution and Nos. 16 to 21, and No. 166 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional administrative conference;

b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;

c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a World Administrative Conference have the competence to define a region for a regional administrative conference;

d) that, whereas a regional administrative conference may be convened on a proposal by the Administrative Council, the Administrative Council has not been explicitly authorized to take a decision on the definition of a region,

considering

a) that it may be necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional administrative conference;

b) that the Administrative Council provides the most appropriate means of defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent World Administrative Conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,

resolves

1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional administrative conference, the Administrative Council shall propose a definition of the region;
 2. that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted on that proposal and all Members of the Union shall be informed of the proposal;
 3. that the region shall be deemed to have been defined when two thirds of the Members of the proposed region have responded in the affirmative within a time period determined by the Administrative Council;
 4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,
- invites the Administrative Council**
1. to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;
 2. to consider combining, where appropriate, the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional administrative conference.

SUP RESOLUTION 7

Examination of Certain Provisions of the Radio Regulations

Implemented (see Section 3.1 .1 of the Council's Report).

SUP RESOLUTION 8

Establishment of a Voluntary Group of Experts to Study Allocation and Improved Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and Simplification of the Radio Regulations

Implemented.

SUP RESOLUTION 9

**Improvement of Use by the Aeronautical Mobile (OR)
Service of the Frequency Bands Governed by
Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations**

Implemented (see Section 3.1 .1 of the Council's Report)

MOD RESOLUTION 10

**Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally
Allocated to This Service by the World Administrative
Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)**

See IND/67/Section 9 and IND/67/11.

SUP RESOLUTION 14

Changing Telecommunication Environment

Already covered in the Strategic Plan.

SUP RESOLUTION 15

**Role of the International Telecommunication Union
in the Development of World Telecommunications**

Already covered in the Strategic Plan.

SUP RESOLUTION 16

Regional and World Telecommunication Development Conferences

This is now covered in the Constitution/Convention.

RESOLUTION 17

ITU Regional Presence

(To be revised in accordance with the decisions of Committee 4 in relation to the
Regional Presence)

SUP

RESOLUTION 19

**Interim Arrangements to Enable Commencement of the
Work of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

Implemented (see Section 4.5.2 of the Council's Report)

RESOLUTION 20

**Improvement of the Union Facilities for Rendering Technical
Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries**

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

having taken note

of the sections of the Reports of the Administrative Council which dealt with the action taken on the implementation of resolutions, etc., relating to "Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union" (Document 47) and "The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33),

recognizing

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of Resolution 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

a) that the volume of the Union's technical assistance needs to be increased and the quality further improved;

b) that in many cases the developing countries, and in particular the newly independent countries, need advice of a highly specialized nature and that such advice must often be obtained at short notice;

c) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is also obtainable from or through the International Consultative Committees and the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB),

resolves

1. that the duties of the Group of Engineers of the Telecommunications Development Bureau shall be:

- 1.1 to work with the specialized secretariats of the International Consultative Committees and the IFRB in providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization, development and operation of their telecommunication systems;

- 1.2 at Administrations' request, to prepare standard technical specifications for the most commonly used equipment;
- 1.3 to give prompt and constructive advice, either by correspondence or by mission, in response to practical questions addressed to it by developing countries, Members of the Union;
- 1.4 to provide an opportunity for expert and high-level consultation for senior personnel from developing countries visiting the seat of the Union;
- 1.5 to participate in seminars and courses organized at the seat of the Union or elsewhere on specialized aspects of telecommunication subjects;

2. that highly qualified experts shall be recruited, as needed, for periods normally not exceeding one month at a time in order to complement the expertise provided by the Group of Engineers,

instructs the Secretary-General

to include in the annual reports to the Administrative Council:

1. the specialities and the type of assistance required from the Group of Engineers by the developing countries, taking into account the rapid changes in technology;

2. his appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided and mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting these requests,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the Secretary-General's annual reports and to take all necessary measures in order to meet the requests for the services of the Group of Engineers;

2. to include in the annual budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the Group of Engineers and a global amount to cover the estimated costs of the services of the short-term experts mentioned in **resolves 2**;

3. to follow closely the development of the volume and quality as well as the type of technical assistance provided by the Union in application of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 21

**Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP) in Other Programmes of the
United Nations System, and in Other Funding Arrangements**

(To be considered by COM 4 in light of the adopted agreement with the UNDP see Document PP-94/23)

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

having noted

a) No. 45 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) establishing the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT);

b) the sections of the Report of the Administrative Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document 47) and the Report on "The Changing Nature of the Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33),

having endorsed

the action taken by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) as regards participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP),

having expressed

its appreciation of the consideration given by the UNDP and other funding arrangements to the development of telecommunications,

resolves

1. that the Union, as part of its dual function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications and the UNDP executing agency, shall continue its full participation in the UNDP within the framework of the Constitution and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system;

2. that the costs of the administrative and executing services resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP and other funding arrangement shall be included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payment from the UNDP and other funding arrangements shall be included as income in that part of the budget;

3. that the support cost payment received shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits of the Union's ordinary budget;

4. that the Union's auditors shall check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;

5. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus received are used exclusively for administrative and executing service costs,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;

2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,

instructs the Administrative Council

to take all necessary measures to ensure the maximum efficiency of the Union's participation as a partner in the UNDP and other funding arrangement taking into account the decisions of the Governing Council of the UNDP and the need to maintain a balance between income and expenditures.

RESOLUTION 22

**Inter-Country Projects Financed by the United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of
Telecommunications**

(To be considered by COM 4 for its modification or suppression)

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

having noted

the sections of the Report of the Administrative Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document 47) and the report on "The changing nature of ITU technical cooperation and related field activities" (Document 33),

emphasizing

that, telecommunication services are a basic service for any country and to a large extent are also of an inter-country nature needing the same degree of sophistication in regard to technical facilities and to staff training in all countries to achieve successful operation of international telecommunication services and for the management of the radio frequency spectrum,

recognizing

that, in many of the developing countries, the national resources in respect of equipment, operational arrangements and national staff continue to be inadequate to ensure telecommunication services of an acceptable quality and at reasonable rates,

recognizing also

a) the importance of regional telecommunication cooperation, and the necessity to maximize it in order to foster in particular telecommunication development so as to facilitate and speed up development in other sectors to emphasized by "The Missing Link";

b) that the UNDP and particularly its inter-country programme is one of the valuable means of assisting the developing countries to improve their telecommunication services,

expressing its appreciation

of the consideration given to this matter in certain regions by the UNDP in making available to the ITU allocations for inter-country projects of technical cooperation to developing countries, noting however that these allocations do not adequately meet some regions' aspirations,

resolves to invite the UNDP

with a view to strengthening technical cooperation in the telecommunication sector and thereby contributing significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development, to consider favourably a sufficient increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance and to sectoral support activities in this sector,

invites Members Governments

to pursue this matter appropriately with a view to achieving the objective of this Resolution,

invites those Members of the Union which are also Members of the Governing Council of the UNDP

to make favourable consideration of this Resolution possible in that Council.

MOD RESOLUTION 23

**Apportionment of Revenues in Providing International
Telecommunication Services**

See proposals IND/67/Section 7 and IND/67/9, and
BEN/BFA/CME/KEN/MLI/NGR/UGA/SWZ/TZA/199/1

RESOLUTION 24

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation

(To be considered by COM 4 for its modification or suppression)

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

recognizing

- a) the fundamental role of telecommunications in the achievement of balanced economic and social development;
- b) the interest of all Members in the expansion of world-wide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks,

and in particular

- c) the need to bring a telephone within easy reach of all mankind by the early part of the next century and hence;
- d) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of their telecommunication equipment and networks, and thereby narrow the large gap between the developing and developed countries,

considering

that the needs of the developing countries for technical cooperation and assistance to improve their national networks cannot be fully satisfied by the funds allocated in the ordinary budget of the Union to this purpose nor by the allocation of funds from the United Nations Development Programme to telecommunications projects executed by the ITU,

considering also

that the Union can play a very useful catalytic role in identifying development projects and bringing them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral programme managers with a view to a better matching of resources to needs,

resolves

to maintain and strengthen the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation based on financial contributions, expert services, or in any other form to meet as many of the telecommunication requests of developing countries as possible,

urges Members, their recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and other entities and organizations

to support the Special Voluntary Programme by making available the required resources in whatever form may be convenient to meet the telecommunications needs of the developing countries more effectively,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries and suited to this Special Voluntary Programme;
2. actively to seek wide support for the Programme and regularly to publish the results for the information of all the Members of the Union;
3. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for the functioning of the Programme;

4. to ensure proper integration of the Programme with other technical cooperation and assistance activities;

5. to submit to the Administrative Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

instructs the Administrative Council

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

RESOLUTION 25

International Programme for the Development of Communication

(To be considered by COM 4 for its modification or suppression)

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

recalling

a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

b) Resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978, respectively;

c) the Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for Cooperation Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular Recommendation viii) of part III of the report of this Conference;

d) Resolution No. 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC),

recognizing

a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities;

b) the good results being achieved through the ITU/IPDC joint efforts concerning the development of broadcasting in Africa;

c) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of the IPDC;

d) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC,

reaffirming

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

approves

the measures taken by the Secretary General for the enhancement of the participation of the Union in the work of the IPDC through the Special Voluntary Programme,

resolves

that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General shall maintain and support the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries,

requests countries Members of UNESCO

to make available greater resources for the telecommunication components of IPDC projects contributing to the development of all communications facilities, set up to improve the quality of life in the developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Administrative Council

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

RESOLUTION 26

Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries

(See modifications proposed in Document PP-94/155)

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

considering

the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,
which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least
Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least
Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981) and the section of the Report of the
Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application
of Resolution 27 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications for the development of the countries
concerned ,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least
developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for
telecommunication development;
2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council;
3. to propose concrete measures intended to bring about genuine improvement
and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special
Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other
sources;
4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that
the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development
of telecommunication services in these countries;
2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme
for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources;
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the
next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION 27

Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries

(To be considered by COM 4 for its modification or suppression)

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

in view of

the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council
and by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of expediting the
application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries,

considering

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate
itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of
the United Nations system,

having noted

the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals
with the action taken in application of Resolution 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi, 1982),

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to
ensure that the Union:

1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the
United Nations;
2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and
assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological
expertise in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced
countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents;
3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.

RESOLUTION 28

Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic and Cultural Development

(See proposal ALG/ARG/EGY/UAE/KWT/LBN/QAT/SYR/TUN/JOR/43/8)

RESOLUTION 30
ITU Training Fellowship Programme

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

recognizing

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for
successful global communications,

considering

a) the importance, for technical cooperation activities, of providing highly
applicable programmes to recipients of ITU Fellowships;

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such applicability,

having noted that

a) fellowship requirements delineated in nomination forms may vary from
country to country for similar fields of training;

b) the cost of specialized programmes is frequently high and, consequently,
prohibitive to recipient countries having limited United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP) funds;

c) candidates sometimes have insufficient knowledge of an appropriate language
to derive maximum benefit from a training programme,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided fellowship programmes for
technical cooperation projects,

urges donor/host countries

1. to make every effort to identify sources of training for ITU Fellows in their
administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity
to information concerning the needs of recipient countries;

2. to make every effort to provide programmes that address the needs of
recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of programmes that are
available to meet these needs;

3. to continue to offer, at no cost or as little cost as possible to the Union, the
most applicable training to fellowship holders,

urges the recipient countries

1. to ensure that candidates have a working knowledge of the language in which
the programme will be conducted, it being understood that in some cases special
arrangements could be made with the donor/host country;

2. to endeavour to provide fellowship nominations well in advance of the time when the training is due to begin;

3. to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their fellowship programmes as conveyed by the host country to the ITU;

4. to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the "Administrative Guide for ITU Fellows";

5. to employ the fellow upon return in the most appropriate manner so as to derive the maximum benefit from the training received,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar needs when submitting requests for fellowship programmes to host countries;

2. to continue to develop and publish information describing a set of standardized training requirements at appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries;

3. to establish and keep up to date a data base of fellowship opportunities that are available in host countries in the year to come; this information will be available to Members on request;

4. to submit requests for fellowship programmes to host countries as far as possible well in advance of the time frame required for the programme,

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with great attention the question of providing the most applicable training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

RESOLUTION 32

Standards for Human Resources Management/Development (HRM/HRD)

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

having examined

the question of the development of human resources for telecommunications and the training of telecommunication staff on the basis of the information provided in the relevant sections of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) and the report on "The Changing Nature of ITU Technical Cooperation and Related Field Activities" (Document 33),

expressing its satisfaction

with the results so far achieved in the realization of the objectives set out in Resolution 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

noting with appreciation

the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development Programme,

considering

that the rapid and effective introduction of new technologies into telecommunication systems requires:

- a) compatible equipment at both ends and at transit offices;
- b) equivalent technical/management training and appropriate linguistic fluency of technical and operational personnel,

considering also the importance of

- a) further improving the quality of training of telecommunication personnel;
- b) further improving the quality of human resources management in telecommunication organizations;
- c) establishing and disseminating HRM/HRD standards for the different categories of personnel involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment and systems;
- d) the efficient coordination of training activities and course development on management and development of telecommunication personnel at the national, regional and interregional levels,

convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical and management training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology,

instructs the Secretary-General

for the purpose of attaining the objectives listed under the considerations:

1. to continue to develop training standards, and to develop standards in other domains of human resources management, in particular:
 - 1.1 by participating in research relating to HRM/HRD (including training) conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations;
 - 1.2 by investigating the possibilities of utilizing modern training methodologies and new telecommunication technologies, especially in solving the HRM/HRD problems of developing countries;
 - 1.3 by holding meetings of working groups on HRM/HRD standards;
 - 1.4 by updating and improving all the guides and manuals prepared up to the present to improve training activities, and by developing new manuals and guides for the remainder of the activities involved in HRM/HRD, taking into account the experience gained through the application of the existing documents;

2. to promote task-oriented training, to advise administrations, on request, on the most suitable methods for human resources management (including training) and to assist them in applying the methods Recommended;

3. to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for management of human resources in telecommunications (managers of different human resources activities, instructors, course developers, etc.) and to instruct ITU human resources experts in the use of current ITU human resources standards;

4. to assist in the interregional coordination of HRM/HRD activities, in particular:

4.1 by cooperating with regional telecommunication organizations and with associated organizations for human resources management and training;

4.2 by promoting the creation of regional or sub-regional resource or training centres and the use in these centres of the methods and standards for HRM/HRD, recommended by the ITU;

4.3 by facilitating the interchange of information and experience on HRM/HRD (including management of training);

5. to continue developing and maintaining an international system for sharing of resources pertaining to HRM/HRD (including training materials and equipment) and other relevant information, in order to facilitate cooperation between countries;

6. to continue to facilitate, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, the exchange of human resources managers, instructors, trainees and training material between administrations;

7. to maintain up-to-date information on the results achieved by the sharing system;

8. to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangement needed to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the recommendations submitted to it by the Secretary-General with a view to providing adequate means and credits to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution;

2. to review at its annual sessions the arrangements and their development and progress, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment of the objectives of this Resolution,

invites Members of the Union

to participate and assist to the greatest possible extent in the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 33

Seminars

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

recognizing

a) that for the staff of Member administrations, particularly in the developing countries, seminars are a valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication techniques and of comparing experience;

b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded,

having noted

the section of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document 47) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

thanks

administrations which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion leaders for this purpose,

urges administrations

to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in coordination with the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping, paying particular attention to the languages used;

2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should be dealt with by seminars;

3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available funds;

4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience;

5. to make *inter alia* the following arrangements:

5.1 publish the preliminary and final document of seminars and forward them in good time to the administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means;

5.2 take appropriate action following these seminars;

6. to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by Conference and the available credits,

requests the Administrative Council

to take account of the proposals of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION 40

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

(To be considered in light of proposals resulting from discussion of agenda item 4 "Financial Contributions")

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

noting

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

b) that the principle of voluntary contributions which applies to Members also applies to recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations within the limits set in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);

c) that, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations have never chosen a class of contribution higher than 5 units;

d) that No. 622 of the Nairobi Convention (1982), fixes the amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union;

e) that recognized private operating agencies and international organizations share likewise in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate,

recognizing

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

b) that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations also derive substantial benefits from the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees and the standardization work of the Union,

resolves

to encourage 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,

resolves further

to encourage the larger recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations consider the 1 unit class as a minimum contribution, provided that their means are sufficient, and subject to their agreement,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

RESOLUTION 48

**Participation of Organizations of an International
Nature in the Activities of the Union**

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

having noted

the relevant section of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

considering

Resolution 37 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

instructs the Secretary-General

to review the status of the international organizations which participate in the activities of the Union, as well as to examine the "international organization" character of those who request such participation in the future,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to review, as appropriate, the participation in the activities of the Union of international organizations, which currently participate therein, as well as to examine the participation of other organizations of an international nature which so request;

2. to decide in each case which organizations of an international nature may be exempted in accordance with the provisions of Article 79 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);

3. to provide the Secretary-General with guidelines to be followed in dealing with a request for recognition as an "international organization" with a view to arranging for the consultation provided for under Article 68 of the said Convention,

further instructs the Administrative Council

1. with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study international legal practice, particularly as applied in the United Nations and organizations in the United Nations system with a view to applying similar criteria in the Union;

2. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the Union, giving its conclusions on the matter.

RESOLUTION 49

**Collaboration with International Organizations
Invested in Space Radiocommunications**

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

mindful

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

considering

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

recalling

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

noting with satisfaction

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

calls upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to:

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

RESOLUTION 50

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the
Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

considering

- a) the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947), in particular Article 16 thereof;
- b) Resolution 39 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), based on the Secretary-General of the United Nations having, as of 1 January 1954, withdrawn the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network, and Resolution 35 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);
- c) the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of Resolution 39 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) (section 2.2.3 of the annex to Document 47),

noting

a) that in 1985 the Joint Inspection Unit prepared a report on "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system in Geneva: Management Issues";

b) that, as from 12 May 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has requested that the International Telecommunication Union take such action as would allow the use of the United Nations telecommunication network by the specialized agencies,

resolves

that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which participate voluntarily on condition that:

1. the specialized agencies pay for the telecommunications service on the basis of the cost of operation of the service by the United Nations and tariffs established by administrations within the framework of the current basic instrument, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union;

2. the use of the network is restricted to the principal organs of the United Nations, the United Nations offices and programmes, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

3. the transmissions are limited to information exchanges concerned with the conduct of the business of the United Nations system;

4. the network is operated in conformity with the current basic instrument, Administrative Regulations and practices of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

to follow carefully the evolution of the United Nations telecommunication network, to continue cooperation with the United Nations Telecommunication Service and to provide guidance as appropriate,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

SUP RESOLUTION 55

**Review of the Structure and Functioning
of the International Telecommunication Union**

Implemented.

RESOLUTION 58
Rationalization of Work

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

considering

a) that the workload of the Headquarters of the Union has been increasing and that this contributes to the growth of the Union's budget;

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

recognizing

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Administrative Council

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

RESOLUTION 60

**Improvement of the Union's Document
and Publications Processing**

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

considering

- a) the broad range of Union activities and the diverse requirement of the permanent organs of the Union;
- b) that the results of these various activities are disseminated and communicated through the written word to meet in an effective manner the needs of Members, especially the developing countries;
- c) that relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), require the publication of various documents and deliberations of the Union;
- d) that the preparation of documentation and processing of information leading to a finished product make significant demands on the Union's resources,

taking account of

- a) the sustained efforts made by the General Secretary to meet these publication needs and to automate the process;
- b) the heavy workload being placed on the Union;
- c) the nature of the Union's document processing and text composition software;
- d) the need to explore opportunities for meeting the document processing and publications workload in the most cost-effective manner possible,

recognizing

- a) the diverse needs of the Union's various organs regarding document processing and publication as well as the autonomy inherent in the Union's federal structure;
- b) that, because of these diverse needs, increased efficiency may be achieved through the development and introduction of standardized document preparation methods and formats;
- c) the differences between administrations in their automation capacity and needs given the inadequacy in certain developing countries of facilities for accessing information published by the most modern techniques; while these techniques might well offer the most economical method of publication and are suitable for those countries which have adopted them, their implementation may exceed the capacity of such developing countries over the next five years;
- d) that a considerable proportion of the documents and information handled by the Union currently processed by manual methods;

e) that the document processing and text composition equipment commercially available and the associated software are continually being improved;

f) that the continuing extension of automation into the document processing and text composition process might improve productivity, processing capacity and the ability to embrace increasingly complex subjects,

instructs the Administrative Council

to continue the 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 document to all administrations.

SUP RESOLUTION 61

**The Frequency Management System of the
International Frequency Registration Board**

Implemented.

RESOLUTION 62

**Development of Direct Remote Access to ITU
Information System**

(See the report of ad hoc Working Group 4/7 on electronic access to ITU documents and publications.)

RECOMMENDATION 1

**World and Regional Telecommunication
Exhibitions and Forums**

(See the modifications proposed by ad hoc Working Group 4/2 on TELECOM)

RECOMMENDATION 2
Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

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

in view of

- a) the purpose of the Union, which is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- b) the ever-widening gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing countries;
- c) the fact that the economic power of developed countries is founded on, or linked with, the high level of their technology, which is reflected in extensive and growing international markets, whereas the economies of developing countries are relatively weak and often in deficit because they are in the process of assimilating or acquiring technology,

recommends

that developed countries should take into account the requests for favourable treatment made by developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions;

that the classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national income, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the specialized information sources of the United Nations,

recommends further

that Members of the Union make available to the General Secretariat any relevant information on the implementation of this Recommendation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to monitor on the basis of information received from Members the extent to which any favourable treatment has been extended to developing countries by the developed countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE ADDITIONAL PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1992**

RESOLUTION 2

**Allocation of Work to the Radiocommunication Sector
and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

(See proposals in D/DNK/E/FIN/NOR/POR/S/ISL/39/1)

RESOLUTION 3

**Establishment of Advisory Groups
for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication
Standardization Sectors**

(To be considered by COM 4 for renewal or modification.)

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

considering

- a) the need for measures to review priorities and strategies in the Union's radiocommunication and telecommunication standardization activities and to advise the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux;
- b) that it is desirable to have such measures in place as soon as practicable;
- c) the relevant provisions of the Convention which will enter into force on 1 July 1994,

recognizing

- a) that the field of telecommunications is constantly evolving;
- b) that the activities of the Sectors should be continually reviewed;
- c) the importance of the work already commenced on the improvement of working methods in the CCIR and CCITT by the ad hoc Groups established pursuant to their Resolution 106 and Resolution 18 respectively, and the desirability that this work should continue,

resolves

that advisory groups should be established in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors to:

- review priorities and strategies for activities in the respective Sectors;
- review progress in the implementation of the respective work programmes of the Sectors;
- provide guidelines for the work of study groups;
- recommend measures, inter alia, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Development Sector, within and between the two Sectors, and with the Strategic Planning Unit in the General Secretariat,

instructs

1. the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to organize the respective advisory groups, which shall be open to representatives of administrations, entities and organizations authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention, and representatives of study groups;

2. the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993):

- 2.1 to establish, and to determine suitable terms of reference and working procedures for, an advisory group in each Sector to review priorities, strategies and progress of work, and to give guidance on the work of each Sector and cooperation with other entities;
- 2.2 to ensure that the respective advisory groups continue the work already undertaken by the ad hoc Groups established by the CCIR and CCITT pursuant to their Resolution 106 and Resolution 18 respectively, and

further instructs

the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to report each year to the members of their respective Sectors and to the Council on the results of the work carried out by their respective advisory groups.

RESOLUTION 4

**Participation of Entities and Organizations Other
than Administrations in the Activities of the Union**

(See proposals in Docs. PP-94/162 and 183.)

SUP RESOLUTION 6

Priority Tasks of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

Implemented.

SUP RESOLUTION 7

**Immediate Action by the Telecommunication
Development Bureau (BDT)**

Implemented.

SUP RESOLUTION 8

**Voluntary Group of Experts to Study the Allocation
and Improved Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum
and the Simplification of the Radio Regulations**

Implemented.

RESOLUTION 10

Approval of recommendations

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Geneva, 1992),

bearing in mind

a) that a World Telecommunication Standardization Conference is to be held in Helsinki in 1993;

b) that the Administrative Council has included the holding of a first world Radiocommunication Conference and an associated Radiocommunication Assembly in 1993 in the budget and meeting schedule of the Union,

noting

a) that the Union will, at the international level, promote a broader focus on telecommunications in the world economy and society;

b) that there should be greater participation by the Member countries in the standardization function, in order to ensure that the adoption of recommendations on radiocommunications and standardization is duly legitimized through approval by a qualified majority,

considering

a) the statements of the High Level Committee to the effect that it is "of paramount importance that the standardization function become more relevant to developing countries", that "the multilateral coordination of the use of radio needs to be transparent and must ensure fairness and equitable access to the spectrum and orbit resource", and that "developing countries need to be involved in a more meaningful way. Otherwise, the technological gap will widen";

b) that as the process of preparing and adopting standards is vital to the development of telecommunications, increased involvement of developing countries should be facilitated;

c) that it is essential that practical difficulties should be resolved in order to enable greater participation by developing countries in the process of preparing and adopting recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications, subject to an evaluation of the results of recommendations 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the High Level Committee,

resolves

1. that the first World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the first Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) should review CCITT Resolution 2 and CCIR Resolution 97, respectively, with a view to modifying the Rules of Procedure so that:

- 1.1 recommendations for approval by correspondence are approved by a certain majority of favourable replies;
- 1.2 a mechanism is established by which a Member which may be adversely affected by a recommendation may raise any concerns with the Director of the relevant Bureau for rapid resolution;

2. that each Director shall report to the next competent conference on all such concerns drawn to his attention,

instructs the Director of the BDT

to explore all the possibilities offered by recommendations 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the High Level Committee, with a view to promoting and increasing the participation of developing countries in the preparation and approval of recommendations on standardization and radiocommunications.

RESOLUTION 13

Improved Use of the Technical and Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau

(To be considered by COM 4 for modification or suppression)

The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Geneva, 1992),

considering

- a) the broad range of activities performed by the Radiocommunication Bureau in its technical examination and handling of frequency assignment records and in the storage and dissemination of those data;
- b) that the Master International Frequency Register contains records in excess of five million entries, representing over one million assignments;
- c) that the Bureau handles more than 70 000 records annually, some of which require significant technical examination and consideration;
- d) that the Union, through its various services, is required to process, document, store and disseminate records and outcomes of the work of the Bureau,

taking into account

- a) the sustained efforts made in recent years to improve management of the functions associated with the activities of the Bureau;
- b) the sustained heavy workload placed on the Bureau;
- c) the diverse efforts which are required of the Bureau in order to deal with the variety of records, and the resources necessary to fulfil the various types of tasks dealing with technical examination of those records,

resolves

that a study shall be initiated into the costs involved in the technical examination of assignment notifications, for various classes of radio stations, satellite networks, etc., including the costs of electronic data storage,

instructs the Secretary-General

to carry out such a study and to report on the outcome of the study, including possible ways of minimizing such costs,

invites the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)

to consider the matter in the light of the above report of the Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 14
**Electronic Access to Documents and
Publications of the Union**

(See the report of ad hoc Working Group 4/7 on Electronic Access to ITU Documents and Publications.)

RESOLUTION 15
**Consideration of the Need to Establish a Forum to
Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing
Telecommunication Environment**

(See the proposals in Doc. PP-94/184.)

RESOLUTION 16
**Strengthening of Relationships with
Regional Telecommunication Organizations**

(See the proposals in AUS/BNG/BRU/CHN/KOR/IND/INS/IRN/MLA/MNG/NZL/
PAK/PNG/PHL/SNG/THA/TON/VTN/**99** and
BAH/BRB/BLZ/GUY/JMC/VCT/SUR/TRD/**151/2**



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 171-E
5 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING COMMITTEE 7

INTERIM REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 6 (STAFF MATTERS) TO THE PLENARY MEETING AND TO COMMITTEE 7

Please replace page 4 by the following :

ANNEX

Committee 6

Decisions having financial implications

The additional annual financial implications to the 1995 Provisional Budget of the Recommendations set out in Document 21 (Remuneration and Representation Allowances for ITU Elected Officials) and Document 12 (General Staff Policy and Management) are as follows:

Swiss francs

Document 21

Representation allowances (page 3)	15,000
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Document 12 General staff policy and management

Section	15.1.2	Creation of a limited number of P1/P2 posts	
		per post 90,000
Section	15.3.3	Outplacement service	10,000
Section	15.4.2	Post classification	57,000
Section	15.6.1	In-service training* additional 0.5%..... 590,000
		up to 3%.....2,085,000	
Section	15.7	Promotion policy	
	15.7.1	Career development	225,000
	15.7.2	Personal promotion	111,000

*) At present, the in-service training budget for 1995 amounts to 1,419,000 Swiss francs which represents 1.2% of the staff costs.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 171-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING and COMMITTEE 7

INTERIM REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 6 (STAFF MATTERS) TO THE PLENARY MEETING AND TO COMMITTEE 7

1. Committee 6 has held four meetings since the beginning of the Plenipotentiary Conference and expects to finish its work by 6 October next.
2. With the agreement of the delegates, the Chairman of the Staff Council addressed the first meeting of Committee 6 and participated as an observer in all meetings of the Committee.
3. At the start of its work, the Committee took note of the relevant parts of the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) describing the implementation of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and more particularly geographical distribution.
4. The actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund was reviewed by the Committee in Document 24 "Actuarial Situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund". It approved Resolution COM6/1 on the reduction in annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund whilst maintaining that contribution until the Fund was able to meet its obligations.
5. After discussion on the remuneration and representation allowance of elected officials (Document 21) the Committee approved Resolution COM6/2 which maintained the salary of elected officials whilst raising the level of their representation allowances to take account of the cost of living increase since the last Plenipotentiary Conference.
 - 5.1 In addition, the Committee approved the proposal contained in Document 21 that newly elected officials be offered the option of joining the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund or making private arrangements as recommended by the ICSC and approved by the United Nations General Assembly. The Council is instructed to modify the Staff Regulations and Rules accordingly.
6. After a general exchange of views on the principal headings, the issues for decision contained in Document 12 "General Staff Policy and Management" and described also in Documents 28 and 29 were considered in detail. Resolution COM6/4 reflects the Committee's concern that remuneration levels of staff in the Professional and higher categories in the Common System should be improved and its preoccupation with the specific needs of the ITU. In this Resolution the Committee also invited the ICSC and UNGA to take practical measures to improve the situation and to design and approve a significant incentive scheme linked to the staff appraisal system as recommended by the HLC.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

7. The proposals on types of appointment: granting of career appointments after five years of service dependent on availability of posts of a permanent nature, the use of MRT contracts as recommended by the HLC and the setting up of an outplacement service for staff was approved. The Committee showed interest in the recommendation to carry out an organisation and methods review by a semi-independent body (made up of Member Administration(s), ITU representatives and outside consultant(s)) and agreed in principle to the allocation of funds for this purpose. It agreed that the staff counselling function and its support staff were needed for the ITU career development programme and for optimization of its human resources management. The Council was to be requested to study whether redeployment of staff with the required skills was possible, if not, posts were to be created and advertised for outside recruitment.
8. The Committee noted the ICSC recommendation on personal promotions, and with the exception of one of its members, decided to instruct the Council to consider its introduction at ITU.
9. The proposal on underfilling of posts as endorsed by the ICSC was accepted and Council was to be requested to establish guidelines for its implementation.
10. As concerns recognition of long service, the ITU followed the ICSC recommendation in not granting such recognition to staff in the Professional and higher categories and this was noted by the Committee.
11. It was agreed that some of the ICSC recommendations on action to be taken to improve geographical distribution were not compatible with the needs of the Union. However, the importance of continuing to strive for wider geographical distribution of staff was unanimously stressed.
12. The Committee concluded its discussion of Document 12 by agreeing to ask Council to further study and develop provisions for a retirement policy as outlined in the document.
13. In its study of Document 29 "Recruitment of ITU Staff and Experts for Technical Assistance Missions" Committee 6 reconfirmed its wish to see posts advertised on a wider basis including through entities and organisations other than Member administrations, its agreement to the creation of P.1/P.2 posts for young specialists with little or no experience, the underfilling of posts taking into account the need to improve geographical distribution and to favour the recruitment of women in the Professional and higher categories.
14. The Committee then went on to consider Document 28 "Training and Human Resources Management" and its attached draft resolution (COM6/5). A general discussion was reopened regarding the financial implications of increasing the budget for in-service training, the general principal having been accepted during the discussion on Document 12. It was explained that the percentages indicated in the resolution were a long term objective and were not to be imperatively reached before the end of the period preceding the next Plenipotentiary. Although there was not unanimous agreement on the entire contents of the document on the part of all the Members, they approved Resolution COM6/5 after introduction of a text underlining the increase in credits being allocated to training and the resulting impact on the activities of the Union. Some additional editorial changes ensuring better clarity of the text were introduced.
15. An initial discussion of Document 66 (CAN/66/3) which was favourably received took place at the fourth meeting. In response to the view that the Membership and the Secretariat had not done enough to improve the gender balance between female and male staff, the Secretary of the Committee explained the limitations under which recruitment took place suggesting that the present Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to review the priorities of the selection criteria confirmed at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice 1989), namely 1) the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, 2) geographical distribution and 3) increase in the number of women in Professional and higher categories.

16. Discussion on Document 66 (CAN/66/3) was to be continued at the next meeting of Committee 6.

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Committee 6

Decisions having financial implications

The additional annual financial implications to the 1995 Provisional Budget of the Recommendations set out in Document 21 (Remuneration and Representation Allowances for ITU Elected Officials) and Document 12 (General Staff Policy and Management) are as follows:

				Swiss francs
<u>Document 21</u>				
Representation allowances (page 3)				15,000
<u>Document 12 General staff policy and management</u>				
Section	15.3.3	Outplacement service		10,000
Section	15.4.2	Post classification		57,000
Section	15.6.1	In-service training*	additional 0.5%..... 590,000 up to 3%..... 2,085,000
Section	15.7	Promotion policy		225,000
	15.7.1	Career development		111,000
	15.7.2	Personal promotion		

*) At present, the in-service training budget for 1995 amounts to 1,419,000 Swiss francs which represents 1.2% of the staff costs.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 172-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

ELEMENTS FOR DEFINING PRIORITIES IN BDT FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Following the question raised by the Swiss delegation during the COM 4 meeting on Thursday afternoon session on 29 September, the following explanatory notes are submitted for consideration by the Committee.

1 ITU-D work programme for the next quadrennium

The work programme of the BDT until the next World Telecommunication Development Conference was established by the Buenos Aires WTDC according to provision 209 of Article 16 of the Convention and is mainly based on the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) consisting of three main elements:

- Chapter I - It includes: - study groups (a completely new set of activities)
- Telecommunication Development Conferences
- Chapter II - It consists of 12 programmes covering priority areas defined during the cycle of Regional Development Conferences, consolidated and endorsed by the Buenos Aires Conference.
- Chapter III - It consists of a special programme for the least developed countries. This programme is not a set of specific activities but focuses on the special consideration that must be given to the needs of LDCs in executing the BAAP. The link between the LDC programme and the 12 programmes of the BAAP is shown in the table on page 5 of Document PP-94/59.

The variety of priorities indicated by different countries has led to the conclusion that the BAAP must be implemented in its entirety. This has required a careful planning exercise in order to allocate BDT's available human and financial resources (some internal re-deployment will be needed) to execute the various parts of the BAAP.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

2 Budgetary implications

The increase in the BDT budgetary requests is due to two new elements:

- the cost of supporting the two Development Study Groups;
- the cost to be incurred in order to facilitate the participation of the 48 LDCs in the study group activities through the granting of fellowships.

3 Setting priorities

Supposing that the zero real growth option is adopted by the Plenipotentiary, the need would arise for the BDT to make economies by reducing expenditure. The two following possibilities exist:

1) Staff cuts:

Table 2 in Document 58 shows that the execution of the BAAP is based on the full involvement of all BDT present staff. The idea that the BDT budget is constituted of two parts i.e. the BAAP and the BDT Staff cost is misleading. Reducing staff costs with the aim of increasing financial availability for activities such as meetings, fellowships, consultants etc. would jeopardise the timely and full implementation of the above-mentioned plan and other related project activities which require the complete dedication of all BDT Staff presently available.

2) Re-sizing a certain number of activities:

This possibility could only be explored during the implementation phase by prioritizing those activities showing better development impact and cost effectiveness. In any case, this would imply that some sacrifices are needed in particular with respect to direct assistance missions, duration of meetings, number/duration of fellowships granted to LDCs, etc. However, this appears to be the only practicable zero-growth solution if the BDT is to comply with its mandate.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 173-E
17 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.34 by the following text:

1.34 The delegate of Senegal said that he wished his proposal, as slightly amended by the United States and supported by Russia, to be taken into consideration.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 173-E
3 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Wednesday, 28 September 1994, at 1105 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Proposed strategic plan (continued)

25, DT/13

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Proposed strategic plan (continued) (Documents 25, DT/13)

General policy matters (continued) (Documents 25, DT/13)

1.1 The Chairman summarized the discussion on the establishment of a policy forum and proposed that the Committee should consider Document DT/13, beginning with the terms of reference.

1.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he did not see how the Committee could consider the terms of reference of the policy forum, which might also involve making recommendations, without having first discussed the general principles mentioned in Document 25 in particular. He proposed, therefore, that the terms of reference should be left entirely within square brackets until the basic documents had been considered in full.

1.3 The delegates of Russia, the Netherlands, the United States, France and Bangladesh supported the United Kingdom delegate's statement.

1.4 The Chairman observed that the Committee must conclude its general discussion on the item during the current week, and proposed that the question of recommendations could be taken up during discussion of Document 25.

1.5 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that he was ready to approve Document DT/13, but added that, in view of the rapid strides in telecommunications, it would hardly suffice to convene only one forum before the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.6 The delegate of the Philippines said that she, too, was prepared to support Document DT/13, but had reservations with regard to possible recommendations.

1.7 Following a brief consultation with the two Vice-Chairmen, the Chairman said that Document DT/13 had no doubt been too optimistically worded; in accordance with the wish expressed by the majority of speakers, he proposed the consideration of Document 25.

1.8 It was so decided.

1.9 The Committee proceeded to examine Document 25 section by section. Sections A-D were noted without comment.

1.10 Referring to section E, Options for establishing a forum on telecommunication policies and strategies, the delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the three principles set out in the indents to paragraph 21, which accurately reflected the Council's deliberations and precisely defined the framework of the forum envisaged. He noted first that, with regard to the need to avoid any duplication of the Union's activities, binding decisions would be redundant, given the decisions taken by ITU world conferences; secondly, since the ITU already had many meetings, it was essential not to increase the financial burden of the Members; and thirdly, the need to ensure universal participation ruled out, in practice, the holding of a separate forum.

1.11 The delegate of Guinea proposed that the text of the second indent should end after the words "additional expenditure"; the Chairman ~~observed that that proposal was a matter for Committee 7.~~

1.12 The Committee took note of section E, particular attention being drawn to the three principles mentioned, which would serve as a reference for further consideration of the document.

1.13 The Chairman invited the meeting to consider, item by item, the table of options.

Establishment of the forum

1.14 The delegate of Algeria said that the Arab Group of countries supported the first option, a Plenipotentiary Conference, which would be the best means of meeting the three requirements mentioned.

1.15 The delegate of France said that a reading of section E showed that it was not the intention to hold the forum within the framework of the conferences or other options mentioned, but in parallel with them, in order to benefit from the presence of a large number of competent participants. In his view, therefore, it was unwise to focus on a single option, and better to aim at as broad a span as possible, so that any urgent question could be taken up according to the conference programme.

1.16 The delegate of Japan referred to his delegation's initial proposal but added that, in the light of the discussion, his preference was for ad hoc meetings on specific topics, held in parallel with other ITU conferences.

1.17 The delegate of the United States felt that there was some inconsistency between establishing the forum within the framework of a Plenipotentiary Conference and the non-binding nature which, in accordance with the majority's wish, would apply to decisions the forum was to take. He also endorsed the statements made by the delegates of France and Japan.

1.18 The Chairman urged the speakers to leave aside the question whether the forum would meet simultaneously with or consecutively to other ITU conferences, and asked the meeting to indicate to him, by a show of hands, whether it agreed that questions of general policy and regulation entrusted to the forum should be considered within the framework of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Having noted that few delegations were in favour of that option, he then requested the meeting to signify, in the same manner, in respect of the second option, namely world conferences on international telecommunications (WCIT). No delegation so signified.

1.19 The delegate of China, referring to the option of telecommunication development conferences, said that the forum should focus essentially on telecommunication development matters; to that end, he proposed that it should be held together with telecommunication development conferences, one part of which could deal with general policy matters while the other discussed particular problems.

1.20 The delegate of Pakistan supported the Chinese delegation's statement, noting that it accorded with that made by the Tunisian delegation at the previous meeting.

1.21 The Chairman requested those delegations in favour of having general policy and regulation matters discussed, in accordance with Resolution 15 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference within the context of telecommunication development conferences to raise their hands. Noting that few delegations had so signified, he proposed that the meeting should pronounce on the next three options.

1.22 No delegation signified in favour of the establishment of the forum by a new ITU conference, the Council (or working group thereof) or the TELECOM Forum.

1.23 Having invited delegations in favour of ad hoc meetings on specific topics so to signify, noting that the Japanese delegation had already voiced its support for that option, the Chairman concluded that the principle of such meetings was accepted. The delegate of Spain having expressed the hope that it would be specified that such meetings would always, without exception, be held simultaneously with another ITU meeting, he reminded the meeting that the Committee had opined that the matters touched upon in Resolution 15 (Geneva, 1992) should be considered at an ad hoc meeting at the same venue and time as an ITU meeting. The Committee would decide later which ITU meetings would be concerned, or would leave it to the Council to take the relevant decision.

Financing

1.24 The delegate of the United Kingdom stressed that no decision taken should involve any additional cost for the ITU. On each occasion, there should be a precise indication of the financial implications of any option taken up.

1.25 The Chairman recalled that section E, which had been approved, referred to the need to avoid additional expenditure or find new sources of funding.

1.26 The delegate of Lebanon said that he understood the concern expressed by the United Kingdom delegation; he thought that the matter should be given a very high priority, in view of the decisions already adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and the subsequent Council decisions.

Budget

1.27 The Chairman said that section 3, relating to the budget, was a matter for Committee 7.

Periodicity

1.28 The delegate of the Republic of Korea expressed his support for the first option, but proposed that the Council should adopt the final list of the topics for discussion, which amounted to approving the second option. The regular cycle of meetings would be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference and all the topics of discussion would be decided not only by it, but also by the Council and by other world conferences. The delegate of Lebanon supported that statement.

1.29 The delegate of Senegal considered that it was an operational task which should be entrusted to the Council as a whole. He therefore favoured the third option, whereby the venue, dates and agenda of the forum would be decided by the Council, which was consistent with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the latter at its session in May 1994. The delegate of Russia and the delegate of the United States supported that position, except that the latter felt that the Council should fix the venue, date and agenda, but that the proposals made to the Council concerning the subjects of discussion would derive from a variety of sources, either the members, or other conferences, and would be transmitted to the General Secretariat. The role of the Council would consist in adopting the final agenda.

1.30 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the second option, with a regular cycle decided by a Plenipotentiary Conference, while the Council would determine the subjects of discussion. The agenda should be flexible and respond to events as they occurred, while capable of absorbing the largest possible number and variety of suggestions.

1.31 The Chairman stated that, since the meetings programme was always decided by a Plenipotentiary Conference, the question raised by the United Kingdom was whether such a conference should also decide on the periodicity.

1.32 The delegate of Spain said that the idea of an ad hoc meeting conflicted with the United Kingdom's proposal concerning periodicity. His delegation supported the position adopted by the United States on the latter point.

1.33 The delegate of the United Kingdom, considering that the holding of ad hoc meetings had received sufficient support from other speakers, withdrew his proposal.

1.34 The delegate of Senegal said that he wished his proposal, as slightly amended by the United States and supported by Russia, to be considered by the Plenary Meeting.

1.35 Finding that the second option appeared to lack the support of the majority of speakers, the Chairman asked the delegations whether they had any objections to the third option, taking account of the amendment proposed by the United States. No objection having been raised, the fourth option was automatically ruled out.

1.36 In reply to a question by the delegate of Lebanon, the Chairman stated that in order to enable the Council to fix the number of meetings, the Plenipotentiary Conference should indeed set a ceiling for expenditure.

Participation

1.37 No delegation supported the first option, confining the forum to Members.

1.38 The delegate of Japan stated a preference for the third option, that relating to the semi-open structure, which offered the advantage of reserving the final stage of discussions to administrations.

1.39 The Chairman proposed that the discussion of that item should be deferred in view of the lateness of the hour.

The meeting rose at 1225 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 174-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

LITHUANIA - DENMARK

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has informed me that it cannot send a delegation to the Conference.

In pursuance to No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), it has given the delegation of Denmark powers to represent it.

The instrument for the transfer of powers has been deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

Pekka TARJANNE
Secretary-General

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 175-E
3 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Wednesday, 28 September 1994, at 1115 hours

Chairman: Mr. S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | General staff policy and management (continued) | 12, DT/7(Rev.2),
DT/12 |
| 2 | Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical
assistance missions | 29, DT/11 |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 General staff policy and management (continued) (Documents 12, DT/7(Rev.2), DT/12)

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to resume its consideration of Document 12.

1.2 Replying to a question put by the delegate of the United Kingdom at the previous meeting, the Secretary of the Committee gave a general description of the way in which in-service training funds were allocated to the various training sectors, namely informatics, language training, management training and various other more specific kinds of training. The approximate cost of such training was 250 Swiss francs per hour, excluding the salary of the trainee, but covering travel expenses.

1.3 Introducing § 15.7 on promotion policy, he said that although the ICSC had made certain recommendations, the ITU had had difficulty implementing them, primarily because of its size and the small number of posts which became vacant. Possibilities for career planning were very limited. It had therefore been decided that the best solution would be to introduce a counselling service. However, the Personnel Department did not at present have the resources to set up the career counsellor post proposed in § 15.7.1.

1.4 The ICSC had also for several years been recommending a "personal promotion" scheme, aimed at offering career possibilities in services where career prospects were virtually non-existent. Application of the scheme was restricted to 5% of established posts. It was proposed that the Conference should instruct the Council to consider the introduction of such a scheme.

1.5 The delegate of Germany and the delegate of Japan, while welcoming the introduction of a promotion policy and career counselling, considered that, in view of financial restrictions, the scheme should be established out of existing resources, without creating a new post.

1.6 The delegate of France agreed that career counselling was essential, and that consideration should first of all be given to the provision of such a service by an existing ITU staff member, who should be independent from the different Sectors. However, if no suitable candidate could be found, a new post could be created.

1.7 The Chairman of the In-Service Training Strategies Committee (ITSC) said that career counselling was intended to make the best possible use of staff in changing circumstances, and would have a major role to play in coming years.

1.8 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to the fact that 40 jobs had been lost at ITU since 1989. It had proved possible to reallocate certain functions; but such an exercise had its limits. Replying to a question from the delegate of France, he said that the career counselling panel would be an internal body offering career guidance. All the Bureaux should be represented on it, to provide as wide a basis as possible in establishing trends for all Sectors of ITU.

1.9 The delegate of Spain thought that in view of the special qualifications required for career counselling, such as a background in psychology, it would probably be necessary to create a new post, whereas the delegate of the United States felt that the function, which did not necessarily have to be performed by one individual, might well be entrusted to staff members responsible for performance appraisals. The delegate of Japan, supported by the delegate of the United Arab Emirates said that the possibility of appointing an existing staff member should not be dismissed; an outside professional would not necessarily be more suitable than someone having a sound background in the ITU's work. The delegate of Tanzania said that it was important to find the requisite resources for a post of counsellor.

1.10 The delegate of Morocco said that, if the post was to be established in 1995, the current Conference would have to take a decision accordingly; if not, the matter could perhaps be left to the Council.

1.11 At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that, in principle, a post of career counsellor should be created, using existing resources as far as possible, and that the details should be determined by the Council.

1.12 With respect to § 15.7.2, the delegate of the United States said that his Administration was opposed to the concept of personal promotion, believing that the ICSC job classification should be adhered to.

1.13 The delegates of France and Germany said that their delegations were in favour of the proposals; it was the policy, in many administrations, to allow some flexibility for personal promotion. The delegate of Cameroon said that his delegation could support the proposals, the more so since safeguards existed against possible abuse. The delegate of Tanzania said that he fully supported the proposal, although General Secretariat should provide some further details for the Council's guidance.

1.14 At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to accept the principle of personal promotions and to leave the details of implementation to the Council.

1.15 Referring to § 15.8, the Secretary of the Committee observed that the ICSC was opposed to the system of linked grades and had criticized some organizations of the United Nations family for using it. It had, however, recognized the possibility of filling a post at a lower personal grade when a vacancy occurred, thus providing an expansion of career opportunities. Such an approach should not, of course, become the rule and must always be applied with caution.

1.16 With that observation, it was agreed to instruct the Council to develop guidelines on the application of "underfilling".

1.17 The Committee took note of § 15.9.

1.18 Concerning § 15.10, the Secretary of the Committee said that the Council, in its report to the Conference, had noted the positive developments in respect of geographical distribution since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, suggesting that the ITU should continue to use the methods applied, since others recommended by the ICSC might prove expensive and not necessarily more effective. With regard to ICSC recommendations concerning fellowships and training courses, it had been felt, at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, that the ITU's mandate did not cover the training of staff in Member administrations, and that current practices should therefore be maintained.

1.19 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee agreed to note the importance of wide geographical distribution of staff appointments and to encourage the Secretariat to improve it by all possible means.

1.20 It was so agreed.

1.21 Concerning § 15.11 on retirement policy, the Secretary of the Committee recalled the proposals contained in § 14.3, and suggested that the Secretariat might be authorized to develop them for submission to the Council.

1.22 It was so agreed.

1.23 The Committee took note of the ICSC's recommendations in Annexes 1 to 6.

1.24 The Committee took note of Document DT/7(Rev.2), on the financial implications of Document 12.

1.25 Introducing Document DT/12, the Secretary of the Committee said that the text of the draft Resolution contained therein stemmed from discussions held after the Committee's previous meeting; it attempted to reflect the concern voiced by some delegations regarding conditions of employment and remuneration, taking into account also the specific problems of a technical organization such as the ITU.

1.26 The delegate of the United States said he thought that the draft Resolution should include a reference to General Assembly resolution 47/216, which had addressed such matters. He also wondered whether the wording of **considering a)** was too general, since the situation might not apply

at all levels; there was a risk that the ICSC might reject claims which it deemed too sweeping, as it had in the past.

1.27 The Secretary of the Committee said that the ICSC itself had concluded that remuneration in international organizations outside the common system was in general 30%-40% higher. With regard to General Assembly resolution 47/216, the text would be made available to the Committee at its next meeting for consideration whether to include a reference to it in the draft Resolution.

1.28 On that understanding, at the proposal of the Chairman, it was agreed to defer consideration of the draft Resolution contained in Document DT/12.

2 Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical assistance missions (Documents 29, DT/11)

2.1 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document 29, said that, following H.L.C. recommendations endorsed by the Council, some improvements in recruitment procedure had taken place, namely, a wider advertising of vacancies, the conduct of interviews and the checking of credentials. It was not clear how other changes, such as those recommended by the ICSC (common prospection missions, establishment of quotas for geographical distribution, establishment of rosters) could improve the situation in view of the size and budgetary resources of the Union. Also, on the question of employment of women, the implementation of ICSC recommendations posed problems, necessitating the cooperation of all ITU Members in forwarding as many candidatures as possible. The statistical chances of finding the best qualified candidates on an expanded list of candidatures were simply higher.

2.2 The recruitment procedures for project personnel created specific problems for the Union, due to the lack of expertise in certain fields of work, the lack of competitiveness of remuneration and the difficulties of matching language requirements with certain technical skills.

2.3 Document 29 also addressed the question of recruitment at P.1/P.2 levels, which would provide opportunities to recruit staff with good university background but very little or no experience and to widen the ITU career path, which at present hardly existed. However, that implied the creation of such positions.

2.4 The proposal to introduce the practice through which a certain number of positions would be initially filled at a grade level below the authorized level of the post was also to be seen as a tool to widen the ITU career path, or to enable the ITU to recruit candidates with an excellent background but with experience which might not be exactly, or fully, that required for the post.

2.5 An updated version of the draft Resolution annexed to Document 29 was contained in Document DT/11; the main amendment was in the first paragraph under invites, to take into account entities and organizations other than administrations and to promote opportunities for female candidates.

2.6 The Chairman ~~invited the Committee to consider Document 29.~~

2.7 Referring to the section on recruitment at P.1/P.2 levels, the delegate of Morocco said that his delegation was in favour of the proposal to recruit a limited number of qualified staff direct from university, on the understanding that the widest possible geographical representation should be aimed at - a point which should be reflected in the draft Resolution.

2.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was logical to recruit some qualified staff at P.1/P.2 levels. However, the ITU, although a highly technical body with worldwide responsibilities, had a staffing level only equivalent to that of a small or medium-sized enterprise; in order to keep abreast of developments, the personnel would require periodic refresher courses and possibly secondment to other organizations. He wondered whether the Secretariat's plans envisaged such requirements.

2.9 The delegate of Japan, while welcoming the idea of recruitment at P.1/P.2 levels, felt that, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness, such recruitment should be limited and carried out, if possible, by means of redeployment within the ITU.

2.10 The delegate of France said that her delegation, too, welcomed the idea but feared that the ITU staff might not welcome the redeployment approach. She would like to have the Secretariat's view on the prospects in respect of such posts, and the financial implications.

2.11 The Secretary of the Committee said that the current policy was to recruit experts possessing some 12 years of technical experience and to engage them at P.4 level, which meant that the career prospects for such persons were limited. The prospects of persons recruited at P.1 and P.2 levels would be extended; but one concomitant, of course, was further training - something which the ITU had not undertaken hitherto and would have to study further, particularly with regard to costs. He stressed that there was no possible way to recruit by means of redeployment because, since 1989, job reductions and rationalization had already been applied to the utmost. As he saw it, there was no alternative to the creation of new posts; the annual cost of each would be in the region of 90 000 Swiss francs.

2.12 The Chairman said it appeared that the Committee had no objection to recruitment at P.1/P.2 levels. That point, and consideration of the remainder of Document 29, would be taken up at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary:
J.-P. BARE

The Chairman:
S. AL-BASHEER



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 176-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION 13 (APP-92)

**IMPROVED USE OF THE TECHNICAL AND DATA STORAGE/DISSEMINATION
FACILITIES OF THE RADIOCOMMUNICATION BUREAU**

The additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP-92) adopted Resolution No.13 which resolves "that a study shall be initiated into the costs involved in the technical examination of assignment notifications, for various cases of radio stations, satellite networks, etc., including the costs of electronic data storage."

A costing project was initiated in the Radiocommunication Bureau first to allocate staff costs to the various outputs and services provided by the BR. To this effect, a list of almost 100 outputs and services was established (Annex 6 of the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference) dealing with terrestrial services, space services, study groups support and publication matters.

The Bureau estimated over a one year period (1993), the percentage of staff time spent on each of these outputs and services. The attached Annex provides an extract for about 20 typical items from more than eighty related to application of Radio Regulations for terrestrial and space services. The figure shown in the "volume" column represents the number of units processed for each output or service. A unit is, in general, a notice form for the Terrestrial Services and a network for the Space Services

The costs include staff directly involved with data capture, validation, regulatory and technical examinations, related publications, software maintenance and development, as well as participation in supporting activities such as meetings, assistance to administrations, charges for documentation, and BR overhead, i.e. higher level management costs. The figures *do not* include indirect costs at ITU level, such as facilities and maintenance of the building, and services and support of the General Secretariat in personnel, finance, computer facilities and electronic data storage. Pending further study, a factor of 2 might be applied to the figures shown in Table 1 to approximate total costs including all overheads.

The results of this costing study are presently being analysed with respect to particular component processes of various outputs and services, including possible ways of minimising costs. From 1995 the study will be facilitated by the greater transparency of the new ITU financial management systems.

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Radiocommunication Bureau

ANNEX : Extract from Costing Study (1993) (SFr.)

Outputs and Services	Staff Cost	OverHead	Total	Volume	Unit Cost
Art.12 notices below 28MHz - SSIIA (except RR1218)	687,211	96,747	783,958	5082	154
Art. 12 - terrestrial services above 28 MHz (except BS and TS in shared bands)	809,400	137,408	946,808	12139	78
Art. 12 for LF/MF BC	112,293	16,243	128,536	523	246
Art. 12 for VHF/UHF BC and BT	229,559	38,914	268,473	2826	95
Coast radiotelephone (duplex) notices - Art. 12, SSII B	161,157	23,167	184,324	950	194
Coast narrow-band direct-printing telegraph (paired frequencies) - res. 300	79,057	11,541	90,597	429	211
RR1218 cases Art. 12	44,196	6,040	50,236	45	1,116
AP 25 - Coast radiotelephone plan - Art. 16	222,792	26,964	249,756	485	515
AP 26 Aeronautical (OR) - Art. 12 - SSII C	130,060	20,385	150,445	742	203
AP 27 Aeronautical (R) - Art. 12 - SSII C	100,800	15,682	116,482	126	924
ST61 Plan	282,085	47,219	329,304	3438	96
GE75 Plan	130,750	18,875	149,624	336	445
RJ81 Plan	176,565	22,110	198,676	316	629
GE84 Plan	229,956	32,270	262,227	1409	186
GE85-EMA Plan	14,948	1,790	16,738	37	452
GE89 Plan	178,176	22,973	201,149	375	536
HFBC - Art. 12	39,959	5,824	45,783	68	673

Outputs and Services	Staff Cost	OverHead	Total	Volume	Unit Cost
HFBC - Art. 17	541,969	75,952	617,921	40245	15
Advance publication procedure (Art. 11, Sect. I)	282,971	45,343	328,314	298	1,102
Coordination (RR1060) procedure (Art. 11, Sect. II)	1,003,844	140,019	1,143,863	350	3,268
Coordination (RR1107/RR1113) procedure (Art. 11, Sect. III)	453,448	66,116	519,564	420	1,237
Notification, Examination, Recording (Art. 13)	1,454,985	225,009	1,679,994	200	8,400
Coordination Res. 46	264,312	36,865	301,177	59	5,105
Coordination Res. 33	64,398	9,685	74,083	12	6,174
Plan modification procedures (Article 4 of AP30/AP30A)	165,246	21,550	186,796	38	4,916
Implementation of the Plan AP30B (Articles 6, 7)	178,518	22,650	201,168	12	16,764
Art. 12 - SSIIA	427,092	75,348	502,440	3327	151
Art. 12 - SSIIIE	219,796	36,671	256,467	370	693



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 177-E
2 November 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.23 by the following text:

1.23 The Chairman noted that there was no objection to the wording proposed by the Netherlands for paragraph 3. He invited the Secretary of the Committee to suggest dates for the remaining blanks in the **urges** and **resolves** of the draft resolution.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 177-E
3 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 28 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. P. GAGNE (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Draft resolution - Arrears and special arrears accounts	60, DT/10
2	Contributions by Union Members - Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	54
3	Contributions by Union Members - Chad	56
4	Contributions by Union Members - Iraq	55
5	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Argentine Republic	68
6	Proposals for the work of the Conference - Kingdom of Morocco	31
7	Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions - draft Decision [SG/A2]	53

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Draft resolution - Arrears and special arrears accounts (Document 60; DT/10)

1.1 The Chairman said that the draft resolution contained in Document DT/10 had been prepared in the light of the Committee's consideration of Document 60 "Arrears and special arrears accounts" at its first meeting.

1.2 The delegate of Italy, commenting that arrears affected two areas, contributions and publications, said he would like to know what measures were applied in cases where publications which had been ordered were not paid for.

1.3 The Secretary of the Committee replied that publications were no longer sent to Members which were more than two years in arrears or to members which were more than six months in arrears. As in the case of contributions, arrears on publications with accrued interest were cumulative.

1.4 In reply to a question by the delegate of Chad, the Chairman said that approving the draft resolution would not affect consideration of matters on the agenda concerning Members' contributions.

1.5 Regarding the urges, the delegate of the Philippines proposed adding the words "at 31 December 1993" after "in arrears". He was supported by the delegates of the Netherlands and Mexico.

1.6 The proposal by the delegate of the Philippines was accepted.

1.7 The delegate of the United States suggested that positive and imaginative solutions should be sought to facilitate payments by entities experiencing difficulties. With regard to the draft resolution under consideration, he would like to have more details concerning paragraph 3 of **authorizes the Council**.

1.8 The delegate of China drew attention to the fact that the draft resolution concerned the arrears of both Members and members; while the non-payment of dues by Members might be justified, it was hard to admit that members should fail to pay their dues. The latter should therefore be excluded from the terms of paragraph 3.

1.9 The delegate of France asked for clarification regarding paragraph 2 of **authorizes the Council**, on the grounds that the point did not seem to reflect past discussions.

1.10 The Secretary of the Committee explained that paragraph 3 of **authorizes the Council** was intended in fact to encourage the Council to pursue the policy it had initiated in 1986, when it set up a Reserve for debtors' accounts as a means of offsetting arrears. The measure was sound from a management point of view and the Union's external auditor had often drawn attention to the worsening trend of arrears. Paragraph 2 of **authorizes the Council** was intended to enable the Council to take a measure such as suspending the participation of a member in the work of Union Sectors for non-payment of dues; the possibility of applying pressure on members was also raised in **urges Members**. In reply to a question by the delegate of Germany, he said that the term "arrears" as understood in Document 60 covered only the sums owed for 1992 and previous years.

1.11 The delegate of France wanted to know on precisely what legal basis the Council might be authorized to suspend a member's participation in the work of the Union for not complying with its financial obligations. He wished to have the opinion of the Legal Adviser on the matter.

1.12 The delegate of China expressed the fear that increasing the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts might lead to an increase in Members' contributions. He reiterated that the Union ought not to raise the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts in order to offset members' arrears.

1.13 The delegate of the United States, with regard to paragraph 3 of **authorizes the Council**, proposed deleting the rest of the sentence after "for debtors' accounts".

1.14 The delegate of the Netherlands supported that proposal, on the grounds that the Reserve for debtors' accounts should be as small as possible. In his view, if a member failed to pay its dues, then recognition of that member by a Member should be reconsidered.

1.15 The delegate of Algeria supported the proposal by the delegate of the United States, but was in favour of the Council being able to review the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts on the basis of arrears in Members' contributions.

1.16 The delegate of Italy also endorsed the proposal by the United States, even though it lessened much of the scope of paragraph 3; in any event, from a legal point of view, it was difficult to see how sums could serve as guarantees without the consent of those who paid them.

1.17 The delegate of France proposed specifying in paragraph 3 that the level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts should be reviewed in the light of the arrears accounts.

1.18 The delegate of China again requested that the provision should apply only to Members.

1.19 The delegate of the Philippines expressed the view that the Committee should fix the percentage of arrears to be covered by the reserve.

1.20 The Secretary of the Committee, as Chief of the Finance Department, said that the reserve should be equal to the amount of the arrears, and pointed out that there were organizations which had a 100% reserve. He thought that the Council should be left to act as appropriate, without being subject to undue constraints. It might be preferable therefore for the Committee not to fix a percentage and only indicate what line the Council should follow to avoid any deterioration in the Union's finances.

1.21 The delegate of the Netherlands suggested ending the sentence in paragraph 3 at "debtors' accounts", although he was prepared, in response to the concern expressed by the delegate of France, to accept a wording such as: "to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts". Whatever text was adopted by the Committee should stress that both Members and members should pay their contributions.

1.22 The delegate of the Philippines was prepared to accept that wording, but asked at what date the adjustment of the Reserve for debtors' accounts would take effect owing to the possible implication of the measure for the budget. The Secretary of the Committee said that it was an annual review which the Council undertook on the basis of the financial operating report. The Committee should therefore avoid fixing any precise date for the adjustment, but rather provide the Council with the necessary guidelines.

1.23 The Chairman noted that several delegations were prepared to accept the wording proposed by the Netherlands for paragraph 3. He invited the Secretary of the Committee to suggest dates for the remaining blanks in the **urges** and **resolves** of the draft resolution.

1.24 The Secretary of the Committee suggested that Members and members should submit their repayment schedules to the Secretary-General within six months of 15 October 1994, and, as far as the **resolves** was concerned, that the deadline for submission of the repayment schedule should be fixed at 31 December 1995, in order to enable the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 1996 session.

1.25 The delegate of France expressed the view that the deadlines mentioned were amply sufficient and that, as far as the **resolves** was concerned, it was important to specify that the schedule and associated conditions should be strictly adhered to, so that the Union could be in a position to reverse any decision to restore a country's voting right if the latter failed to fulfil its obligation. The delegate of Uruguay wondered what measures would be taken if a proposed repayment schedule was not complied with.

The delegate of the Philippines pointed out that, for a repayment schedule to be submitted within six months of 15 October 1994, it would need to be submitted not later than 15 April 1995 and not 31 December. The Chairman recalled that the Secretary of the Committee had suggested 31 December 1995 as the date in order to give the Secretary-General an opportunity to contact all the countries concerned, so that the Council could deal with the matter the following year. He noted, however, that there was no objection to the date of 15 April 1995.

1.26 The Committee approved in principle the draft resolution in Document DT/10 and decided to review it at a subsequent meeting in view of the number of amendments introduced.

2 Contributions by Union Members - Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Document 54)

2.1 The request by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe submitted in Document 54 was approved.

3 Contributions by Union Members - Republic of Chad (Document 56)

3.1 The delegate of Chad said that his Administration had been unable to settle its debts, not out of any lack of interest in the work of the Union, but on account of the war and the economic crisis currently prevailing in his country. Given the considerable effort it would take to amortize its debt, his Administration was requesting that the outstanding amounts owed to the Union be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest, and undertook to settle its entire debt over a period of 30 years. He requested the Plenipotentiary Conference to give favourable consideration to his Administration's proposal.

3.2 The request by Chad submitted in Document 56 was approved.

4 Contributions by Union Members - Iraq (Document 55)

4.1 The delegate of the United States felt that there was no reason why Iraq should not settle its obligations within the required time limits and expressed his opposition to that country's request. The delegate of the Netherlands shared that view, and pointed to the use of political language in the wording of the request.

4.2 The request by Iraq that the interest on arrears should no longer be posted to account was rejected.

5 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Argentine Republic (Document 68)

5.1 The delegate of Argentina, introducing proposal ARG/68/4, recalled that his Administration had settled in full its arrears of contributions within a period of three years instead of the estimated nine years, and had increased its contributory class from 1/4 unit to 1/2 unit as from 1994. It therefore requested the Plenipotentiary Conference, having regard to Council Resolution 1007, to restore its right to vote and to write off the sum of 405,336.90 Swiss francs in the Special Interest Account by withdrawing a corresponding sum from the Special Reserve for Debtor's Accounts, given that the balance of that special Reserve was sufficiently large and that the operation would have no repercussions on the contributions of the Members. His Administration further requested the Conference to approve Council Resolution 1007 and draft Resolution [ARG/1] relating to proposal ARG/68/5 in order to settle the Special Interest Account of the Argentine Republic.

5.2 The delegate of the Netherlands congratulated the Argentine Administration on having settled its debt so rapidly and asked why that particular method of settlement had been chosen. The Secretary

of the Committee explained that it remained for the Argentine Republic to amortize the Special Interest Account the amount of 405,336.90 Swiss francs for interest on arrears and that Nice Resolution 38 had assigned to the Council the task of studying ways of settling the Special Interest Account. In practice, the Council had made withdrawals from the Reserve for Debtor's Accounts in order to amortize the Special Interest Account clearing the interest posted to account. In response to a question by the delegate of the Netherlands as to whether it was necessary in that particular case to adopt a resolution, the Secretary of the Committee said that since that the Committee had already approved the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and therefore Resolution 1007, there was perhaps no need to submit a draft resolution to the Plenary.

5.3 The Chairman, noting that the meeting approved the proposal by Argentina, felt that it was not necessary for the Committee to take a decision on draft Resolution [ARG/1], adding that he would include a corresponding explanation in his report to the Plenary.

5.4 It was so decided.

5.5 Concerning proposal ARG/68/9, the Chairman thought that the Committee should await the outcome of the discussions in Committee 4 on that matter before taking a decision.

5.6 It was so decided.

6 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Kingdom of Morocco (Document 31)

6.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider proposal MRC/31/9 aimed at modifying No. 163 of the Constitution.

6.2 The delegate of Morocco said that the intention of his country's proposal was to make the date on which the new class of contribution chosen by each Member was applicable coincide with the date of commencement of the first biennial account, in order to avoid the kind of problems which could result from a modification of those contributory classes during the course of the accounting period. Indeed, such a modification would have the effect of obliging the ITU to review the size of the contributions already paid by Members.

6.3 The delegate of France and the delegate of Japan supported that proposal, which appeared to them to be a very logical one.

6.4 The delegate of Australia said that if a state were to decide, after the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, to reduce its contribution, it would have to wait until 1 January 1998 for that reduction to take effect. That seemed to him to be a very long time.

6.5 The delegate of Spain found the proposal of Morocco to be an excellent one. However, its application could, at the outset, give rise to certain problems connected with the establishment of national finance laws, owing to the time limits specified.

6.6 The Secretary of the Committee said that the time limits were laid down in the Constitution and should be respected.

6.7 Proposal MRC/31/9 was approved.

6.8 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider proposal MRC/31/10 aimed at modifying No. 167 of the Constitution relating to the financing of regional conferences.

6.9 The delegate of Morocco said that the sentence which his Government was proposing to add to No. 167 of the Constitution was intended to clarify the meaning of that number, namely that the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences should be borne by all the Members of the Union. That clarification appeared to be necessary in order to dispel any doubts which might remain as to the interpretation of No. 167.

6.10 The delegate of Finland explained in that connection that the only "regional conferences referred to in No. 43" of the Constitution were regional radiocommunication conferences.

6.11 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Committee explained that, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Council, the expenses of the various regional telecommunication development conferences which had to date been organized in different parts of the world had been charged to the Union's ordinary budget, which meant that they had been borne by all the Members.

6.12 The delegate of Japan said that technical assistance activities should continue to be financed by all the Members, but that the methods of that financing should not be specified in the Constitution. Modification in the manner proposed by Morocco would make it impossible to hold regional conferences which were not financed from the ordinary budget. He would therefore prefer to see Morocco's proposal in the form of a resolution.

6.13 The Chairman, noting that the members of the Committee were in agreement on the substance, proposed that it be left to Committee 5 to decide whether the proposal by Morocco should be accepted in the form of a draft resolution or whether it should be incorporated in the Constitution.

6.14 It was so decided.

6.15 The Chairman invited the Committee to examine proposal MRC/31/18 aimed at modifying the numbering of the sub-paragraphs of Nos. 475 to 483 of the Convention.

6.16 It was decided to transmit that proposal to the Editorial Committee.

7 Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions - draft Decision [SG/A2] (Document 53)

7.1 The Secretary of the Committee said that, if approved, Decision [SG/A2] would replace Decision 2 adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference relating to the procedure concerning the choice by Members of their contributory class. He proposed that the draft decision be adopted without modification and that it be left to Committees 5 and 8 to make any alterations which might be necessary.

7.2 The delegate of Morocco felt that it would be advisable to replace the date 1 January 1997 by 1 January 1996, which corresponded to the start of the biennial period, in order to bring the draft decision into line with proposal MRC/31/9 which the Committee had just adopted.

7.3 The Chairman suggested that the members of the Committee reflect on the matter and return to it at the next meeting.

7.4 It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1730 hours.

The Secretary:
A. TAZI RIFFI

The Chairman:
P. GAGNE



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 178-E
17 October 1994
Original: English/
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5 (CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 1.2, 1.15, 1.21, 1.31 and 1.39 by the following text:

1.2 The delegate of Ecuador, recalling the Legal Adviser's suggestion at the Committee's previous meeting that the Chilean proposal should be taken over by his own delegation, said that he considered that suggestion to be mistaken, since there was no provision preventing a Member from submitting proposals to a conference. Proposal 27/1 should therefore go on record as a Chilean proposal supported by Portugal. The Legal Adviser explained that his suggestion had not been made on legal grounds but merely to simplify matters for future readers of the summary records, who would see that Chile did not appear on the list of Conference participants.

* * *

1.15 [This modification does not concern the English text.]

* * *

1.21 The delegate of Portugal pointed out that the claim that the present system provided a reasonable degree of rotation appeared to ignore the fact that it was only the increase in the membership of the Council that had facilitated the entry of new Members. The only long-term solution to the problem of greater participation by all Members in the work of the Council consisted in accepting the principle of rotation, whether voluntary or by some other means. In any event, the effects of whatever might be decided at Kyoto would not be felt until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. It should be recognized, moreover, that the issue had never been frankly discussed before: it had always been referred to a study group or committee. In his view, the time had come to work out a satisfactory and lasting solution.

* * *

1.31 The delegate of Greece saw merit in the proposal to introduce a rotation system, but felt that any machinery established for that purpose would be difficult to apply and would therefore lack stability. A voluntary system offered a solution, but it might not prove to be equally effective in all regions. Having such reservations, he was unable to support the Chilean proposal aimed at amending Article 9 of the Constitution.

* * *

1.39 [This modification does not concern the English text.]



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 178-E
3 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Wednesday, 28 September 1994, at 1435 hours

Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 **Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)**

27; (DT/1)

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Consideration of proposed amendments (continued) (Documents 27; DT/1)

**Article 9 (CS) - Principles concerning Elections and Related Matters (continued)
(Documents 27; DT/1)**

Proposal CHL/27/1 (continued)

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to discuss the question of rotation of Council membership, which was taken up in proposal CHL/27/1.

1.2 The delegate of Ecuador recalled the Legal Adviser's suggestion at the Committee's previous meeting that the Chilean proposal, which had also been supported by Portugal, should be taken over by his own delegation. The Legal Adviser explained that his suggestion had not been made on legal grounds but merely to simplify matters for future readers of the summary records, who would see that Chile did not appear on the list of Conference participants.

1.3 The delegate of Denmark strongly supported the idea of rotation since the composition of the Council, particularly in respect of Region B, had been static for a number of years. The related machinery was, however, complex and it might therefore be advisable for rotation to be introduced on a voluntary basis, as was already the practice in the Nordic group of countries. Supported by the delegate of the Republic of Korea, he suggested that Document 32, submitted by Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal, which dealt with the same subject, might usefully be discussed in conjunction with the Chilean proposal.

1.4 The Chairman said that it would be helpful first to have a general discussion on the question of rotation.

1.5 The delegate of Italy said that it would not be easy to apply the principle of rotation in the ITU; the Council was not a political body and its composition already reflected the Union's membership, with provision for rotation at each election. The Chilean proposal referred to "a reasonable rate of rotation": did that mean that the present rate was not reasonable? What was the legal meaning of the word "reasonable"? Voluntary rotation would be acceptable, but care must be taken not to undermine the Council's operational efficiency.

1.6 The delegate of Zaire considered that whatever system was introduced would have to be both equitable and divorced from all political considerations.

1.7 The delegate of Sweden said that he too favoured the idea of rotation; however, it would not be advisable to adopt a system which excluded major contributors, and his delegation therefore endorsed the Danish delegate's views regarding voluntary rotation.

1.8 The Chairman having invited delegations to indicate by a show of hands whether or not they favoured the principle of rotation, noted that there was considerable opposition to it.

1.9 The delegate of the Republic of Korea, while agreeing in principle that active participation in the Council by all Members should be encouraged, considered that any proposal to debar certain Members from standing for election would infringe No. 26 of the Constitution, and said that his delegation was not in favour of the principle of rotation.

1.10 The delegate of Oman supported the principle of voluntary rotation.

1.11 The delegate of Lebanon, after expressing general support for the principle of rotation, suggested that a working group might be set up to deal with the matter. Possibly the best system would be one under which major contributors would enjoy permanent membership of the Council with others rotating on a percentage basis.

1.12 The delegate of the United States said that her Administration was in favour of equitable representation but had always opposed forced rotation. Each Plenipotentiary Conference should be free to elect whichever Members it considered best able to represent the interests of the membership as a whole in the Council. Furthermore, neither the High Level Committee nor the Council itself had made any recommendation regarding rotation. She endorsed the view that the issue needed to be discussed very thoroughly, and said that voluntary rotation might meet the needs of Members in Latin America and Europe.

1.13 The delegate of Ireland supported the Chilean proposal for a reasonable rate of rotation of Members within each region. Once the principle, which had already been adopted by other international organizations, had been endorsed by the Committee, a working group could be set up to study the details. Some 65 per cent of ITU Members had never served on the Council and their participation would certainly be beneficial for the Union.

1.14 The Chairman drew attention to the Lebanese delegate's suggestion that a working group should be set up to consider the matter in detail.

1.15 The delegate of Spain considered that the issue was a sensitive one and should be discussed by the full Committee. In the view of his delegation, rotation should not be mentioned in the Constitution, first because it already existed in practice, second because it would be difficult to decide on percentages, and third because it would limit Members' rights.

1.16 The delegate of Mexico, after supporting the views expressed by the previous speaker, said he did not believe that the matter could be settled at the present Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.17 The delegate of Russia shared the view that it would be rather difficult to discuss the matter in a working group. His delegation did not consider it necessary to amend the basic instruments of the Union, which had only recently entered into force, since the principle of rotation was already being applied, as could be clearly seen from the table in Document 32.

1.18 The Chairman, noting that there was some opposition to dealing with the matter in a working group, said that the discussion would continue in the Committee, the two possibilities being put to the vote if necessary.

1.19 The delegate of Saudi Arabia agreed with previous speakers that the present system should be maintained, taking care to ensure that it was applied equitably, allowing every Member country a chance of serving on the Council. In that connection it should be noted that under the new structure Plenipotentiary Conferences met every four years, which meant that the question of Council membership would come up more frequently. If a system of rotation was adopted, such factors as technology transfer would have to be taken into account and it would have to be decided whether the principle also applied to the posts of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and other elected offices.

1.20 The delegate of Qatar believed that the present system was equitable and favoured voluntary rotation in order to ensure greater participation by the whole membership in the work of the Union and the Council.

1.21 The delegate of Portugal pointed out that the claim that the present system provided a reasonable degree of rotation appeared to ignore the fact that it had proved necessary to increase the membership of the Council for that very purpose. The only long-term solution to the problem of greater participation by all Members in the work of the Council consisted in accepting the principle of rotation, whether voluntary or by some other means. In any event, the effects of whatever might be decided at Kyoto would not be felt until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. It should be recognized, moreover, that the issue had never been frankly discussed before: it had always been referred to a study group or committee. In his view, the time had come to work out a satisfactory and lasting solution.

1.22 The delegate of Viet Nam supported the Chilean proposal, including the principle of rotation, but considered that the question of the mechanism should be deferred until the Committee took up the amendment of the Convention. The system of voluntary rotation as practised by the Nordic countries was not necessarily applicable to other regions, which were less closely-knit.

1.23 The delegate of Mexico said that until a proposal was made that did not curtail the rights of Members and did not divide them into an upper and lower category, it was unlikely that a generally satisfactory solution would be found. Under present arrangements any country could be a candidate for membership of the Council and all were free to vote for the countries they wished to represent them. So while not opposing the principle of rotation, he would prefer to leave the provision in question as it stood until a clear and acceptable amendment was proposed.

1.24 The delegate of Indonesia agreed in principle that more Member countries should be encouraged to participate in Council activities. However, he was unwilling to amend the Constitution at the present time because he considered that the existing machinery was sufficiently democratic. Rotation could be achieved on a voluntary basis within each region.

1.25 The delegate of Canada said that while she firmly believed in the need to encourage the widest possible participation in all Union activities, she was concerned at the possibility that the proposed amendment might infringe the basic rights of all Members to stand for the Council and for other posts as laid down in Article 3 of the Constitution. She also felt concern over the introduction of a mechanism to enforce rotation. Furthermore, the Chilean amendment was likely to involve future conferences in long debates over the meaning of the term "reasonable". She was therefore not in favour of amending No. 61 of the Constitution.

1.26 The delegate of Japan considered that a rotation system would provide a better chance of obtaining a seat on the Council for a wider range of Members of the Union and, as such, was a good idea. However, the introduction of such a system might have the unfortunate effect of limiting open candidacy for Council seats. Under present arrangements, Members not elected to the Council suffered from an information gap through lack of access to its documents. One way of remedying the situation might be to open the Council to observers or to circulate its documents to all Members, inviting their comments. Those proposals deserved study; meanwhile, the present election system should be maintained.

1.27 The delegate of China said that her delegation was in favour of the largest possible number of Member countries participating in the work of the Union and the Council. Nevertheless, most Members were wary of amending the Constitution at the present Conference since they felt that the time was not yet ripe. The whole issue required careful study before any decision was taken.

1.28 The delegate of the Republic of Korea, after endorsing the views of the delegates of Spain and Mexico, said it was most important to seek a wider selection of Members for seats on the Council. He was satisfied with the present system and saw no need to change it.

1.29 The delegate of New Zealand, while attracted to the principle of rotation, feared that the proposals put forward might turn out to be unfair or undemocratic in practice. While it would be desirable to have a broader range of the Union's membership represented on the Council, the fact remained that every administration had the right to put forward a candidate. He was therefore opposed to including the concept of rotation in the legal instruments of the Union, but supported voluntary systems, either through informal arrangements like those referred to by the delegate of Denmark, or through regional telecommunication organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Ultimately, the solution lay in the hands of each delegation when the time came to vote.

1.30 The delegate of Benin expressed support for the existing text of No. 61, which respected the principle of rotation. The Chilean amendment implied the establishment of a mechanism that would take a long time to devise. He therefore considered it preferable to retain the present system.

1.31 The delegate of Greece saw merit in the proposal to introduce a rotation system, but felt that any machinery established for that purpose would be difficult to apply. A voluntary system offered a solution, but it might not prove to be equally effective in all regions. Having such reservations, he was unable to support the Chilean amendment.

1.32 The delegate of Zaire, while supporting the Chilean proposal - which required further clarification - pointed out that Article 9 of the Constitution was concerned with the basic legal principles governing elections.

1.33 The delegate of Switzerland indicated that legal complications would arise if a vote was taken on the present proposals, which referred to regions, a concept that the legal instruments did not define. Furthermore, the proposals contravened Article 3 of the Constitution, which clearly stated that all Members were eligible for election to the Council. As regards the principle of rotation, he favoured a voluntary system since it had no negative impact on Members' rights and left them free to vote as they saw fit. He therefore opposed amending the Constitution, but agreed with the delegate of Japan that steps should be taken to ensure a wider distribution of Council documents to Union Members not on the Council.

1.34 The delegate of Malawi, endorsing the Chilean proposal, pointed out that some of the governments represented at the Conference had supported the principle of rotation at the Universal Postal Union (UPU). While he had no precise formula to propose, he firmly believed that the ITU should move towards the introduction of an effective system of rotation.

1.35 The delegate of Jordan noted that a considerable number of participants had supported the principle of rotation, although it was difficult to define exactly what was meant by the term "reasonable". Perhaps a working group could be set up to study the rotation systems applied in UPU and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to draw up proposals for the ITU. Meanwhile, he believed that a voluntary system offered the best solution.

1.36 The delegate of the Netherlands noted that while most participants appeared to support the idea of encouraging active participation in the work of the Council, they also rejected proposals to incorporate the concept of rotation in the Constitution and the Convention. In that connection, he recalled the Japanese comment on the information gap existing between those Members elected to the Council and the others. The delegate of Japan had made two suggestions concerning ways of overcoming that problem, which required careful study, particularly in regard to their financial implications. He offered to prepare a document on the subject of admitting observers to the Council, which he would present to the Conference in due course.

1.37 The delegate of Australia welcomed the idea of rotation but considered it unnecessary to modify the Constitution and Convention for that purpose. As many speakers had pointed out, rotation was already taking place on a voluntary basis in several regions. Furthermore, the principle of mandatory rotation would remove the basic right of Members to seek election to the Council, while any system of automatic appointment would be wrong in principle.

1.38 The delegate of Zimbabwe supported the Chilean proposal and called upon the Conference to take positive action to introduce a system of rotation.

1.39 The delegate of the United States, while agreeing that in principle there should be as much rotation as possible, considered that it would not be advisable to change the Convention or Constitution at the present juncture. However, her delegation would be interested in participating in any group set up to pursue the idea of creating an observer status for administrations at Council sessions.

1.40 The delegate of Guinea, observing that those countries wishing to maintain the status quo appeared to be those which enjoyed virtually permanent seats on the Council, and recalling that since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference his country had argued in favour of rotation, supported the Chilean proposal.

1.41 The delegate of Côte d'Ivoire also supported the principle of rotation, for which a suitable system should be devised; a core of permanent Council Members might nevertheless exist, and could be established on the basis of choice of contributory unit which, after all, was voluntary. He too considered that some means should be found to improve the dissemination of information on Council activities.

1.42 The delegate of India joined with those who had expressed support for some form of rotation. However, the Union's activities were based on the fundamental principle of equality at all levels and on the sovereign right to stand for election and to vote, and it would be dangerous to establish two different categories of Member States and Council Members. Furthermore, a degree of rotation in Council membership had always existed, especially in recent years. He was therefore opposed to amending either the Constitution or the Convention in that respect. On the other hand, he welcomed suggestions such as those made by the Netherlands and Japan to improve the flow of information concerning Council activities, possibly by granting observer status to countries not holding seats.

1.43 The delegate of Pakistan emphasized that all Members of the Union should enjoy the same rights and opportunities; that implied undiluted, democratic election systems, and great caution should be exercised about introducing any other kind of system which might have repercussions on other areas of ITU activities.

1.44 The delegate of Morocco supported the views expressed by the delegates of Canada, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland, especially with regard to the practical, legal and constitutional difficulties inherent in any system of automatic rotation for Council membership.

1.45 The delegate of Belarus said that the Union's basic instruments should be amended only if the arguments for doing so were overwhelming; in the present instance, to do so as suggested might exclude some Members from elections or be detrimental to them in other ways. Rotation should be based on competition in order to ensure that participation in the Union's activities was positive and active, and he saw no reason to change the existing system, which appeared to function well. He would, however, be prepared to contemplate the creation of an observer category for Council sessions.

1.46 The delegate of Nigeria pointed out that to reserve Council seats on the basis of rotation would mean automatic membership for administrations which barely participated in the Union's activities and which might not even have the right to vote. He would therefore not like to see the basic instruments amended to incorporate a rotation system.

1.47 The Chairman suggested that since the majority of speakers appeared to oppose the idea of amending the Constitution and Convention at the present juncture to incorporate the concept of rotation, the second part of proposal CHL/27/1 should be rejected.

1.48 It was so agreed.

1.49 The Chairman invited comments on the first part of the proposal.

1.50 The delegate of Benin, supported by the delegate of Switzerland, opposed the first part of the proposal on the grounds that the word "adequate" was open to interpretation and might lead to confusion. Furthermore, decisions had been taken earlier in the Conference which provided for the number of Council seats to be adjusted to match the number of Union Members. The delegate of Spain agreed with those comments, adding that Article 4 of the Convention already embodied to a large extent the principle contained in the Chilean amendment. No. 61 of the Constitution should therefore be left as it stood.

1.51 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished to reject the first part of proposal CHL/27/1 and, consequently, the proposal as a whole.

1.52 It was so agreed.

1.53 Referring to the question of improving the dissemination of information on Council activities, the Chairman suggested that interested delegations might wish to hold consultations with a view to preparing a draft resolution allowing administrations which were not Members of the Council to attend sessions as observers.

1.54 During the ensuing discussion on the precise mandate, status and membership of such a group, in which many delegations expressed the wish to participate, the delegate of Japan observed that the ideas put forward for bridging the information gap should be discussed further. The delegate of Russia considered that it would be premature to prepare a draft resolution on the matter. The Legal Adviser expressed a warning to the extent that the adoption of a resolution alone might not provide for a sufficient legal basis for Member States to attend Council sessions and meetings as observers: any observer status granted was precisely indicated and even defined in the Union's Constitution and Convention and the latter's annex. Those instruments would thus have to be amended, in order to accommodate such a solution on solid legal grounds. The delegate of Bangladesh opposed any change to the basic instruments so soon after their entry into force, and suggested that other ways of disseminating information on Council activities should be explored. The delegate of the Netherlands observed that many delegates appeared to be interested in the idea of countries attending Council sessions as observers and in the establishment of an informal group to discuss the matter, and said that her delegation had already prepared a draft text which might be considered by such a group. Finally, the delegate of Lebanon, supported by the delegate of Saudi Arabia, suggested that an informal group might be invited to discuss the various suggestions made during the discussion, with a view to preparing some form of draft text on the creation of observer status at Council sessions for the Committee's consideration.

1.55 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee agreed to the setting up of such an informal group, which would be coordinated by the delegate of the Netherlands and open to participation by all interested delegations.

1.56 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary:
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:
L. CHEHAB



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 179-E
3 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

Canada

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 12 (CV)

Radiocommunication Bureau

CAN/179/1
MOD 164

- a) coordinate the preparatory work of the study groups and the Bureau, communicate to Members the results of this preparatory work, collect their comments and submit a consolidated report to the conference which may include ~~proposals~~ information of a regulatory nature;

Reasons: To correct an error in the text since it is not clear from the text that only Members may make proposals to radiocommunications conferences.

Previously, reports of Conference Preparatory Meetings contained material of a technical and operational nature. With the addition of regulatory items to CPM meeting work, their reports may contain matters of a regulatory nature. "Proposals" is not an appropriate term. This item has been discussed by the Steering Committee of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group which agreed the most appropriate replacement term would be information.

If this Plenipotentiary Conference decides to proceed with amendments to the Constitution or the Convention this change should be included. If, on the other hand, the Conference decides not to proceed with amendments, then the record of the Conference should show that it was agreed to confirm that the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau does not make proposals to the radiocommunication conferences but that his reports may contain information of a regulatory nature.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 180-E
3 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

B.2**PLENARY MEETING****SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document	Title
COM 6	144+Corr.1	Resolution COM6/3
	147	Resolution COM6/4
	148	Resolution COM6/5

M. BOURGEAT
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 7 pages

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RESOLUTION COM6/3

Recruitment of ITU Staff and Experts for Technical Assistance Missions

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

noting

- a) No. 154 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) the report by the Council concerning the implementation of Resolution 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- c) the section of the report by the Council (Document 20) dealing with the action taken in application of Resolution 29 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- d) the increase in the number of countries from which the staff of the Union is recruited and the improvement in the geographical distribution of appointed staff,

further noting

- a) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on recruitment policy and procedures, as reported by the Secretary-General in the conference document entitled "General staff policy and management" (Document 12);
- b) the report by the Council concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of experts for technical assistance missions (Resolutions 29 and 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)),

considering

- a) the need to follow a recruitment policy appropriate to the requirements of the Union, including the redeployment of posts and the recruitment of young specialists, while observing the relevant recommendations of the ICSC;
- b) the need to continue to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff of the Union;
- c) the need to encourage the recruitment of women in the professional and higher categories;
- d) the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications and the corresponding need to recruit the most competent specialists to work in the different Bureaux of the ITU and for the Union's technical assistance activities,

considering also

- a) the increasing difficulties encountered in the recruitment of experts for technical assistance missions, both quantitatively and qualitatively;
- b) the growing demand for highly specialized expertise over short periods both in traditional and new services;
- c) the great importance of strengthening technical assistance to developing countries,

having noted

that the Union's needs for highly qualified experts and information concerning vacancies are not adequately disseminated within the countries which are in a position to make such experts available,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the Members which have provided experts from their countries for technical assistance missions,

invites the Members of the Union and entities and organizations other than administrations

1. to increase their efforts to explore all sources of candidates, especially female candidates, for ITU posts and expert posts among the staff of administrations, recognized operating agencies, industry, universities and training institutions, scientific and research bodies, etc., by publicizing the information concerning vacancies as widely as possible and through direct contacts with these potential sources of expertise;

2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their assistance missions so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;

3. to continue to make available, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union,

invites the developing countries Members of the Union

to take particular account of candidates for technical assistance missions presented by other developing countries provided they meet the requirements,

resolves

1. that appointed staff in the professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and, in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Members of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

2. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment, in choosing between candidates who meet the qualification requirements for a post, preference shall be given to candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the staffing of the Union, taking into account the desirable balance between female and male staff;

3. that, when filling vacant posts by international recruitment and when no candidate fulfils all the qualification requirements, recruitment can take place at one grade below on the understanding that a candidate will have to fulfil certain conditions before being given the full responsibilities of the post and the promotion, as the candidate does not meet all the requirements of the post;

4. that, in general, staff in the general service category (grades G.1 to G.7) shall be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva. Exceptionally, when vacancies occur at grades G.5, G.6 and G.7 for posts of a technical nature, recruitment may be on an international basis,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to pursue a recruitment policy designed to improve the geographical representation of the appointed staff in those posts of the Union subject to geographical distribution;
2. to favour, other qualifications being equal, the appointment of women to posts in the professional and higher categories with a view to securing an equitable representation of women in the staff of the Union, subject to **resolves 2** of this Resolution;
3. to recruit young specialists at the P.1/P.2 level, where appropriate, with a view to improving professionalism within the Union taking into account geographical distribution and the balance between female and male staff;
4. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications, experience and aptitudes of candidates for vacant expert posts at the time of submission of candidatures to beneficiary countries;
5. not to impose strict age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations common system are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;
6. to establish and disseminate, on a regular basis, a list of vacant expert posts which are to be filled during the forthcoming months and to provide information on conditions of service;
7. to continue to keep up to date the register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions;
8. to submit each year to the Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of recruitment issues in general;
9. to continue to observe those recommendations of the ICSC which are applicable to the situation of the Union in matters of recruitment,

invites the Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to secure an adequate number of qualified candidates for Union posts and expert posts advertised by the Union.

RESOLUTION COM6/4

Compensation Matters

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

noting

the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly at its 46th session of resolution 46/192 resulting in the implementation of a pension adjustment system which largely protects the purchasing power of pensions as sought by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) in its Resolution 43,

considering

- a) that the remuneration levels in the professional and higher categories in the common system are no longer competitive when compared to a number of other international civil services;
- b) the specific needs of the Union for attracting and retaining highly technical and specialized staff with knowledge of the most recent technological developments;
- c) that most civil services and organizations facing similar difficulties have been able to find suitable solutions;
- d) that staff motivation should be enhanced through the implementation of an incentive scheme as recommended by the High Level Committee,

concerned

by the increasing number of ad hoc measures taken by some Member States to give additional compensation to their nationals working in the United Nations system in order to compensate for the lack of competitiveness of remuneration levels in the United Nations common system,

recalling

the decision of principle taken by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 47/216 to introduce special occupational rates in the common system which still remains to be implemented,

invites the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and the United Nations General Assembly

- a) to remedy, as a matter of urgency, the problem of lack of competitiveness of the common system compensation scheme for staff in the professional and higher categories;
- b) actually to introduce the required flexibility in the United Nations common system to enable small highly technical agencies to be competitive in the labour market from which they draw their workforce;
- c) to design and approve a significant incentive scheme in order to enhance staff motivation, as is practised in many civil services and private industries,

invites the Council

- a) to monitor with the greatest attention the question of protection of the purchasing power of pensions;
- b) to monitor the responsiveness of the ICSC and United Nations General Assembly in order to ensure that the specific needs of the ITU, as expressed in the present Resolution, are fulfilled.

RESOLUTION COM6/5

Human Resources Management and Development

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

recalling

- a) Resolution 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on in-service training;
- b) Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on human resources development,

noting

- a) the report of the Council (1994) concerning training and human resources development;
- b) the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), as reported by the Secretary-General in Document 12 entitled "General staff policy and management",

recognizing

the value of the human resources of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals,

recognizing further

the mutual value for the Union and its staff of developing those resources to the fullest extent possible, through various human resources development activities, and in particular in-service training,

considering

- a) the impact on the Union and its staff of the continuing evolution of activities in the field of telecommunications and the need for the Union and its human resources to adapt to this evolution;
- b) the increasing proportion of credits being allocated to training in the Union budget and the resulting impact on the activities of the Union,

considering further

the importance of strengthening and harmonizing the linkage between different human resources management and development factors,

noting

that the ICSC recognizes human resources management as "a systematic approach, contributing to the efficient and effective utilization of human resources",

recalling

its decisions on recruitment (Resolutions 29 and 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989)) and the report of the Council (1994) concerning the recruitment of ITU staff and of experts for technical assistance missions,

resolves

1. that human resources management and development in the Union should be compatible with the objectives and activities of the ITU;
2. that principles of human resources management and development should be applied with regard to human resources planning, recruitment and selection, training, compensation, job classification, career development criteria, performance appraisal and end of service,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to establish the "Rules for in-service training of the staff of the ITU" on the basis of the principles approved by the Council and to apply them to the ITU in-service training programme;
2. to prepare medium and long-term human resources development plans in order to respond to the needs of the Union and its staff;
3. to continue to study how human resources management and development principles, taking into account the recommendations of the ICSC, might best be applied within the Union, and report to the Council,

instructs the Council

to allocate the appropriate credits for in-service training in accordance with an established programme, which shall represent at least 1% and at most 3%, to be increased gradually, of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs,

requests the Council

1. to ensure that the necessary staff and financial resources, as mentioned in Document 28 "Training and human resources development", are made available for reviewing issues related to human resources management and development of the ITU;
2. to examine the Secretary-General's report on this matter and to decide on the action to be taken.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 181-E
3 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

R.1**PLENARY MEETING****FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document	Title
COM 8	141	Resolution COM6/1 Resolution COM6/2 Resolution COM7/1 Resolution COM7/2 Resolution COM7/3

M. BOURGEAT
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 5 pages

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

RESOLUTION COM6/1

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent Funds**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

considering

the precarious but nonetheless improving financial situation of the Provident Fund
at 31 December 1993,

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 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 Provident Fund from
250 000 Swiss francs to a maximum of 200 000 Swiss francs and to maintain the contribution at the
necessary level until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

RESOLUTION COM6/2

**Remuneration and Representation Allowances
of Elected Officials**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

having regard to

Resolution 42 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

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 Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions below, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux shall be paid with effect from 1 January 1995 salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages:

Secretary-General	134 %
-------------------	-------

Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	123 %
--	-------

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 that an appropriate percentage is applied to each individual element of the remuneration,

instructs the Council

1. if a relevant adjustment is made in common system salary scales, to approve any modification of the salaries of elected officials which might result from the application of the above-mentioned percentages;

2. in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose to the Members of the Union for approval by a majority, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that representation expenses will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

Swiss francs per year

Secretary-General	29 000
-------------------	--------

Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Radiocommunication, Telecommunication Standardization and Telecommunication Development Bureaux	14 500
--	--------

RESOLUTION COM7/1

**Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the
Years 1989 to 1993**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

a) the provisions of No. 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

b) the report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20), Document 15 and its Addendum 1 relating to the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993 and the [first] report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document [...]),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1989 to 1993.

RESOLUTION COM7/2

Auditing of the Accounts of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1989 to 1993 most carefully, competently and accurately,

expresses

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

RESOLUTION COM7/3

**Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in Connection with the Finances of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

that the Government of the Swiss Confederation, under the existing arrangements, places at the disposal of the Secretary-General, if necessary and if he so requests, funds to meet the temporary cash requirements of the Union,

expresses

1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters;

2. the hope that the existing arrangements in this field may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

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



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 182-E
4 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

Following a request made in Committee 4, information on TDAB membership, activities and costs is provided herewith.

The Telecommunication Development Advisory Board was established pursuant to provision 227 (Article 18) of the ITU Convention (Geneva, 1992) which states:

- "227 6. A Telecommunication Development Advisory Board shall be established and the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Director in consultation with the Secretary-General. The Board shall be composed of persons with a wide and equitable cross-section of interests and expertise in telecommunication development and shall elect its chairman from among its members. The Board shall advise the Director, who shall participate in its meetings, on priorities and strategies in the Union's telecommunication development activities; it shall, inter alia, recommend steps to foster cooperation and coordination with other organizations interested in telecommunication development."

The first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) in its Resolution 9 instructs the Director of the BDT to consider the possibility to open the membership to additional entrants and recommends to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) to consider the possibility of revising provision 227.

The following information is submitted to the Plenipotentiary to assist them in their deliberations on this matter.

1 Membership

There are 25 Members for the time being in TDAB (see annex). It can be noted that the TDAB offers a balanced representation of administrations, operators and the private sector.

TDAB has an important advisory role to play and its mandate is to give sound advice as well as to act as an instrument to BDT's strategic decision-making tasks. The criterion for choosing Members of the Advisory Board is based on their knowledge and wide experience in high-level positions including Ministerial responsibility. The number of members enables the board to benefit from a variety of opinions although an increase in membership might have an adverse impact. The spirit of

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the Buenos Aires Resolution 9 should be interpreted as an opportunity for a number of development agencies and funding institutions such as UNDP, the World Bank, African Development Bank, ERDB, etc., to take part in telecommunication development and contribute positively in TDAB deliberations.

2 Budgetary considerations

In view of the recent creation of the development study groups in particular Study Group 1 (Policies) which is expected to define telecommunication policy for the ITU-D Sector as a whole, the TDAB mandate has been kept to the original strategic advisory functions. In comparison, the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) have broader mandates encompassing managerial elements such as:

- methodologies;
- working methods;
- programmes etc.

As such TSAG and RAG have much greater attendance and need full-fledged logistics services and interpretation.

Cost based on one annual meeting is:

TDAB	Sfr. 25 000	(interpretation provided in 3 languages);
TSAG	Sfr. 200 000	(working parties included in this figure);
RAG	Sfr. 280 000	(interpretation provided in 3/5 languages simultaneously).

It is suggested that members be appointed by the Director of the BDT in consultation with the Secretary-General. Council should be informed accordingly.

Annex: 1

ANNEX



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

**Comité consultatif pour le développement
des télécommunications**

Telecommunication Development Advisory Board

Junta Asesora de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones

(T D A B)

Liste des Membres - List of Members - Lista de Miembros

**28 June 1994
(Rev. 3)**

Allemagne (République fédérale d')
Germany (Federal Republic of)
Alemania (República Federal de)

Mr. D. ELIAS, Dipl. Ing.
President
DETECON

Arabie saoudite (Royaume d')
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Arabia Saudita (Reino de)

Mr. Sami S. AL-BASHEER
Director-General
International Relations Department

Argentine (République)
Argentine Republic
Argentina (República)

Sr. Alberto J. GABRIELLI
OMBU 3054
1425 BUENOS AIRES
(CNT)

Australie
Australia
Australia

Mr. John STANTON
Manager, International Facilities
& Organisations
TELSTRA OTC Australia

Canada
Canada
Canadá

Dr. Jan LOUBSER
Director General/STID
CIDA

Espagne
Spain
España

Sr. J. OSA BUENDIA
Subdirector general
Dirección general de telecomunicaciones

Etats-Unis d'Amérique
United States of America
Estados Unidos de América

Mr. Andrés BANDE
President
AMERITECH International

France
France
Francia

M. Jacques DONDOUX
President
Observatoire Mondial des Systèmes
de Communication (OMSYC)

Italie
Italy
Italia

Prof. Cosmo COLAVITO
Executive Director International Relations
Direzione Generale - SIP

Japon
Japan
Japón

Mr. Mitsuo KOJIMA
Vice Chairman
The New ITU Association of Japan, Inc.

Kenya (République du)
Kenya (Republic of)
Kenya (República de)

Mr. Samson CHEMAI
Director
Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corp.

Madagascar (République démocratique de)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Madagascar (República Democrática de)

M. Rasolojaona MAMIHARILALA
Directeur Général
Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications

Malaisie
Malaysia
Malasia

Mr. Mohamed RASHDAN
Executive Chairman
TELEKOM Malaysia

Malte
Malta
Malta

Mr. Anthony DEBONO
General Manager
TELEMALTA Corporation

Maroc (Royaume du)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Marruecos (Reino de)

M. Mohamed WAKRIM
Directeur des Relations Internationales
ONPT

Mozambique (République du)
Mozambique (Republic of)
Mozambique (República de)

Sr. Rui FERNANDES
Chairman & Managing Director
Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicacoes
de Mocambique

Niger (République du)
Niger (Republic of the)
Niger (República del)

M. Saidou GUIMBA
Directeur général
STIN

Norvège
Norway
Noruega

Mr. Bjorn SANDNES
Executive Advisor
NORWEGIAN TELECOM

Pakistan (République islamique du)
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Pakistán (República Islámica del)

Mr. Mohammad JAVED
Chairman
Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation

République tchèque
Czech Republic
República Checa

Ing. Alès MICHNA
Marketing Director
PHILIPS Communications Systems

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne
et d'Irlande du Nord
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña
e Irlanda del Norte

Mr. Mike JONES
Regional Manager, International Relations
BT International Affairs

Ukraine
Ukraine
Ucrania

His Excellency
Mr. Oleg P. PROZHIWALSKY
Minister - Ministry of Posts
and Télécommunications

CANTO
Mr. Felipe NOGUERA
Secretary-General

INTELSAT
Mr. Irving GOLDSTEIN
Director General

INTUG
Mr. Peter ALLEN
Vice Chairman, Regulatory Affairs



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 183-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

Review of the Rights and Obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994)
noting

- a) that the rights and obligations of Member Administrations of the Union are stated in Article 3 of the Geneva Constitution (1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) gives the list of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors and which are called "members" of the Sectors;
- c) that the Council of the Union, in its 1993 Session, adopted the procedures applicable to the granting of this authorization for the categories of members mentioned in Nos. 234 and 235 of the Geneva Convention (1992),

considering

- a) that the Strategic Plan approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto 1994, makes reference to the fact that the continued participation by non-Administration entities and organizations is a pre-requisite to achievement of the ITU-purposes;
- b) that the plan also states that "Members must remain ever conscious of the strategic need to maintain and strengthen the relationship between the public and private sectors within the ITU" and that "Members must be prepared to adjust ITU's structures and working methods" accordingly;
- c) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of all members, Administrations as well as other members, in the activities of the Sectors;
- d) that "members" have no opportunity to formally attend either Plenipotentiary Conferences or World Conferences on International Telecommunications (WCITs) nor be represented at these conferences by international organizations representing them,

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recognizing

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications standardization by clearly demonstrating its capacity to adequately respond to the needs of the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;
- b) that within the Study Groups the majority of work has been carried out by the "members" who provide not only straight financial support but also a massive resource provided by experts to Study Groups and Working Parties and that a fair distribution of obligations and rights is therefore essential to stimulate participation within the ITU;
- c) that the level of contribution to the ITU and its Sectors should remain a free choice;
- d) that "members" in making contributions to a particular Sector expect these contributions to stay within the budget of that Sector;
- e) that decision-taking at conferences of treaty-making nature (i.e. ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences, Radiocommunication Conferences and World Conferences on International Telecommunications) as well as formal voting is the responsibility of Members;
- f) that the new Financial Regulations of the ITU provide that each Sector has its own budget with all costs and revenues clearly identified,

resolves

that the rights and obligations of "members" should be reviewed, with the aim of enhancing their rights in recognition of their contribution to the work of the ITU in such a way that their active and effective participation is promoted so that the ITU is more responsive to the fast changing telecommunication environment,

instructs the Secretary-General

to establish a Review Committee to analyze the existing situation, and the need for the ITU to demonstrate the value of its activities, in order to make recommendations based on this analysis and taking into account the above "**resolves**".

In particular it should be ensured that:

- membership of the Review Committee should be a well-balanced and representative cross section of Members and "members" with any other M/member able to make written submissions to the Committee;
- the financial management of each Sector should be reviewed with the aim to give maximum budget independence and responsibility to each of the Sectors;
- recommendations, together with proposals for changes to the Constitution and Convention, should in the first place be made to the 1996 Session of the Council which could adopt them where they are within its power, others being forwarded to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Director of each Sector

to initiate a review of the procedures and processes of their Sectors as set out in the appropriate Resolution so as to enhance the participation of "members" within their Sectors.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 184-E
4 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Chairman of Committee 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION []

**Establishment of a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing
Telecommunications Environment.**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
aware

- a) that the telecommunication environment has undergone considerable changes since the 1980s under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets, and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services increasingly adapted to their needs;
- b) that these forces shaping the telecommunication environment have led in many countries to a restructuring of the telecommunication sector, especially the separation of regulatory and operating functions, the gradual liberalization of services and the appearance of new players in this area;
- c) that this restructuring of telecommunication policies and regulations, which began in the industrialized countries is now being followed by regional plans to introduce liberalization through new regulatory frameworks, such as the Latin American Blue Paper (CITEL) and the African Green Paper;
- d) that alongside these regional initiatives, many countries have started liberalizing their telecommunication services and in some cases privatizing them;
- e) that these changes have made the need for a global framework to coordinate telecommunication policies evident for many years;
- f) that the diversity of national telecommunication policies and regulations may hamper the advent of global markets which can support the harmonious development of these services;

conscious

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, "to promote, at the international level a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society", "to promote the extension of benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world inhabitants" and "to harmonize the actions of Members in the attainment of those ends";

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

b) that the idea of trying to provide a "global" framework in order to introduce and develop these new global technologies has already been discussed on many occasions;

recalling

a) that in its report entitled "The Changing Telecommunications Environment", the Advisory Group on Telecommunication Policy noted that the ITU:

- *"has made relatively little provision for the harmonizing and coordination of national policy considerations;*
- *with its proven track record of international cooperation, is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all Governments of the world are Members;*
- *is uniquely positioned to provide a forum for the coordination, information exchange, discussion and harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies";*

b) that these observations were echoed by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference (1989), which, in its Resolution 14, took into consideration and recognized:

- *"that effective policies for telecommunications cannot be determined in isolation by those involved in such activities;*
- *that the ITU is the only telecommunication organization in which virtually all countries of the world are Members, which makes it an appropriate forum for assisting in the harmonization of national, regional and international telecommunication policies"*

c) that lastly the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) continued the debate on the need to establish a policy coordination mechanism (Resolution 15) and recognized the need to establish *"a forum in which policy coordination between Members shall be expedited"*. The means whereby such coordination could be ensured, however, are not explained. In particular, the question of the nature of such a forum, the scope of its action and the form it might take remains to be settled;

emphasizing

a) that ITU Member Administrations realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination with those of other Members in the rapidly changing telecommunication environment should be able constantly and extensively to discuss their own strategies and policies;

b) that it is necessary for the Union, as an international organization playing a leading role in the field of telecommunications, to organize a forum in which policy coordination among Members shall be expedited;

c) that the Forum should be a facilitator for information gathering and exchange. The forum would provide a platform for the periodic discussion of, inter alia, broad policy issues, technological advances, service options and opportunities, infrastructure development and financial business considerations;

d) that the Forum should give special attention to the interest and needs of the developing countries where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;

resolves

1. that a World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall be established to discuss and exchange views and information on telecommunication policy and regulatory matters;

2. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall neither produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes nor produce outputs with binding force; however it shall prepare reports and, where appropriate, opinions for consideration by Members and relevant ITU meetings;
3. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall be open to all Administrations and entities other than Administrations authorized to participate in the activities of the Union according to Art. 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) and that if appropriate the forum may in some cases restrict some sessions to Administrations only;
4. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum should be convened once or twice before the next Plenipotentiary Conference depending on topics, scheduling and financial constraints which should be looked at in conjunction with other ITU conferences and meetings;
5. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall be convened on an ad-hoc basis to respond quickly to emerging policy issues arising from the changing telecommunications environment;
6. that Council shall decide on the duration, date, venue and agenda of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum;
7. that the agenda shall be based on a report of the Secretary General and on proposals of the Members as well as "members" of the Union and of any conference and meeting of the Union;
8. that discussions at the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall be based on contributions of the Members as well as "members" of the Union, the report of the Secretary-General, and the views expressed by the participants on a given topic;
9. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall be convened in conjunction with one of the conferences or meetings of the Union in order to minimize the impact on the budget of the Union;
10. that the World Telecommunication Policy Forum shall develop its own Rules of Procedure based on proposals by the General Secretariat examined by the Council;

instructs the Council

to decide upon the venue, the date and the agenda of the first World Telecommunication Policy Forum;

further instructs the Council

to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the World Telecommunication Policy Forum for evaluation and any necessary action;

instructs the Secretary General

to make the necessary preparations for the first World Telecommunication Policy Forum based on the **resolves** above;

requests the next Plenipotentiary Conference

to consider whether the experience gained from this first forum shall be used to formalize this Forum in the Constitution and Convention of the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 185-E

5 October 1994

Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 2

SECOND REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 2A

TO COMMITTEE 2

1. The Working Group of Committee 2 (Credentials) met on 5 October 1994. It examined the credentials of the following delegations (in the French alphabetical order) :

AUSTRIA

BAHRAIN

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

CHILE

COLOMBIA

GAMBIA

JAPAN

MADAGASCAR

MALI

WESTERN SAMOA

SUDAN

(11 delegations in all)

All the above credentials are in order.

2. In addition, the Working Group found the following instruments of transfer of powers to be in order:

Georgia - Bulgaria (see Document 140)

Lithuania - Denmark (see Document 174)

3. The Working Group noted that some delegations present at the Conference had not yet deposited their credentials. Those delegations are urged to deposit their credentials or get in touch with the Secretariat of the Committee.

Leander A. BETHEL

Chairman of Working Group 2A



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 186(Rev.1)-E
14 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 7 (FINANCES OF THE UNION) TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Committee 7 held seven meetings. The subjects examined and the conclusions are given below:

1. Approval of the Union's accounts for the period 1989 to 1993

Under Article 8, No. 53 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) the Plenipotentiary Conference shall examine the accounts of the Union and approve them, if appropriate.

Committee 7 therefore considered the section 2.2.6 and Annex 3 of the Report of the Council (Document 20) concerning the financial management of the Union as well as the Note by the Secretary-General, Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Years 1989 to 1993, (Document 15 + Add.1), and it proposes that the Plenary Meeting should finally approve the accounts of the Union for those years. See Resolution COM7/1 adopted in this connection.

2. Auditing of accounts

The Finance Committee took note of the high standard of the auditing services provided by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in respect of the Union's accounts for the period 1989-93 and the appreciation expressed by the Council. Committee 7 endorsed the Council's proposal that gratitude should be expressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, together with the hope that the external audit of the accounts might continue to be carried out by the competent Swiss authorities. See Resolution COM7/2 adopted in this connection.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

3. Liquid assets

The Finance Committee agreed with the Council's proposal to thank the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its willingness to advance funds to the Union should this become necessary. It is hoped that these arrangements might be continued. See Resolution COM7/3 in this connection.

4. Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts

Committee 7 considered the Note by Secretary-General, Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts - Situation as of 31 August 1994 (Document 60). The discussion focused on the highly adverse effect of arrears on the Union's cash flow and the need to take appropriate measures to avoid further deterioration of the situation. The Council should be given greater authority to take action between Plenipotentiary Conferences to ensure that debtors fulfilled their obligations. No distinction should be made in this respect between Members and "members". In this respect the Members who have given their national approval to "members" should also see that they fulfilled their obligations, not taking, however, any financial responsibility of settling the outstanding amounts themselves

It was decided not to authorize any special arrears accounts linked to automatic recovery of voting rights. The Secretary-General is authorized to negotiate settlement schemes with Members and "members" in arrears. The Council is authorized to approve measures such as temporary reduction of unit class of contribution within the framework of No. 165 of the Constitution (Geneva 1992), write off of interests on overdue payments and recovery or loss of voting rights as possible arrangements which could be included in the terms of settlement of arrears. Furthermore, the Council is authorized to take measures such as suspension of participation of "members" in arrears in the work of their respective Sector(s) of the Union. The Council is instructed to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts. Resolution COM7/4 has been adopted in this respect.

Having examined the requests by Chad, Iraq and Sao Tome and Principe concerning their arrears (Documents 54, 55 and 56), Committee 7 decided to accept the request by Chad to transfer 19,437.55 Swiss francs owed for publications and 90,071.15 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments to a special arrears account bearing no interest, as well as that by Sao Tome and Principe to transfer 169,103 Swiss francs owed for contributions and 17,517.30 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments to a special arrears account bearing no interest, and to transfer 27,897.75 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments to a special interest account. The Committee did not endorse the request made by Iraq. See Resolution COM7/5 adopted in this respect.

The Finance Committee also examined the measures taken by the Council in its Resolution 1007 concerning the arrears of Argentina (Document 68, ARG/68/4 and 5) and noted with satisfaction that this Member had settled the outstanding amounts in full, and that the amount of 405,336.90 Swiss francs in a special interest account is to be written off in accordance with the above Resolution of the Council.

5. Date of application of classes of contribution chosen after the Kyoto Conference

Committee 7 considered and endorsed the proposal made by Morocco to apply the new classes of contribution chosen after the Conference for the financial period 1996-99. (Document 31, MRC/31/9). See Decision COM7/1 in this respect.

6. Expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences

The proposal of Morocco that the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences should be treated as the world telecommunication development conferences and be borne by the Ordinary budget of the Union (Document 31, MRC31/10) was examined, approved and transmitted to the Editorial Committee.

7. Contributory shares in Union expenditures

The Finance Committee took note with satisfaction of the increase in classes of contribution adopted by Portugal and the Republic of South Africa (Documents 71 and 110)]

The Committee endorsed the proposal by Barbados (Document 169) that a realistic and achievable level of contribution should be established, corresponding to the Member States' true ability to pay for the benefits that they derive from the ITU. The developing countries were invited to review the level of their contributions. The Draft Strategic Plan 1995-99 (Document 33, Section V, paragraphs 45 to 47) revealed that the contributions by Members have reached a plateau and may begin to decline. This situation calls for new approaches to financing the activities of the Union.

8. Limit for expenditure for the financial period 1995-99

Committee 7 considered the proposal made by Canada (Document 66, CAN/66/2) as well as the Provisional Budget for 1995 (Document 20 and Annex 2) and the Draft strategic plan 1995-1999 (Document 33, Section V). The Canadian proposal was to determine the finances of the Union by using a "top-down" approach, that is to set the maximum total that the Members of the Union estimate they can afford to spend. From there, based on the priorities determined by each of the Sectors, the strategic plan of the ITU and the activities to be undertaken over the period concerned could be determined. The "top-down" method was largely supported in the Committee. In this connection the continued rapid expansion of the world telecommunications was brought up, which could necessitate flexibility in the ceilings in certain areas of activity. Also the special needs of the Telecommunications Development Sector were underlined.

In order to establish a common starting point for establishing the ceiling for the years 1995-99 the Committee considered the various options by reference to the Nice limits of expenditure for the period 1990-1994. The shortfall of the project implementation by the Telecommunication Development Sector should not continue and that a balance between the expenditure and the corresponding income should be found. The proposition to leave the expenditure of the implementation of technical cooperation projects outside the ceiling was widely supported although the implementation of technical cooperation projects is an integral part of the Telecommunication Development Sector budget. The Committee agreed to have 726.3 million Swiss francs, value 1.1.94 as the starting point for establishing the ceiling, based on the level of the approved 1995 provisional budget excluding the expenditure of project implementation referred to above. The United States proposed a starting point of 699.4 million Swiss francs and a Kyoto ceiling of 600 million Swiss francs in DT/26.

As the Committee examined the financial implications of the Decisions taken in other Committees, the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan was given the priority for the Telecommunication Development Sector. Furthermore, the resources available to this Sector should be directed to the developing countries and spent there. It was noted that the share of the Bureau of the total expenditure of that Sector is relatively high. The Secretary-General and the Director elect of the Telecommunications Development Bureau confirmed that the Buenos Aires Action Plan can be fully implemented with an allocation of 5.5 million Swiss francs in addition to the existing level of resources of the Sector. The fact that the contributions by Members have reached a plateau should be taken into account when establishing the ceiling. Members were appealed to maintain and, if possible, to increase their classes of contribution.

At its last session, the Committee reached a recommendation on the level of the ceiling for expenditure of 750 million Swiss francs for the period 1995-1999, supported by a substantial majority. It was left to the Chairman and the Elected Officials of the ITU to agree on the distribution of the resources within this ceiling (See Annex)

The United States reserved its right to revert to the level of the ceiling and to their proposal contained in DT/26. Senegal reserved its right to revert to the funds allocated to the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

9. Use of Official and Working Languages

The Finance Committee considered the financial implications of the Draft Resolution - Interim Limitations in the Use of Official Working Languages (Document 237, DT/21, Rev.1) and decided to allocate additional funds for the use of Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages for an amount of 4,075,000 Swiss francs over and above the existing allocation of 3,685,000 Swiss francs within the ceiling of 750 million Swiss francs. (See Annex)

10. Due to lack of time, the following items were considered in the informal Working Group of the Plenary Meeting:

- Draft Resolution- Funding arrangements for Telecommunication Programmes (Document 252);
- Draft Strategic Plan for 1995-1999 (Document 33, paragraphs 49, 50, 51);
- Draft Decision COM7/2 - Expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999 (Document DT/30);
- Proposals for the work of the Conference by Australia - Strengthening the financial base of the ITU (Documents 42 & 252)

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

Annexes : 2

ANNEX 1

**Draft Financial Plan for
1995 - 1999**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
	<i>Swiss francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>					
1. Based on Option 1 in Document 138(Add.1)	149,613	144,844	149,613	149,846	149,817	743,733
2. Less: expenditure for implementation of UNDP and Trust Fund Projects*	3,488	3,488	3,488	3,488	3,488	17,440
Basic amount for 1995-1999 ceiling	146,125	141,356	146,125	146,358	146,329	726,293
<u>Decisions with financial implications to be taken by Committee 7 - Document 138(Add.1)</u>						
3. Increase due to statutory step increases - Document 138(Add.1), Option 2, para. 1		400	800	1,200	1,600	4,000
4. Increase in the volume of Study Group meetings - Document 138(Add.1), Option 2, para. 2 **		575	575	575	575	2,300
5. Reinstatement of staff expenditure cut from the 1995 provisional budget - Document 138(Add.1), Option 3, para. 1	1,850	1,480	1,110	740	389	5,569
6. Increase in the maintenance of ITU buildings - Document 138(Add.1), Option 3, para. 2		200	200	200	200	800
7. Reduction for interpretation for the Radio Regulations Board, from 6 to 2 languages	-220	-220	-220	-220	-220	-1,100
<u>Decisions taken by the Plenary Meeting having financial implications - Document</u>						
8. Increase in the number of seats on the Council, from 43 to 46 - 6th Plenary Meeting	23	23	23	23	23	115
9. Establishment and repatriation of three elected officials	503					503
10. Observers at the Council ***	-	-	-	-	-	-

*) Amounts included in the ordinary budget outside the limit of expenditure of Kyoto

**) Measures will be required to limit the increase of expenses for the BR and TSB Study Group Meetings.

***) The annual cost of the Council amounts to 1'481'000 Swiss francs, value 1.1.1994.

The additional cost for the observer's status is to be absorbed under the budget line of the Council.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1995 - 1999
<i>Swiss francs (000) - Value 1/1/1994</i>						
<u>Decisions taken by Committee 4 having financial implications</u>						
11. Policy Forum - Document 191*	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Buenos Aires Action Plan - Document 58, Document 138(Add.1), Option 4, - Document 191**	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,750	750	5,500
13. Review of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite services - Document 228***	250	150	150			550
14. Committee to review the rights and obligations of "members" of the Sectors - Documents 205, 183, 42	90	30				120
15. Group of experts to carry out a study on the regional presence - Documents 223, 248	30	30				60
16. Telecommunication support for the protection of the environment - Documents 205, 255	50					50
17. Languages : Arabic, Chinese, Russian ****	815	815	815	815	815	4,075
<u>Decision taken by Committee 6 having financial implications - Document 247</u>						
18. Representation allowances for elected officials	15	15	15	15	15	75
19. In-service training*****	-	59	118	177	236	590
20. Outplacement service						
21. Post classification						
22. Promotion policy						
23. Career development						
24. Reclassification of D.1 posts to D.2						
25. Items 20 to 24 reduced from 2'215'000 to 500,000 Sw.s frs.	100	100	100	100	100	500
Total	150,631	146,013	150,811	151,733	150,812	750,000

*) The financial implications of the Policy Forum are indicated in items 2 and 3 of Document 25

see also Document 184, para. 9. Minimal costs could be absorbed in the normal work of the Union.

**) Complete implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan should be the priority of the Telecommunication Development Sector. The amount of 5'500'000 Swiss francs is in addition to the annual budgetary appropriation foreseen at the level of 29'816'000 Swiss francs, value 1.1.1994.

This will be achieved with this level of funding, by achieving savings and by prioritizing activities.

The Secretary General and the Director elect of the BDT have indicated that management measures can be taken to achieve the BAAP implementation within the reduced allocation.

***) 4 meetings are planned with interpretation into 6 languages: 2 in 1995 lasting 3 and 5 days,

1 of 5 days in 1996 and 1 of 5 days in 1997

****) This is in addition to the existing budgeting annual allocation of 3'685'000 Swiss francs already provided for use of Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages

*****) A gradual annual increase of 0.05% in the salary bill corresponding to 59'000 Swiss francs is proposed from 1996.

ANNEX 2

	Swiss francs (000)
1 - Expenditure limits for the period 1989-1994, value as at 1 April 1989	600,000
2 - Expenditure limits for the period 1989-1994, value as at 1 January 1994	738,813
3 - Expenditure limits for the period 1995-1999, value as at 1 January 1994 according to Annex 1	750,000
- Difference (3 - 2) in Swiss francs, as at 1 January 1994	11.187
- Difference (3 - 2) as a percentage	1.51%



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 186-E
11 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

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2. Auditing of accounts

The Finance Committee took note of the high standard of the auditing services provided by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in respect of the Union's accounts for the period 1989-93 and the appreciation expressed by the Council. Committee 7 endorsed the Council's proposal that gratitude should be expressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, together with the hope that the external audit of the accounts might continue to be carried out by the competent Swiss authorities. See Resolution COM7/2 adopted in this connection.

3. Liquid assets

The Finance Committee agreed with the Council's proposal to thank the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its willingness to advance funds to the Union should this become necessary. It is hoped that these arrangements might be continued. See Resolution COM7/3 in this connection.

4. Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts

Committee 7 considered the Note by Secretary-General, Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts - Situation as of 31 August 1994 (Document 60). The discussion focused on the highly adverse effect of arrears on the Union's cash flow and the need to take appropriate measures to avoid further deterioration of the situation. The Council should be given greater authority to take action between Plenipotentiary Conferences to ensure that debtors fulfilled their obligations. No distinction should be made in this respect between Members and "members". In this respect the Members who have given their national approval to "members" should also see that they fulfilled their obligations, not taking, however, any financial responsibility of settling the outstanding amounts themselves

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8. Limit for expenditure for the financial period 1995-99

Committee 7 considered the proposal made by Canada (Document 66, CAN/66/2) as well as the Provisional Budget for 1995 (Document 20 and Annex 2) and the Draft strategic plan 1995-1999 (Document 33, Section V). The Canadian proposal was to determine the finances of the Union by using a "top-down" approach, that is to set the maximum total that the Members of the Union estimate they can afford to spend. From there, based on the priorities determined by each of the Sectors, the strategic plan of the ITU and the activities to be undertaken over the period concerned could be determined. The "top-down" method was largely supported in the Committee. In this connection the continued rapid expansion of the world telecommunications was brought up, which could necessitate flexibility in the ceilings in certain areas of activity. Also the special needs of the Telecommunications Development Sector were underlined.

In order to establish a common starting point for establishing the ceiling for the years 1995-99 the Committee considered the various options by reference to the Nice limits of expenditure for the period 1990-1994. The shortfall of the project implementation by the Telecommunication Development Sector should not continue and that a balance between the expenditure and the corresponding income should be found. The proposition to leave the expenditure of the implementation of technical cooperation projects outside the ceiling was widely supported although the implementation of technical cooperation projects is an integral part of the Telecommunication Development Sector budget. The Committee agreed to have 726.3 million Swiss francs, value 1.1.94 as the starting point for establishing the ceiling, based on the level of the approved 1995 provisional budget excluding the expenditure of project implementation referred to above. The United States proposed a starting point of 699.4 million Swiss francs and a Kyoto ceiling of 738.8 million Swiss francs in DT/26.

As the Committee examined the financial implications of the Decisions taken in other Committees, the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan was given the priority for the Telecommunication Development Sector. Furthermore, the resources available to this Sector should be directed to the developing countries and spent there. It was noted that the share of the Bureau of the total expenditure of that Sector is relatively high. The Secretary-General and the Director elect of the Telecommunications Development Bureau confirmed that the Buenos Aires Action Plan can be fully implemented with an allocation of 5.5 million Swiss francs in addition to the existing level of resources of the Sector. The fact that the contributions by Members have reached a plateau should be taken into account when establishing the ceiling. Members were appealed to maintain and, if possible, to increase their classes of contribution.

At its last session, the Committee reached a recommendation on the level of the ceiling for expenditure of 750 million Swiss francs for the period 1995-1999, supported by a substantial majority. It was left to the Chairman and the Elected Officials of the ITU to agree on the distribution of the resources within this ceiling (See Annex)

The United States reserved its right to revert to the level of the ceiling and to their proposal contained in DT/26. Senegal reserved its right to revert to the funds allocated to the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

9. Use of Official and Working Languages

The Finance Committee considered the financial implications of the Draft Resolution - Interim Limitations in the Use of Official Working Languages (Document 237, DT/21, Rev.1) and decided to allocate additional funds for the use of Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages for an amount of 4,075,000 Swiss francs over and above the existing allocation of 3,685,000 Swiss francs within the ceiling of 750 million Swiss francs. (See Annex)

10. Due to lack of time, the following items were considered in the informal Working Group of the Plenary Meeting:

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- Draft Strategic Plan for 1995-1999 (Document 33, paragraphs 49, 50, 51);
- Draft Decision COM7/2 - Expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999 (Document DT/30);
- Proposals for the work of the Conference by Australia - Strengthening the financial base of the ITU (Documents 42 & 252)

Pierre GAGNE
Chairman of Committee 7

Annexes : 2

ANNEX 1

**Draft Financial Plan for
1995 - 1999**

ANNEX 2



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 187-E
4 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 8

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 5
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 5 has adopted the attached text, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

The delegation of the United States reserves the right to revert to No. 80 at the Plenary Meeting.

L. CHEHAB
Chairman of Committee 5

Annex: 1

- For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

ANNEX

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

ARTICLE 4 (CV)

MOD 80

(14) be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution and to this end, conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 50 of the Constitution, and in Nos. 260 and 261 of the Convention, 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 Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with the relevant provision of Article 8 of the Constitution;



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 188-E
17 October 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.31 by the following text:

2.31 The delegate of Senegal, presenting proposal SEN/64/section II, said that Senegal advocated the adoption of the Buenos Aires Action Plan in its entirety and would prefer not to open a discussion on the priorities. He hoped that the Conference would request the future Director of the BDT to implement that plan within the required time limits, using the resources provided, that in future the BDT would so far as possible speed up the approval of the African Green Book by holding, if necessary, a conference of ministers, and that the study on the imbalance of international telecommunication revenue should be completed as quickly as possible in order to bridge the gap existing between the various countries. The BDT should ensure the implementation and follow-up of the decisions of the five regional meetings which had already taken place, while minimizing the number of regional meetings so as to concentrate on the fundamentals. It was, moreover, of the utmost importance to expedite the creation of WorldTel and to establish relations between the Union and the future organization.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 188-E
4 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Thursday, 29 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Expression of sympathy | - |
| 2 Proposed strategic plan (continued) | 8, 25, 43, 46, 58, 59, 61,
64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 77, 99 |

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Expression of sympathy

1.1 The Chairman joined the delegate of Latvia in expressing to the delegations and peoples of Estonia, Finland and Sweden the sympathy of the entire Conference following the maritime disaster in the Baltic.

2 Proposed strategic plan (continued) (Documents 8, 25, 43, 46, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 77 and 99)

General policy matters (continued) (Documents 8, 25, 46)

2.1 The Chairman invited the meeting to continue consideration of the table in Document 25, which set out the various options relating to the proposed policy forum; he recalled that the Committee had begun, at its previous meeting, to consider the question of participation, and that only the second and third options (closed or semi-open structure) remained under discussion.

Participation (continued)

2.2 The delegates of Lebanon, Uruguay, Papua New Guinea, Chad, Ecuador, Uganda, Singapore and Cuba spoke in favour of the third option. The delegate of Morocco likewise supported the third option, but preferred the private sector to be excluded only from the decision-taking, not from the final phase of discussions.

2.3 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegate of New Zealand, said that the second option was preferable, since a broad exchange of views, which would have implications for the members, should be as open as possible.

2.4 The Chairman, having requested the supporters of the two options to raise their cards in succession, noted that a majority in the Committee was in favour of a semi-open structure. That option would have to be considered in further detail by an ad hoc Group of the Committee, which would then report to the latter on the subject.

Outputs of the forum

2.5 The Chairman noted that the first option under that heading was for a report, and the second for resolutions/recommendations.

2.6 The delegate of Senegal, supported by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Mexico, Guinea, Pakistan, Qatar, Cameroon, Morocco, Italy, the Philippines, Burkina Faso, Latvia, Argentina, Gabon and New Zealand, proposed that the forum should simply draw up a report, which would be published by the ITU.

2.7 The delegates of Japan, Australia, India, Bahrain, Lebanon, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, France, Canada, Uruguay, Republic of Korea and Greece felt that the forum's output should be in a form adopted by consensus at the time and that it would be wrong to exclude *a priori* the formulation of any recommendations, since they could not be binding.

2.8 The delegate of Germany, supported by the delegates of the United States and Portugal, felt that, although a recommendation might not be binding in the legal sense, it might be so morally. It seemed to him better to take up the first option.

2.9 The delegate of Saudi Arabia proposed that the forum's output should be in the form of a report containing guidelines and opinions expressed at the meeting. The delegates of Kuwait and Mexico supported the proposal.

2.10 The Chairman noted that there was no support for formulating resolutions or systematically formulating recommendations. Only three possibilities remained: a simple report; a report which, exceptionally, might contain recommendations; and a report containing opinions where necessary. Having requested, in succession, those in favour and those against the Saudi Arabian proposal to raise their cards, he concluded that a majority of the Committee was in favour of the forum's preparing a report which could contain opinions.

Internal organization

2.11 The Chairman proposed that the matter, which was not fundamental, should be dealt with by an ad hoc Group.

2.12 It was so agreed.

Working methods

2.13 The delegate of Canada said that he was in favour of combining the second and third options. The delegates of Japan, Kenya and Cameroon supported that proposal. The delegate of Germany likewise supported it, but added that the final choice should take into account certain elements of the first option.

2.14 The Chairman, noting that a large number of delegations had requested the floor, invited only those delegations objecting to the Canadian delegate's position to speak; the delegate of the United States said that he could support the German delegate's position, which would foster the free exchange of ideas.

2.15 The delegate of Canada said that he, too, was in favour of that idea; he had refrained from advocating the first option only because of its restrictive wording and the mention of "solely on the views expressed by participants".

2.16 The delegate of Portugal supported the position voiced by the delegate of Germany.

2.17 The delegate of France said it seemed to him that the confusion was merely apparent; since, in effect, the conduct of a meeting might fall into two phases, preparation and discussion, the second and third options would apply to preparations whereas the first option was inherent to discussions, in which, it appeared, all could take an active part.

2.18 The delegate of Morocco supported the Canadian position, but requested the replacement, in the second option, of the term "study" by "report" and, in the third option, the term "presentations" by "contributions".

2.19 The delegate of Switzerland supported the statement by the delegate of France as well as the changes in wording proposed by the delegate of Morocco. The delegate of the Netherlands likewise endorsed the statement by the delegate of France, considering that the divergence between the positions was ultimately minimal.

2.20 The delegate of the United States, taking note of the statements by the delegates of Canada and France to the effect that, in practice, the second and third options in no way precluded the first, also supported the changes in wording proposed by the delegate of Morocco.

2.21 It was decided to hold an ad hoc meeting which would consider a report by the General Secretariat to take account of the contributions of all the parties concerned, and which would incorporate in its discussions individual contributions and would hear statements which the Chairman proposed, as a precautionary measure, should be limited in number.

2.22 After the Chairman had asked the participants whether they felt it useful to consider the Annex to Document 25, in view of the fact that the date and the agenda of the forum would have to be fixed by the Council, the delegate of Senegal drew attention to the general statements concerning North - South relations and advocated the inclusion among the topics for discussion by the forum of

an item dealing with the narrowing of the development gap between the networks of the developed and the developing countries; otherwise, the forum would be unable to meet the expectations of the latter.

2.23 Reverting to Documents 8 and 46, the Chairman asked the delegations of Japan and the Republic of Korea whether they maintained their proposal for the amendment of the Convention and the Constitution at the present Conference.

2.24 The delegate of Lebanon supported the proposal of those two delegations.

2.25 The delegate of the United States felt that a modification of the Convention and the Constitution would be premature and preferred the solution contained in section 2 of Document DT/13.

2.26 The delegates of Russia, the United Kingdom, Australia, Uruguay, the Netherlands, the Philippines, France, India, Belarus and Italy having declared their support for the statement by the United States delegate, the delegates of Japan and the Republic of Korea withdrew their proposals, J/8 and KOR/46/5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

2.27 The Chairman said that matters connected with the institution and organization of the ad hoc meetings should be covered by a resolution to be drafted by the Vice-Chairman Mr. Mohr; the details which remained outstanding should be dealt with by an ad hoc group, which he requested the delegation of Japan to chair.

2.28 It was so decided.

2.29 At the Chairman's request, the delegate of Saudi Arabia said that, in view of the discussion of the forum and the decision adopted in that respect, he withdrew proposal ALG.../43/1 on behalf of the Arab countries co-sponsoring the document.

Telecommunication Development Sector (continued) (Documents 43, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 77, 99)

2.30 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing proposals INS/6/1 and 2, as well as section IV of Document 61, stated that Indonesia approved the Buenos Aires Action Plan in its entirety, since it embodied a series of programmes beneficial to virtually all the Member countries, whether developed or developing or belonging to the group of least developed countries.

2.31 The delegate of Senegal, presenting proposal SEN/64/section II, said that Senegal advocated the adoption of the Buenos Aires Action Plan in its entirety and would prefer not to open a discussion on the priorities. He hoped that the Conference would request the future Director of the BDT to implement that plan within the required time limits, using the resources provided, that in future the BDT would so far as possible speed up the approval of the African Green Book by holding, if necessary, a conference of ministers, and that the study on the imbalance of international telecommunication revenue should be completed as quickly as possible in order to bridge the gap existing between the various countries. The BDT should ensure the implementation and follow-up of the decisions of the five regional meetings which had already taken place, while minimizing the number of regional meetings so as to concentrate on the fundamentals.

2.32 The delegate of India, presenting sections 5 and 6 of Document 67, together with proposals IND/67/7 and 8, emphasized the need for budgetary credits sufficient to elicit favourable reactions in all the priority areas specified under the Buenos Aires Action Plan, and called attention to the lowered investment in telecommunications throughout the world (for example, accounting for a mere 1.3% of the total UNDP financing in 1992).

2.33 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposals CAN/66/7 and 11, emphasized the need to meet rapidly all the priorities foreseen by the Buenos Aires Action Plan, with particular reference to development targets. She referred to her delegation's reservations with regard to § 41 of the draft strategic plan (Document 33), which did not explain the precise substance of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. Finally, she called attention to proposal CAN/66/11, which emphasized the need for setting up a partnership between the Development Sector and the other Sectors and informed the Committee that she would await the discussion of Document 70 before commenting on the regional presence.

2.34 The delegate of Syria introduced proposal ALG.../77/1 which, he hoped, would not be construed as meaning that its authors were opposed to the concept of privatization, since it was up to each country to organize its telecommunications as it saw fit. His delegation was not necessarily calling for the adoption of a resolution, but it hoped that the Committee would at the appropriate time, accentuate the support which the ITU might provide to the developing countries, irrespective of the delay of some administrations in putting privatization into effect.

2.35 The delegate of India introduced proposal AUS.../99/1. The development of telecommunications in the regions presupposed concerted action on the part of all the organizations, among which the Union would be called upon to take the leading role. The sponsors of Document 99 felt that the Council's report to the Conference and the draft resolution in Document 53, which was intended to supersede APP-92 Resolution 16, was insufficiently focused on specific action and should be strengthened.

2.36 The Chairman said that, since, a series of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Nice and Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences had been assigned to the Committee following a decision by the Chairman of the Conference, he had planned to prepare a document to that effect for the following week. Document 99 might then be considered together with all the other resolutions and recommendations.

2.37 The Director of the BDT introduced Documents 58, 59, 65 (Annex 1) and 70. Documents 58 and 59 were the outcome of a considerable effort made by the BDT to provide a realistic assessment of the requirements and priorities of the various regions. The Buenos Aires Action Plan presented in fact the first overall framework designed to give substance to the strategy projected for the Development Sector, as described in Document 33. Document 58 was an information paper providing a general introduction to Document 59, which was submitted for consideration and approval. The latter document had been drawn up to assist the Commission in reaching its decisions, since the Council, at its 1994 session, had discussed the priorities without, however, establishing them precisely.

2.38 The Chairman informed the delegations that the series of proposals relating to the Telecommunication Development Sector would be considered simultaneously with section C of Document 33. The proposals concerning the regional presence would be discussed separately. To avoid duplication of effort, he requested the sponsors of the proposals to consider them in accordance with the terms of reference of BDT Study Groups 1 and 2. A new agenda relating to all matters remaining to be considered by Committee 4 would be established and distributed on Monday 3 October.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 189-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

**SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(STAFF MATTERS)**

Thursday, 29 September 1994, at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|----------|--|------------------|
| 1 | General staff policy and management (continued) | 12, DT/12(Rev.1) |
| 2 | Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical assistance missions (continued) | 29, DT/11(Rev.1) |
| 3 | Training and human resources development | 28 |
| 4 | Proposals for the work of the Conference | 66 |

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 General staff policy and management (continued) (Documents 12, DT/12(Rev.1))

1.1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced the draft Resolution in Document DT/12(Rev.1), which took account of comments made by the delegate of the United States at the previous meeting. It had been specified that the remuneration levels concerned were those of the professional and higher grades, and a reference had been added to the decision of principle taken by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 47/216.

1.2 The delegate of the United States wished to place on record his delegation's view that it was not appropriate to go back to the United Nations General Assembly, which had already taken a position on the issue. The ITU should make its case to the International Civil Service Commission, requesting it to take appropriate action.

1.3 The delegate of Japan asked why remuneration levels in the ITU had been compared with those of the World Bank and the IMF, which were financial organizations. In the view of her delegation, a more appropriate comparison would be with other international organizations concerned with telecommunications, such as INTELSAT, ETSI, INMARSAT. Taking such a comparison, she wondered whether it was really the case that remuneration levels in the common system were no longer competitive.

1.4 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the ICSC and the United Nations General Assembly had clearly stated that they did not want individual organizations to establish special rates in order to meet specific external competition. **Considering a)** concerned the common system as a whole, and therefore references to organizations such as the World Bank were appropriate in that context. **Considering b)** addressed problems faced by the ITU in a competitive labour market.

1.5 The Chairman proposed that, following the earlier in-depth discussion of Document 12 and the subsequent amendments made to Document DT/12, the Committee should adopt the draft Resolution contained in Document DT/12(Rev.1).

1.6 The draft Resolution was approved.

2 Recruitment of ITU staff and experts for technical assistance missions (continued) (Documents 29, DT/11(Rev.1))

2.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to resume discussion of recruitment at the P.1/P.2 level.

2.2 The delegate of Japan suggested that, in view of the financial situation of the ITU, which would permit recruitment of only a limited number of staff at the P.1/P.2 level, consideration should be given to abolishing a number of P.4 posts, using the financial resources thus released to recruit at the P.1/P.2 level.

2.3 The Chairman said that all administrations were concerned about the financial implications of decisions, but such considerations were not within the terms of reference of Committee 6. The Secretariat had clearly indicated that there was no intention to recruit large numbers of staff at the P.1/P.2 level and such recruitment would remain within available resources. He then invited the Committee to consider the draft Resolution in Document DT/11(Rev.1).

2.4 The delegate of France suggested that the drafting of the French heading of the section **invites the Members of the Union and other entities and organizations other than administrations** could be improved.

2.5 Following a comment by the Secretary of the Committee, the Chairman said that **resolves 2** should include a reference to the need to strike a balance between recruitment of men and women.

2.6 With reference to the **instructs the Secretary-General** section, the delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegates of France, the Netherlands and Russia, said that paragraph 3 as drafted

seemed to suggest that recruitment at the P.1/P.2 level would automatically improve geographical distribution of staff, which was not the case. He therefore proposed that the sentence be reworded to read: "... improving professionalism and without losing sight of equitable geographical distribution within the Union".

2.7 The delegate of the Netherlands proposed that there should also be a specific reference in that paragraph to recruitment of women; in view of the emphasis placed on recruitment at the P.1-P.2 level leading to a career in the ITU, it would be very valuable if such young professionals comprised a balance of men and women. The delegates of Morocco, Canada, France, Japan and Switzerland said that the proposal could be accommodated by adding an appropriate reference to balance between male and female staff.

2.8 The delegate of Italy pointed out that, as the proposed recruitment at the P.1/P.2 level was a new measure, the words "to continue" at the beginning of the paragraph were inappropriate and should be deleted.

2.9 Following a comment by the delegate of Russia that the requirement in paragraph 6 to disseminate lists of vacant expert posts on a monthly basis would be too onerous for the Secretariat, it was proposed that the words "on a monthly basis" should be replaced by "regularly".

2.10 The delegate of Italy proposed that the words "problems in general" in paragraph 8 should be replaced by "issues".

2.11 Turning to the section **invites the Council**, the delegate of the United States proposed that the words "the largest possible number of qualified candidates" should be replaced by "an adequate number of qualified candidates", in order to avoid problems where there were very large numbers of such applicants.

2.12 The draft Resolution in Document DT/11(Rev.1), as amended, was approved.

3 Training and human resources development (Document 28)

3.1 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing the Secretary-General's report on training and human resources development, with its annexed draft Resolution, said that its aim was to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of the objectives of human resources management and development in the ITU. Staff training was a very important area of activity for the Union. A start had been made over the previous two years on developing real management courses. It was essential to continue and enlarge such courses so that the professional skills of the staff could be updated and upgraded to meet the challenge of new technologies. For that, however, further funds were required. The same applied to job evaluation. It was crucial to put greater emphasis and value on the highly technical skills required of staff members. The current grading structure was similar to that of other large organizations, but was not always appropriate to the needs of the ITU. A review was therefore currently taking place within the Secretariat. An upgrading of performance evaluation was also necessary. Further resources were needed for all those aspects of staff training and he hoped the Committee would recognize the needs and endorse the draft Resolution.

3.2 The Chairman invited comments on Document 28.

3.3 While noting a comment by the delegate of Bangladesh that the criteria for human resources management and development differed from one country to another, and that courses should be tailored to each country by ITU experts so that people from all countries, whether developed or developing, could participate usefully in the ITU, the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee advised that the draft resolution before the Committee was intended to replace Resolutions 45 and 46 from Nice. The concern of Bangladesh had been dealt with under Resolution 32 in Nice, any updating of which would be carried out in other committees.

3.4 The delegate of the United States said that his country had some difficulties with certain issues in the report, such as the question of personal promotions, the wider use of the D.2 grade and the introduction of a P.6 grade. Such matters should be discussed in the Council on their individual merit.

3.5 The delegate of Italy shared the concern regarding the cost implications of increasing the number of D.2 posts and introducing P.6 posts. Most ITU staff were aware from the outset that career prospects were not extensive and their expectations were therefore not so high. As for in-service training, he believed that rather than bringing in outside consultants the ITU should lay more stress on the use of internal resources, as administrations themselves did.

3.6 The delegate of Germany asked, with particular reference to the organization and methods review by a semi-independent body, whether there were any specific proposals on how job evaluation would be improved in practice.

3.7 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the points raised, said that grades would need to be extended, both upwards and downwards, if the career prospects of staff members were to be improved. The main issue was not the actual grades adopted, but rather the principle of extension. On job evaluation, the complexity of any reorganization meant that the ITU would need to make use of the experience of administrations and specialized consultants within administrations. Teams would be set up to consider structures and the classification of jobs. A total review, however, was not contemplated: it would be too expensive. The proposal was for a more modest review, Sector by Sector. In mentioning the financial implications in his introduction he had had in mind the travel and other costs involved if administrations put experts at the disposal of the Union.

3.8 The Chairman, having recalled the problem of the limited number of posts within the ITU, invited the Committee to consider the draft Resolution.

3.9 The delegate of Algeria, believing that there should be some reference to financial constraints in order to enable Committee 7 to determine the budget allocations, proposed that a second paragraph should be added under **considering**, to read: "the increasing proportion of credits allocated to training in the budget of the Union and the resulting impact on the Union's activities".

3.10 The delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegate of Italy, proposed that the work "goals" should be replaced by "objectives" in **resolves** 1.

3.11 With respect to **resolves** 2, following an exchange of views between the delegate of Italy, who considered that there was no need to develop training, but rather to maintain it on its current course, and that the concept of career development could usefully be broadened, and the Secretary of the Committee, it was proposed that the phrase "... training development, compensation, job classification, career development, ..." should be reworded to read "... training, compensation, job classification, career development criteria, ...".

3.12 Turning to the section **instructs the Council**, the delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of Russia, Italy, the Netherlands and Australia, said he preferred the wording "authorized the Council", since it should be left to the Council to determine the details of when and how resources should be allocated. On the issue in question, decisions would have to be made annually, in the light of what the budget could afford. He also proposed that the words "at least 1% and at most 3%" should be placed in square brackets. Although staff training was indeed essential the sums involved were very considerable, according to Document DT/7(Rev.2). If 1.75% amounted to some SF 2 million, 3% would exceed SF 4 million. That sort of expenditure, multiplied for each year of the cycle, was wholly inappropriate when set against the needs of the programmes of the Development Sector, for example.

3.13 The delegate of France and the Chairman pointed out that the percentages in question had been agreed at a previous meeting of the Committee.

3.14 The delegate of Germany, while accepting the validity of the remarks by the delegate of the United States, pointed out that **instructs the Council** merely set the limits within which the Council should work. The Plenipotentiary Conference had every right to inform the Council of the limit, whereupon the latter could decide how far it should act within the given parameters. He favoured retaining the text as it stood.

3.15 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to Document DT/7(Rev.2) provided some figures in order to clarify the financial situation. The in-service training budget for 1995 amounted to SF 1 419 000, or 1.22% of total staff costs. If the 3% limit was to be attained the cost would rise by SF 2 085 000. If the percentage was increased to 1.72%, for example, the sum required would be SF 584 000. As for the use of the word "authorized", which was a much weaker word than "instructs", he would need to look into the matter further. It was, of course, the prerogative of the Plenipotentiary Conference to instruct the Council.

3.16 The delegate of Tanzania said that the first amendment proposed by the United States delegate did not seem necessary, although the second amendment might be considered, and the delegate of Japan expressed support for the United States proposal, considering that an overall increase of 3%, even in the long term, as far too high.

3.17 The delegates of France and Greece endorsed the German delegate's remarks and expressed a preference for "instructs the Council", which was the phrase normally used in draft resolutions.

3.18 The delegate of Morocco said that the original wording should be retained, in view of the Committee's earlier decision for a 1% minimum and 3% maximum increase and for the sake of consistency with terminology used in other draft resolutions.

3.19 The Chairman, after drawing attention to the phrase "to be increased gradually" and recalling the Committee's earlier decision regarding credits for in-service training, enquired whether the United States delegate wished to press his proposal.

3.20 The delegate of the United States said that to his understanding the word "instructs" somehow implied an obligation on the part of the Council to approve a 3% increase in the credits for in-service training. Certainly some slight increase would be desirable, but the Union simply did not have the resources to justify 3% in the long term or otherwise.

3.21 The delegate of Russia reiterated his support for the United States delegate's first proposal. He was certainly in favour of staff training but considered that the question of what credits should be allocated must be decided by Committee 7.

3.22 The delegate of Italy expressed concern regarding the possible repercussions of the proposed 3% increase in the coming years on the overall staff budget. Before taking any decision he therefore recommended a detailed analysis of that budget so as to ensure that basic staff costs could be covered.

3.23 The Secretary of the Committee said that the proportion of the staff budget currently allocated for in-service training was 1.22%. The question of how quickly the 3% objective set by the Committee would be attained must be decided by Committee 7 on the basis of the budget ceilings set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.24 The Chairman, stressing the need for the Committee to make headway in its work, said that it was not intended that the Council should authorize the full 3% increase in the forthcoming budgetary biennium nor indeed the current plenipotentiary period. By way of a compromise, he suggested that when forwarding the draft Resolution to Committee 7, particular emphasis would be laid on the words "to be increased gradually" which would be taken into due account when establishing the relevant budgetary ceilings, and that the 3% limit should not automatically be reached within the next two bienniums.

3.25 The delegate of Germany having expressed support for the Chairman's compromise proposal, the delegate of Japan said he feared that the proposed increase, albeit gradual, would use up additional resources required for development activities including the implementation of Buenos Aires Action Plan.

3.26 The Chairman said that he would take it that if he heard no further objection his compromise proposal was acceptable to delegations and thus the original text of the paragraph would be retained.

3.27 It was so agreed.

3.28 Turning to the section **requests the Council**, the delegate of the United States, while endorsing the basic thrust of the first paragraph, suggested the deletion of the specific reference to Document 28, which was not a Council document and raised a number of issues that had not yet been resolved.

3.29 The Secretary of the Committee, after explaining the intent and implications of the first paragraph, said that the reference to Document 28, if deleted, would have to be replaced by the relevant details on the necessary staff and financial resources, as deemed appropriate by the Committee. Otherwise, the sense of the paragraph would be unclear.

3.30 After the ensuing discussion, in which the delegates of Germany, Spain, France, the United States, Zimbabwe and Morocco took part, the Chairman concluded that there were two options: either a reference to the document number and title should be included or else the relevant details must be spelt out.

3.31 It was finally agreed, for the sake of simplicity, to include a reference to the document number and title.

3.32 The draft Resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved.

4 Proposals for the work of the Conference (Document 66)

4.1 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/66/3, said that while Canada fully supported the personnel policy outlined in the draft strategic plan, it wished to place special emphasis on the need for the greater representation of women in professional positions in the ITU. It was the responsibility of all ITU members to step up their efforts and explore all avenues for recruiting suitable candidates, including women, for ITU posts, as indicated in the draft Resolution contained in Document DT/11(Rev.1). Moreover, the High Level Committee in its report had called upon administrations to encourage the greater representation of women by putting forward more female candidates, if feasible, and had requested the Secretary-General to take more practical steps to increase the number of women in professional positions in the organization. Canada was particularly interested in prospects within the ITU for the advancement of women in their professions such as internal promotion and inter-departmental transfers. According to the High Level Committee report, in 1991 only 42 women had held professional posts in the organization as compared with 216 men. He would welcome further information on any change in the situation. In an effort to enhance the situation of women in the ITU, Canada proposed that the Committee should recommend that Plenary endorse the United Nations resolutions mentioned in the footnote to proposal CAN/66/3.

4.2 The Secretary of the Committee stressed that the current imbalance between men and women was a recruitment problem that could not be resolved through internal transfers. A special consultative group established by the Council had carried out an in-depth study of the problem and had observed that from 1989 to 1993 only 13% of the total applications received for vacant posts had been submitted by women, while 14% of the successful applicants appointed to those posts were female. In other words, there had been little improvement in the situation. Furthermore, it was worthwhile noting that in the administrative departments of the ITU women in the Professional and higher categories were much better represented than in the Union's technical departments. For instance, five of the

eight posts in the Personnel Department in the professional and higher category were currently occupied by women, whereas there were no women at P-grade level in certain departments of the Radiocommunication Bureau. Clearly the General Secretariat wished to improve the situation, but its appointment and promotion policy was based on three basic criteria, in the following order of priority: qualifications; equitable geographical distribution; balance between male and female candidates. It had done its best under the circumstances, with only an average 13% of applications from female candidates and had applied the guidelines issued by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference to that end. Likewise it would follow any recommendations the present Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to make.

4.3 The Chairman observed that the problem seemed to lie with the administrations, who put forward more male than female candidatures. Evidently the criteria adopted at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference had done little to advance the situation of women and the present Plenipotentiary Conference might therefore wish to give the matter due attention.

4.4 The delegate of Brazil supported the idea of ensuring the greater representation of women in professional positions in the Union. While recognizing that an improvement in the situation would only come with time, he associated himself with the comments of the Canadian delegate to the effect that the ITU should take greater steps to achieve a better balance between men and women in the P-grades.

4.5 The delegates of the Netherlands and Morocco expressed their support for the Canadian proposal.

4.6 The delegate of Canada recognized that much of the responsibility for the imbalance between men and women in the professional categories lay with the administrations. However, the basic intent of the Canadian proposal was to improve the chances of women in the ITU by means *inter alia* of internal transfers. It was considered that the General Secretariat could make a greater effort along those lines. Moreover, while he agreed that professional qualifications should remain the number one criterion, perhaps the second and third criteria mentioned by the Secretary might be placed on an equal footing with a view to remedying the situation.

4.7 The Chairman said that given the importance of the issue, the discussion would be resumed at the forthcoming meeting.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary:
J.-P. BARE

The Chairman:
S. AL-BASHEER



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 190-E
17 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Please replace page 5 by the page attached hereto.

ANNEX 1

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS,
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS OF TUNISIA

Your Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addressing this august assembly I should like to add my voice, in turn, to those of all the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in thanking our Japanese hosts for their warm hospitality and the excellent organization of the work of this Conference.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman, to give a brief outline, within the limited time available to me, of our overall view of the telecommunication sector and its future trends, particularly those relating to the developing countries, and especially those of Africa and the Arab world.

Tunisia, like all other countries, is aware that the telecommunication environment is currently going through a phase of radical transformation. In that context, the demands stemming from rapid technological advances, globalization of the economy and recent geopolitical changes have given rise to a large number of fundamental problems for developed and developing countries alike.

Faced with these major historic challenges, it is our duty to take action to safeguard and consolidate the structures of our Union, to which Tunisia has been devoted since our accession in 1867, almost 127 years ago. In that light, we are called upon more than ever to reaffirm its pre-eminent role in regulatory and standardization matters, as well as in the spheres of harmonization and coordination of network and service development policies.

Mr Chairman,

As you are aware, Tunisia had the honour and privilege of hosting, in June 1994, the Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of 42 Heads of State and, for the first time in the history of our African organization, with the presence of His Excellency Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa - in which connection, I should like to take this opportunity to hail the return of the Republic of South Africa to our Union.

As well as focusing on highly crucial political and humanitarian issues, aggravated by shortages of communication services and facilities, the Summit pointed to the need for a greater alignment of efforts towards implementing an African strategy for the integrated development of transport and telecommunication infrastructures, in order to foster the development and socio-economic integration of our continent.

The Maitland Commission and the Arusha Conference (1985), the Regional Development Conference at Tunis (1987), the Regional Development Conferences at Harare (1990) and Cairo (1992), and the World Telecommunication Development Conference at Buenos Aires (1994) were likewise important events which had greatly raised hopes and expectations in our countries.

Unfortunately, it has to be noted that, ten years later, the gap between North and South continues to widen, both qualitatively and quantitatively, despite the rather feeble progress which some see fit to stress, as if to salve their conscience, in certain telecommunication development meetings.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 190-E
4 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 29 September 1994, at 1430 hours

Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Approval of the minutes of the first and second Plenary Meetings | 83+Corr.1,
92+Corr.1 |
| 2 | General policy statements (continued) | - |
| 3 | Oral reports by the Chairmen of Committees | - |
| 4 | Allocation plan for Committees to review the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of previous Plenipotentiary Conferences | 127 |
| 5 | Election procedure for the Radio Regulations Board | 133 |

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Approval of the minutes of the first and second Plenary Meetings (Documents 83 and Corrigendum 1, 92 and Corrigendum 1)

1.1 The minutes of the first Plenary Meeting (Document 83 and Corrigendum 1) were approved.

1.2 Referring to the minutes of the second Plenary Meeting (Document 92 and Corrigendum 1), the delegate of the United Kingdom noted the decision, reflected in paragraph 1.34, that unsuccessful candidates to elected official posts should not have the possibility of standing for RRB posts. However, only one RRB candidacy had been put forward from Region C. It was important to make every effort to broaden the field of candidates to fill the two RRB posts for that Region. He therefore proposed that, for the specific case of the RRB elections, the decision taken at the second Plenary Meeting should be waived and a new deadline set for submitting candidacies from Region C countries only, as proposed in Document 133, thus enabling candidates who had been unsuccessful in other elections to stand. The delegates of the United States, the Republic of Korea, France and Morocco supported that proposal, in the interests of establishing as broad a base as possible for the RRB elections.

1.3 The Chairman said that although the proposal related to a matter of substance which would perhaps be more appropriately considered under one of the items to be taken up later in the meeting, it would be preferable to discuss it immediately due to efficient conduct of the meeting, before continuing with the approval of the minutes.

1.4 The delegate of Tunisia, recalling that the decision taken at the second Plenary Meeting had been the result of a Tunisian proposal, said that his delegation had no objection in principle to dissociating its proposal concerning the five elected officials from the question of the RRB elections. The delegate of Syria supported the United Kingdom proposal, provided that it did not create a precedent for future elections.

1.5 The United Kingdom proposal was approved on that understanding.

1.6 The Chairman having invited the meeting to resume consideration of the minutes of the second Plenary Meeting, the delegates of Argentina, the Netherlands and Greece read out corrections to their statements recorded, respectively, in paragraphs 1.50, 1.56 and 1.58 of Document 92. The delegate of Greece said that he would submit a further correction to paragraph 1.44 in writing.

1.7 Subject to those corrections, the minutes of the second Plenary Meeting (Document 92 and Corrigendum 1) were approved.

2 General policy statements (continued)

2.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in annexes hereto.

Tunisia (Annex 1)

Italy (Annex 2)

Nigeria (Annex 3)

3 Oral reports by the Chairmen of Committees

3.1 The Vice-Chairman of Committee 2 said that the summary record of the Committee's first meeting, held on 23 September, was contained in Document 122. A working group had been set up to examine the credentials received by the Conference secretariat. Of the 142 countries currently present at the Conference, 133 had already deposited their credentials and five proxies had been received. The list of credentials found to be in order would be published in due course. The Committee would meet as necessary and report to the Plenary Meeting accordingly.

3.2 The Chairman of Committee 3 said that Committee 3 had held one meeting, on 22 September, at which it had approved its terms of reference, organized its work and taken note of the Memorandum of Understanding between the representative of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General, a draft resolution on which would be included in its final report. It had examined the Conference budget and the contributions of organizations to defraying the related expenses. At its next meeting it would discuss the situation of the Conference accounts as well as the projected estimates to be included in its report. The accounts would be closely monitored by the Chairman of the Committee with the assistance of the Chief of the Finance Department. To avoid any overlapping, it had been agreed that all the financial implications of decisions taken by the Conference would be reported by the Chairman of Committee 7.

3.3 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that owing to the diversity of the items to be examined by Committee 4, a single agenda had been established for its work (Document 86(Rev.1)) and the two Vice-Chairmen would be preparing draft resolutions reflecting the Committee's decisions. A number of sensitive issues had already been considered, leaving only a few matters outstanding which would require more lengthy discussion. Three ad hoc groups had been set up to prepare draft texts on, respectively, the status of "small-m" members, TELECOM and the telecommunication strategies and policy forum.

3.4 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that the Committee, which had held three meetings thus far. Three amendments to the Constitution had been approved: No. 47 had been completed by a reference to extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences, No. 50 had been modified to clarify the real value of the reports submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conferences and No. 57 had been amended to specify that amendments to the Constitution and Convention could only be proposed by the Member States of the Union. At the third meeting, after lengthy discussion, it had been agreed that the principle of rotation of seats on the Council should not be included in the basic instruments. The Committee had set up two ad hoc working groups to discuss specific subjects.

3.5 The Chairman of Committee 6 said the Committee had made good progress in its discussion of personnel matters and recruitment policy and expected to complete its work the following week.

3.6 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that at its first meeting the Committee had examined and approved the financial management of the Union for the period 1989-1993, producing three related resolutions that had since been submitted to Committee 8. The question of arrears and special arrears accounts had been discussed, with particular reference to the difficult situation of the least developed countries and to the "small-m" members. Measures taken in that respect included: requests to Members and "small-m" members in arrears to submit their repayment schedules by 15 April 1995, the right to vote - in the case of Members - being maintained only in the event of strict compliance with the repayment schedule and all associated conditions; instructions to the Secretary-General to negotiate and reach agreement with Members and "small-m" members on the terms for settlement of their arrears; authorization to the Council to approve measures such as temporary reduction of classes of contribution; possible suspension of the participation of "small-m" members in the work of their respective Sectors of the Union; requests to Members to assist the Secretary-General and the Council in the application of those measures with respect to the "small-m" members whose participation in Union activities they had previously approved. The Committee had studied three requests by members concerning special arrears accounts and interest on overdue payments and had approved requests by Chad and Sao Tome and Principe. It had noted with satisfaction that Argentina had settled its special arrears accounts in advance of the planned amortization schedule and had increased its contributory class from 1/4 to 1/2 unit. A proposal by the delegate of Morocco concerning the date of entry into force of the new classes of contribution for the financial period 1996-1999 and the expenses of regional telecommunications development conferences to be charged to the ordinary budget had been approved and transmitted to Committees 5 and 8.

3.7 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that the Committee had examined four white documents transmitted to it by Committee 5, two documents from Committee 6 and three documents from Committee 7. Those documents would subsequently be transmitted to the Plenary Meeting in the usual way.

4 Allocation plan for Committees to review the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of previous Plenipotentiary Conferences (Document 127)

4.1 The Chairman said that in accordance with ITU practice the Conference was required to review the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of previous Plenipotentiary Conferences. He had held consultations on the subject with Committee Chairmen resulting in the allocation plan set out in Document 127 to which, if necessary, changes could be made. The Plenary Meeting would be dealing with 18 decisions, resolutions and recommendations, and he suggested that a working group should be set up to handle that task efficiently. It could be called Working Group PL/A and, if the suggestion were approved, the Vice-Chairman of the Council, Mr. Direk Charoenphol of Thailand, had agreed to chair it.

4.2 The delegate of Saudi Arabia having suggested that the decisions, resolutions and recommendations should be considered by the Plenary Meeting and referred to the working group only if they required detailed study, the Chairman explained that his intention was for the working group to review the texts which did not require detailed discussion. The working group would be open-ended and report back to the Plenary on all the texts referred to it. The texts which were not allocated to the Plenary Meeting would be handled by the various Committees in accordance with the allocation plan.

4.3 It was agreed to establish a working group in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion.

4.4 The Vice-Chairman of the Council, speaking as the Chairman of the newly established Working Group, requested delegations to indicate their interest in participating in the Group's work.

5 Election procedure for the Radio Regulations Board (Document 133)

5.1 The Chairman reminded delegates of the proposal by the United Kingdom regarding the RRB election procedure, which had been approved when the minutes of the second Plenary Meeting had been considered.

5.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting announced that the new deadline for submission of candidatures, respecting the traditional 72-hour period, would be Sunday, 2 October 1994, at 1800 hours local time. The Conference secretariat would make the necessary arrangements to have any candidatures sent to Geneva forwarded to Kyoto. The RRB elections would be held at the time originally scheduled.

The meeting rose at 1615 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1

Original: French

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF TUNISIA

Your Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addressing this august assembly I should like to add my voice, in turn, to those of all the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in thanking our Japanese hosts for their warm hospitality and the excellent organization of the work of this Conference.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman, to give a brief outline, within the limited time available to me, of our overall view of the telecommunication sector and its future trends, particularly those relating to the developing countries, and especially those of Africa and the Arab world.

Tunisia, like all other countries, is aware that the telecommunication environment is currently going through a phase of radical transformation. In that context, the demands stemming from rapid technological advances, globalization of the economy and recent geopolitical changes have given rise to a large number of fundamental problems for developed and developing countries alike.

Faced with these major historic challenges, it is our duty to take action to safeguard and consolidate the structures of our Union, to which Tunisia has been devoted since our accession in 1867, almost 127 years ago. In that light, we are called upon more than ever to reaffirm its pre-eminent role in regulatory and standardization matters, as well as in the spheres of harmonization and coordination of network and service development policies.

Mr Chairman,

As you are aware, Tunisia had the honour and privilege of hosting, in June 1994, the Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of 42 Heads of State and, for the first time in the history of our African organization, with the presence of His Excellency Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa - in which connection, I should like to take this opportunity to hail the return of the Republic of South Africa to our Union.

As well as focusing on highly crucial political and humanitarian issues, aggravated by shortages of communication services and facilities, the Summit pointed to the need for a greater alignment of efforts towards implementing an African strategy for the integrated development of transport and telecommunication infrastructures, in order to foster the development and socio-economic integration of our continent.

The Maitland Commission and the Arusha Conference (1985), the Regional Development Conference at Tunis (1987), the Regional Development Conferences at Harare (1990) and Cairo (1992), and the World Telecommunication Development Conference at Buenos Aires (1994), were likewise important events which had greatly raised hopes and expectations in our countries.

Unfortunately, it has to be noted that, 10 years later, the gap between North and South continues to widen, both qualitatively and quantitatively, despite the rather feeble progress which some see fit to stress, as if to salve their conscience, in certain telecommunication development meetings.

In a number of developing countries, particularly in Africa, the goal of accessibility by the year 2000, recommended by the Maitland Commission, is still very far from being attained.

In Tunisia, we firmly believe that a global telecommunication network, developed in a more balanced way, is essential for understanding and agreement among men and for peace in the world.

Hence, we regard access for all citizens to telecommunications, including those in the remotest rural areas, as an absolute necessity.

To bring about a universal service will always be a constant feature of our telecommunication development policy; to that end, my country fully subscribes to the proposal to include, in the draft Kyoto Declaration, the concept of the right of access to telecommunication facilities, as one of the basic human rights in a "global information society" of the 21st century.

This leads me to make a solemn appeal to the industrialized countries, which have legitimate industrial and commercial interests, to uphold, more than ever, their commitment to the Development Sector of our Union, despite the somewhat uncertain beginnings of the BDT, since we are convinced that, by means of some adjustment of our texts, the "small-m" members could in future become real partners and managers in development.

Mr. Chairman, development - and by that I mean lasting development - is the greatest challenge the international community is called upon to take up at the end of this century. This is a solemn, serious and complex issue. That is why we need not only more solidarity between "big-M" and "small-m" members, but also, and above all, people who measure up to the mission entrusted to the BDT, that is, highly competent and experienced people capable of steering the ship of development safely into harbour, given the hazards and shoals of the current world telecommunication environment.

Finally, we reiterate our support for the principle of a draft Kyoto Declaration, taking into account, with regard to the Development Sector, the Buenos Aires Declaration and associated Action Plan adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference in March 1994.

I should like to end this statement by paying tribute once again to all the cooperation bodies and, through them, to their Governments, particularly those of the friendly countries Japan, France, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Italy and the United States, for their invaluable contribution to our development effort, especially in the telecommunication sector.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ITALY

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Distinguished Delegates,

Following the statement made a few minutes ago by the distinguished delegate of Tunisia, I believe the moment has come to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference of the importance that my Government attaches to telecommunications in general and to the Union's activities in particular.

As proof of such interest and, with reference to ITU's development activities, Italy has, in the last four years, deployed noticeable efforts.

To recall some salient points, I should like to mention the financial contribution amounting to more than \$US 1.2 million provided to the Regional African Study on Satellite Communications, known as RASCOM. The project was successfully concluded with the establishment of the Regional Operating Organization bearing the same name (RASCOM) based in ABIDJAN.

Italy has further supported and contributed to the ITU's Special Voluntary Programme (Resolution 24 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference) through donations of telecommunication equipment (e.g. \$US 250 000 to Romania).

Furthermore the Italian Government is committed in financing a substantive programme of **associate experts**, young professionals posted in UN Organizations including of course the ITU, where they have proven fruitful collaborators in the work of the BDT (presently two of them are in post).

Italy, it goes without saying, intends to be supportive in the implementation of the **Buenos Aires Action Plan**, established by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference. In particular, applications of telecommunications for social development, such as **telemedicine and distance training, within the framework of INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT**, are seen as priority areas for Italian support.

Italian institutions have hosted almost 100 professionals from developing or emerging countries for medium-high level training under BDT/ITU fellowships arrangements, during the last four years.

Added to this, Italy continues to contribute to development through a very meaningful bilateral programme of cooperation, financially sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by state holdings and major Telecom operators.

During the last four years, Italy has financed telecommunication projects in a number of countries: for example, ITALTEL of the IRI-Stet Group, has financed a \$US 40 million project in Mozambique, another project amounting \$US 44 million in Kenya and so on, for a total amount of \$US 283 million.

The Italian Broadcasting Company RAI has realized the national TV broadcasting network in Tunisia.

Moreover, every year, hundreds of fellowships in the telecommunication field are granted by Italian public agencies for training in the Reiss Romoli specialized school in Aquila.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Italy is ahead in the efforts that must be undertaken by the whole international community towards bridging the "**telecommunication gap**".

Thank you.

ANNEX 3

Original: English

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF NIGERIA

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
The Secretary-General of ITU,
Distinguished Delegates,
Specially Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity given me to address this Conference being held in the beautiful city of Kyoto, Japan. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join my other colleagues in congratulating you and others for your unanimous election to steer the ship of the Conference. I have no doubt that you will positively bring your wisdom and experience to enrich our deliberations.
2. Mr. Chairman, I would also like to convey through you the appreciation of my delegation to His Excellency the Prime Minister, the Government and the good people of Japan for the wonderful arrangements made for this Conference and the warm hospitality extended to us since our arrival in Kyoto.
3. Distinguished delegates, we are all delighted to note that the telecommunications sector of the global economy, has in the period between the Nice and Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conferences (1989-1994), continued to grow appreciably. Apart from the changing telecommunication environment, the last decade has witnessed an explosion of new telecommunication products, services and technologies such as mobile communications, global satellite services, facsimile and fibre optics. All these new products have had a dramatic impact on the way telecommunications network is developed, marketed and used. It is however regrettable that despite the recorded substantial growth in the international network, most of the developing countries still suffer from poor access to telecommunications. It is my hope that this Conference will reflect on this intractable problem with a view to finding a lasting solution.
4. The Nigerian Administration is pleased to note the changes that had been effected in the structure of the Union since the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference. If I may recall, in our contribution during the last Conference, we requested for the up-grade of the then Technical Cooperation Development Sector of ITU to the same status of other Sectors, namely, the CCITT and the CCIR. We also suggested equitable allocation of finances to the three Sectors of the Union. Based on the work of the High Level Committee (H.L.C.), all the three Sectors had since been re-organized into the present Radiocommunication Bureau, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and Telecommunication Development Bureau. The achievements of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) since then, particularly the successful organization of the World Development Conference in Argentina in March this year are noteworthy. It is our desire that this Conference would approve adequate funds for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan with a view to ensuring the envisaged threshold of sustainable telecommunication development by all members of the Union. My Administration is of the view that any additional lines into the global network, even in the remotest corners of the world will enhance the value of telephone to the subscribers in any part of the world.
5. Mr. Chairman, we observe in the report of the Council to this Conference that 10 years after the Maitland Report was considered, the pace of telecommunication development in the developing countries was nothing to write home about. Indeed, the identified missing link in the Maitland Report

seems to be getting longer and longer. It is our view that sustained efforts at providing rural telephone at reasonable costs with appropriate and effective technologies would assist in shortening the missing link. The Conference is therefore urged to give adequate attention to this problem.

6. Distinguished delegates, the opening of ITU regional and sub-regional offices in all the regions of the world is undoubtedly commendable. It is however hoped that these regional and sub-regional offices would live up to expectation by working closely with other continental and other regional telecommunications organizations like the Pan African Telecommunication Union (PATU). Regular coordinating meetings should be held with such continental/regional organizations with a view to harmonizing our telecommunication programmes. We commend the role played by ITU so far in connection with the PANAFTTEL Network Project in cooperation with PATU.

7. Mr. Chairman, with the changing telecommunication environment, especially the deregulation of service provision in the developed countries and the availability of satellite communications systems (fixed and mobile), the service providers in the advanced countries are now in a position to provide global services which can by-pass the national network of the small countries. It is our view that this development would have a negative impact in bridging the so-called "Missing Link". It is therefore necessary for ITU to take pro-active steps by studying the possible impact of globalization of services to the development of national network with a view to recommending appropriate policy and control measures.

8. Distinguished delegates, as we go into the 21st century and conscious of the continuous changes in technology and the environment, the relevance of ITU's dominant position as an international telecommunication standardization and development agency is obvious. The current situation with regard to the development of telecommunications infrastructure in the developing countries, particularly in Africa is quite different from what existed long ago in the developed countries. From the perspective of the developed countries, the development of telecommunications infrastructure is absolutely costly. I therefore wish to suggest that ITU should take advantage of the positive aspects of the differences by studying, influencing, designing and standardizing equipment that could reduce tremendously, the cost of development for the developing countries.

9. Mr. Chairman, may I, at this juncture, appeal to ITU to step up its efforts in setting up more Regional Training Centres, particularly for the English speaking West African sub-region. This area has been unduly neglected in the past. It is hoped that this oversight would be redressed soonest with a view to ensuring that the benefit of the activities of the BDT would be felt by the majority of Member administrations.

10. Distinguished delegates, Telecommunications Administration in Nigeria has witnessed positive changes since the 1989 Nice Conference. The main thrust of the policy changes has been the commercialization and modernization of the Sector. The Nigerian Telecommunication Ltd. (NITEL) is now a fully commercialized entity which is independent of government financing. The implementation of the commercialization programme in NITEL has so far made the company more efficient, effective and market oriented. Since December, 1993, Nigeria has embarked on further massive expansion and modernization of her national network through loan facilities from international financing institutions and internally generated revenue. Our target is to ensure that at least one million lines are installed by 1997.

11. In accordance with the changing telecommunication environment, Nigeria has also embarked on the deregulation of the telecommunication sector of her economy to encourage private sector participation in the provision of services on a competitive basis. The Nigerian Communications Commission which is the regulatory body for the telecommunications industry in Nigeria took off effectively in the second half of 1993. The Commission has been issuing licences for private sector participation in the provision of cellular phones, installation of terminal or other equipment, provision

and operation of public pay-phones, provision and operation of private network links employing cable, radiocommunication or satellite, within Nigeria, provision and operation of rural telephones, provision and operation of value-added network services, cabling repair and maintenance of telecommunication facilities. Nigeria therefore welcomes genuine investors to seize the opportunity of the deregulatory environment already created.

12. Finally, I wish to appeal to all of us to regard the current political upheavals affecting many countries of the world as a passing phase. Most countries that today are developed or are on the way towards achieving that goal, had or have at one time or the other, such unpleasant experience. We should all ensure that we contribute positively and with understanding, towards the march to maturity. It is only in unity of purpose that all of us here, can survive.

13. Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, I thank you for your kind attention.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 191-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 4
to the Chairman of Committee 7**

In reply to your note (Document No. 159), the following decisions have been taken to date in Committee 4:

- Committee 4 has decided to establish a Policy Forum and has agreed to the principle that it should be held in conjunction with existing ITU conferences and meetings in order to avoid the additional expenditure that a new conference would entail. New sources of funding for the Forum will also be sought outside the ordinary budget of the Union. Committee 4 has also agreed that the Council should be asked to decide on the agenda, venue, date, duration and internal organization of the Forum.
- After considering ITU-D strategies and priorities, Committee 4 decided that the full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP), of which the Study Groups are an integral part, is to be considered as the priority of the Development Sector. The Committee took the view that it is up to the Director of the BDT to manage the activities of the Bureau in a manner which ensures that the BAAP is implemented within the expenditure ceilings decided by the Conference.

If Committee 4 takes further decisions which have implications for the Financial Plan 1995-99, you will be so advised.

A. BERRADA
Chairman of Committee 4

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 192-E
4 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 6

**Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire,
Djibouti, France, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Lebanon,
Papua New Guinea, Switzerland, Tonga, Uganda**

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GRADING IN THE ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recalling

1. the HLC recommendations concerning the necessity to increase delegation of authority within the ITU secretariat;
2. the structural changes which have been implemented following the decisions of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the resulting reduction in the number of ITU elected officials;
3. the obligation for the Union to apply the job classification system as approved by the United Nations General Assembly for application in all organizations of the UN Common System,

considering

1. that the ITU should make full use of the UN Common System grading structure (P.1 to D.2);
2. that posts should be graded at the level resulting from the application of the UN Common System job classification standards;

instructs the Council

1. to ascertain the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority of the senior management posts;
2. to ascertain the correct application of the job classification standards for these posts;
3. to implement their decision of principle to use the D.2 level for these posts when justified by the UN Common System standards;
4. to ensure, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that relevant ITU rules and regulations and practices concerning appointments and promotions are applied when filling these posts.

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 au
Document 193-F/E/S
17 octobre 1994
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 5

COMPTE RENDU
DE LA
QUATRIEME SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION 5

[Cette modification ne concerne pas le texte français.]

* * *

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.5 by the following text:

1.5 The Moroccan proposal was supported by the delegates of Spain, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Algeria, Belgium and Portugal, who pointed out that the ratification process gave rise to difficulties whether it involved just one or many changes. On the other hand, the delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Indonesia and Malta, while seeing merit in the Moroccan proposal, considered that in the light of the Committee's decision to keep changes to a minimum, and given the difficulties of domestic ratification procedures, it would be preferable to retain the existing text.

* * *

COMISION 5

RESUMEN
DE LOS DEBATES
DE LA
CUARTA SESION DE LA COMISION 5

[Este modificación no concerne al texto español.]



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 193-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Thursday, 29 September 1994, at 1630 hours

Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Documents

- 1** Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)

11, 31, 49+Corr.1-3,
67+Corr.1,
DT/1

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their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Consideration of proposed amendments (continued) (Documents 11, 31, 49 and Corrigenda 1-3, 67 + Corrigendum 1; DT/1)

Article 8 (CS) - Plenipotentiary Conference (continued)

Proposal KWT/49/3 (continued)

1.1 The delegate of Kuwait, reporting on the informal consultations held with a number of delegations following the discussion of proposal KWT/49/3 at the Committee's second meeting, said that agreement had been reached on the following points: first, in respect of the Constitution, Article 8, No. 58, the title of Chapter VIII and the title of Article 50 should remain unchanged (cf. proposals KWT/49/3, 14 and 15); second, Article 4, No. 80 of the Convention should be amended by adding the phrase "and Nos. 260 and 261 of the Convention" after the words "Article 50 of the Constitution". Furthermore, having regard to the H.L.C.'s recommendation that no reference to the Convention should be made in the Constitution, his delegation, after consulting with others, withdrew proposals KWT/49/5-13.

Article 9 (CS) - Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters (continued)

Proposals MRC/31/3 and IND/67/2

1.2 The Chairman invited Committee 5 to consider No. 62 of the Constitution, to which Morocco had submitted an amendment in proposal MRC/31/3 and India had proposed that no change be made in proposal IND/67/2.

1.3 The delegate of Morocco said that the sole purpose of proposal MRC/31/3 was to clarify the text of the Constitution. It would have no unforeseen consequences and should be acceptable to all delegations.

1.4 The Legal Adviser, explaining, upon request by the Chairman, the historical background to the proposal, recalled that the Union had always required candidates for membership of the RRB to be proposed by Members, a requirement that had never existed for the other elected officials, such as the Secretary-General, his Deputy and the Directors of the Bureaux. At Nice, three staff members had been candidates for elected positions, one of them without the support of his government. That situation had given rise to controversies and ultimately the candidate had not been elected. In the currently prevailing circumstances, and given the Committee's decision to introduce only the minimum necessary changes to the Constitution, he wondered whether it was really worthwhile to amend the paragraphs in question.

1.5 The Moroccan proposal was supported by the delegates of Spain, Uruguay, Portugal, who pointed out that the ratification process gave rise to difficulties whether it involved just one or many changes, Bulgaria, Algeria and Belgium. On the other hand, the delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Indonesia and Malta, while seeing merit in the Moroccan proposal, considered that in the light of the Committee's decision to keep changes to a minimum, and given the difficulties of domestic ratification procedures, it would be preferable to retain the existing text.

1.6 The Chairman noted an even balance between those in favour of the Moroccan proposal and those wishing to retain the text as it stood.

1.7 The delegate of South Africa proposed by way of compromise that the summary record of the meeting should reflect the Committee's view that No. 62 of the Constitution, while remaining unchanged, was to be interpreted in the light of the Moroccan proposal.

1.8 The Legal Adviser, elaborating on the South African proposal, suggested that the summary record of the meeting could reflect the fact that the Committee had discussed the issue at some length, that opposing views had been evenly balanced, and that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should return to the question with a view to making a substantive amendment to No. 62.

1.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his understanding of the matter was that no one had opposed the substance of the Moroccan proposal, which clarified a principle that the Union had always applied in the past. The division of opinion had occurred over whether or not the proposal was of sufficient importance to justify amending the Constitution. In his view, rather than attempting to decide whether proposals were minor or major, the Committee should consider changes only when a strong consensus emerged in their favour, which was not the case in the present instance. He therefore agreed with the South African suggestion that the existing text should remain unchanged, while the summary record would note that a considerable number of delegates felt that the spirit of the Moroccan proposal reflected the practice they wished to see applied and that the matter should be taken up again at a future Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.10 The delegates of Germany, Norway and the Islamic Republic of Iran endorsed the solution proposed by the delegate of South Africa.

1.11 The delegate of Morocco thanked the delegate of South Africa for his compromise suggestion but proposed that further discussion of his amendment be deferred while he consulted other delegations.

1.12 It was so agreed.

Proposal MRC/31/4

1.13 It was agreed to defer proposal MRC/31/4, pending discussion of proposal MRC/31/3.

Proposal RUS/11/1

1.14 The delegate of Uruguay expressed support for the Russian proposal on the grounds that much time would be saved at Plenipotentiary Conferences if the Convention contained provisions for election procedures.

1.15 The Legal Adviser upon request by the Chairman, noted some difficulty in examining the proposal RUS/11/1 at the present stage, as the Convention itself contained no provision for any election procedures. He observed that, throughout the Union's history, each Plenipotentiary Conference had adopted its own election procedures, despite the disadvantage which such a course of action might entail. There would indeed, in his mind, be greater merit in pursuing efforts to include the election procedures in the rules of procedure of conferences.

1.16 The delegate of Argentina said that, despite the attractions of respecting tradition, innovation should be welcomed if it led to greater efficiency and the avoidance of lengthy discussions at conferences. However, he suggested that further consideration of the Russian proposal should be deferred until the provisions of the Convention relating to elections were taken up. The delegate of Russia concurred.

1.17 The delegate of Canada, also agreeing with the suggested approach, observed that when the relevant provisions of the Convention were considered, Article 3 of the Constitution should be borne in mind, especially in so far as it referred to Members' rights to nominate candidates for election as Union officials.

1.18 The delegate of the Netherlands said that even though the current arrangement might have certain disadvantages, the fact that each Plenipotentiary Conference established its own election procedures left room for greater flexibility.

1.19 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished to defer consideration of proposal RUS/11/1, as suggested by the delegate of Argentina.

1.20 It was so agreed.

Article 11 (CS) - General Secretariat

Proposal MRC/31/5

1.21 The delegate of Morocco introduced proposal MRC/31/5 which was designed to make the ITU decision-making hierarchy clearer, and to bring the French text into line with the English.

1.22 The delegates of Uruguay and Spain supported the Moroccan proposal.

1.23 Answering a question of the Chairman, the Legal Adviser said that although the Geneva instruments described the functions of each of the Union's policy-making bodies in separate articles, the latter must nevertheless be read as a whole. After quoting in full No. 61 of the Convention and No. 50 of the Constitution, he expressed the opinion that the ideas behind the Moroccan proposal were already adequately reflected in the Constitution and the Convention. In fact, the proposal MRC/31/5, in its present wording, would give the Secretary-General no power other than that of preparing a report on strategic policies and plans, a duty which he had already.

1.24 The delegate of the United States, while supporting the thrust of the Moroccan proposal, said that, in view of the Legal Adviser's explanation, she would prefer to leave the text of No. 74 of the Constitution as it stood. The delegate of the Netherlands said he was pleased to note that the substance of the Moroccan proposal was already incorporated in the basic instruments. The delegates of France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Finland and Portugal endorsed those comments.

1.25 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee did not wish to approve proposal MRC/31/5.

1.26 It was so agreed.

Articles 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 24 (CS)

Proposals KWT/49/5 to 13

1.27 The Chairman reminded the Committee that proposals KWT/49/5 to 13 had been withdrawn.

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary:
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:
L. CHEHAB



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Addendum 1 to
Document 194-E
7 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 7

Senegal

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
considering

- a) the Buenos Aires Declaration on Global Telecommunication Development for the 21st century;
- b) the Buenos Aires Action Plan for the Global Development of Telecommunications established by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC, Buenos Aires 1994);
- c) Article 19 of the Geneva Convention (1992) defining the entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors,

recognizing

- a) that the far-reaching objectives of the Buenos Aires Action Plan cannot be achieved without a joint effort from the whole international telecommunication community;
- b) that the ordinary budget of the ITU Development Sector will allow the BDT to implement the core actions of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;
- c) that extra budgetary resources are needed in order to implement projects associated with the 12 programmes of the BAAP as well as for field trial of the outputs and recommendations of the Development Study Groups;
- d) that a growing number of members of the ITU Development Sector have shown interest in participating in both study groups and BAAP programmes,

resolves

that "members" of the ITU Development Sector as well as other private sector entities should be invited to participate in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan,

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invites

Member administrations to encourage, at the national level, the participation of ITU-D members and other private sector entities interested in telecommunication in the ITU Development Sector activities, in particular, those related with the Buenos Aires Action Plan,

instructs the Director of the BDT

to undertake appropriate steps to ensure enhanced participation of ITU-D members and other private sector entities in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan within the framework of the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention,

requests the Secretary-General

to support the action of the Director, BDT, for the implementation of the present resolution.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to
Document 194-E
10 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 7

Senegal

PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN (1995-1999)

Please replace the last paragraph but two on page 3 by the following text:

It should be recognized that the resources allocated to the special programme for the least advanced countries, in effect 66% of the budgetary resources earmarked for the BAAP for the period 1995-1999, will enable the ITU to comply with the provisions of Resolutions 45/206 of the United Nations General Assembly, 26 of Nice, 1989 and 1 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Buenos Aires.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 194-E
4 October 1994
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 7

Senegal

PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN (1995-1999)

I INTRODUCTION

The Union is entering a crucial transition stage between its traditional technical cooperation and assistance activities and the new vision of telecommunication development in application of the resolutions on the subject passed by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the Buenos Aires World Telecommunication Development Conference (March 1994).

The Union has now to contribute with all the means at its disposal towards the extension and modernization of the telecommunication networks of developing countries in general and the least advanced countries in particular. One of the features of this policy is the Buenos Aires Action Plan, which is looked upon as the most significant practical response on the part of the Union to the concerns of developing countries in the area of telecommunication development.

II OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

II.1 New BDT activities

The Study Groups, regional telecommunication development conferences and the world telecommunication development conferences provide ideal opportunities for regional and/or worldwide exchanges on all matters related to the harmonization of telecommunication development policies and to the establishment of appropriate programmes.

II.2 Brief presentation of the objectives of the 12 Buenos Aires Action Plan programmes

1) Policies, strategies and financing

To develop models and guidelines for the harmonization of policies, regulations, financing and restructuring, in order to accelerate the development of telecommunications in developing countries with a view to achieving a harmonious balance in the world telecommunications network.

2) Human resources, management and development

To provide an appropriate framework for the development of human resources in the telecommunication sector with a view to enhancing staff skills and motivation.

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3) Elaboration of development plans

To make the guide which is being prepared operational and train the telecommunication engineers of developing countries efficiently to prepare national business-oriented master plans, thus avoiding any ad hoc management.

4) Maritime radiocommunications

To improve maritime radiocommunication services as a means of facilitating international trade and improving the safety of life at sea (SOLAS Convention in force since 1 February 1992) by introducing the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System in each country.

5) Computer-aided network planning

To encourage the spread of computer-aided planning software (PLANITU) by means of seminars in order to train the planners of developing countries in the use of modern telecommunication network planning tools (with consequent savings on consultant services and greater responsibility for local engineers).

6) Frequency management (BASM and ASMS software)

To help improve international spectrum management coordination and regulation activities by producing a Basic Automated Spectrum Management System (BASMS), which will provide great flexibility and appropriate networking capabilities.

To train the experts of developing countries to acquire the computer knowledge required to set up reliable databases for national and international frequency management.

7) Maintenance

To prepare guidelines, handbooks and National Maintenance Improvement Plans (NPIMs) in order to improve the maintenance of developing country networks with a view to harmonizing technical service quality worldwide.

8) Mobile cellular radiotelephone systems

To train the experts of developing countries in planning the introduction of land mobile radiotelephone services (FPLMTS) and by satellite (LEO) taking account of technological advances in the field.

9) Integrated rural development

To identify the most appropriate technologies to reduce the isolation of rural areas (70% of the populations of developing countries) and to implement pilot projects for community telecentres in a number of developing countries and especially in the least advanced countries.

If successful, this programme will contribute to the development of activities in the area of teleworking, telemedicine, distance education, distance learning, remote information and protection of the environment.

10) Broadcasting

To develop the planning capabilities of national independent broadcasters and service providers in order to operate sound and television broadcasting successfully in a future environment of economic, social, political, cultural and technological change.

11) Information services

To establish a statistical databank including all indicators required for effective management of the world telecommunication network, and therefore to provide the necessary training for experts in developing countries.

12) Telematics and computer networks

To establish guidelines and to implement projects to meet ITU requirements for INTERNET connections, electronic mail, data transfer, video and computer communication (e.g. facilitating relations between ITU headquarters and regional offices and coordination of the activities of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations by developing computer networks).

III CONCLUSION

To sum up, implementing the Buenos Aires Action Plan will facilitate:

- the preparation of guidelines, handbooks and specific software in the areas of restructuring, regulation, financing, human resource management, network planning and the modernization of information services;
- the organization of workshops, information meetings and seminars for the training of experts in developing countries and the dissemination of BDT products and services;
- the grant of fellowships to assist the participation of experts from developing countries in the activities of the Development Sector.

In other words, implementing the Buenos Aires Action Plan on schedule will ensure growth of the telephone network (a tripling of density by 2005) and will raise the network service quality of developing countries to world standards.

Moreover, it is extremely important to emphasize that the results expected of the Buenos Aires Action Plan constitute an appropriate response on the part of the Union to the concept of sustainable development contained in the Rio Declaration (1992) and will improve universal access to telecommunications by reducing the disparities referred to in the Maitland Report.

It should be recognized that the resources allocated to the special programme for the least advanced countries, in effect 66% of the BDT budget for the period 1995-1999, will enable the ITU to comply with the provisions of Resolutions 45/206 of the United Nations General Assembly, 26 of Nice, 1989 and 1 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Buenos Aires.

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) should therefore allocate the minimum required budget to the BDT, namely 162,905,000 Swiss francs for the period 1995-1999. It may be noted that full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan would give rise to only a 1.5% increase in the overall budget of the Union over zero growth. Considering all the new priority activities assigned to the BDT, which is initiating its first growth phase, it might be inadvisable to place it on an equal footing with the other Sectors, which have now reached their normal operating level. It may also be worth noting in passing that, for undoubtedly justified reasons, during the period 1993-1995 the budget increases were as much as 33% for radiocommunications, 30% for standardization and only 5.5% for development.

Lastly, to ensure a better follow up, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) should instruct the Council to carry out an annual review of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, so as to make any corrections which may be necessary. It should also decide to instruct the Director of the BDT to encourage the participation of private sector members, whose contribution to the Union's budget, especially in financial terms, will alleviate the increase in the contributory unit for administrations (see DT/16, where the contribution is estimated at 1,122,000 Swiss francs).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 195-E
4 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

B.3**PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document		Title
COM 5	167	Constitution	Article 9 Article 28
COM 7	168	Convention	Article 33
	139		Decision COM7/1
	168		Resolution COM7/4 Resolution COM7/5

M. BOURGEAT
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 8 pages

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**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)****(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))****ARTICLE 9 (CS)****Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters**

- MOD 62** *b)* the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the Bureaux and the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected among the candidates proposed by Members as their nationals and shall all be nationals of different Members, and at their election due consideration should be given to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world; as far as the elected officials are concerned, due consideration should also be given to the principles embodied in No. 154 of this Constitution;
- MOD 63** *c)* the members of the Radio Regulations Board shall be elected in their individual capacity; each Member may propose only one candidate.

ARTICLE 28 (CS)**Finances of the Union**

- MOD 163** (4) The class of contribution chosen by each Member, in accordance with No. 161 or No. 162 above, is applicable for the first biennial budget after the expiry of the six-month period referred to in Nos. 161 or 162 above.
- MOD 167** 7. Expenses incurred by the regional conferences referred to in No. 43 of this Constitution shall be borne in accordance with their class of contribution by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences. For the expenses of regional telecommunication development conferences, the same provisions shall apply as for world telecommunication development conferences.

ARTICLE 33 (CV)*

Finances

- NOC 475** 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by the organizations referred to in Nos. 259 to 262 and to entities authorized to participate in the Union's activities in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of this Convention.
- (MOD) 476** (1) The organizations referred to in Nos. 259 to 262 of this Convention and other organizations of an international character which participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference, in a Sector of the Union or in a world conference on international telecommunications shall share in defraying the expenses of the conference or the Sector in accordance with Nos. 479 to 481 below, as appropriate, unless they have been exempted by Council, subject to reciprocity.
- (MOD) 477** (2) Any entity or organization appearing in the lists mentioned in No. 237 of this Convention shall share in defraying the expenses of the Sector in accordance with Nos. 479 and 480 below.
- (MOD) 478** (3) Any entity or organization appearing in the lists mentioned in No. 237 of this Convention which participates in a radiocommunication conference, a world conference on international telecommunications or a conference or assembly of a Sector of which it is not a member, shall share in defraying the expenses of the conference or assembly in accordance with Nos. 479 and 481 below.
- (MOD) 479** (4) The contributions mentioned in Nos. 476, 477 and 478 shall be based on the free choice of a class of contribution from the scale given in No. 468 above, with the exception of the 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16 unit classes reserved for Members of the Union (the latter exception does not apply to the Telecommunication Development Sector); the Secretary-General shall be informed of the class chosen; any entity or organization concerned may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by it.
- (MOD) 480** (5) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of each Sector concerned shall be set at 1/5 of the contributory unit of the Members of the Union. These contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of No. 474 above.
- (MOD) 481** (6) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of a conference or assembly shall be set by dividing the total amount of the budget of the conference or assembly in question by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest from the sixtieth day following the day on which accounts are sent out, at the rates fixed in No. 474 above.

* Only the paragraph numbers of Nos. 476 to 486 of the Convention have been modified.

- (MOD) 482 (7) Reduction in the number of contributory units shall be possible only in accordance with the principles stipulated in the relevant provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution.
- (MOD) 483 (8) In the case of denunciation of participation in the work of a Sector or of termination of such participation (see No. 240 of this Convention), the contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation or termination takes effect.
- (MOD) 484 (9) The sale price of publications shall be determined by the Secretary-General, bearing in mind that the cost of reproduction and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications.
- (MOD) 485 (10) The Union shall maintain a reserve account in order to provide working capital to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans as far as possible. The amount of the reserve account shall be fixed annually by the Council on the basis of expected requirements. At the end of each biennial budgetary period all budget credits which have not been expended or encumbered will be placed in the reserve account. Other details of this account are described in the Financial Regulations.
- (MOD) 486 7. (1) The Secretary-General may, in agreement with the Coordination Committee, accept voluntary contributions in cash or kind, provided that the conditions attached to such voluntary contributions are consistent, as appropriate, with the purposes and programmes of the Union and with the programmes adopted by a conference and in conformity with the Financial Regulations, which shall contain special provisions for the acceptance and use of such voluntary contributions.
- NOC 487 (2) Such voluntary contributions shall be reported by the Secretary-General to the Council in the financial operating report as well as in a summary indicating for each case the origin, proposed use and action taken with respect to each voluntary contribution.

DECISION COM7/1

Procedure Concerning Choice of Contributory Class

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
decides

1. that each Member and member shall inform the Secretary-General before 15 April 1995 of the class of contribution it has chosen from the scale of contribution in [Article 33 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994)];
2. that Members and members which have failed to make known their decision before 15 April 1995 in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above shall be required to continue to contribute the same number of units as they contributed previously;
3. that, at the first session of the Council held after 1 January 1997, a Member or a member may, with the approval of the Council, reduce the level of its contributory class determined under paragraphs 1 and 2 above if its relative contributory position under the applicable scale of contribution is substantially worse than its previous position;
- [4. that the relevant provisions of Kyoto 1994 Instrument amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) shall be applied provisionally as from 1 January 1996.]

RESOLUTION COM 7/4

Settlement of Arrears and Special Arrears Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

in view of

the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union by Members and members (Document 20) and the note by the Secretary-General on arrears and special arrears accounts (Document 60),

regretting

the increasing level of arrears and non-settlement of special arrears accounts,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

urges

all Members and members in arrears or having special arrears accounts on 31 December 1993 to submit their repayment schedules to the Secretary-General within a period of six months from 15 October 1994, with a view to settling their arrears as quickly as possible,

resolves

that amounts due which have been transferred to special arrears accounts shall not be taken into account when applying No. 169 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), provided that the Members concerned have submitted their repayment schedules to the Secretary-General at the latest by 15 April 1995 and for as long as they strictly comply with it and with the associated conditions,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to inform the competent authorities of all Members and members in arrears or having special arrears accounts of this Resolution;
2. to negotiate and agree with them, on the basis of each repayment schedule submitted, the terms for the settlement of their debts;
3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these Members and members towards repaying their debts as well as on any non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement,

authorizes the Council

1. to approve any measures, such as temporary reductions in class of contribution under No. 165 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), in order to accelerate the settlement of arrears and special arrears accounts;

2. to take appropriate measures in respect of amounts owed by members or of non-compliance with the agreed terms of settlement, such as suspending their participation in the work of the respective Sector(s) of the Union;
3. to review the appropriate level of the Reserve for debtors' accounts;
4. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution,

urges Members

to assist the Secretary-General and the Council in the application of this Resolution, also in respect of members whose participation in the Union's activities has been previously approved by them in conformity with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention.

RESOLUTION COM7/5

Special Arrears and Interest Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

in view of

a) the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the situation with regard to amounts owed to the Union;

b) Resolution 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and Resolution 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

noting with satisfaction

a) that the Republic of El Salvador has settled its debt with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

b) that the Republic of Sudan has, in 1993 and 1994, made a payment for a partial settlement of its debt with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989);

c) that the Republic of Liberia has initiated steps to make its first payment with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989);

d) that the Republic of Chad has submitted a payment schedule with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982);

e) that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros has submitted a payment schedule with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982),

regretting

that the Republic of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic with regard to Resolution 10 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Republic of Guatemala and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania with regard to Resolution 53 (Nairobi, 1982) and the Republic of Guatemala with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989) have made no settlements of their debts nor put forward any repayment schedule,

considering

that it is in the interest of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing,

resolves

1. that the amounts of 169 103 Swiss francs owed for 1988 to 1992 contributions and 17 517.30 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and

2. that the amounts of 90 071.15 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments and 19 437.55 Swiss francs owed for publications by the Republic of Chad

shall be transferred to a special arrears account bearing no interest under the conditions laid down in Resolution COM7/4;

3. that the amount of 27 897.75 Swiss francs owed for interest on overdue payments by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall be transferred to a special interest account;

4. that the transfer to the special arrears accounts shall not release the Members concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears;

5. that this Resolution shall not in any circumstances be invoked as a precedent,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to inform the competent authorities of the two Members concerned of this Resolution and of Resolution COM7/4;

2. to report annually to the Council on the progress made by these two Members towards repaying their debts and on the action taken under Resolution COM7/4,

instructs the Council

1. to adopt appropriate measures for the application of this Resolution;

2. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained in pursuance of this Resolution;

3. to study ways of settling the special interest account.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 2 au
Document 196-F/E/S
6 octobre 1994
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

SEANCE PLENIERE

Algérie, Arabie saoudite, Bénin, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Chine, Croatie, Djibouti, Indonésie, Liban, Mali, Oman, Pakistan, Sénégal, Tunisie, Turquie, Yémen

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Bangladesh, Brunéi Darussalam, Egypte, Gambie, République islamique d'Iran, Jordanie, Koweït, Malaisie, Maroc, Mauritanie, Qatar, République arabe syrienne, Soudan**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Gambia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Mauritania, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádanse "**Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Egipto, Gambia, República Islámica del Irán, Jordania, Kuwait, Malasia, Marruecos, Mauritania, Qatar, República Arabe Siria, Sudán**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 196-F
5 octobre 1994
Original: anglais**

SEANCE PLENIERE

**Algérie, Arabie saoudite, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Croatie, Indonésie, Liban,
Sénégal, Tunisie, Turquie, Yémen**

PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE

Ajouter "**Bénin, Bulgarie, Chine, Djibouti, Mali, Oman, Pakistan**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Benin, Bulgaria, China, Djibouti, Mali, Oman, Pakistan**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

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-
- Pour des raisons d'économie, ce document n'a été tiré qu'en un nombre restreint d'exemplaires. Les participants sont donc priés ●
de bien vouloir apporter à la réunion leurs documents avec eux, car il n'y aura pas d'exemplaires supplémentaires disponibles.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 196-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Indonesia,
Lebanon, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen**

**ALG/ARS/BIH/
HRV/INS/LBN/
SEN/TUN/TUR/
YEM/196/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [ALG/ARS/BIH/HRV/INS/
LBN/SEN/TUN/TUR/YEM/1]**

**Assistance and Support to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
for Rebuilding its Telecommunication Network**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives embodied in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations Organization to promote a sustainable development and
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of its Constitution (Geneva, 1992),

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of the countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, or domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that the telecommunications facilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been severely damaged due to the war in this country;
- c) that the damages to the telecommunications in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be of concern to the whole international community, in particular to the International Telecommunication Union, which is the United Nations agency responsible for telecommunications;
- d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be able to bring its telecommunication system to an acceptable level, without help from the international community, bilaterally and through international organizations,

resolves

that an assistance programme shall be initiated as a special case by the Telecommunication Development Sector of the Union, with the substantive assistance from the two other Sectors of the Union, to provide adequate assistance and support to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in rebuilding its telecommunication network,

calls upon Members

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina either bilaterally or through, and at any rate in concertation with, the special assistance programme of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources and initiate the implementation stage for the said programme,

instructs the Secretary-General

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors in accordance with **resolves** above, to ensure the best possible effectiveness of the ITU action in favour of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to report on the matter to the Council.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 197-E
4 October 1994
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Thursday, 29 September 1994, at 1620 hours

Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1 Proposed strategic plan (continued)

**33, 59(Rev.1), 64,
77+Corr.1**

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Proposed strategic plan (continued) (Documents 33, 59(Rev.1), 64, 77 and Corrigendum 1)

Telecommunication Development Sector (continued)

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to take up Section III.C of the draft strategic plan in Document 33.

Section III.C: Development

1.2 The Chairman asked the authors of the draft resolution which was the subject of proposal ALG.../77/1 whether the purpose of their text, namely, that the studies in the BDT should pay all due attention to the traditional telecommunication sector, could be achieved by amending the first indent of paragraph 39 of the draft strategic plan.

1.3 The delegate of Canada said that it would be useful to include in the last indent of paragraph 39 the concept that the ITU was a modest actor in regard to resources for development and should play a catalytic role. The idea that the ITU's role was "catalytic and facilitating" was embodied later, in paragraph 40, but he urged that the stage should be set for that concept in paragraph 39.

1.4 The Chairman requested the Canadian delegation to submit a written text.

1.5 The delegate of New Zealand drew attention to the confusion which might arise if the word "sector" was used to refer to the telecommunications industry as a whole, as opposed to the terms "Standardization Sector", "Radiocommunication Sector" and "Development Sector", which were used in the document with very specific meaning. The delegate of Benin agreed, especially as the document would be circulated outside the ITU, and asked that a solution should be found without time being wasted in discussion in the Committee. The Chairman said that the secretariat would find a way of solving the problem.

1.6 The delegate of Congo considered that the concept of mobilizing decision-makers should be included in the strategy outlined in paragraph 40. At the highest level, decision-makers rarely included telecommunications in overall development plans and the ITU had a useful role to play in raising their awareness of the sector's importance for development. Notwithstanding the first and second indents of paragraph 38, he considered that the Development Sector strategy set out in paragraph 40 should contain a reference to that aspect.

1.7 The delegate of Canada considered that paragraph 40 should include a reference to collaboration between the ITU's three Sectors in order to eliminate duplication of effort between them, in view of the fact that resources were limited. He would submit a written text for inclusion in the paragraph, encouraging the BDT to benefit from relevant studies and programmes conducted elsewhere in the Union.

1.8 The delegate of Gabon, supported by the delegates of Spain, India and Algeria, said that more emphasis should be placed on industrialization and transfer of technology in the context of the Development Sector's mission.

1.9 The Chairman pointed out that the text of paragraph 38 was taken directly from the Constitution and Convention.

1.10 The Director of the BDT confirmed that the intention had indeed been to retain the main lines of what was set out in the Union's basic instruments, but of course the Committee might wish to change or supplement the text in Document 33. The concern expressed by the delegate of Gabon was catered for in the overall development strategy but, if the Committee so wished, it could be mentioned more specifically as part of the Development Sector's mission.

1.11 The Chairman having asked whether there was any objection to the suggestion made by the delegate of Canada, the Director of the BDT said that while he had no objection to the mention of collaboration as such, it did not apply solely to the Development Sector and the reference should therefore be inserted at the beginning of the overall plan. The Chairman said that as such collaboration was required under the Convention in the interest of the developing countries, it was not necessary to use the same wording for all three Sectors. The delegate of Spain considered that the reference suggested by Canada would be better placed in a section dealing with procedures than in that spelling out the Development Sector's mission. The delegate of the Netherlands thought that the paragraph describing the mission should be left as it stood; a more suitable place could no doubt be found to insert the Canadian proposal, which he supported.

1.12 The delegate of Canada suggested that his proposed amendment might perhaps be incorporated in the first indent of paragraph 40, to read:

"working cooperatively with the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors as well as with other international and national organizations ...".

1.13 The Chairman, summing up, said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee agreed on the addition of an indent in paragraph 38 to reflect the concern expressed by the delegate of Gabon with regard to the transfer of technology and industrialization, as well as on the amendment proposed by the delegate of Canada in respect of paragraph 40. In response to comments by the delegate of Australia, he suggested that a reference to the need to avoid duplication should be included in paragraph 40 at the same time as the Canadian amendment.

1.14 It was so agreed.

1.15 The delegate of Canada considered that the last indent of paragraph 41 should not be mentioned separately, since it was part and parcel of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. As the strategic plan was to be disseminated outside the ITU, it might be advisable for a short explanation of the Buenos Aires Plan to be included in the text, for the benefit of those who were not familiar with it.

1.16 The Chairman said that the Canadian delegate's suggestion would be taken up later.

1.17 The delegate of Switzerland said that the success of the Buenos Aires Action Plan was very important for the ITU and for the developing countries. In view of the limited resources available and the need to use them to maximum advantage, the question of priorities was crucial. He asked for a definition of the criteria on which the BDT established its priorities with regard to its different activities.

1.18 The Director of the BDT replied that the regional offices were invited to ask administrations to inform the BDT of their priorities, and that regional development conferences contributed further information. To give an example, integrated rural development was given high priority in the African Region, whereas elsewhere it might not be quite such a major concern.

1.19 The delegate of Switzerland requested the Director of the BDT to provide a brief reply in writing, describing the criteria on which the BDT based its choices, since inevitably there had to be an order of priorities. It was important for such criteria to be clearly apparent to all concerned.

1.20 The delegate of Germany, after agreeing with the previous speaker, said that implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan could not be regarded as a priority of the BDT, as it in fact constituted the latter's programme of work. The indents of paragraph 41 might be expanded to include references to other activities, such as those of the development study groups. In the light of Document 59(Rev.1), it was apparent that the needs of the developing countries were approximately 50% higher than the funds available in the budget, so the BDT could not avoid establishing priorities. It would therefore be appropriate for the present Conference, as the Union's supreme body, to discuss the BDT's criteria and either establish them itself or, at the very least, endorse those developed by the BDT.

1.21 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran considered, with regard to the priorities of the Development Sector, that stress should be laid on the transfer of technology, which was a particularly important area affecting both developing and developed countries, and a common element in the application of all the Buenos Aires Action Plan programmes. The Chairman said that the details of that proposal would be taken up later.

1.22 The delegate of Senegal considered that the discussion on the Buenos Aires Action Plan should not be opened again. If questions were raised at the Plenipotentiary Conference, it was not for the Director of the BDT but for the Members who had adopted the Plan to reply to them. In Document 64 his Administration called for full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan as a whole, as a first step by the Union towards closing the North/South development gap. The financial impact was relatively small, and it would be up to the new Director of the BDT to implement the Plan in its entirety. It was not a question of charity, for the developing countries contributed 26% of the Union's budget. Attention should be concentrated on implementing the Plan, so that its concrete outcome could be assessed at the next World Telecommunication Development Conference in 1998.

1.23 The Chairman said that the 12 programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan had been adopted and given priority by the Buenos Aires Conference. As he understood it, the delegates of Switzerland and Germany were not suggesting that any of those programmes should be abandoned; they merely wished to know what the BDT's other priorities were. He requested the Director of the BDT to prepare a brief statement on the subject and invited any delegates wishing to make editorial changes to section III.C of the draft strategic plan to contact the Secretary of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1730 hours.

The Secretary:
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:
A. BERRADA



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to
Document 198-E
17 October 1994
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Please replace the text of paragraph 7.5 by the following text:

7.5 The delegates of Sudan, Turkey and Qatar also approved the grant of aid to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The delegate of the United States noted the importance of rebuilding the telecommunications infrastructure of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The delegate of Poland recalled that in December 1992, during the APP-92 in Geneva, the Polish Administration had responded positively to the request from ITU/BDT offering the possibility of two telecommunication experts to undertake their duties in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the framework of common action between the United Nations and the ITU.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 198-E
4 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

PLENARY MEETING

**MINUTES
OF THE
TENTH PLENARY MEETING**
Friday, 30 September 1994, at 0930 hours
Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

Subjects discussed

Documents

1	Condolences	-
2	Election of the Directors of the Bureaux	-
3	Approval of the minutes of the third and fourth Plenary Meetings	94, 101
4	General policy statements (continued)	-
5	Date for the elections of the Radio Regulations Board and of the Council	-
6	First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary for first reading	141
7	Documents to be noted	14, 36, 117, 120

● For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number of copies. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring ●
their copies to the meeting since no others can be made available.

1 Condolences

1.1 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed his delegation's condolences to the families and delegations affected by the sinking of the Estonia in the Baltic Sea.

2 Election of the Directors of the Bureaux

2.1 The Chairman announced that the tellers appointed after consultation were delegates of the Republic of Korea, Ireland, Romania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, and announced the start of the vote.

2.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called out the names of the 140 delegations entitled to vote, present or represented.

Election of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR)

2.3 Candidates: Mr. H.G. Kimball and Mr. R.W. Jones

Number of voters	139
Votes cast	139
Invalid votes	0
Valid votes	139
Blank votes	1
Required majority	70
Number of votes received:	
Mr. H.G. Kimball	59
Mr. R.W. Jones	79

2.4 Mr. R.W. Jones was elected Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau.

Election of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)

2.5 Candidate: Mr. T. Irmer

Number of voters	139
Votes cast	139
Invalid votes	0
Valid votes	139
Blank votes	11
Required majority	65
Number of votes received	128

2.6 Mr. T. Irmer was elected Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau.

Election of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

2.7 Candidates: Mr. A. Djiwatampu, Mr. M. Javed, Mr. A. Laouyane and Mr. N. Vittal

Number of voters	139
Votes cast	139
Invalid votes	1
Valid votes	138

Blank votes	1
Required majority	69
Number of votes received:	
Mr. N. Vittal	17
Mr. M. Javed	21
Mr. A. Djiwatampu	41
Mr. A. Laouyane	58

2.8 The Chairman, noting that no candidate had obtained the requisite majority, said that a second ballot would be required for the election of the Director of the BDT at 0930 hours on Monday, 3 October. He congratulated Mr. Jones on his election to the post of Director of the BR and Mr. Irmer on his re-election to the post of Director of the TSB, and then invited Mr. Jones to join the rostrum.

2.9 The Director elect of the BR said that he was deeply moved by the support and confidence shown by all the delegations which had voted for him. He paid tribute to the elected officials who had thus far worked for the Radiocommunication Sector. He expressed his deepest gratitude to the Canadian delegation, as well as to his wife, for the constant support they had given him. He undertook to devote all his energy to serving the ITU to the best of his ability.

2.10 The Director of the TSB made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

2.11 The outgoing Director of the BR made the statement reproduced in Annex 2.

2.12 The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Conference, expressed his deep gratitude to the outgoing Director of the BR for the importance and high quality of his work within the ITU. Having been Director of the CCIR since 1974, Mr. Kirby subsequently became the Director of the new BR. Even before the meetings of the H.L.C. and the APP, he had initiated numerous proposals aimed at renewing the structure and working methods of the study groups, those proposals having been adopted in 1990 by the CCIR Assembly. Having been posted to Japan after the second World War, he has since been held in very warm regard by the Japanese. He deserves the gratitude of all for his contribution to the work of the Union.

2.13 The delegate of Russia expressed warm congratulations to the Director of the BR and to the Director of the TSB on their outstanding election. He was confident that they would be successful not only in the effective organization of their respective sectors, but also in drawing a very clear line of demarcation between them. He also endorsed the Chairman's cordial remarks concerning the outgoing Director of the BR.

2.14 The delegate of the United States wished to congratulate Mr. Jones and Mr. Irmer on their election. Their integrity and abilities would be a great asset to the ITU in the constantly evolving world of telecommunications. In addition, he paid tribute to the work of the outgoing Deputy Secretary-General and the outgoing Director of the BR.

2.15 The delegate of Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the African Group, in turn expressed his warmest congratulations to the new Director of the BR on his election and to the Director of the TSB on his re-election, both of whom would surely play an important role in consolidating the ITU by the end of the century. He thanked the outgoing Director of the BR for the spirit of cooperation he had displayed in the exercise of his duties, and drew particular attention to the fact that the Director of the BR had established fruitful intersectoral cooperation with the Director of the TSB which served the interests of the Union.

3 Approval of the minutes of the third and fourth Plenary Meetings (Documents 94 and 101)

3.1 The delegates of Sweden and the Philippines said that they would be asking the secretariat to make a number of editorial changes to the texts of their statements contained in annex to Documents 94 and 101, respectively.

3.2 The minutes of the third and fourth Plenary Meetings were approved.

4 General policy statements (continued)

4.1 The delegate of Belarus made a statement, the text of which is reproduced in extenso in Annex 3.

5 Date for the elections of the Radio Regulations Board and of the Council

5.1 The Chairman proposed that the elections of the Radio Regulations Board and of the Council be held on Tuesday, 4 October, at 0930 hours and 1430 hours, respectively.

5.2 It was so decided.

6 First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary for first reading (Document 141)

6.1 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that Document 141 contained six texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting for first reading. As the title of the amendments would need to be revised, it should be left in square brackets for the time being. The modifications introduced were minor, either editorial or on matters of presentation. The first amendments concerned Article 8 of the Constitution. Amendments ADD 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D concerned the possibility of holding an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference.

6.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom, while having no difficulty approving the amendments to Article 8 of the Constitution referred to by the previous speaker, wished to raise a general point. The Plenary had no idea of either the number or the scope of amendments which would be submitted. If only minor modifications were proposed, there might be some doubt as to whether it was worth amending the Constitution and Convention of the Union, which had been in force only for a short while. On the other hand, if many substantial changes were suggested, the whole content of the Constitution and the Convention would be brought into question. He therefore proposed that the Plenary should consider amendments to the Constitution and Convention for second reading only when it had a clear, general idea of all the changes which would need to be made.

6.3 The delegate of Morocco supported that proposal in principle, adding that the Plenary should be in a position to appreciate the significance of amendments even more than their quantity before proceeding to a second reading. He was supported by the delegate of Russia.

6.4 The views of the previous orators were shared by the delegates of the United States, the Netherlands and Brazil.

6.5 The Chairman noted that the United Kingdom's proposal raised no objection. He feared, however, that if the consideration of amendments to the Constitution and the Convention on second reading were postponed too long, the workload might turn out to be excessive at the end of the Conference; he therefore preferred for the time being not to take a decision regarding the United Kingdom's proposal.

6.6 It was so decided.

6.7 MOD 50 and MOD 57, as well as ADD 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D, were approved on first reading.

6.8 Introducing Resolution COM6/1, the Chairman of Committee 8 said that the text had raised no particular difficulty, apart from the common practice of writing numbers in the Union.

6.9 The delegate of Senegal, in the **considering**, proposed adding the word "alarming" before "financial situation" to describe the situation at the outset. The proposal was supported by the delegate of Qatar.

6.10 The delegate of the Netherlands felt there was no sense in describing the situation as "alarming", when the **resolves** suggested reducing the annual contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund.

6.11 The Chairman of Committee 6 preferred the text of the Resolution to be left as it was. The modification proposed by the delegate of Senegal would alter its meaning.

6.12 The delegate of Senegal reiterated that for the sake of clarity it would be preferable to describe the financial situation of the Provident Fund exactly.

6.13 The Chairman asked the Chairmen of Committees 8 and 6 and the delegate of Senegal to come to an agreement on that point and proposed approving Resolution COM6/1 in square brackets pending the outcome of the consultation.

6.14 It was so decided.

6.15 Resolutions COM6/2, COM7/1, COM7/2 and COM7/3 were approved on first reading.

7 Documents to be noted (Documents 14, 36, 117 and 120)

7.1 In reply to a question by the delegate of Bangladesh, the Director of the BDT said that it was not the intention of Document 14 to give an account of the follow-up activities to regional development conferences, whence the fact that some subregional events had not been mentioned.

7.2 Referring to Document 36, the Secretary-General paid homage to the Chairman of the H.L.C., whose work had been of prime significance for the Union.

7.3 Referring to Document 117, the delegate of Bosnia-Herzegovina drew participants' attention to the fact that all the telecommunication structures and services in his country had been either seriously damaged or destroyed, and that Bosnia-Herzegovina needed the help of the international community to restore its services.

7.4 The delegate of Syria reminded those present that several countries in the same situation had received aid to restore their telecommunication services; he therefore urged the Union to grant assistance to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

7.5 The delegate of the United States, Sudan, Turkey, Qatar and Poland also approved the grant of aid to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

7.6 The delegate of Morocco also agreed and suggested that the delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina should prepare a draft resolution, on the basis of which the Conference could materialize its intentions. He was supported by the delegates of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Croatia.

7.7 The Chairman asked the delegation concerned to prepare a draft resolution and to submit it to the Conference in due course.

7.8 In the light of those comments, Documents 14, 36, 117 and 120 were noted.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary-General:
Pekka TARJANNE

The President:
Y. UTSUMI

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1

Original: English

Statement by the Director of the TSB

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Dear friends,
Ladies and Gentleman,

First of all, please permit me to thank all delegations who demonstrated their confidence in me personally and, moreover, in my country by re-electing me as the Director of the ITU Standardization Bureau. As stated already several times during this Conference, telecommunication - and, may I add, standardization in particular - is teamwork. Therefore, by re-electing me, I am sharing your confidence with the many technical experts in our study groups, with the Rapporteurs, working party and study group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, not to forget the staff of the Standardization Bureau.

Twenty years ago, I chaired at this very same Conference Centre a meeting of the then CCITT Study Group SpD (now Study Group 13). At that historical meeting, we defined the principles of digital networks (like the digital hierarchy) and started to shape the concept of ISDN. Since these pioneering days, the digital revolution completely changed - and keeps on changing - our telecommunication networks and services.

Likewise, the telecommunication environment is undergoing dramatic changes, characterized by terms such as liberalization, privatization, and globalization. Both, the changing technology as well as the changing environment of telecommunication are dynamic forces which categorically demand a complete and continuous reform at roots and branches of telecommunication standardization - quite different from what we witnessed in the past.

Accepting this challenge, the then CCITT started its basic reform from 1988, under the famous slogan "The Spirit of Melbourne" which was coined by our Secretary-General who was at that time acting as a Committee Chairman.

The many positive results achieved so far, like acceleration, cooperation, rationalization and increasing efficiency in standardization - despite an ever-increasing workload and limited resources - should encourage us to further pursue and even more intensify this reform.

Mr. Chairman, in Committee 4 we already examined the Standardization Sector's mission, its strategy and its priorities for the years 1995-1999 and, therefore, I will not talk about these issues at this point of time. I would rather like to address all who will be - in one way or the other - challenged to turn this ambitious programme of work into reality during the coming years.

My first plea goes to you, the capital "M" members, assembled here in this hall. Please provide us with flexible and up-to-date rules, provisions and decisions which reflect today's - and even more so tomorrow's - changing environment which is for example characterized by a much stronger involvement of the small "m" members in standardization activities as has been the case in the past. Please harness us with the appropriate tools permitting us to operate as efficiently as possible, in the best interest of the Union.

I am addressing my second plea to the small "m" members: please give us your continuous support in the years ahead - and by "support" I do not only mean your financial contributions! Although they are important, your intellectual contributions to standardization are just as fundamental: the new ideas and proposals you are submitting to our study groups are the raw materials for standards without which standard-making would be virtually impossible.

My third plea is addressed to all standardization organizations of any kind with whom our Sector is collaborating. Let us intensify our cooperation at all levels, let us search for new and innovative ways and means to improve cooperation from which we, the standardization organizations, will benefit - but even more so our customers.

Finally, my fourth plea goes to my colleagues in the Coordination Committee and in the Bureaux and departments at ITU Headquarters. With our new colleagues in the Coordination Committee, let us start a new approach towards modern management and efficient cooperation, not only in but also between the Sectors, Bureaux and departments. Although we might have different tasks and responsibilities, we must always bear in mind that we are to serve one and the same organization, our Union.

Last, but certainly not least, I would not like to miss out a personal plea for support addressed to my family and in particular to my wife. While I somewhat reluctantly admit that she has sometimes all reasons to believe that I am more married to my office rather than to her, I am confident that she and the rest of my family will continue to be the safe haven in which I can find rest and shelter after busy and long days at work.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is true: the years ahead will not be easy. But let us not forget that there is a solution to each problem, according to the old proverb "Where there is a will, there is also a way!" In this sense, let us not talk any longer - let us get to work to master the challenge which is to maintain ITU's pre-eminence in global standardization in the years ahead.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX 2

Original: English

Statement by the outgoing Director of the BR

Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is not a farewell but a welcome.

First my congratulations to Dr. Irmer and Mr. Jones on their elections. May I speak particularly about radiocommunication. I have known Mr. Jones and his career in the ITU and radio matters for a long time. The ITU may be confident in him. Indeed the ITU could not lose this time, being fortunate to have two such candidates as Mr. Jones and Mr. Kimball with many years of experience and demonstrated competence.

The ITU's new challenge for international cooperation in radiocommunication today is as fresh and great as that following the invention of radio nearly one hundred years ago, and those of the post-war horizon in 1947 which brought a new regime of radio regulation and international technical studies. Wireless, today an integral and rapidly evolving part of commerce, transportation and communication, by satellite or terrestrial means, requires new international cooperation beyond regulation for freedom from interference.

I am sure that Mr. Jones too, will benefit from the close collaboration which I have enjoyed with Dr. Pekka Tarjanne, as he already knows the skills and spirit of the staff of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the study group Chairmen, and other leaders from the ITU big and small "m"s in radio. I can envy his privilege to continue to work with these dedicated people.

ANNEX 3

Original: Russian

**Statement by the Head of the delegation of the
Republic of Belarus**

V.T. Valashchuk
First Deputy Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Informatics

Mr. Chairman,
Secretary-General,
Ministers,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like in my short statement above all to express the appreciation of our delegation to the host country, which has made this Conference possible, for the hospitality that has been extended to us and for the care which has been taken in making the arrangements for the work of our assembly. I should also like to congratulate Dr. Pekka Tarjanne and Dr. Henry Chasia on their election to the senior posts of the ITU and to wish them every success in their work.

The provision of our sovereign State with modern telecommunication facilities continues to be a problem of immediate concern.

At the present time we have 20 lines per 100 inhabitants. Over the past three years the growth rate of local telephone networks has slowed down considerably. As for the trunk telephone services, just over 20 trunk telephone calls are made per person per year, a figure which is substantially below the comparable figure for developed countries in Europe. Development of the telefax network and electronic mail services has been slight.

With Belarus lagging behind the developed countries of Europe and the rest of the world in the field of telecommunications and the informatization of society, we have to seek new ways of speeding up the development of this sector. The Government has therefore drawn up and adopted a national Programme for the development of telecommunications up to the year 2000, setting forth the main objectives, the tasks to be carried out and the basic approaches to be adopted in solving the problems involved.

The first stage of the Programme, covering the period 1994-1995, is regarded as a transitional phase during which the following objectives are to be implemented:

- implementation of priority projects aimed at removing the most serious bottlenecks and developing the upper level of the telecommunication networks;
- stabilization of the growth rates of local public telephone networks;
- preparation of a new legislative basis;
- organizational restructuring of the sector with a view to achieving efficient operation in free market conditions;
- embarking on the production in the Republic of the main telecommunication equipment most in demand by consumers.

Priority projects for the development and modernization of international and trunk networks and the setting up of an overlay digital network in the Republic to meet the requirements of the State administration and the business sector are already being carried out with the help of a loan to the Republic from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

However, what we are most concerned about is the development of local telephone networks. The main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of these networks are the considerable increase in the costs of technical equipment and cables, the absence of resources of our own in this sector and the relatively low level of tariffs which do not cover network building costs.

In order to increase the efficiency of this sector, we have already taken a number of basic decisions and specific steps have been taken to improve our investment and tariff policy, restructure the sector and liberalize the market in telecommunication services. In line with common international practice, there are plans to separate the telecommunication and postal sectors. For the development and provision of local public telephone services, free competition is permitted and encouragement will be given to private share capital. The Supreme Council of our country has drawn up and adopted in first reading a Law on Telecommunications for the Republic of Belarus, which legally establishes the equality of different types of ownership of telecommunication facilities and also free competition in this field.

For the second stage starting in 1996, two alternative possibilities are envisaged to find the resources required to accelerate the development of telecommunications:

- 1) obtaining additional loans from international funding organizations (banks); and
- 2) partial privatization of the telecommunications sector and the involvement of private (including foreign) capital on a shareholding basis, with a controlling interest by the State.

However, we still have to work out a concrete plan of action for the restructuring of the administration and the privatization of this sector, and also for the improvement of the tariff, investment and licence policy. Here we hope for assistance from the ITU in the form of consultancies and training.

We are also interested in many of the programmes drawn up by the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires and it is our hope that the decisions taken here at Kyoto will further the successful development of telecommunication networks in all ITU Member countries and the establishment of a global information network.

Thank you for your attention.



**CONFERENCE DE
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 au
Document 199-F/E/S
6 octobre 1994
Original: français**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

COMMISSION 4

**Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, Comores, Djibouti, Guinée, Kenya,
Malawi, Mali, Niger, Ouganda, Sénégal, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Tchad**

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 199-E
5 October 1994
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

COMMITTEE 4

**Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea,
Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**BEN/BFA/CME/CPV/
COM/DJI/GUI/KEN/
MWI/MLI/NGR/UGA/
SEN/SWZ/TZA/TCD/199/1
ADD**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [BEN, BFA, CME, CPV, COM, DJI, GUI,
KEN, MWI, MLI, NGR, UGA, SEN, SWZ, TZA, TCD/1]**

**Support for Telecommunication Infrastructure Development in the Least
Developed Countries by International Accounting Rate Adjustments**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),
recognizing

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

that the development of telecommunications infrastructure and services is a precondition of social and economic development;

that the uneven penetration of telecommunication facilities globally serves to widen the gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing world as well as contributing towards call and cost imbalances;

that the reduction of accounting rates among the developed countries has helped to diminish significantly the international call charges collected from subscribers and that the worldwide extension of this reduction would render international telecommunication services affordable and accessible, which would serve to mitigate the disparities between the call charges collected in the various countries;

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that trends in the costs of international telecommunication transmission and switching are falling and have contributed towards a lowering of accounting rate levels, especially between developed nations, but that the conditions for lowering rates are not uniformly present throughout the world;

that raising telecommunication network quality and telephone penetration levels to developed country levels throughout the world would assist significantly in helping achieve economic equilibrium and diminish existing call and cost imbalances,

recalling

that one of the basic purposes of the Union is to foster international cooperation in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal;

the Buenos Aires Declaration adopted by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-94), in particular the recognition of the need to pay special attention to the requirements of the least developed countries (LDCs) when devising development cooperation programmes;

the Recommendation in "The Missing Link" that Members should consider a rearrangement of their international traffic accounting procedures in relations between developing and industrialized countries such that a small proportion of call revenue be used for development purposes;

Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) which invited administrations to take appropriate action, in the light of an international cost study undertaken further to Resolution 3 of WATTC-88, that would adjust international accounting rate divisions such that resultant additional revenues might be used for the improvement of telecommunications in developing countries;

the results of that cost study,

resolves

to support a programme of telecommunications infrastructure development for developing countries funded by the adjustment, in favour of developing nations, of the division of the international accounting rate between industrialized countries and the least developed countries, consistent with the findings of the cost study;

that any such support, beyond identifiable cost, be phased decrementally towards cost over a five-year period and provide the conditions for lowering accounting rates and international call charges;

that an annual assessment should be undertaken during the five-year support programme to evaluate the progress of infrastructure improvement arising directly from such international accounting rate support,

instructs the Secretary-General

to assign, after consultation with the Members, the necessary action to implement this Resolution to the appropriate Bureau, Council, Board, or Task Force as the consultation process so favours.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 200-E
5 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(151 - 200)

No.	Source	Title	Destination
151	*	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
152	SG	Transfer of powers: Suriname - Indonesia	PL
153(Rev.1)	**	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C6
154	Chairman Com. 7	Note by the Chairman of Committee 7 to the Chairman of Committee 5	C5
155+Corr.1	***	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
156	SG	Transfer of powers: Croatia - Germany	PL
157	SG	Transfer of powers: Monaco - France	PL
158	C6	Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 6	C6
159	Chairman Com. 7	Note by the Chairman of Committee 7 to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 5 and 6	C4, C5, C6
160	PL	Minutes of the seventh Plenary Meeting	PL
161	C4	Summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 4	C4
162	C4	Draft Resolution - Recognition of the rights and obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union	C4
163(Rev.1)	Chairman WG 4/3	Note by the Chairman of Working Group 4/3 to the Chairman of Committee 4 - Policy Forum	C4
164	SG	Information document on the WorldTel project	C4
165	PL	Minutes of the eighth Plenary Meeting	PL
166	Chairman Com. 4	Draft Resolution - Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-99	C4

* BAH, BRB, BLZ, GUY, JMC, VCT, SUR, TRD

** ALG, AUS, BAH, BRB, BLZ, B, BUL, BFA, CME, CAN, CPV, CHN, CTI, CUB, E, F, GRC, GUI, GUY, IND, I, KEN, KWT, LBN, MLI, MRC, MCO, PHL, POL, SVK, ROU, VCT, SMR, SEN, SUR, TZA, TCD, THA, TGO, TUN

*** BGD, BEN, BTN, BFA, BDI, CME, CPV, CAF, COM, DJI, ETH, GAB, GMB, GHA, GUI, KEN, LSO, LBR, MWI, MLI, MTN, NMB, NGR, NIG, UGA, SEN, AFS, SWZ, TZA, TCD, TOG

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No.	Source	Title	Destination
167	C5	Second series of texts submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee	C8
168	C7	Third series of texts submitted by Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee	C8
169	BRB	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C7
170	-	<i>To be published</i>	-
171	C6	Interim report of the Chairman of Committee 6 (Staff matters) to the Plenary Meeting and to Committee 7	PL, C7
172	SG	Elements for defining priorities in BDT future activities	C4
173	C4	Summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 4	C4
174	SG	Transfer of powers: Lithuania - Denmark	PL
175	C6	Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 6	C6
176	SG	Resolution 13 (APP-92) - Improved use of the technical and data storage/dissemination facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau	C4
177	C7	Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 7	C7
178	C5	Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 5	C5
179	CAN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C5
180	C8	B.2 - Second series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting	PL
181	C8	R.1 - First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting	PL
182	SG	Information on TDAB membership, activities and costs	C4
183	Chairman Com. 4	Draft Resolution - Review of the rights and obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union	C4
184	Chairman Com. 4	Draft Resolution - Establishment of a Forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunications environment	C4
185	WG 2A	Second report by Working Group 2A to Committee 2	C2
186	C7	Report by Committee 7 to the Plenary Meeting	PL
187	C5	Third series of texts submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee	C8
188	C4	Summary record of the seventh meeting of Committee 4	C4
189	C6	Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 6	C6
190	PL	Minutes of the ninth Plenary Meeting	PL
191	C4	Note by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 7	C7
192	****	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C6
193	C5	Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 5	C5

No.	Source	Title	Destination
194	SEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4, C7
195	C8	B.3 - Third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting	PL
196	*****	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
197	C4	Summary record of the eighth meeting of Committee 4	C4
198	PL	Minutes of the tenth Plenary Meeting	PL
199	*****	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
200	SG	List of documents (151-200)	-

***** ALG, ARS, BIH, HRV, INS, LBN, SEN, TUN, TUR, YEM

***** BEN, BFA, CME, CPV, COM, DJI, GUI, KEN, MWI, MLI, NGR, UGA, SEN, SWZ, TZA, TCD