



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

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

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

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

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

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



### **Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)**

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 201-300
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-319



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 201-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Working Group PL/A

The working group has met twice with the participation of delegates from Australia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Norway, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, China, Romania, Russia, Uruguay, the United States and Thailand. In accordance with its mandate, it reviewed all the resolutions, recommendations and opinions on the basis of Documents PP-94/53 and PP-94/127 allocated to the Plenary Meeting. The summary of results of the discussion is given in Annex 1. The working group concluded that:

- 1) Resolutions 2, 12 and 51 from Nice, 1989 and Resolutions 1 and 9 from Geneva 1992 are no longer necessary to be maintained because they are either obsolete or fully implemented.
- 2) Opinion 2 from Nice, 1989, should be maintained without change.
- 3) Resolutions 3, 4, 6, 11, 31, 47, 52, 63 and Recommendation 3 from Nice, 1989 and Resolution 11 from Geneva 1992 are necessary to be maintained with modifications as discussed in the working group. The working group unanimously agreed on the required modifications and submits Annex 2 with texts for consideration by the Plenary.
- 4) Resolutions 59 and 64 concern important matters still to be considered by the Plenary. Consequently the working group has felt that discussion should be preserved for the Plenary.

The working group has been requested to also consider a resolution on the construction of the "Montbrillant Building" (Document PP-94/76). However, it felt that this document was not assigned to it.

DIREK CHAROENPHOL  
Chairman of ad hoc Working Group PL/A

### Annexes: 2

- 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

**Summary of results of PL/A Working Group discussion**

**1 Nice 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions**

Item	Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions	Status	WG Proposal
1	Resolution 2 Convening of a Plenipotentiary Conference to Consider the Results of a Study on Structural Reform	Implemented	Suppressed
2	Resolution 3 Forty-fifth Session of the Administrative Council	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
3	Resolution 4 Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings Away From Geneva	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
4	Resolution 6 Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as Observers	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
5	Resolution 11 Updating of Definitions	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
6	Resolution 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	See Council Resolution 1055	To be abrogated
7	Resolution 31 Training of Refugees	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
8	Resolution 47 Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)



Item	Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions	Status	WG Proposal
9	Resolution 51 Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies	Obsolete	Suppressed
10	Resolution 52 Joint Inspection Unit	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
11	Resolution 59 Limitations in the Use of Working Languages	For Plenary consideration	_____
12	Resolution 63 World Telecommunication Day	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
13	Resolution 64 Condemnation of the Practices of Israel in the Occupied Arab Territories	For Plenary consideration	_____
14	Recommendation 3 Unrestricted Transmission of News	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)
15	Opinion 2 Imposition of Fiscal Taxes	Retain	No change

## 2 APP-92 Resolutions and Recommendations

Item	Decisions, Resolutions and Opinions	Status	WG Proposal
16	Resolution 1 Provisional Application of Certain Parts of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)	Implemented	Suppressed
17	Resolution 9 World Radiocommunication Conference 1993	Implemented	Suppressed
18	Resolution 11 Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union	To be updated	Modification proposed to Plenary Conference (see Annex 2)

ANNEX 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A4]

**Inaugural Meeting of the New Council and  
1995 Session of the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious of**

the need to have provisional arrangements for the sessions of the new Council, [until the entry into force of the 1994 amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),]

**noting**

that the Council shall be composed of forty-six Members, as now elected,

**resolves**

1. that the new Council as elected by the present Conference shall meet on [14 October 1994] and perform the duties assigned to it under the Geneva Convention currently in force;

2. that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council during the inaugural meeting of the new Council and shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session of the Council in 1996.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A5]

**Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings  
Away From Geneva**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

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

**considering, however**

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

**bearing in mind**

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

**recommends**

that world conferences and assemblies of the Union should normally be held at the seat of the Union,

**resolves**

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

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A7]**

**Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by  
the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the  
International Telecommunication Union as Observers**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), vesting full powers in the Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) Article 49 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;
- c) Article 50 of that Constitution defining the relations of the Union with other international organizations,

**having regard to**

relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations dealing with the question of liberation movements,

**resolves**

that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time, conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,

**instructs the Council**

to take the necessary action to implement this resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A8]

**Updating of Definitions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

a) that the Annexes to the Constitution and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) contain definitions of certain terms used in the Constitution, in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;

b) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to submit any changes to definitions accepted by a conference which are also in the Annexes to the Geneva Constitution and Convention to the Council for onward transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A19]

**Training of Refugees**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having noted**

United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,

**requests the Secretary-General**

1. continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolution;
2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system;
3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference about the implementation of this resolution,

**invites the Members of the Union**

to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A27]

**Measures to Enable the United Nations to Fully  
Carry Out any Mandate under Article 75 of the  
Charter of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious**

of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to abolish Associate Membership in the Union and of the Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

**taking into account**

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) decided not to continue the use of additional protocols in the future and adopted its Resolution 47 on the matter also being the subject of the present Resolution,

**mindful**

of the request recently reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, as in the past, the application, if need arises, of the measures enabling the United Nations to fully carry out any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations,

**resolves**

1. that the possibility enjoyed, in accordance with the relevant provisions concerning Associated Membership of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), by the United Nations when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

2. that each case related to paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the Council of the Union.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A30]

**Joint Inspection Unit**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 52 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**having noted**

the relevant section of the Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Council JIU reports having a bearing on the Union together with comments he considers appropriate,

**instructs the Council**

to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A35]**

**World Telecommunication Day**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

the interest which the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day represents to promote the Union,

**bearing in mind**

Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,

**invites Administrations of Members**

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:

- increasing awareness of the vital role of telecommunications to the welfare of humanity;
- fostering interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talents into the profession;
- disseminating information on telecommunication issues and on the leadership role of the Union in international telecommunication affairs;
- strengthening the foundations of the Union by encouraging national telecommunication entities and organizations including development and financial institutions of the benefits of becoming a member of the Sectors of the Union;
- supporting the main strategic objectives of the Union,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to provide telecommunication administrations with the information and assistance to coordinate their preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day,

**invites the Council**

to adopt a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION [SG/A37]

**Unrestricted Transmission of News and  
the Right to Communicate**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

b) the Preamble and Articles 1, 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) of the International Telecommunication Union;

c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference,

d) the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights adopted in Vienna in 1993 namely that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

**conscious of**

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted and that the right to communicate is a basic human right,

**conscious also of**

the importance of the fact that this noble principle will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

**recommends**

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

RESOLUTION 11

**Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**noting**

a) that Article 8 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) provides that Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union shall be convened every four years and that this will enable them to be of shorter duration;

b) the increasing demands on the resources of the Union and on administrations and on delegates involved in international conferences on telecommunication subjects,

**resolves**

1. that, future Plenipotentiary Conferences shall, unless there is a pressing need otherwise, be limited to a maximum duration of four weeks;
  2. that the Secretary-General shall take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time during such conferences.
-





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 202-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**SUMMARY RECORD**

**OF THE**

**THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7**

**(FINANCES OF THE UNION)**

**Friday, 30 September 1994, at 1430 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. P. GAGNE (Canada)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

<b>1</b>	Draft resolution presented by the delegation of Barbados	-
<b>2</b>	Approval of the summary record of the first meeting of Committee 7	125
<b>3</b>	Draft resolution - special arrears and interest accounts	DT/14
<b>4</b>	Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions (continued)	53; DT/15
<b>5</b>	Documents to be noted	71, 110
<b>6</b>	Ceiling for expenditure for the period 1995-1999	20, 33, 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 Draft resolution presented by the delegation of Barbados**

1.1 The delegate of Barbados read out a draft resolution concerning the finances of the Union\*.

**2 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting of Committee 7 (Document 125)**

2.1 The summary record of the first meeting of the Committee (Document 125) was approved.

**3 Draft resolution - special arrears and interest accounts (Document DT/14)**

3.1 The Chairman, introducing Document DT/14, informed the Committee of a number of amendments to be made: under **noting with satisfaction**, the words "and 1994" were to be added after "in 1993" in indent b); after indent d), a further indent "e) that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros has submitted a payment schedule with regard to Resolution 38 (Nice, 1989)" was to be added; under **regretting**, the words "and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros" were to be deleted from the third line.

3.2 The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted.

**4 Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions (continued)  
(Documents 53; DT/15)**

**Draft Decision COM7/1 (Document DT/15)**

4.1 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document DT/15, which had been prepared following the Committee's consideration of draft Decision [SG/A2] (Document 53), drew attention to section 4 of the new text, which would enable the amended provisions of the Constitution and Convention to be applied as from 1 January 1996, the date of entry into force of the new contributory classes. With regard to section 3, the date of 1 January 1997 would make it possible for Members to amend their contributory class before the next biennium.

4.2 The delegate of Morocco confirmed his acceptance of the date of 1 January 1997 and the addition of section 4.

4.3 The delegate of Finland felt that sections 1 and 4 should be placed within square brackets until Committee 5's decisions were known regarding a possible amendment of the Constitution and Convention, in the light of the discussion held during the tenth Plenary Meeting.

4.4 The Chairman, replying to a question by the delegate of Singapore about the precise meaning, in section 3, of the words "substantially worse than its previous position", said that the idea was to allow the Council the necessary flexibility to take the requisite relevant decisions in the future.

4.5 Draft Decision COM7/1 was approved.

**5 Documents to be noted (Documents 71 and 110)**

5.1 The Committee took note of Documents 71 and 110 concerning an increase in the contributions of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa respectively.

---

\* Later published in Document 169.

## 6 Ceiling for expenditure for the period 1995-1999 (Documents 20, 33 and 66)

### Proposal CAN/66/2

6.1 The delegate of Canada drew attention to proposal CAN/66/2 and the accompanying background explanation. He felt that the Conference should avoid an overall reduction of activities and programmes. The reductions decided upon at Nairobi and Nice were complicating the work of the Secretariat, which had less resources to assist Members at the very time when their numbers were increasing and their needs growing considerably. It was important to have a "top-down" strategy which would set the maximum total of expenditure and, in the light of that, the activities for the subsequent inter-plenipotentiary period. That strategy would benefit not only the Members and members, but also the Secretariat itself.

6.2 The delegate of France viewed that as, in effect, the only truly satisfactory strategy, since it would determine, from the outset, what resources would be available during the next inter-plenipotentiary period and ensure that they were used in the best possible way. Decisions concerning the apportionment of overall reductions had hitherto been taken by the Secretariat, but it would be logical and courageous for the Members to assume that responsibility themselves.

6.3 The delegates of Norway, Brazil, the Netherlands, China, Portugal, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Denmark supported the Canadian position regarding the use of a "top-down" strategy. The delegate of Australia added that to adopt such a strategy was common sense, since it established, at the outset, a ceiling for the further consideration of possibilities for action; he proposed the preparation of a document showing developments in the total number and value of contributory units since the Nairobi and Nice Conferences and, as a projection, the effects on the 1996 contributory unit of the obligatory increases in personnel costs stemming from the United Nations common system. In that way, the implications of each of the four budgetary options announced in the Strategic Plan for 1996 and subsequent years could be reviewed.

6.4 The Secretary of the Committee said that changes in the number of contributory units and in their value since the Nairobi Conference could easily be followed. The ITU had no control over increases stemming from the common system; two further sources of uncertainty were the rate of inflation and the dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate during a given budgetary period. Although previous budgets might give some idea of the future, it would be risky to attempt any precise forecasts concerning the financial plans for 1995-1999.

6.5 The delegate of Germany said that budgetary discipline essential at the national level could not be disregarded at the international level; reductions were doubtless harmful to the Union's activities, but at times they were inevitable. While greatly appreciating the approach proposed by the Canadian delegate, he thought it important not only to define priorities in advance but to appraise them retrospectively.

6.6 The delegate of Lebanon, supported by the delegate of Tanzania, felt that it was difficult to take a decision on the Canadian proposal before Committees 4 and 6 had completed their tasks, especially those relating to the new Telecommunication Development Sector, on which so many countries pinned their hopes. He also felt that the Australian delegate had made a cogent observation regarding staff expenditure, which represented over 70 per cent of the organization's budget.

6.7 The delegate of Mexico supported the Canadian and Australian proposals, but agreed that it was difficult to establish a ceiling for expenditure while certain programmes remained under discussion in other Committees, or to evaluate the implications of the ITU's membership of the United Nations common system.

6.8 The Chairman said that it was not a question of prejudging the decisions of other Committees but of discussing a new method which would avoid the imposition of overall reductions at the end of the Conference.

6.9 The delegate of Morocco said that he supported the Canadian proposal in principle, but had some queries about its practical application; he wondered whether the options shown in the draft strategic plan (Document 33) were the only possible ones, what criteria would be applied in establishing the ceiling, whether there would be an overall ceiling or sectoral ceilings, and whether priorities would be established by Sector or for the Sectors as a whole.

6.10 The delegate of New Zealand thought that the first step should be to establish an overall ceiling for the entire organization, followed by Sector ceilings in accordance with the priorities established; the Directors of the various Sectors should then be asked what outputs they could provide with that amount. He also noted that a ceiling approach did not necessarily imply negative effects, in that it could foster increased efficiency.

6.11 The delegate of Italy agreed in principle with an expenditure ceiling, but felt that developments in resources, including those provided by the members, should be taken into account also. Italy, too, was just emerging from a recession, and it did not wish to see the contributory unit increased, at any rate not beyond the rate of inflation. With regard to a breakdown of the overall ceiling, the Development Sector was the youngest one and its needs should be duly taken into account; but Documents 33 and 138 gave the impression that it was relegated to the lowest rank. Priorities might be established in the Sectors where all countries were affected alike, but in the Development Sector the establishment of priorities could be unfair on certain country subgroups.

6.12 The delegate of Spain said that the key question for all countries was how much they would have to pay. The budgetary problems in the strict sense of the term were further complicated by the instability of currencies and the imbalance which existed between the staff costs determined by the United Nations common system and the income obtained under the ITU's own system. The Canadian delegation was proposing to adopt a fresh approach to those problems, but the practical consequences were unknown.

6.13 The Chairman said that, as he understood it, the approach suggested in the documents before the Committee consisted, for the Plenipotentiary Conference, in establishing annual ceilings which the Council would break down by Sector, but the discussion remained open.

6.14 The delegate of Barbados said that, while readily recognizing the advantage of establishing ceilings, he was in favour of a greater degree of flexibility and a better adaptation to the rapid changes taking place in telecommunications, and also of the establishment, in the high-profit sectors, of a machinery whereby, if necessary, budget allocations might be increased in line with the profits likely to be obtained.

6.15 The delegate of Burkina Faso, supporting the statement by the delegate of Italy, pointed out that his country's contribution had doubled since January 1994 as a result of the devaluation of the national currency by around 50%. He was therefore opposed to any increase, which his country would be unable to afford.

6.16 The delegate of Senegal drew attention to the disquieting reduction in the funds assigned by UNDP to development projects and endorsed the Italian statement to the effect that the BDT required a substantial budget to carry out the priority tasks entrusted to it by the Buenos Aires Conference. Emphasizing the need to narrow the gap between the developed and the developing countries, he called for the immediate implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. The 6% excess of the BDT allocation under the provisional budget for 1995 in fact represented only 1% of the total for all Sectors, and the 12 million Swiss francs required for the implementation of the Action Plan accounted for a mere 1.5% of the allocation for the entire inter-plenipotentiary period, during which the total contribution of the developing countries would amount to some 205 million Swiss francs. He therefore ruled out any option which did not include the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

6.17 The Chairman said that the Committee had not yet discussed the Action Plan and that it would have to await a recommendation from Committee 4, which would consider the substance of the question. The delegate of Tanzania having requested him to approach the Chairman of Committee 4 informally to ascertain the progress made by that Committee, he pointed out that he had requested that a note should be sent to all the committee chairmen inviting them to inform him, before the next meeting, of the financial implications of the decisions taken by their respective committees. He summed up the discussion of the item under consideration and, in view of the lateness of the hour, requested the Committee Secretary to introduce briefly the provisional budget for 1995.

### **Provisional Budget for 1995 (Document 20)**

6.18 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Annex 3 to Document 20. He stated that the draft budget approved by the Council at its previous session had been drawn up in accordance with the new structure, the budgetary credits now being shown by the Sector, and that it remained consistent with Decision 1 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, which meant that it did not include the funds required for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan; moreover, the budget was provisional in the sense that it made no allowance for the implications of decisions that might be taken by the present Conference for the next inter-plenipotentiary period and the new Council for the 1995 budget.

6.19 Following a question from the delegate of Germany concerning the precise amount of the credits allocated to the Telecommunication Development Sector, the Chairman explained that, at its previous session, the Council had approved for that Sector an amount of 29.8 million Swiss francs, within the limits fixed by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, while earmarking some 1.7 million Swiss francs for the application of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, an amount that the new Council would have to approve. In reply to a question from the delegate of the Netherlands as to whether it was possible to contemplate carrying out all the activities envisaged under the Action Plan within the limits of the 29.8 million Swiss francs allocated, and what would be a suitable moment to bring before the Conference a request in that sense, the Chairman emphasized that it would be for the new Council to decide on the provisional budget and that it was therefore the responsibility of the Members to determine whether the Buenos Aires Action Plan should be put into effect within the limits of the above-mentioned budgetary credits.

6.20 The delegate of France found the presentation of the provisional budget somewhat ambiguous in the sense that the Council had not decided to exclude the Buenos Aires Action Plan from the 1995 budget and the approximate amount of 1.7 million Swiss francs did not relate to the implementation of the Plan in question, but rather to a shortfall of credits in 1995, with reference to the budget available, for the purpose of carrying out all the activities contemplated. He proposed that a completely fresh start should be made in determining the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector once the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan had been decided.

6.21 The delegate of Spain added that if the exceeding of the budget by the BDT had been given so much attention, it was due more to the procedure for discussion adopted at the previous session of the Council than to the Buenos Aires Action Plan; it was up to the present Conference whether the budgetary ceiling should be altered or whether reductions were necessary. The problems raised by the present consideration of the budget would recur with future budgets unless a solution on the lines of that proposed by the Canadian delegate was adopted.

6.22 The delegate of Finland welcomed the new presentation, which made it easier to consider the budget documents, but enquired which budget heading would cover the expenditure due to additional working languages indicated under **resolves** 3 of Decision 1 adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary of the Committee explained that those costs were included in the budget and in the cost centres of the General Secretariat, and referred participants to Table 5 and section 91.3 (5) of Annex 3.

6.23 The delegate of New Zealand said that the Buenos Aires Action Plan meant returning the BDT, either partly or wholly, to within the bounds of its annual budget and asked the Chairman to invite the Director of the BDT to give the Committee his views on the subject.

6.24 The Chairman emphasized the need for the Committee to take account of the decisions adopted by Committee 4 on that part of the activities under the Buenos Aires Action Plan which was not covered by the amounts allocated for 1995.

6.25 The delegate of Senegal proposed that the total provisional budget for 1995, which the Council in its wisdom had established in keeping with the decisions of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, should be placed within square brackets and called upon those present to make every effort to avoid any delay in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, which covered the period 1994-1998: 1994 had already largely run its course and the Plan had to be evaluated no later than the World Telecommunication Development Conference in 1998. He was gratified to note that no country had opposed the Action Plan.

6.26 The Chairman pointed out that it was not the business of the Committee to discuss the substance of the Action Plan, which was the responsibility of Committee 4, but solely the financial implications of the decisions adopted by the other committees. In view of the lateness of the hour, he invited participants to examine Document 138 before the Secretary of the Committee introduced it at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. TAZI-RIFFI

The President:  
P. GAGNE



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 203-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Report from the Chairman of the informal Working Group of  
Committee 5 on "observership of non-elected Members  
to the Council" to the Chairman of Committee 5**

An informal Working Group was formed at the request of the Chairman of Committee 5, to discuss the suggestion made by the delegation of Japan, supported by a number of other delegations, to allow non-elected Members to attend the meetings of Council as observers.

The informal Working Group, consisting of about 15 delegations both from Council Members as well as from non-elected Members, met on 29 September and 3 to 4 October 1994.

There was general support for the idea to encourage greater commitment of all Members to the work of the Union and it was felt that the observership of non-elected Members to the Council and its Committees and Working Groups could be one way to achieve this goal.

The informal Working Group concluded that it is advisable that this observership is introduced for a trial period between this Plenipotentiary Conference and the next one in 1998. It was felt that the introduction of observership on a trial basis would not necessitate an amendment to the Constitution and/or the Convention.

The informal Working Group drafted a Resolution which I hereby submit to you together with its explanatory memorandum.

Irene ALBERS

for the Chairman of informal Working Group  
of Committee 5 on observership  
to the Council

- 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.

6 October 1994

## **ITU Council meetings - Observership for non-elected Members**

### **Issue**

1 Whether ITU Members that are not elected Members of the Council may, none the less, attend meetings of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups as observers.

### **Proposal**

2 It is proposed that the attendance of any non-elected Member as observers be permitted in a non-voting capacity.

3 This proposal is summarized in the attached draft Resolution.

### **Rationale**

4 The ITU has 184 Members, of whom only (25%) can be elected to the Council at any one time. In practice, there has been little change in the representation on the Council: 12 have remained constant since 1947, and 33 of the 41 Council Members elected in 1982 were re-elected in 1989.

5 The Council draws up Rules of Procedure in accordance with Article 10.2 of the Constitution (CS67). Rule 7 regarding observers permits the Council to "invite a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization to be represented at meetings at which matters of common interest are to be discussed". Rule 11 permits these observers to participate in Committees and Working Groups of the Council. There is no reference to Members of the ITU who are not Members of the Council.

6 Many Members of the ITU do not have the resources to seek election to Council; other Members may be unsuccessful in their candidacy. They maintain a legitimate interest, however, in how the Council handles the administrative and budgetary issues with which it deals and which govern the workings of the ITU.

7 If Members not elected to the Council were able to attend as observers, it would provide greater transparency and a wider interest in the efficient working of the Union. Observers would not speak at Council meetings except in exceptional circumstances, and only if specifically invited to do so by the Chair.

8 The ITU is unusual among other UN agencies, in that meetings of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups are closed to observers other than invited UN agencies. For example, UPU, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO and ILO all permit non-elected Members to attend meetings of their governing bodies as observers.

9 It is unlikely that every Member of the Union would wish to send an observer to Council meetings, but attendance by observers would involve some additional burden on the resources of the ITU. To minimize these costs, which will be principally concentrated on reprographics and postage, it is suggested:

- that observers willing to attend a particular meeting will only receive the documents for that meeting if they indicate in good time their intention to attend. The Secretariat should not send the documents for a meeting without such a specific request;
- that non-elected Members may only send one observer;
- that observers receive no reimbursement of their travelling and other expenses.



10 The intention of this proposal is to encourage a greater commitment of all Members to the work of the Union while avoiding impairing the efficient working of the Council. It is, therefore, proposed that these arrangements are introduced for a trial period between the present Plenipotentiary Conference and the next, and are reviewed by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998 on the basis of a report from the Council.

11 The present observers in the Council from other specialized agencies of the United Nations are admitted, without any mention in the Constitution or Convention, but rather are provided for in the Rules of Procedure which the Council is free to adopt under No. 67 of the Constitution. On the basis of the attached Resolution it is not deemed necessary to amend the Convention to allow observers from non-elected Members to Council meetings.

## RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

1. the membership of the Council consists of (25% of the) Members of the Union;
2. the Council may invite a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization to be represented as an observer at meetings of the Council, its Committees or its Working Groups,

**recognizing**

1. the important responsibilities of those Members elected to the Council, but also recognizing that those Members of the Union not elected, have a legitimate interest in the work of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups;
2. that observership by non-elected Members is a common practice in other specialized agencies of the United Nations Organization,

**resolves**

1. that for a trial period up to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998 any Member of the International Telecommunication Union not elected to the Council may, if it so wishes, send one observer to meetings of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups. An observer may receive documents but shall not have the right to vote or to address meetings, save in exceptional circumstances and where the Chair agrees otherwise,

**instructs the Council**

to amend its Rules of Procedure accordingly in order to allow observers of non-elected Members to attend its 1995 session,

**further instructs the Council**

to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998 on the results of the trial attendance of the observers from non-elected Members at the meetings of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups during this period,

**invites**

the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1998 to review the attendance of observers from non-elected Members of meetings of the Council, its Committees and its Working Groups and to take any necessary action.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 204-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report by the Chairman of the ad hoc Group on Non-Discriminatory  
Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication  
Facilities and Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having examined**

the "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern  
Telecommunication Facilities and Services" submitted by the Secretary-General at the behest of the  
World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**taking into account**

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

**taking into account also**

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of  
global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development  
of telecommunication facilities,

**taking into account further**

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication  
development strategy, and facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

**noting**

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the  
basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those  
taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members  
of the Union;

- 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.

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

**recognizing**

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union without exception have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

**resolves**

1. that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
2. that the ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
3. that the ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the Members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication services,

**invites the governments of the Members of the Union**

1. to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;
2. to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this Resolution,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 205-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Argentina, India, Italy, Lebanon**

**ARG/IND//  
LBN/205/1  
ADD**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [ARG/IND//LBN/1]**

**Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;
- b) that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;
- c) that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork which ultimately saves forests;
- d) that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;
- e) that in many cases telecommunication and information technologies may move economically other means of communication facilitating rapid decisions relating to the protection of the environment;
- f) that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

**resolves**

that the Union shall ensure that telecommunication and information technologies shall play an ever increasing role in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development,

- 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.

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to carry out a study with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux, and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on a policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;

2. to prepare a report on this matter for its dissemination following its consideration by the Council,

**instructs the three Sectors**

to assist the Secretary-General in the application of this Resolution by providing him with all information in relation with the subject of this Resolution and by conducting studies in selected areas for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications for the protection of the environment,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

to organize seminars and training programmes to meet the objectives of this Resolution and to participate in exhibitions and similar activities for the same purpose.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 206-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English/  
Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5  
(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 1.4 and 1.48 by the following texts:

1.4 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Japan, Lebanon, Cuba and Uruguay expressed support for proposal MRC/31/3. The delegate of Uruguay said that he supported the proposal in so far as it served to facilitate the interpretation of Nos. 62 and 63, anything which helped to avoid the need for interpretative discussion being welcome.

\* \* \*

1.48 The delegate of the Philippines said that reservations, if allowed at the stage of ratifying, accepting or approving the Union's instruments, could render the act insignificant, given the exceptions or conditions that might be included in the reservations made by States Parties. She would therefore prefer, if reservations were allowed, that they should be possible only at the time of signing of the instrument.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 206-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5  
(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)  
Friday, 30 September 1994, at 1435 hours  
Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

**1**     Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)

**26, 31, 154, 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 26, 31, 154; DT/1)**

**Article 9 (CS) - Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters (continued)**

Proposal MRC/31/3 (continued)

1.1 The delegate of Morocco said that the purpose of proposal MRC/31/3 was to ensure that in future elected officials would be appointed in the same way as other members of the Professional and higher categories in the ITU, namely, on the basis of proposals submitted by Members.

1.2 The Chairman invited comments on proposal MRC/31/3, recalling the suggestion by the South African delegate at the previous meeting merely to reflect the Moroccan delegate's concerns in the summary records, thereby obviating the need to amend No. 62 of the Constitution.

1.3 The delegate of Mexico said that although his country was in favour of making as few changes as possible to the Constitution, it would support any amendment which clarified the intent of the basic text, including proposal MRC/31/3.

1.4 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Japan, Lebanon, Cuba and Uruguay expressed support for proposal MRC/31/3, the latter pointing out that it offered a more practical solution than reflecting the Moroccan delegate's concerns in the summary record.

1.5 The delegate of the United States said that while she did not object to the basic thrust of the Moroccan proposal, she could not support it in view of the need to make as few amendments as possible to the basic texts of the Union at the present Conference. In her view, the South African delegate's proposal should meet the concerns of the Moroccan delegate and all those who supported his proposal.

1.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he could endorse the Moroccan proposal, which provided a useful clarification to the text of the Constitution, on the understanding that it would be handled according to the procedure discussed and agreed upon at the tenth Plenary Meeting.

1.7 Following further comments by the delegate of Morocco and clarification by the Chairman of the Conference and the delegate of Spain of the procedure agreed upon at the tenth Plenary Meeting, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished to approve proposal MRC/31/3, which would be forwarded to Committee 8 together with the other proposals accepted by the Committee and subsequently examined by the Plenary Meeting on first reading, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon.

1.8 It was so agreed.

Proposal MRC/31/4

1.9 The delegate of Morocco said that proposal MRC/31/4 set out an amendment to No. 63 of the Constitution, which was consequential to the modification of the previous provision.

1.10 The delegates of Mexico and Spain supported the proposal, the latter drawing attention to an editorial amendment required to the Spanish version only.

1.11 Subject to that amendment, proposal MRC/31/4 was approved.

## **Article 11 (CS) - General Secretariat (continued)**

### Proposal MRC/31/5 (continued)

1.12 The Legal Adviser recalled that, at its previous meeting, the Committee had decided that No. 74 of the Constitution should remain unchanged. The delegate of Morocco asked to be allowed at least to explain the intent of proposal MRC/31/5. He stressed that it was not the responsibility of the Secretary-General but rather that of governments to adopt the policy of the ITU. It was the Secretary-General's task to prepare a report for submission to the Council, not the Plenipotentiary Conference. Moreover, the Secretary-General was not supposed to coordinate all the Union's activities, as currently indicated in No. 74 of the Constitution, but merely to ensure the implementation of Conference decisions. Morocco's proposal had been intended to clarify those points.

## **Article 21 (CS) - Functions and Structure**

### Proposals MRC/31/6 and 7

1.13 The delegate of Morocco said that his Administration was proposing, for the sake of clarity, that the term "bodies" in Nos. 122 and 128 of the Constitution should be replaced by "organizations and agencies". However, should there be any objection he would not press the proposals which were essentially drafting amendments.

1.14 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Japan and Spain supported the proposals.

1.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom failed to see what problem the term "bodies" caused in the provisions in question. With a view to expediting the proceedings and making as few changes as possible to the basic texts, he said that he could not support the proposals.

1.16 In the light of those comments, proposals MRC/31/6 and 7 were withdrawn.

## **Article 25 (CS) - World Conference on International Telecommunications**

### Proposal MRC/31/8

1.17 Proposal MRC/31/8 was withdrawn.

## **Article 28 (CS) - Finances of the Union**

### Proposals MRC/31/9 and 10

1.18 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to Document 154 containing a note from the Chairman of Committee 7 informing Committee 5 that Committee 7 had approved proposals MRC/31/9 and 10 amending Nos. 163 and 167 of the Constitution respectively.

1.19 The delegate of Russia having enquired whether the amendment to No. 167 of the Constitution had any financial implications, the delegate of Morocco replied in the negative. As to the reasons for the amendment, he remarked that there was no reference to regional development conferences in the basic texts of the Union currently in force, despite the fact that the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference had intended such conferences to be provided for in the Union's overall budget. Furthermore, the 1994 session of the Council had endorsed a recommendation by the Secretary-General to the effect that the practice of making provision in the budget for regional development conferences should be continued. The proposed amendment to No. 167 of the Constitution was intended to clarify that point.

1.20 Proposals MRC/31/9 and 10 were approved. The delegate of Russia reserved its right to revert to No. 167 in the Plenary.

## **Article 54 (CS) - Administrative Regulations**

### **Proposals MRC/31/11 and 12**

1.21 The delegate of Morocco said that a corrigendum to Document 31 had been prepared in connection with proposals MRC/31/11 and 12 which had not yet been issued. Since it was unlikely that he would be able to attend the following meeting of Committee 5, he asked to be allowed to explain the intent of the proposals at the present meeting.

1.22 The Chairman said that it would not be advisable to take any decision on the proposals prior to the circulation of the corrigendum in question. However, in view of the circumstances, they might be outlined and commented upon at the present meeting.

1.23 The delegate of Morocco said that No. 31 of the Constitution stipulated that the basic texts of the Union were complemented by the Administrative Regulations, which were binding on all Members, whereas No. 216 of the Constitution provided that the ratification of those basic texts also constituted consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations in force before the date of signature of the Geneva Constitution and Convention, namely, 22 December 1992. The question arose as to how any revision of the Radio Regulations that might occur after that date would be handled. The answer was found in Nos. 217-222 of the Constitution, which provided that any revision of the Radio Regulations would enter into force on the date decided upon by the Conference which revised them. However, No. 217 of the Constitution contained the additional proviso that such revisions would only apply in Member countries to the extent permitted by their national law. The provisions further stipulated that during the three-year period following the entry into force of the revised Regulations, any country could inform the Secretary-General of its intent not to apply them. Such a provision seemed to undermine the status of the Regulations, reducing them more or less to that of recommendations, which were not binding on Members. His delegation's main concern was that the Radio Regulations were likely to be substantially revised by the World Radiocommunication Conference in 1995 and Nos. 217-222 of the Constitution would therefore be applicable to any such revision. However, it was not acceptable that regulations which governed the utilization of a common resource would no longer have international treaty status. For those reasons, Morocco was proposing appropriate amendments to Nos. 215 and Nos. 218-222 of the Constitution.

1.24 At the request of the Chairman, the Legal Adviser, referring to No. 215 of the Constitution, said it was indeed clear under No. 31 in Article 4 that the Administrative Regulations as defined therein were binding instruments of the Union, i.e. international treaties. There was, therefore, no doubt whatsoever that the Administrative Regulations to which No. 215 referred, namely the Radio Regulations and the International Telecommunication Regulations were binding treaties in their own right. They were not annexes to the Convention. That concept had been deliberately abandoned in the decisions of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989. The Plenipotentiary Conference was, therefore, not competent to amend either the Radio Regulations or the International Telecommunication Regulations. Likewise, other world conferences were not competent to amend the Constitution and Convention of the Union. He also drew attention to Nos. 92, 142 and 147 of the Constitution concerning, respectively, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, world telecommunication development conferences and world conferences on international telecommunications, the decisions of all of which were subject to the Constitution and Convention. Accordingly, he could agree that the last part of the sentence in No. 215 might, and he emphasized the word "might", be considered as redundant. However, he questioned whether it would be worthwhile to amend the Constitution and Convention for that reason because, in any event, if a world radiocommunication or telecommunication conference were to adopt administrative regulations or revisions thereof, which conflicted with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, such regulations would, under No. 215 of the former instrument, not be valid.

1.25 The delegate of Morocco, speaking on a point of order, said that the issue under consideration was a matter for Members of the Union, and ITU officials had no right to intervene in the discussion. He could not accept that an official could raise an objection to a proposal by a Member. He therefore proposed that the Legal Adviser's comments should be struck from the record, on the grounds that they were at variance with the Convention.

1.26 The Chairman, supported by the delegate of Spain, proposed that further discussion of proposals MRC/31/11 and 12 should be deferred until the next meeting, by which time the corrigendum to Document 31 would have been published.

1.27 It was so agreed.

## **Article 55 (CS) - Provisions for amending this Constitution**

### Proposal MRC/31/13

1.28 The delegate of Morocco, introducing the proposal, said that the eight-month deadline for submitting proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference was inappropriate because administrations needed to see the relevant Council reports before preparing their proposals.

1.29 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of the Philippines, Sweden, Russia and Mexico, said that she would prefer to retain the existing deadline. Proposals to amend the Constitution and Convention required sufficient time for national administrations to review them and obtain instructions from their governments. Sufficient time was also needed for the translation, reproduction and distribution of documents. Moreover, it was in the interests of all to give some permanence and stability to the basic instruments of the Union.

1.30 The delegate of Uruguay, supported by the delegates of Côte d'Ivoire, Japan and the Netherlands, proposed a shorter time-limit of three months, with a corresponding deadline for the despatch of documents of two months prior to the conference.

1.31 The delegate of Morocco, while preferring that there be no defined time-limit, said that he could accept three months.

1.32 The delegate of Germany supported the Uruguayan proposal in principle, but wondered if a three-month time-limit would allow sufficient time for the despatch of documents to Members.

1.33 The Legal Adviser pointed out that, under No. 316 of the Convention, the general rule was for Members to submit their proposals four months prior to the conference concerned. For the more important case of proposals concerning amendments to the Constitution and Convention, the deadline should be at least six months, with the documents being sent out three months prior to any plenipotentiary conference. The Secretariat needed time for translation, reproduction and dispatch of the various documents and the Governments themselves needed sufficient time to study the issues dealt with therein; therefore, it was in the latter's own interest to receive such documents well in advance and earlier than other documents not dealing with such amendments.

1.34 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of Belgium, Jordan, Norway and Viet Nam, said that although she preferred to retain the existing deadline, she could accept its reduction to six months, with a corresponding reduction in the deadline for distribution of documents if that were the majority view.

1.35 The Chairman noting that three possibilities had been evoked, namely, retention of the eight-month deadline, reduction to six months or, alternatively, to three months, proposed that the delegate of Uruguay should coordinate a small informal working group to prepare a generally acceptable proposal for the next meeting of the Committee.

1.36 It was so agreed.

#### Proposal MRC/31/14

1.37 The delegate of Morocco, introducing his delegation's proposed amendment to No. 226 of the Constitution, said that it was important to clarify the issue of the quorum required to amend the Constitution. The provisions of No. 227 would provide the necessary framework.

1.38 The delegate of Benin observed that it was unusual to refer to a later provision in order to regulate an earlier one and that, in any case, there was little danger of the Constitution being flouted if No. 226 was retained as it stood.

1.39 The delegate of Morocco withdrew proposal MRC/31/14.

#### **Article 55bis (CS) - Reservations**

##### Proposal E/26/1

1.40 The delegate of Spain said that proposal E/26/1 was designed to enable States to formulate reservations when ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty text of the Union, as well as when signing it, observing that it was unsatisfactory that ITU practice was not in conformity with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969. Adoption of the proposal would mean that countries would have greater scope for deciding when they wished to formulate a reservation.

1.41 The delegate of Argentina, supported by the delegate of Uruguay, endorsed the Spanish proposal. Although it was undesirable to amend the Constitution too much, the proposed change would enhance the functioning of the Union.

1.42 Asked by the Chairman for more information on the Union's practice in respect of reservations, the Legal Adviser expressed his own full understanding for Spain's desire to bring the Union's instruments into line with the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. However, there had been clear and unequivocal expressions of support, on various plenipotentiary conferences in the past (e.g. in Nice, 1989), for retaining the current practice of the Union, which consisted in restricting the formulation of reservations to be made only by "delegations" at the end of each conference, the Final Acts of which would, after all, concern not only the Constitution and Convention, but also the Administrative Regulations, such as, in particular, the Radio Regulations. Such restriction meant that all signatories knew at that very moment where they stood with regard to reservations and counter-reservations, a situation, which in the field of the Union's particularly technical field of competence were only to the benefit of all Members concerned. A proposal similar to Spain's had already been made at the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, had been extensively discussed there and recommended by a working group, but had ultimately been overwhelmingly rejected by the Plenary Meeting itself of that Conference.

1.43 The delegate of Cuba said that notwithstanding the Legal Adviser's remarks his delegation supported the Spanish proposal.

1.44 The delegate of Morocco opposed the proposal. To change the current practice would endanger the bilateral coordination on the basis of which the ITU operated: it would be harmful if a country negotiated and signed an agreement, but then was able to change its mind and enter a reservation at some future juncture.

1.45 The delegate of Spain conceded some of the points made by the Legal Adviser, but pointed out that previously the Union had had no Constitution, only a Convention which was revised every four years. One of the Legal Adviser's points might be met by inserting the word "basic" before "instruments" in the proposed text.

1.46 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegates of Italy and Switzerland, said that his original doubts about the proposal had been confirmed by the remarks of the Legal Adviser and the delegate of Morocco. Moreover, the proposal to refer to "basic instruments" left open the question of what was a basic instrument: according to Article 54, the Administrative Regulations were linked with the Constitution and the Convention.

1.47 The delegate of Portugal supported the Spanish proposal for the flexibility it allowed administrations and also agreed that the word "basic" should be inserted before "instruments".

1.48 The delegate of the Philippines said that reservations would lose all significance if they could be formulated at the stages of ratifying, accepting or approving the Union's instruments.

1.49 The delegate of France, supported by the delegates of Russia and China favoured retaining the current practice.

1.50 The delegate of the United States concurred, but said that if a change had to be made, the Spanish proposal was attractive. If it was adopted, however, reservations would have to be made broader in case legislatures made changes to original agreements.

1.51 The delegate of Norway opposed the amendment. The issue had been discussed twice and rejected; that decision should be maintained. Moreover, caution was required in using the word "basic", which had not been defined.

1.52 The Legal Adviser said, in relation to a point raised by the delegate of France, that it could not justifiably be said that the Union's practice as stipulated in the Convention was in contradiction with the Vienna Convention. That practice was from the relevant provisions of that Convention. Such difference was expressly and in general terms allowed, as merely different under Article 5 of the Vienna Convention; international organizations were specifically permitted to set their own rules on such matters and those specific rules would thus prevail over the general rules contained in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

1.53 The Chairman considered that the Committee was approaching agreement on proposal E/26/1, which most delegations seemed to oppose.

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:  
L. CHEHAB



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 207-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**MINUTES**

**OF THE**

**ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING**

**Monday, 3 October 1994, at 0930 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- 1 Expression of appreciation to the Japanese Government**
- 2 Election of the Director of the Telecommunication  
Development Bureau (continued)**

**-**  
**10+Add.1 and 2**

● 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 appreciation to the Japanese Government**

1.1 The Secretary-General speaking on behalf of the Conference, expressed sincere appreciation to the Japanese Government for the delightful excursions organized during the previous weekend.

## **2 Election of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (continued) (Documents 10 and Addenda 1 and 2)**

2.1 The Chairman announced that a second ballot would take place.

2.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting announced that the candidature of Mr. N. Vittal (India) had been withdrawn.

2.3 The Chairman said that the delegates of the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Romania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe had agreed to act as tellers and announced the commencement of voting.

2.4 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called the roll of the 144 delegations having the right to vote, present or represented.

Candidates: Mr. A. Djiwatampu, Mr. M. Javed, Mr. A. Laouyane

Entitled to vote: 144

Number of ballot papers: 143

Invalid ballots: 1

Number of valid ballots: 142

Abstentions: 0

Required majority: 72

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. M. Javed 19

Mr. A. Djiwatampu 54

Mr. A. Laouyane 69

2.5 The Chairman said that since the required majority had not been obtained by any of the candidates it would be necessary to hold a third ballot, which would take place at 1715 hours that day.

2.6 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting said that in order to allow time for preparation of the ballot, candidates should confirm to the Secretariat by 1600 hours their intention either to stand again or to withdraw their candidature.

The meeting rose at 1040 hours.

The Secretary-General:  
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:  
Y. UTSUMI





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 208-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

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

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.16 by the following text:

2.16 The delegate of France, endorsing the remarks made by the United Kingdom delegate, said that the question of election procedures should be distinguished from that of geographical distribution. At a future stage, those procedures could possibly be included in a set of rules of procedure so as not to encumber the basic instruments, but the whole issue required further study. Each Plenipotentiary Conference had the sovereign right to determine its own election procedures according to circumstances, so they should not be spelled out in advance. As for the matter of geographical distribution, she agreed with previous speakers that in the Union's best interest the criterion of competence must also be taken into consideration. Furthermore, the obligation to withdraw a candidate from a region that had already received an elected post would deprive Members of a fundamental right. She therefore preferred to keep the existing text.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 208-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**SUMMARY RECORD**

**OF THE**

**SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5**

**(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)**

**Monday, 3 October 1994, at 1050 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- |          |  |                                |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Approval of the summary record of the first meeting</b> | <b>118</b>                     |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)</b>    | <b>11, 27, 32, 68<br/>DT/1</b> |

● 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 summary record of the first meeting (Document 118)**

1.1 The delegate of the Republic of Korea read out a correction to his statement recorded in paragraph 2.5.

1.2 The delegate of Mexico said that he had submitted a correction to paragraph 2.16 to the Secretariat in writing.

1.3 Subject to those amendments, the summary record of the first meeting (Document 118) was approved.

## **2 Consideration of proposed amendments (continued) (Documents 11, 27, 32, 68; DT/1)**

2.1 The Chairman, having reminded the Committee that it had agreed to limit its amendments of the Convention and Constitution to the strict minimum, invited the meeting to take up the proposals in Document DT/1 relating to the Convention.

### **Article 2 (CV) - Elections and Related Matters**

#### Proposals CHL/27/2 and BEL.../32/1

2.2 The Chairman suggested that, in the light of its decision to reject proposal CHL/27/1 relating to No. 61 of the Constitution, the Committee might likewise wish to make no change to No. 7 of the Convention.

2.3 The delegate of Japan considered that the proposals relating to No. 7 of the Convention should be discussed, as the Plenary Meeting had opted for a percentage system for Council membership and had referred the issue to Committee 5. Responding to further comments by the Chairman, who recalled that the Committee had agreed not to embody the principle of rotation in the Constitution, he observed that the Committee's decisions on the Constitution should not prevent it from discussing what should or should not be embodied in the Convention: after all, the number of Council Members was stipulated in the Convention rather than the Constitution.

2.4 The delegate of Portugal, supported by the delegates of Belgium and Spain, asked for consideration of proposals CHL/27/2 and BEL.../32/1 to be deferred until the question of observer status for Council sessions had been settled. The delegate of the Netherlands supported both that request and the remarks by the delegate of Japan, and reserved his delegation's right to reopen the discussion on the principle of rotation if positive results were not achieved in respect of observer status.

2.5 Proposals CHL/27/2 and BEL/HOL/POR/32/1 were deferred.

#### Proposals RUS/11/2 and 3

2.6 The delegate of Russia introduced his Administration's proposals relating to No. 12 of the Convention, stating that their aim was to ensure that the ITU's five senior elected official posts were distributed equally among its five administrative regions, to facilitate preparations for and proceedings at Plenipotentiary Conferences, and to make regional consultations as productive as possible. Furthermore, the embodiment of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the Convention, would provide a sound basis for applying the same principle at all levels of Union staff recruitment.

2.7 The delegate of Benin said he trusted that whatever decisions the Committee took on the proposals under consideration, they would in no way influence the subsequent discussion in Plenary of Document 48, which had been submitted by his Administration and contained similar but somewhat more radical proposals.

2.8 The delegate of Uruguay, supporting the Russian proposals, observed that they were closely linked to proposal RUS/11/1 relating to No. 64 of the Constitution, which his delegation supported and consideration of which had been deferred at the Committee's third meeting.

2.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the Russian proposals centred round two basic elements, namely, the incorporation of specific election procedures in the Convention, and the formal sanctioning of equal distribution of the five elected official posts among the five administrative regions. His delegation was not convinced by some of the arguments put forward during the Conference in favour of the first element, and considered that the procedures and measures adopted by the present Plenipotentiary Conference would set a useful precedent for future ones, obviating the need to hold the same detailed discussion each time; furthermore, his country would like both the Constitution and Convention to be confined to essentials. With regard to the second element, his delegation supported the principle of equitable geographical distribution as reflected in the Constitution but considered that election to a post should depend above all on competence and suitability: geographical distribution should not be enshrined in the Convention as the paramount criterion.

2.10 The delegate of the United States, agreeing that the Russian proposals could be broken down into two parts, said that greater flexibility as well as greater stability would be achieved by incorporating the election procedures in the rules of procedure of conferences rather than in the Union's basic instruments - if of course the Conference chose to follow up APP-92 Resolution 12. With regard to equitable geographical distribution, she fully endorsed the United Kingdom's views, adding that as she understood it the concept of the five administrative regions was a tradition based on geographical rather than other considerations. Codification of the regions in the basic instruments could only complicate matters, for example in the event of countries requesting to change from one region to another.

2.11 The delegate of New Zealand, opposing the Russian proposals, cautioned that problems might arise if the Union chose to embody current election practices in the Convention, since future Plenipotentiary Conferences might wish to depart from those practices according to the circumstances. As to equitable geographical distribution, the broad principle should be reflected in the basic instruments, but not its detailed application: to define the regions in the Convention would deprive countries of their basic right to seek to change regions.

2.12 The delegate of the Netherlands, supporting the views expressed by the United Kingdom and the United States, said that care should be taken not to codify practices to the detriment of flexibility. Since, in addition, the Committee had agreed to confine to the strict minimum the number of changes it made to the Convention and Constitution, the Russian proposals should not be pursued despite their merits.

2.13 The delegate of Germany also stressed the need for flexibility, in particular with regard to election procedures. He agreed with previous speakers that the procedures followed at the present Conference would serve as a useful precedent for future ones, each of which should none the less be free to establish its own procedures. He also shared the view that competence should be the overriding criterion for the election of the Union's senior officials and that the Committee should respect the principle of making as few changes as possible to the Convention and Constitution.

2.14 The delegate of Russia, clarifying his Administration's position, said that its aim was to encourage the broadest possible dialogue at regional level when Plenipotentiary Conferences took place. He fully recognized the need for flexibility and for account to be taken of candidates' competence and suitability as well as of geographical distribution, and proposal RUS/11/3 allowed for all such criteria to be taken into account. Nevertheless, each of the five regions was in a position to put forward perfectly qualified candidates for all five elected offices, and the fundamental principle of equitable geographical distribution should be enshrined in the Union's basic instruments.

2.15 The delegate of Belarus, supporting the Russian proposals and the views expressed by the delegate of Uruguay, stressed the importance of reflecting the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the Convention rather than, for example, in the rules of procedure of conferences.

2.16 The delegate of France, endorsing the remarks made by the United Kingdom delegate, said that the question of election procedures should be distinguished from that of geographical distribution. At a future stage, those procedures could possibly be included in a set of rules of procedure so as not to encumber the basic instruments, but the whole issue required further study. Each Plenipotentiary Conference had the sovereign right to determine its own election procedures according to circumstances, so they should not be spelled out in advance. As for the matter of geographical distribution, she agreed with previous speakers that in the Union's best interest the criterion of competence must prevail. Furthermore, the obligation to withdraw a candidate from a region that had already received an elected post would deprive Members of a fundamental right. She therefore preferred to keep the existing text.

2.17 The delegate of Benin opposed the Russian amendments on the grounds that the current arrangements were perfectly suitable as long as the number of elected officials remained at five. The Conference had decided to follow a particular election procedure on the present occasion, but it could be modified subsequently if the need arose. In his view, it was advisable to retain a degree of flexibility in the basic instruments, as was the case at present.

2.18 The delegate of Jamaica considered that there should be sufficient flexibility in the procedures to enable the best candidate for a particular post to be elected. There seemed to be a convergence of views on the desirability of maintaining the present arrangements.

2.19 After the delegate of Russia had withdrawn his amendments in view of the absence of broad support for them, the Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to maintain the existing provisions.

2.20 It was so agreed.

#### Proposals RUS/11/4-7

2.21 The Chairman, noting that there was no support for the Russian proposals, took it that the Committee wished to maintain the existing provisions.

2.22 It was so agreed.

## Article 4 (CV) - The Council

### Proposals ARG/68/2-3 and CHL/27/3

2.23 The Chairman, after noting that the Plenary had decided not to take up proposal ALG.../43/2, invited delegates to consider the Argentine and Chilean amendments to No. 50 of the Convention.

2.24 The delegate of the Republic of Korea having supported the Chilean proposal and the delegate of Spain proposal ARG/68/2, to which the figure of 25% should be added, the delegate of New Zealand pointed out that mathematical difficulties might arise if an absolute percentage was specified, since it could produce fractions rather than whole numbers. He therefore suggested that a degree of flexibility should be introduced by stating that the Council was composed of a maximum of 25% of the total number of Members.

2.25 The delegate of Argentina drew attention to second proposal ARG/68/3, which set forth a procedure for dealing with fractions.

2.26 The delegate of France advocated a compromise involving approval of proposal CHL/27/3 together with proposal ARG/68/3.

2.27 The delegate of the United Kingdom, while endorsing the concept of a percentage figure suitably worded to avoid mathematical problems, pointed out that the Chilean proposal extended the percentage concept to the administrative regions, a step not taken by the Plenary. With the support of the delegate of New Zealand he suggested that the Committee should work on the basis of the Argentine proposals.

2.28 The delegate of Saudi Arabia drew attention to the fact that the question of extending the figure of 25% to the regions remained open and should be thoroughly gone into by Committee. His delegation was in favour of applying that figure to the regions.

2.29 The delegate of Cameroon supported the Chilean proposal, as amended by the delegate of New Zealand.

2.30 At the request of the delegate of the Netherlands, the Chairman of the Conference explained that when the question of procedures for elections to the Council had been discussed in Plenary, it had been decided to adopt the principle of 25% of the total number of Members for determining the number of seats on the Council. Some delegations had explicitly stated that distribution within the regions should also be based on that figure, while others had implicitly said so. In any event, the principle applied only to elections at the present Conference and was not meant to be used to amend the Constitution or the Convention. That issue was left to Committee 5.

2.31 The delegates of Cuba, Algeria, Qatar, Viet Nam and the Netherlands supported the Chilean proposal, the latter two delegates agreeing with the French suggestion that it should be combined with proposal ARG/68/3. The delegate of Portugal, also endorsing the Chilean proposal, suggested that the phrase "according to the same percentage" be replaced by "on the same basis".

2.32 The delegate of the United Kingdom stressed that he fully supported the principle of distributing Council seats among the five regions, such distribution being guided by the percentage figure to be included in the Convention. However, great care would have to be taken over the matter of applying that figure to distribution within the regions, since the results, when rounded, would not necessarily be the same as those produced by calculating a percentage of the total. With the support of the delegate of Canada, he expressed his willingness to accept a text that was mathematically sound while producing an equitable regional distribution.

2.33 The delegate of Argentina, bearing in mind the comments that had been made, offered to amend his own proposal ARG/68/2 as follows: "The Council is composed of a number of Members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference corresponding to 25% of the total number of Members of the Union, distributed equitably among the various regions".

2.34 The delegate of Benin pointed out that No. 61 of the Constitution already stated that Members of the Council were elected with due regard to the need for equitable distribution among all regions, making it unnecessary to repeat that proviso in the Convention.

2.35 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, with the backing of the delegate of Portugal, noted that the Argentine proposal, as amended, was moving closer to the Chilean proposal, which had received broad support.

2.36 At the suggestion of the delegate of the Netherlands, the Chairman invited the delegate of Argentina, with the help of the delegate of the Netherlands and other interested delegations, to attempt to produce a consensus text for consideration at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:  
L. CHEHAB



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 209-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 4  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 4 (Strategic Policy and Plans) has adopted Resolution COM4/1\*, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

Annex: 1

\*The Annex to this Resolution will be submitted in due course.



RESOLUTION COM 4/1

**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) Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) and 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 strategic 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 to enable discussion of 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 regulate its communications;
- 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 ITU to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources;
- d) the need for 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 is 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 is pursued through the Union's mission in the following three domains:
  - 2.1 a technical domain - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;
  - 2.2 a development domain - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;
  - 2.3 a policy domain - 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 are:
  - 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 their satisfaction with ITU products and services; and
    - ii) increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors of the Union;
  - 3.2 to broaden the Union's activities by:
    - creating a forum for discussion of telecommunication policies and strategies [see Resolution.\*\*];
    - exploiting ITU resources and information systems more effectively;
  - 3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by
    - establishing strategic alliances with other concerned 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 recommendations to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunications environment, decisions by Sectoral conferences, and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

[to distribute his report to all Members of the Union after its consideration by Council, urging them to circulate it to their "m" members, as well as to those "m" members referred to in No. 231 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) which have contributed to the study,]

**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 fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of 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,

**invites, moreover, non-Administration entities and organizations**

to contribute their views on the strategic plan of the Union to the Secretary-General.

**Annex A:** Strategic Plan 1995-99



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 210-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Group 4/5  
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

The ad hoc Group met on 5 October 1994, delegates from Germany, Canada, Cuba, United States, India, Italy, Kuwait, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal and United Kingdom attended. The ad hoc Group was mandated by Committee 4 to consolidate positions relative to proposal IND/67/11 which sought to update Resolution 10 relating to the use of additional bands provided for the HF broadcasting service by WARC-79 and WARC-92.

The ad hoc Group was not able to reach a conclusion in the matter on account of the following reasons:

- 1) While three delegations were in favour of passing an updated resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference, seven delegations favoured that this Conference abrogate Resolution 10 in view of the related binding provisions in the existing Radio Regulations as decided by the related world radiocommunication conference. In their view a resolution from this Plenipotentiary Conference is not appropriate.
- 2) One delegation proposed, as a compromise, to retain Resolution 10 unmodified as a reminder only in view of the prevailing provision in the Radio Regulations, which was not acceptable.
- 3) One delegation also stressed the ongoing need to protect the assignments to stations in the fixed service to which the bands in question are still allocated until the relevant provisions are fully implemented.

In view of the situation described above, the Chairman feels it necessary to report to Committee 4 of the inability of the ad hoc Group to provide an agreed text for a resolution on the subject.

**A.M. JOSHI**  
Chairman of ad hoc Group 4/5

---

● 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 211-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Note from the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/6**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**endorsing**

Resolution 7, Disaster Communications, of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**noting**

the programme of action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994),

**recognizing**

the importance of telecommunications as part of disaster mitigation and of disaster relief operations,

**considering**

a) that the need for an international convention on disaster communications has been stated repeatedly, in particular in paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Tampere Declaration as annexed to WTDC Resolution 7;

b) that telecommunications technology and services can play an important role in disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**concerned**

that in many cases regulatory barriers and high cost of services limit the effective use of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**resolves**

to instruct the Council to address the issues of WTDC Resolution 7 and take appropriate action towards its implementation,

- 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.

**instructs**

the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 1995 session on the measures taken pursuant to WTDC Resolution 7,

**urges**

administrations to take all practical steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and the effective use of telecommunication equipment for disaster mitigation and for disaster relief operations by reducing, and, where possible, removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transboundary cooperation between States.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 212-E  
5 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of the Conference**

**RESOLUTION 1**

**FUTURE CONFERENCES OF THE UNION**

The above-mentioned Resolution is transferred to the Plenary for consideration due to the fact that this subject was allocated by the Conference to the Plenary.

**A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4**

- 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 213-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 5

### New Zealand

#### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

##### NZL/213/1

That the Constitution and Convention of the Union be revised so as to ensure that language is neutral as regard to the gender of Members of the Union, elected officials, and Chair, Vice-Chair and speakers at Council and meetings.

The present text of both the Constitution and the Convention contain explicit assumptions as the gender of persons (e.g. Heads of delegations and speakers) by reference to such phrases as "he shall assist the Secretary-General ..." (CS 77). Use of such language is no longer appropriate in an organization such as the ITU and in keeping with modern practice it is proposed to adopt "inclusive" language which is neutral as regard to gender. With regard to the term "Chairman", it is suggested that the term "Chair" be utilized. Other changes are simple and can be implemented editorially should Plenary so agree.

Whilst the proposal is simple in implementation it is a positive expression and reflection of the Union's human resource policy principles.

There is a need for modification of the following provisions:

CS 77, 99, 148

CV 9, 18, 21, 22, 53, 55, 57, 84, 97, 99, 105, 109, 110, 128, 137, 141, 144, 242, 243, 244, 342, 343, 346, 347, 349, 350, 353, 354, 355, 359, 371, 374, 375, 376, 378, 380, 386, 388, 396, 399, 401, 402, 403, 404, 423, 426, 427, 428, 442, 456, 458, 459, 464, 1006.

- 
- 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 214-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Canada**

**REPORT FROM THE COORDINATOR ON SUPPORT TO UNITED NATIONS  
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4**

Several delegates, representing individual nations and regional organizations, reviewed Documents 66 and 93 and made many proposals for change. The draft Resolution which is attached reflects all but two of those suggestions.

The two suggestions which were not incorporated were of the sort which would have required new resolutions with different aims.

The first suggestion was that the United Nations should pay for the volunteer experts. The original Canadian draft Resolution was formulated in the knowledge that the UN peacekeeping budget is under severe strain due to the failure of some nations to pay their dues. The basis of the Resolution is that those Members which can afford to make this contribution (of experts) should do so, thus achieving the aim of helping Members most in need without imposing additional financial burdens on either the UN or ITU budgets.

The second suggestion was that the Secretary-General should study this issue, without a firm target date. The preference is that the Plenipotentiary should accept that the work described in the draft Resolution needs to be done and that the Secretary-General should study how to do it and should present his implementation plan to Council in 1995.

Draft Resolution [...] which is attached is not, therefore, a consensus document; rather it contains the suggestions of the majority of those who made contributions.

● 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.

[CAN/66/17]

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) that some Members must rely on the support of the United Nations to aid in the resolution of conflicts, the establishment of peace and security and the provision of humanitarian assistance during times of crisis;
- b) that effective communications for the United Nations agencies and other aid agencies are vital for the accomplishment of these important missions;
- c) that in carrying out such missions, United Nations peacekeeping operations undertaken pursuant to a mandate from the United Nations Security Council may involve the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces and aid agencies (governmental and private) with their communications facilities,

**recognizing further**

- a) that in establishing their communications facilities, United Nations peacekeeping forces would normally require the support of a host administration for such matters as application of the national telecommunications regulations and frequency assignment;
- b) that the time when it is receiving a United Nations peacekeeping force is often when a Member most needs to apply its national regulations and is least able to do so because the situation which has made the United Nations intervention necessary may have rendered the host administration inoperable,

**recalling**

the Union's responsibility as a specialized agency of the United Nations and its agreement to cooperate with and render all possible assistance to the United Nations in accordance with The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Article VI) and with their respective charters,

**consistent with**

- a) the Purposes of the Union listed in Article 1 of the Constitution, and specifically the ITU's mandate to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference and to promote the use of telecommunications to facilitate peaceful relations;
- b) the purposes listed under Communications in MCDA<sup>1</sup> Operations especially Article IV, No. 5, and Article IV, No. 8 a), both of which refer to telecommunications,

**considering**

that the purposes of the Union include providing direct assistance to Members in matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and that the ITU has regularly deployed experts, provided by Members on missions,

---

<sup>1</sup> The Military and Civil Defence Assets for Natural Disaster Relief document is the UN agreement which provides the foundation for peacekeeping operations.

**considering further**

that the lack of an effective national administration able to support visiting United Nations military forces and aid agencies may:

- hamper the operations of United Nations peacekeeping forces, thereby hindering the restoration of peace in the region or the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- create situations in which neighbouring Members may suffer harmful interference and disruption to their telecommunications services;
- result in situations in which the long-term interests of the host administration may be compromised because it is unable to exercise its rights in spectrum utilization and international coordination,

**resolves**

a) that Members of the International Telecommunication Union may volunteer technical experts to the Union who may be deployed, in small teams, by the ITU Secretary-General, at the request of and in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to support a Member which has accepted a United Nations peacekeeping force deployed in accordance with a mandate from the United Nations Security Council;

b) that this support will be designed to assist the Member in exercising its rights and obligations and re-establishing its administration, and will be provided for a fixed period, keyed to the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

a) to establish a small working group to develop practical measures and procedures to implement this Resolution and to report to the 1995 Council;

b) to establish a point of responsibility, and drawing on the expertise of each ITU Sector as appropriate, for the coordination of aid to members hosting a United Nations peacekeeping force;

c) to canvass Members for volunteers who are experts in the field of radiocommunications (see below) who will be prepared to deploy on short notice;

d) to develop and maintain an up-to-date roster of these volunteer experts using the existing resources of the General Secretariat;

e) to consult with the United Nations Secretary-General in order to ensure that MCDA status of operations applies to peacekeeping support operations;

f) to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to document the legal foundation for voluntary expert assistance to Member administrations hosting United Nations military forces;

g) to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on procedures for the deployment, logistic support and security of the volunteer experts sent to Members which are hosting United Nations peacekeeping forces;

h) in so far as possible, to consult with Members hosting United Nations forces to determine the requirement for voluntary support, the nature and level of support required and the acceptability of the experts and support available,

**instructs Council**

to review the Secretary-General's report and plans with a view to implementing this Resolution in 1995,

**invites**

Member administrations to nominate appropriate experts in the radiocommunications field<sup>2</sup> and to make them available on short notice for deployment upon the call of the Secretary-General as ITU experts. Member administrations should be prepared to bear all costs associated with the transport and maintenance of their experts while on mission.

---

---

<sup>2</sup> Radiocommunications administration and management of national spectrum management offices, radio regulations and frequency assignments, spectrum/electromagnetic compatibility engineering, frequency record systems and military communications.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 215-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.26 by the following text:

2.26 The delegate of India considered that draft Recommendation 1 in particular and the whole document in general should be based on the philosophy that headquarters would formulate guidelines and that the ITU's regional representatives would take innovative steps and initiatives to promote the Union's catalytic role in the various missions. In particular, reference should be made in the three indents of subparagraph e) to regional initiatives to identify voluntary sources of contributions, innovative ways of funding, means for better interaction with "small-m" members in the region in order to ensure better utilization of facilities, and possibilities of technology transfers within the region. He also recalled the earlier interventions of delegates of Nepal and Bangladesh regarding the regional presence of the ITU in Kathmandu and stressed the need for continuation of this regional presence for the benefit of countries of west and south Asia and the SAARC region in particular.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 215-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)  
Monday, 3 October 1994, at 1045 hours  
Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- 1** Telecommunication Development Sector (continued)
- 2** Regional presence

33  
43, 61, 66,  
70, 151

● 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 Telecommunication Development Sector (continued) (Document 33)**

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to continue consideration of the priorities of the Development Sector. The Chairman of Committee 7 had asked to be kept informed about the decisions taken by Committee 4 which had financial implications, and he proposed to reply that there is a consensus in favour of giving priority to the Buenos Aires Action Plan. In that case, it would be up to the BDT to rearrange its activities accordingly. He asked whether there was any objection to his informing Committee 7 that Committee 4 regarded implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan as the top priority for the Development Sector.

1.2 The delegate of Syria supported the Chairman's suggestion, provided it was understood that the work of Study Groups 1 and 2 was among the activities to be given the highest priority. After endorsing the comments made on the subject at the previous meeting by the delegate of Senegal, he expressed the hope that the Conference would allocate the necessary resources to assisting the developing countries.

1.3 The Chairman confirmed that the work of the two Study Groups are considered as an integral part of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

1.4 The delegate of the United States agreed with the comments by the delegate of Syria and the Chairman. Since the telecommunications environment was undergoing constant change, the BDT had to keep shifting its priorities, taking into account changing needs in a flexible way. He was sure that, with sound management, it would be possible to implement all the aspects of the Buenos Aires Action Plan despite budgetary constraints.

1.5 The delegate of Switzerland, agreeing with the previous speakers, said that a flexible approach was essential so that there could be some follow-up of priorities between conferences.

1.6 The delegate of Spain observed that the Development Sector should not be the only Sector to receive priority.

1.7 The Chairman confirmed that all three Sectors would be taken into account. The question of whether the Development Sector should be specially stressed would be considered in the context of the draft text being prepared by the Vice-Chairman. If he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee had reached a consensus on the first and second indents of paragraph 41 concerning the priorities of the Development Sector.

1.8 It was so agreed.

1.9 At the suggestion of the delegate of Canada, supported by the delegate of Spain, it was agreed to delete the third indent of that paragraph.

1.10 The Chairman said that the Committee had concluded consideration of section III.C of the draft strategic plan (Document 33).

## **2 Regional presence (Documents 43, 61, 66, 70, 151)**

2.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document 70 on the ITU regional presence, which had been discussed at the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference as well as during subsequent sessions of the Council, which had requested him to prepare a report reflecting the views expressed during those discussions. Document 70 constituted a synthesis of the different elements contained in the relevant Council documents and proposed a reference framework for the regional presence together with guidance for adapting it to the new telecommunications and development context. He drew attention to the three draft recommendations set out in the document, as well as to draft Resolution [SG/A12] relating to ITU regional presence (Document 53).

2.2 The Chairman, having regard to the fact that divergent proposals had been submitted on the subject of the regional presence, suggested that the Committee should base its discussion on Document 70, starting with the report proper and then moving on to the draft recommendations.

2.3 The delegate of Nepal requested the Committee to note that in response to a request from the Secretary-General in 1989, the Nepalese Government had offered host facilities for the establishment of an area office in Kathmandu, covering the countries of West and South Asia. Those facilities included free furnished accommodation, with telephone, fax and telex connections. Kathmandu was a flourishing metropolis with excellent international air links. Nepal also took pride in its modern digital telecommunication networks. Given the excellent infrastructure, it was expected that many more international organizations would open offices in Kathmandu. The Government of Nepal recognized the importance of the presence of United Nations agencies in particular, and had decided to grant them diplomatic status. His Government was of the opinion that it was very important for the ITU office to continue to be located in Kathmandu, whence the ITU could provide assistance both economically and efficiently to neighbouring countries. The closure of the Kathmandu area office would not be in the best interests of those countries; on the contrary, it should receive further reinforcement.

2.4 The Chairman said that the Secretary-General would take the present speaker's comments into account when reviewing the programme.

2.5 The delegate of Bangladesh said that for developing countries like Bangladesh, any shifting of regional presence from Kathmandu would amount to lesser contact with the ITU. His country was in favour of improving current links and strengthening the regional presence.

2.6 The delegate of Syria asked what was meant by the reference in section 6 f) to added flexibility and mobility of staff among regions. With regard to the role of the field offices, he did not consider that they could be really effective in the area of standardization, as many developing countries were not in a position to take part in work on standards. However, the holding of training courses and seminars to disseminate information on standardization ought to be one of their primary concerns and if necessary be included in their mandate.

2.7 The Director of the BDT, replying to the delegate of Syria, said that the aim was to achieve flexibility and a balanced distribution of staff between headquarters and the field, although that was hindered by lack of resources. He drew attention to Annex 1 of Document 70 which showed the current situation of regional presence professionals in post and also reflected the fact that it was not possible to have the same number of staff per region, on account of the differing priorities in each. With regard to the standardization activities of the field offices, he confirmed that the regional presence would be responsible essentially for development activities. However, it was not excluded that the regional presence might be used on a case-by-case basis to disseminate information and coordinate information meetings in cooperation with the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors. He also stressed the importance of the BDT study groups, especially Study Group 2 which would have more direct relations with the other Sectors.

2.8 The Chairman recalled that the Council at its last session had called for an annual review of the redeployment of regional presence staff so as to make the best possible use of their abilities.

2.9 The delegate of Syria said that he could agree to such arrangements if the intention was to facilitate exchange between officials at headquarters and those in the field but not if the number of field staff was to be reduced.

2.10 The Chairman suggested that specific details might be taken up when the draft resolution came before the Committee for consideration.



2.11 The delegate of France stressed the need to redefine the regional presence in the light of the changing telecommunications environment, establishing principles and objectives before entering into details regarding the structure. Proposals could then be put forward which might lead to redeployment of staff, who might also be encouraged to move from one office to another in order to broaden their experience.

2.12 The delegate of Indonesia, referring to the last paragraph of section 6 g), considered that any increase in the responsibilities of the regional offices with regard to standardization activities should take place gradually. In the long term, the strengthening of the regional presence and the possible redeployment of responsibilities from headquarters to the field could not be excluded, for the reasons set out in Document 61 submitted by his delegation. He stressed the importance of decentralization as a means of strengthening each region in the face of the rapidly changing technological environment.

2.13 The Chairman observed that Document 70 was aimed at emphasizing the need for a precise definition of regional presence while acknowledging that no single rule could be applied to all regions, and at improving its management. If he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee approved the body of the report (Document 70, pages 2 to 17).

2.14 It was so agreed.

2.15 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider draft Recommendations 1 and 2 on pages 18 to 20 of the document, setting aside draft Recommendation 3 which concerned the management of the BDT and was outside the purview of the Plenipotentiary Conference. He suggested that the draft resolution which was being prepared on strategic planning should contain a section on regional presence indicating that the Plenipotentiary Conference had decided to define the regional presence mission in a separate resolution, and highlighting the need to conduct a study on the subject, under the Council's supervision, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. There being no objection to that suggestion, he invited preliminary comments on draft Recommendation 1 relating to the objectives and missions of the ITU regional presence, and noted that there were no requests for the floor in respect of subparagraph a).

2.16 The delegate of Spain, referring to the first indent of subparagraph b) said that he preferred the wording of paragraph 4.1 f) of the report, which mentioned the Directors of the Bureaux as well as the Secretary-General. The Chairman, taking note of that suggestion, said that the intention was to merge section 4.1 of the report with subparagraph e) of the draft recommendation.

2.17 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegate of Côte d'Ivoire, proposed amending the first part of subparagraph b) to read "... by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities, administrations, regional telecommunication organizations and other organizations concerned, ... with the aim of promoting and supporting the ITU/BDT programme of activities".

2.18 The delegate of Syria said that references to regional organizations should always be qualified by a term such as "specializing in telecommunications", as there could be more than one such organization in the same region.

2.19 The director of the BDT observed that the phrase "national authorities" used in the existing text would cover other agencies such as broadcasting agencies as well as agriculture, health or education organizations, reflecting the ITU's relations with such organizations as UNESCO, FAO and WHO.

2.20 The delegate of Uganda, referring to the second indent of subparagraph b), said that in some regional organizations there were specialist offices which could provide support other than administrative and logistical and he therefore suggested that the text be amended to read "provide administrative, resource and logistical support to the BR and the TSB".

2.21 The Director of the BDT said that the main concern was to ensure that the regional offices were able to provide the assistance needed by the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors to access countries directly. It was of course for the Committee to decide how closer links could be forged between the regions on the one hand and the BR and the TSB on the other.

2.22 The delegate of the Philippines agreed with the United States that subparagraph b) should refer to the promotion of plans and programmes rather than to a telecommunication development policy. Furthermore, she considered that the scope of the text should be broadened to refer to ITU/BDT plans and programmes in general.

2.23 The Chairman confirmed that the text should make it clear that the regional presence would provide assistance to the Directors of the other two Sectors.

2.24 The delegate of Ecuador said that the requirement for all contacts to be made through the national administrations should be made clear in subparagraph b).

2.25 The Chairman, after agreeing that there should be only one channel of communication between the ITU and the various countries, noted that there were no comments on subparagraphs c) and d) and drew attention to subparagraph e), reminding the Committee that section 4.1 of the report proper had already been approved and would be reviewed when the related draft resolution was prepared.

2.26 The delegate of India considered that draft Recommendation 1 in particular and the whole document in general should be based on the philosophy that headquarters would formulate guidelines and that the ITU's regional representatives would take innovative steps and initiatives to promote the Union's catalytic role in the various missions. In particular, reference should be made in the three indents of subparagraph e) to regional initiatives to identify voluntary sources of contributions, innovative ways of funding, means for better interaction with "small-m" members in the region in order to ensure better utilization of facilities, and possibilities of technical transfers within the region.

2.27 Responding to a question by the Chairman, the Director of the BDT said that he had no objection to the addition of a paragraph highlighting the role of the regional offices in taking more initiatives, and stressing two-way communication with headquarters as well as greater independence for the regional offices.

2.28 The delegate of Syria said that he had difficulty in accepting the first sentence of the third indent in subparagraph e). The comments by the delegate of India had made it clear that the paragraph imposed limitations and he suggested that the text should be amended to read "based on consultations with headquarters, ..." since he did not accept that the regional offices should receive a specific mandate from headquarters. Finally, he supported the idea of establishing a working group to prepare a draft resolution and expressed his willingness to participate.

2.29 The delegate of Canada said that the question of regional presence was of great concern to his delegation, the major problem being that no clear definition of its exact nature yet existed. Document 70 provided an excellent starting point and he commended those who had prepared it. Given the desirability of promoting cooperation between regional and subregional organizations, he suggested that the last indent of subparagraph e) be reworded along the following lines: "to establish sustained relations and develop close cooperation on concrete subjects with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations, within the framework of the general ITU policy which aims to strengthen its relations with the said organizations and to avoid any duplication of functions and resources". Some regions represented in the ITU were very large and often subregional organizations were best equipped to respond to specific needs.

2.30 The Chairman suggested that the regional presence should signify taking initiatives within main lines laid down by headquarters so that a single ITU policy was pursued. That concern could be taken into account by the proposed working group.

2.31 The delegate of the United States endorsed the approach suggested by the Chairman and, like the Indian delegate, fully supported the idea of making regional officials responsible for taking initiatives. He agreed that the concept of a specific mandate from headquarters might be too narrow but considered that guidelines were needed; perhaps the beginning of the second indent should be amended to read "to become more involved in the ITU-D study groups and in the organizational preparations ..." since input from the study groups was very important, especially in regard to coordination between the ITU and the regions.

2.32 The delegate of Brazil stressed that draft Recommendation 1 was intended to deal with the ITU-D regional presence. He had doubts about the wording of the last indent of subparagraph e) and felt it necessary to give some indication in the text that the regions could take initiatives and suggest new solutions to headquarters.

2.33 The delegate of Argentina joined the Canadian delegate in stressing the need to refer to subregional as well as regional institutions in view of the importance attached by regional common markets to subregional telecommunication networks. In addition, the text should refer to the fact that activities were common and stress the synergy needed in relations between the ITU and the regions.

2.34 The delegate of Burkina Faso said that regional representation was of great concern to his Administration and that Document 70 provided a good basis for discussion. He would have liked to see a distinction made between what had existed under earlier technical cooperation arrangements and what should exist now that the BDT had been established as a permanent body, and he stressed the importance of disseminating information in the fields of standardization and radiocommunication so that all countries could benefit from the findings of those two Sectors. Finally, he shared the view that the last indent of subparagraph e) should refer to guidelines from headquarters since there were very capable officials in the regions who could take initiatives on that basis.

2.35 The Chairman suggested that a working group should be set up under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Council to prepare a draft resolution on the definition of regional presence, having regard to all the comments and suggestions made during the discussion. Once the text was available, delegations would be able to ascertain whether their concerns had been met and return to the subject if necessary. Delegates wishing to participate in the working group should indicate their interest.

2.36 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA



## **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 216-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### **PLENARY MEETING**

#### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3 TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

The Budget Control Committee has held two meetings during the Conference. Under No. 364 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992), the Committee's terms of reference were:

- a) to determine the organization and the facilities available to delegates;
- b) to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Conference as well as that which may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by the Conference.

#### **1. Memorandum of understanding with the host administration**

Under Council Resolution 83 (amended) concerning the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of conferences and meetings, the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the ITU signed a Memorandum of understanding on the arrangements to be made for the organization and financing of this Conference. This Memorandum of understanding is contained in Document 40 (Rev.1) The Budget Control Committee has examined this Memorandum of understanding and proposes that the Plenary Meeting approve it.

The text of the Resolution on the subject has been transmitted directly to the Editorial Committee.

#### **2. Assessment of the organization and the facilities available to delegates.**

The Budget Control Committee considered the organization and the facilities made available to delegates. The Committee wishes to thank the host administration for the efficiency of its organization, which has produced excellent conditions for the progress of the Conference. It wishes to express its gratitude for the hospitality received and the efforts made by the staff of the Japanese Administration and the ITU personnel assigned to the Conference.

● 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.

### **3. Budget of the Conference**

The Budget Control Committee carefully scrutinized the budget of the Conference approved by the Council at its session in June - July 1993, amounting to 2,400,000 Swiss francs.

The Committee also noted that the Conference budget did not include the cost of common service staff salaries, which are charged to a special section of the ordinary budget. The share of this special section for the Plenipotentiary Conference is estimated at 1,618,000 Swiss francs.

The Committee also noted that the Conference budget (2,400,000 Swiss francs) has been adjusted to allow for the changes that had taken place in the common system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies regarding the salaries and allowances of short-term staff and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc, under Council Resolution 647. As at 30 September 1994, these adjustments have raised the total budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference to 2,455,000 Swiss francs, representing an increase of 55,000 Swiss francs.

### **4. Statement of Conference expenditure**

Under No. 366 of the Convention, the Budget Control Committee has to submit a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated expenditure of the Conference.

Accordingly, Annex 1 contains a statement showing the budget for the Conference together with a breakdown of credits by budget sub-head and item, and actual expenditure incurred as at 30 September 1994. This statement is supplemented by an indication of the expenditure committed up to the date on which the Conference accounts will be closed.

The above-mentioned statement shows that the direct Conference expenditure to be charged to the ordinary budget is estimated at 2,377,000 Swiss francs, i.e. 78,000 Swiss francs less than the amount allocated by the Council and adjusted in accordance with Council Resolution 647.

The amount to be paid by the host administration is estimated at 3,523,000 Swiss francs. This estimate does not include unforeseen expenditure which may arise before the end of the Conference.

### **5. Financial implications of the Conference decisions**

With regard to the estimated costs that may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by this Plenipotentiary Conference, it has been agreed with the Chairman of Committee 7 that financial implications of the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference will be the subject of a separate report to the Plenary Meeting.

### **6. Contributions of international organizations to Conference expenditure**

Under Article 16 of the Financial Regulations of the Union, the Budget Control Committee's report must include a list of the international organizations which have contributed to the Conference expenditure. This must be accompanied by a list of the international organizations which are exempted from any contribution under Council Resolution 925. This list constitutes Annex 2 to this document.

Under the new provisions of No. 476 of the Convention (Geneva 1992), the contributory unit for international organizations which are not exempted under Council Resolution 925 amounts to 10,700 Swiss francs. These contributions are to be regarded as income under the ordinary budget of the Union.

\*\*\*\*\*

Under No. 367 of the Convention, this report, together with the comments of the Plenary Meeting, will be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Council at its next annual session.

The Plenary Meeting is requested to approve this report.

K. MIRSKI  
Chairman of Committee 3

**Annexes: 2**

ANNEX 1

**Situation of the accounts of the Conference  
at 30 September 1994**

Item	Title	Budget approved by Council	Budget adjusted at 30.9.94	Actual expenditure at 30.9.94	Committed & estimated expenditure at 30.9.94	Total expenditure charged to regul. budget	Total expenditure charged to host Adm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Swiss francs			
	Salaries and related expenses						
11-10100	Meetings staff	1'569'000	1'623'600	0	1'510'000	1'510'000	-512'000
11-10200	Travel (recruitment)	226'000	226'000	0	226'000	226'000	-226'000
11-10300	Insurance	14'000	14'400	0	13'000	13'000	-4'000
		1'809'000	1'864'000	0	1'749'000	1'749'000	-742'000
	Travel expenses outside Geneva						
11-10401	Subsistence allowance						3'069'000
11-10402	Travel expenses						1'350'000
11-10403	Transport and dispatch costs						110'000
11-10404	Conference preparation travel						38'000
							4'567'000
	Premises and equipment						
11-10500	Premises, furniture, machines	115'000	115'000	0	115'000	115'000	-115'000
11-10600	Document production	200'000	200'000	47'816	152'184	200'000	
11-10700	Supplies and overheads	150'000	150'000	82'501	67'499	150'000	
11-10800	PTT	65'000	65'000	33'292	31'708	65'000	
11-10900	Technical installations	10'000	10'000	18'456	2'044	20'500	
11-11000	Sundry and unforeseen	6'000	6'000	1'081	8'919	10'000	
		546'000	546'000	183'146	377'354	560'500	-115'000
	Other expenses						
11-11100	Final Acts of the Conference	45'000	45'000	0	67'500	67'500	0
	Total	2'400'000	2'455'000	183'146	2'193'854	2'377'000	3'710'000
Less :	Local staff made available for the Plenipotentiary Conference						-187'000
	Total	2'400'000	2'455'000	183'146	2'193'854	2'377'000	3'523'000

ANNEX 2

**List of international organizations participating  
in the work of the Conference**

Number of contributory units

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | <b>United Nations (ONU)</b>  | *   |
| 2. | <b>Regional telecommunication organizations</b>                            |     |
| -  | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)   | *   |
| -  | Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU)                                    | *   |
| -  | European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations (CEPT) | *   |
| -  | League of Arab States  | *   |
| -  | Panafrican Telecommunication Union (PATU)                                  | *   |
| -  | Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)                       | *   |
| 3. | <b>Intergovernmental organizations operating satellite systems</b>         |     |
| -  | European Space Agency (ESA)  | **  |
| -  | Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT)                       | 1/2 |
| -  | European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)              | **  |
| -  | International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)                   | 1/2 |
| -  | International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)         | 1   |

\* Exempted from any contribution under Council Resolution 925

\*\* Class of contribution not yet notified.





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 217-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 5**

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Committee 5 the proposal by the informal group entrusted by the Committee with submitting an amended text for No. 50 of the Convention.

Lourenço CHEHAB  
Chairman of Committee 5

- 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.

MOD 50 1. ~~The Council is composed of forty-three Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference~~  
The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the four yearly Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD 50A 2. This number shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Members of the Union.

---



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

Document 218(Rév.1)-F/E

7 octobre 1994

Original: français  
anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**COMMISSION 5**

**Note du Président de la Commission 5**

*Ne concerne pas le texte français.*

L. CHEHAB  
Président de la Commission 5

\*\*\*\*\*

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 5**

*Does not concern the English text.*

L. CHEHAB  
Chairman of Committee 5

- 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 218-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: French/  
English/  
Spanish**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 5**

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Committee 5 the proposal by the informal group entrusted by the Committee with submitting an amended text for No. 118 of the Convention.

Lourenço CHEHAB  
Chairman of Committee 5

- 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.

- MOD 118** (2) Le cadre général de cet ordre du jour devrait être fixé quatre ans à l'avance, et l'ordre du jour définitif est fixé par le Conseil de préférence deux ans avant la conférence, avec l'accord de la majorité des Membres de l'Union, sous réserve des dispositions du numéro 47 de la présente Convention. Les deux ordres du jour sont fondés sur les recommandations de la Conférence mondiale des radiocommunications en application des dispositions du numéro 126 de la présente Convention.
- MOD 118** (2) The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. Both the agendas shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the World Radiocommunication Conference, in accordance with No. 126 of the present Convention.
- MOD 118** (2) El ámbito general de dicho orden del día debería ser establecido con cuatro años de anterioridad, y el orden del día definitivo será fijado por el Consejo, preferentemente dos años antes de la Conferencia con el acuerdo de la mayoría de los Miembros de la Unión, a reserva de lo establecido en el número 47 del presente Convenio. Ambos órdenes del día serán establecidos sobre la base de las recomendaciones de la Conferencia Mundial de Radiocomunicaciones, de acuerdo con el número 126 del presente Convenio.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 219-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report from the Chairman of the Informal Working Group of  
Committee 4 on "Relations between the ITU and the  
World Trade Organization"  
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

The Informal Working Group met on 6 October 1994 with attendance from 12 countries and the ITU Secretariat.

After a presentation from the Chairman on the work of the GATT Negotiating Group on Basic Telecommunications, it was agreed that the ITU had a useful role to play in the discussions of the GATT Negotiating Group, particularly in providing expertise on definition of technical terms and of specific services. There were limitations recognized in the ability of the ITU to resolve certain issues, which would need to be clarified in the work of the Negotiating Group, and on the ability of the Union to adopt regulations which were not in line with general GATT obligations.

The meeting noted the observer status given to the ITU in the Negotiating Group, and the role the Union might be asked to play in supporting GATT dispute settlement procedures with technical assistance.

In line with its mandate from Committee 4, the Informal Working Group also looked at paragraph 17 of Document 166 (page 9) and clarified with the Secretariat the thinking behind the wording in the last sentence of that paragraph. It was agreed to suggest to Committee 4 the following revised wording for the last sentence of the paragraph in question:

"..... More generally, to maintain its claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Union should continue to keep pace with developments in the areas of telecommunications policy, law and regulation."

**NEIL McMILLAN**  
Chairman of the Informal Working Group  
of Committee 4 on  
Relations between the ITU and the World Trade Organization

- 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 220-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report of the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Chairman of Committee 4**

**DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99**

Committee 6 has considered Section IV of Document PP-94/33 concerning Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities, and approved a revised text, which it submits, in Annex, to Committee 4.

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.

#### 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 classification criteria which will ensure that when posts are classified appropriate credit is given to :
  - 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 view of the structural changes, the technological developments and the nature of the work :
  - 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 improve 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 due regard to increasing the number of women in the Professional categories, with the provision of the necessary financial resources;
  - the use of the entire classification structure of the United Nations Common System from G.1 to D.2:
  - the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling services.
-



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 220-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 4

### Report of the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Chairman of Committee 4

#### DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-99

Committee 6 has considered Section IV of Document PP-94/33 concerning Management and Personnel Strategies and Priorities, and approved a revised text, which it submits, in Annex, to Committee 4.

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.

#### 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 classification criteria which will ensure that when posts are classified appropriate credit is given to : 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 view of the structural changes, the technological developments and the nature of the work :
  - 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~~improve 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 due regard to increasing the number of women in the Professional categories, with the provision of the necessary financial resources;
  - the use of the entire classification structure of the United Nations Common System from G.1 to 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.~~

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 221-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Note from the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/7**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION 14(Rev.1)**

**~~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~~ for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example CD-ROM, on-line access to databases etc.);
- ~~de)~~ 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 costs of production, marketing and sales to the Union;
- g) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process,

**further considering**

- 1. that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- 2. the need to ensure a coherent financing and pricing policy which will assure the future continuity of publications, including the development of new products and of modern methods of distribution.

● 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.

**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 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 not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;
3. to implement development strategies and 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 in order to stimulate their wide-scale distribution;
5. to seek consultation with the ITU advisory bodies to assist in developing policies on publications.

(Document 53 coordinated Revision 2)

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [SG/A34]**

**~~Development of Remote Access to ITU Information Services~~**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the instructions given in Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- b) the instructions given in Resolution 14 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that information exchange with ITU Members and with the wider telecommunications community is one of the essential means for the achievement of the ITU purposes as defined in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution;

d) that the Bureaux are mandated by the Geneva Convention (CV 178, 203 and 220) to "exchange with members data in machine-readable form"; and

e) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other technologies, particularly the increased availability and affordability of worldwide communications and information networks,

**recognizing**

a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux;

b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union,

**recommends**

~~that the question of remote access be included in broader studies on information exchange and publication policy with a view to giving a better and more efficient response to the needs of all Members of the Union,~~

**instructs the Council**

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the systematic maintenance of ITU information in electronic form widely accessible ~~as widely as possible~~ and the progressive development at the Union's headquarters and, as much as feasible, at ITU Regional/Area offices of facilities giving all participants in ITU activities remote access to appropriate information services;

2. ~~to seek advice from~~ consult with the ITU advisory bodies in order to assist the Council in further developing these facilities and services,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. in consultation with the Coordination Committee and ITU advisory bodies, to submit to Council detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the extension of remote access information exchange facilities and services;

2. ~~to base the price of the remote access services on policies related to the cost of providing them, giving due consideration to the principle of equal access by all ITU Members;~~

3. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention and respond to the problems that may face developing countries;

4. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 222-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 3  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 3 has adopted the attached text, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

**K. MIRSKI**  
Chairman of Committee 3

**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 COM3/1

**Approval of the Memorandum of understanding Between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

a) that a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the arrangements to be made for organizing and financing the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference was signed between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General, under Council Resolution 83 (amended);

b) that this Memorandum of Understanding has been considered by the Budget Control Committee,

**resolves**

to approve the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 223-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: French/  
English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Draft note by the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group 4  
to the Chairman of Committee 4**

**REGIONAL PRESENCE**

The working group set up during the consideration by Committee 4 of the documents relating to the regional presence met on 6 October 1994 with the following terms of reference:

- 1) To prepare a text on the ITU regional presence for inclusion in the Strategic Plan.
- 2) To prepare a draft resolution redefining the objectives and mission of the ITU regional presence, bearing in mind the changing telecommunication environment.
- 3) To prepare a draft resolution concerning the steps to be taken to evaluate the regional presence with a view to improving its organization and management.

The meeting was held in the presence of the delegates of the following countries:

Germany, Australia, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, United States, Guinea, Guyana, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Singapore, Syria, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam.

The BDT and APT were also represented at the meeting.

Annexed to this document you will find the draft text to be included in the resolution relating to strategic planning, together with a draft resolution dealing both with the objectives and the mission and with the steps to be taken by the Council, the Secretary-General and the Director of the BDT with a view to carrying out an audit of the strengthened regional presence.

**Annexes: 2**

● 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

**Draft text for inclusion in the resolution concerning  
strategic planning**

The regional presence of the ITU was established gradually by the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences without any clear definition of its objectives and purposes. At the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) set up the BDT and adopted Resolution 17 to strengthen the regional presence without adequately specifying how it fitted together with the various components of the Union, in particular the BDT. After five years of operation of a reinforced regional presence and taking account of the conclusions of the world and regional development conferences, the principle of a strong ITU regional presence, with a certain form of delegation of authority and responsibility, should be consolidated.

The main purpose of the regional presence must be to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members and, within the limits of the available resources, to carry out BDT activities to meet the increasing and diverse requirements of the developing countries in expanding their telecommunication networks and services. To achieve this, the ITU regional presence should in a general way serve fundamentally as an administrative and technical backup to the BDT, assisting it in the implementation in the field of the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Member countries or the relevant Sector of the Union by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities and the regional and subregional organizations and other bodies concerned. For this purpose, the Conference has redefined the purposes and the mission of the regional presence in Resolution AAA.

ANNEX 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION [AAA]

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

the relevant provisions of Resolutions 26 (Nairobi, 1982), 17 (Nice, 1989), 6 (Geneva, 1992) and 16 (Geneva, 1992),

**having considered**

the report by the Secretary-General and the contributions by Members relating to the regional presence,

**considering**

- a) the conclusions of the world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- b) the need for an enhanced regional presence in order to enable the BDT to carry out its mission more effectively in the field, a better dissemination of information on the Union's activities and the strengthening of relations between the Union and regional and subregional organizations, chiefly those dealing with telecommunications, financing and development;
- c) that, in order to enable the regional presence to play an effective role, it is necessary to clearly define its objectives and mission, bearing in mind the particular features of the various regions;
- d) that the mission of the regional presence should be defined in the context of the overall terms of reference of the Development Sector,

**noting**

- a) that the rate of development of telecommunication services in the developing countries of various regions should be stepped up in the coming years;
- b) the constant need to improve the productivity and the effectiveness of the working methods of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the principal aim of the regional presence is to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members, particularly the developing countries, and to be able to satisfy as far as possible, taking into account the available resources, the growing and diversified telecommunication needs of those countries by means of actions in the field;
2. the regional presence of the ITU must, in general, serve mostly as administrative, technical and logistics support to the BDT activities, in order to implement in the field, through direct and sustained contact with the competent national authorities, regional telecommunication organizations and other organizations concerned, the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Union with the primary aim of promoting and supporting programmes and activities of ITU-D;
3. the regional presence is also:
  - to represent, as and when required, the Secretary-General or one of the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors;

- provide necessary support to the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux for the organization, in the region concerned, for certain events, serve and act, as far as possible, as a link for the exchange and dissemination of information on the activities of the two relevant Sectors in the mutual interests of the Union and the countries of the region;
- 4. the missions entrusted to the Union's regional presence, as part of the activities within the ambit of the BDT, should cover the four basic functions of the Development Sector - specialized agency, executing agent, mobilization of resources and information centre as defined in the Strategic Plan of the Union;
- 5. so far as their precise content is concerned, these missions should be geared to the specific requirements of each Region and should be the subject, periodically, of a detailed evaluation, in the light of: i) results obtained, ii) of the changing requirements of the developing countries and iii) the telecommunication environment, as well as of the resources available to the Union;
- 6. that in order to carry out missions, the regional offices of the ITU should:
  - have clear guidelines and support from the headquarters and should clearly cooperate on the specific subject with the regional telecommunication organizations and general ITU policy aimed at strengthening its relation with such organizations as stated in Resolution XXX;
  - actively contribute by means of targeted field activities to implement all action plans adopted by development conferences, including the Buenos Aires Action Plan and become more involved in the work of the ITU study groups and in preparation of the development conferences specifically in the formulation of issues to be studied by them;
  - coordinate activities with concerned organizations in order to optimize use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts,

**instructs the Council**

to set up a limited and balanced group of experts with the task of:

- carrying out a detailed audit of this regional presence taking into consideration previous evaluations;
- examine the results of this audit and adopt measures aimed at improving the structure and management of the strengthened regional presence, particularly with regards to definition of responsibilities, functions and duties of regional and area offices,

**instructs the Secretary-General and Director of the BDT**

to provide both the Council and group of experts with all necessary assistance to implement this audit.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 224-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Saudi Arabia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Colombia, United Arab Emirates,  
Ecuador, Spain, India, Iran, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Syria,  
Senegal, Tanzania, Uruguay**

**ARS/BAH/BHR/  
BGD/CLM/UAE/  
EQA/E/IND/IRN/  
KWT/MRC/OMA/  
PRU/QAT/SYR/  
SEN/TZA/URG/224/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [ARS/BAH/BHR/BGD/CLM/UAE/EQA/E/IND/IRN/  
KWT/MRC/OMA/PRU/QAT/SYR/SEN/TZA/URG/1]**

**Special Measures Concerning Alternative Calling Procedures On  
International Telecommunication Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

the difference in tariffs of outgoing telecommunications between Member States of the  
International Telecommunication Union,

**noting**

a) the existence of some operating entities which utilize the international telecommunication  
networks without being in conformity with bilateral agreements between international  
telecommunication operators;

b) that such practices adversely affect the revenue derived by some ITU Member States  
from their international telecommunication services;

c) that such practices are viewed by some ITU Member States as a misuse of their  
telecommunication networks, and

d) that such practices infringe the national law of some Member States,

● 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.

**noting further**

a) the right of ITU Member States to suspend their international telecommunication services, as provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

b) the right of ITU Member States to enter into bilateral agreements in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1.5 of the international telecommunication regulations, concerning the international exchange of telecommunication traffic between the administrations of ITU Member States or recognized operating agencies,

**considering further**

a) that Member States should be able to act to prevent the use of their networks for the provision of services other than those authorized by the administration of that Member State, or to transmit information for use by another person without payment for that transmission;

b) that operating agencies should as far as possible set tariffs and operating policies to ensure that the lowest practicable tariffs are available to customers,

**resolves**

1. that parties to bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators shall take all measures to eliminate unauthorized practices not in conformity with such bilateral agreements;

2. that when practices by an operating entity infringe the national law of a Member State and that Member State informs the Member State having jurisdiction over such operating entity, the latter shall inquire into the matter and take such actions as may be appropriate within the constraints of its national law,

**urges**

Members to cooperate among themselves for the resolution of any difficulty arising from the application of this resolution in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Members are respected,

**instructs**

1. the ITU-T to accelerate its studies concerning these practices with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;

2. the Director of the TSB to submit a report to Member States and to the Council on the progress of the studies within the ITU-T.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 225-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

(Shows proposed revisions  
to Document PP-94/185)

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Australia, United States of America**

**AUS/USA/225/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [AUS/USA/1]**

**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 Members ~~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 types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors and which are called "members" of the Sectors according to No. 238 of the Geneva Convention;

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 (Constitution Nos. 86-88, 110-112, 134-136, Geneva, 1992);

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;

- 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.



e) that Sector advisory groups have the responsibility to review priorities and strategies, progress in the implementation of the work programmes, and the working methods of their respective Sectors.

**recognizing**

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications standardization and radiocommunications 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;
- g) that both Members and members actively participate in the Sector advisory groups.

**resolves**

1. 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;
2. that this review should include recommendations concerning a more appropriate name to distinguish Members and "members".

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to initiate a review, utilizing the Sector advisory groups, establish a Review Committee to jointly analyse 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 any associated 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 maintain their pre-eminence in world telecommunications standardization and radiocommunications, and to enhance the participation of "members" within their Sectors.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 226-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

Source: Documents PP-94/99 and PP-94/151/2

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report from the Chairman of the informal group of Committee 4 on  
strengthening the ITU's relationship with regional organizations**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Strengthening of Relationship with Regional Telecommunication Organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**acknowledging**

that Article 43 of the Constitution states: "Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...",

**considering**

a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote development of regional telecommunication through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b) that at the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires, in March 1994, some regional telecommunication organizations, such as APT, CEPT, CITEL, PATU, APTC, etc., expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues;

d) that the Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

e) 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**

that the Secretary-General's report against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992), when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

- 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.

**resolves**

that the Union should develop stronger relationships with regional telecommunication organizations,

**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 (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 and Council's conclusions to non-Council Members and to regional telecommunication organizations.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 227-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report by the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/8**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Refinement of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering [noting]**

- a) that the ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the telecommunications field, including radiocommunications;
- b) that the ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field;
- [c) that in accordance with No. 104 of the ITU Constitution the primary focus of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector is to study technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis;]
- [d) that in accordance with No. 78 of the ITU Constitution the primary focus of the radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using the geostationary-satellite orbit;]
- e) that Resolution 2 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), outlines the general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- f) that, in application of the instructions by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference and the Radiocommunication Assembly adopted resolutions that confirmed the allocation of work to the ITU-R and ITU-T as envisaged by APP-92 Resolution 2 and established procedures for the ongoing review and allocation of work, as appropriate, to achieve the necessary effectiveness and efficiency goals of the Union;
- g) the need to involve all interested participants of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors in this ongoing review;

● 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 228-E  
6 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Report from the Coordinator of the informal group of Committee 4 on  
"Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning  
Framework for Satellite Services" to the  
Chairman of Committee 4**

Following discussion in Committee 4 on 3 October 1994 of an Australian proposal (AUS/42/2) on "Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Services", an informal group was formed at the request of the Chairman of Committee 4.

The informal group, consisting of about 17 delegations and a representative of a regional satellite organization, met at 1030 hours, on 6 October 1994 with the aim of refining the draft resolution, AUS/42/2, to take account of views expressed in the meeting.

A refined draft text was prepared in the light of discussion at this meeting, and considered further by the informal group at 1700 hours, on 6 October 1994.

The Coordinator of the informal group reports to the Chairman of Committee 4 that, while it has not been possible to secure the formal agreement of all attendees, the attached text takes account of all the points of view expressed.

The attached draft resolution is submitted to Committee 4 for consideration.

**Christine GOODE  
Coordinator of informal group of Committee 4  
on "Review of the ITU's Frequency  
Coordination and Planning Framework  
for Satellite Services"**

- 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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION [COM4/-]

**Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and  
Planning Framework for Satellite Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that Article 44 of the ITU Constitution sets out the basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- b) the increasing globalization and diversification of telecommunication systems, particularly satellite networks; and
- c) that there is growing concern about the accommodation of new satellite networks, including those of new ITU Members, and the need to maintain the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements;
- d) that the report of the Voluntary Group of Experts on Simplification of the Radio Regulations to be considered at WRC-95 maintains the current coordination procedures, albeit in simplified form;
- e) that the agenda for WRC-95, and the provisional agenda for WRC-97, includes the consideration of broadcasting satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations;
- f) that ITU-R study groups are considering possible improvements to these plans taking into account that since the plans were devised, more modern technologies including digital techniques have merged which may provide more effective and affordable alternative options for the provision of services;
- g) that the ITU-R study groups are also developing technical coordination procedures for satellite networks and have requested the Regulatory Working Party of the Conference Preparatory Meeting (1995) to develop complementary regulatory provisions;
- h) that further work is needed on some important issues, including:
  - i) linkages between ITU procedures and commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions;
  - ii) the on-going need for the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite networks to continue to be relevant to rapidly advancing technological possibilities, for example, to facilitate multiservice satellite systems,
- i) the concerns of some Members about lack of compliance with coordination procedures;
- j) that many developing countries are in need of assistance in the implementation of satellite coordination procedures,

**resolves to instruct the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

1. in consultation with the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, to initiate a review of the overall framework for international coordination of satellite networks in the light of these considerations, with the objectives of:

- i) ensuring equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit, and the efficient establishment and development of satellite networks;

- ii) ensuring that international coordination procedures meet the needs of administrations in establishing their satellite networks;
- iii) examining technological advances in relation to the allotment plans with the aim of determining if they foster the flexible and efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit,

2. to ensure that this review takes account of the ongoing work of the Radiocommunication Sector and, in particular, the ITU-R study groups;

3. to coordinate activity, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;

4. to make a preliminary report to WRC-95 and a final report to WRC-97,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage participation from other United Nations and international organizations, and from all interested participants in the ITU Sectors, including satellite operators, at an appropriately high level.

---





# CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)

Corrigendum 3 au  
Document 229-F/E/S  
13 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

## SEANCE PLENIERE

### MODIFICATION AU RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION 2 A LA SEANCE PLENIERE (Pouvoirs)

Il convient d'effectuer les modifications suivantes à l'Annexe au Document 229 :

**Section 2**                      Insérer                      BOLIVIE

Insérer                      LIBYE

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Président

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MODIFICATION TO THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING (Credentials)

The following modifications should be made to the Annex to Document 229 :

**Section 2**                      Insert                      BOLIVIA

Insert                      LIBYA

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Chairman

---

SESION PLENARIA

MODIFICACION AL INFORME DE LA COMISION 2  
A LA SESION PLENARIA  
(Credenciales)

Procede introducir en el anexo al Documento 229 las modificaciones siguientes:

**Sección 2**

Insertar

BOLIVIA

Insertar

LIBIA

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vicepresidente



# CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)

Corrigendum 2 au  
Document 229-F/E/S  
11 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

## SEANCE PLENIERE

### MODIFICATION AU RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION 2 A LA SEANCE PLENIERE (Pouvoirs)

Suite au dépôt des pouvoirs du Paraguay, il convient d'effectuer la modification suivante à l'Annexe au Document 229 :

**Section 1**

Insérer

PARAGUAY

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Président

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MODIFICATION TO THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING (Credentials)

Following the deposit of the credentials of Paraguay, the following modification should be made to the Annex to Document 229 :

**Section 1**

Insert

PARAGUAY

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Chairman

---

**SESION PLENARIA**

**MODIFICACION AL INFORME DE LA COMISION 2  
A LA SESION PLENARIA  
(Credenciales)**

Tras la presentación de los credenciales de Paraguay, procede introducir en el anexo al Documento 229 la modificación siguiente:

**Sección 1**

**Insertar**

**PARAGUAY**

**Leander A. BETHEL  
Vicepresidente**



# CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 229-F/E/S  
7 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

## SEANCE PLENIERE

### MODIFICATION AU RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION 2 A LA SEANCE PLENIERE (Pouvoirs)

Suite au dépôt des pouvoirs du Panama, il convient d'effectuer les modifications suivantes à l'Annexe au Document 229 :

<b>Section 1</b>	<u>Insérer</u>	PANAMA
<b>Section 4</b>	<u>Supprimer</u>	PANAMA

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Président

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MODIFICATION TO THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING (Credentials)

Following the deposit of the credentials of Panama, the following modifications should be made to the Annex to Document 229 :

<b>Section 1</b>	<u>Insert</u>	PANAMA
<b>Section 4</b>	<u>Delete</u>	PANAMA

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Chairman

---

SESION PLENARIA

MODIFICACION AL INFORME DE LA COMISION 2  
A LA SESION PLENARIA  
(Credenciales)

Tras la presentación de los credenciales de Panamá, procede introducir en el anexo al Documento 229 las modificaciones siguientes:

<b>Sección 1</b>	<u>Insertar</u>	PANAMÁ
<b>Sección 4</b>	<u>Suprimir</u>	PANAMÁ

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vicepresidente



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 229-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT BY COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING (Credentials)

#### 1. Terms of reference

The terms of reference of the Committee are described in Document 80.

#### 2. Meetings

The Committee met twice, on 23 September and 7 October 1994.

At its first meeting, it set up a working group comprised of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee and delegates from each of the following countries : Rep. of Korea, United States, France, Russia and Viet Nam, to verify the credentials of delegations, in accordance with Article 31 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

#### 3. Transfer of powers

In accordance with the provisions of No. 335 of the Geneva Convention (1992), the transfer of powers from Liechtenstein to Switzerland and from Turkmenistan to Belarus were approved at the first meeting of Committee 2. In addition, the Working Group approved the following transfers of powers: Belize to Guyana, El Salvador to the United States, Georgia to Bulgaria, Lithuania to Denmark and Tajikistan to Uzbekistan.

#### 4. Conclusions

The Committee's conclusions are given in the Annex to the present document and are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for approval.

#### 5. Closing remarks

The Committee recommends the Plenary to authorize the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of Committee 2 to verify the credentials received after the date of this report and to submit their conclusions in that respect to the Plenary Meeting.

Leander A. BETHEL  
Vice-Chairman

Annex : 1

P:\PP-94\229C2-E.DOC

- 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 N N E X**

**1. Credentials deposited by the delegations of countries having the right to vote and found to be in order**

ALGERIA	CUBA
GERMANY	DENMARK
ANDORRA	DJIBOUTI
SAUDI ARABIA	EGYPT
ARGENTINA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AUSTRALIA	ECUADOR
AUSTRIA	SPAIN
BAHAMAS	ESTONIA
BAHRAIN	UNITED STATES
BANGLADESH	ETHIOPIA
BARBADOS	FIJI
BELARUS	FINLAND
BELGIUM	FRANCE
BENIN	GABON
BHUTAN	GAMBIA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	GHANA
BOTSWANA	GREECE
BRAZIL	GUINEA
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	GUYANA
BULGARIA	HONDURAS
BURKINA FASO	HUNGARY
BURUNDI	INDIA
CAMEROON	INDONESIA
CANADA	IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)
CAPE VERDE	IRELAND
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ICELAND
CHILE	ISRAEL
CHINA	ITALY
CYPRUS	JAMAICA
VATICAN CITY STATE	JAPAN
COLOMBIA	JORDAN
COMOROS	KAZAKHSTAN
KOREA (REP. OF)	KENYA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	KUWAIT
CROATIA	LAO P.D.R.



LESOTHO	QATAR
LATVIA	SYRIA
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	KYRGYZSTAN
LEBANON	SLOVAKIA
LIBERIA	CZECH REPUBLIC
LUXEMBOURG	ROMANIA
MADAGASCAR	UNITED KINGDOM
MALAYSIA	RUSSIA
MALAWI	SAN MARINO
MALDIVES	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
MALI	WESTERN SAMOA
MALTA	SENEGAL
MOROCCO	SINGAPORE
MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
MEXICO	SUDAN
MOLDOVA	SOUTH AFRICA
MONACO	SWEDEN
MONGOLIA	SWITZERLAND
MOZAMBIQUE	SURINAME
NAMIBIA	SWAZILAND
NEPAL	TANZANIA
NIGER	CHAD
NIGERIA	THAILAND
NORWAY	TOGO
NEW ZEALAND	TONGA
OMAN	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
UGANDA	TUNISIA
UZBEKISTAN	TURKEY
PAKISTAN	UKRAINE
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	URUGUAY
NETHERLANDS	VENEZUELA
PERU	VIET NAM
PHILIPPINES	YEMEN
POLAND	ZAMBIA
PORTUGAL	ZIMBABWE

## **Conclusion**

The delegations of the above countries are entitled to vote and to sign the Final Acts.

**2. Credentials deposited by the delegations of countries without the right to vote and found to be in order (see Document 78 (Rev.8))**

ANGOLA  
CAMBODIA

COSTA RICA  
MAURITANIA

**Conclusion**

The delegations of the above countries are not entitled to vote but may sign the Final Acts.

**3. Transfer of powers deposited by countries unable to send their own delegations to the Conference (No. 335 of the Geneva Convention) and found to be in order**

FROM	TO
EL SALVADOR	UNITED STATES
GEORGIA	BULGARIA
LIECHTENSTEIN	SWITZERLAND
LITHUANIA	DENMARK
TAJIKISTAN	UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN	BELARUS

**Conclusion**

The delegations of the countries mentioned in Column 2 are entitled to vote and to sign on behalf of the countries listed in Column 1.

FROM	TO
BELIZE	GUYANA

**Conclusion**

As indicated in Document 112, the above-mentioned transfer of powers has been given for voting purposes only.

**4. Delegations participating in the Conference which have not deposited credentials**

CONGO *)	PANAMA
KIRIBATI *)	ZAIRE *)

**Conclusion**

The delegations of the above countries are not entitled to vote nor to sign the Final Acts.

---

\*) Included in the list of countries which have lost their right to vote (See Document 78(Rev.8)).



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 230-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**Federal Republic of Germany**

**PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO DOCUMENT 166, PARAGRAPH 41**

Please replace the text of paragraph 41 by the following:

The World and Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences have identified through their Resolutions and through a concrete work programme for the Telecommunication Development Sector - the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) - those priorities specific to the Development Sector and those areas of cooperation with its development partners.

The work programme will be implemented as a matter of urgency and within the available resources in coordination and cooperation with development partners with emphasis on assistance to the LDCs. It comprises three chapters:

---

- 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)

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 231-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 4

### SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4 (STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 3.3 and 4.9 by the following texts:

3.3 The delegate of the Republic of Korea, presenting proposal KOR/46/9, supported the appointment of one or even more Vice-Chairmen. In view of their similarity, he suggested that his delegation's proposal should be considered in conjunction with proposal ALG/JOR/45/4; he was confident that the open membership of the Board would encourage other bodies and countries to participate in the work of the Development Sector.

\* \* \*

4.9 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that, while he was in favour of the review proposed by the Australian delegation, he thought that adequate means of assistance should be made available to administrations in need of it in order to carry out coordination procedures, measures envisaged to ensure that administrations observed the rules and procedures, and facilities promoted for the utilization of allotment plans.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 231-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD**

**OF THE**

**TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4**

**(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

**Monday, 3 October 1994, at 1435 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. C. OLIVER (Australia)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- |          |                               |   |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1</b> | Regional presence (continued) | 70, 151                                 |
| <b>2</b> | Coordination between Sectors  | 39+Corr.1, 66                           |
| <b>3</b> | Advisory Groups               | 45+Corr.1, 46, 65,<br>66, 77+Corr.1     |
| <b>4</b> | Other proposals               | 42, 61, 66, 67+Corr.1,<br>69, 75(Rev.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 Regional presence (continued) (Documents 70, 151)

1.1 The Chairman said that he had been requested by the Chairman of the Committee to ensure the presentation of all the remaining proposals and also to consider proposal BAH.../151/2 concerning strengthened relations with the regional telecommunication organizations. He then summed up the discussion of the report on the ITU regional presence (Document 70) and, noting that many of the main points of draft Recommendation 2 had already been dealt with, wondered whether it was necessary to discuss the remaining items within the Committee or to refer them to the ad hoc Group under the Chairman of the Council.

1.2 The delegate of Syria suggested that his delegation's proposal concerning the redeployment of the regional offices, which had implications for the wording of § a) of draft Recommendation 2, should be referred to the ad hoc Group.

1.3 It was so agreed.

1.4 The delegate of India, referring to the same § a) said that it was essential that the study should not be conducted in isolation at Geneva; in order to be as realistic as possible, it had been based on contributions from regional telecommunication organizations. In that connection, he supported the statements made by the delegates of Nepal and Bangladesh in favour of keeping the regional office at Kathmandu. On the second subparagraph of § b) in draft Recommendation 2, he emphasized the need for the professional staff on long-term assignment to an office outside headquarters to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the situation of the regions in which they would be called upon to serve. The Chairman proposed that those points should be referred to the ad hoc Group.

1.5 It was so agreed.

1.6 The delegate of Spain said that he would have preferred § a) to refer to an audit rather than a study, which seemed to him to be a more cumbersome process, but not being opposed to the actual principle of a study, he would like to know how much it would cost.

1.7 The Chief of the Field Operations Department of BDT said that similar studies carried out by ITU in the past, either by its own experts or through the Joint Inspection Unit, had not given rise to any expenditure for the ITU budget; he added however that the study in question would have to take account of the views of the regional organizations and, on grounds of objectivity, of the opinions of outside consultants, which would occasion costs which could not be estimated for the time being. The Chairman proposed, in view of the insistence of the delegate of Spain, that they should revert to the subject at a later stage, since the ad hoc Group was called upon to consider various options in that area.

1.8 The delegate of Syria thought that the intention was to carry out an evaluation, which he preferred, rather than a study based on expensive outside assistance.

1.9 Following a question by the delegate of Canada on the duration contemplated for the study, the Chief of the Field Operations Department of BDT explained that it would be completed by the Council session of 1995 and that, given the extensive documentation already available, it should take from four to six weeks. On the matter of cost, he added that if the Plenipotentiary Conference did not allocate the necessary funds, it would be necessary to see what savings might be made and how much could be obtained from the BDT budget.

1.10 The Chairman proposed that the discussion of Document 70 should be discontinued and that the ad hoc Group should be left to deal with the problems of detail.

1.11 It was so decided.

1.12 The delegate of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines presented proposal BAH.../151/2 concerning strengthened relations with the regional telecommunication organizations, pointing out that, when the matter had been initially raised, he had proposed an amendment to proposal AUS.../99/1, in which he noted a disquieting omission, since the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) had underscored the importance of decentralization and the increased participation of regional organizations. He therefore requested that proposal BAH.../151/2 should be taken into account, with particular reference to its emphasis on the provisions of Article 43 of the Constitution.

1.13 The Chairman felt that, although proposal AUS.../99/1 made no explicit reference to the provisions of Article 43 of the Constitution or to the provisions concerning what were customarily called the "subregions", it did not diverge substantially from proposal BAH.../151/2. Confident that a common text might be produced without undue difficulty and noting that no delegations raised any objection of principle to a resolution on the matter, he proposed that the sponsors of proposals AUS.../99/1 and BAH.../151/2 should establish informal contacts through the delegate of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in order to align their texts.

1.14 It was so agreed.

1.15 The delegate of Syria requested to take part in that consultation in view of his interest in the matter of participation of regional organizations.

## **2 Coordination between Sectors (Document 39 and Corrigendum 1, 66)**

2.1 The delegate of Sweden presented Document 39 and proposal D.../39/1 aimed at the establishment of a "Review Committee to develop the elements of refinements of the ITU structure, including the necessary modifications to the Constitution and Convention, in order to single out all standardization matters within one Sector and remaining matters, mainly in the regulatory field, within another Sector".

2.2 The delegate of Canada did not at the present stage wish to resume the debate which had taken place at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), and presented proposal CAN/66/16, together with section 4.2 of Document 66. He emphasized the need for a period of consolidation before contemplating the possibility, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference, of altering the new structure of the ITU, but he was prepared to work together with the sponsors of proposal D.../39/1 in order to work out a common text.

2.3 After ascertaining that proposal CAN/66/16 was supported by a sufficient number of delegations, the Chairman asked the participants to suggest an approach which would prevent the Committee from becoming embroiled in a lengthy discussion.

2.4 The delegate of the United States supported the line followed and the principles expressed by Canada and proposed that a group should be set up to prepare a common text.

2.5 The delegate of Syria drew attention to the fact that each ITU-Sector had at its disposal a Group responsible for coordinating its activities with those of the two other Sectors.

2.6 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Canadian position and the statement by the delegate of Syria.

2.7 The delegate of Australia thought that the delegations concerned should get together to seek an agreed solution and, for that purpose, proposed that they should take account of the need for transparency and consider the possibility of combining numbering and tariff activities before contemplating their separation and in fact to take account of the existence of the Advisory Groups in order to avoid upsetting the ongoing process. He was prepared to join an ad hoc group.

2.8 The delegate of Russia supported the Canadian position.

2.9 The delegate of Finland clarified what seemed to be a misunderstanding; proposal D.../39/1 was not at all calling for an immediate change in the new ITU structure, but for a follow-up of the studies already carried out in order not to impede progress. Given the rapid pace of development in telecommunications and the conditions of competition to which the ITU partners were subject, he thought it might be unwise to wait for the next Plenipotentiary Conference before taking action.

2.10 The Chairman proposed that some informal discussion should be held on the need to establish an ad hoc group to explore the matter further and, in that connection, requested the delegate of Canada to serve as coordinator in seeking a compromise solution on the text of a resolution, either through informal contacts or, if necessary, by means of an ad hoc group.

### **3 Advisory Groups (Documents 45 and Corrigendum 1, 46, 65, 66, 77 and Corrigendum 1)**

3.1 Before opening the discussion on that item, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to Resolution 9 of the Buenos Aires Conference (1994), reproduced as Annex 4 to Document 65, which represented a general framework for a number of the proposals that had just been presented.

3.2 The delegate of Algeria simultaneously introduced proposals ALG/JOR/45/4 and ALG.../77/2, the latter on behalf of the Arab countries supporting the enlargement of the TDAB. Both proposals were in keeping with the afore-mentioned Resolution 9. The enlargement of the TDAB, as well as the appointment of a Vice-Chairman, were aimed at ensuring a better continuity of the work of the Board, the role of which was constantly expanding.

3.3 The delegate of the Republic of Korea, presenting proposal KOR/46/9, supported the appointment of one or even more Vice-Chairmen. In view of their similarity, he suggested that his delegation's proposal should be considered in conjunction with proposal ALG/JOR/45/4; he was confident that the increased membership of the Board would encourage other bodies and countries to participate in the work of the Development Sector.

3.4 The delegate of Canada presented section 5 of Document 66. He emphasized the separate character of each of the Advisory Groups, particularly with regard to the TDAB, which should be preserved. He pointed out that the Board was playing a key role in the development of the Telecommunication Sector and in the development of the countries themselves. The TDAB should comprise a limited number of members, while containing representatives of a very wide range of circles and sectors.

3.5 The Chairman found a degree of convergence among the proposals based on the Buenos Aires Resolution concerning the enlargement of the TDAB, as well as a lack of opposition to an increased membership. If the TDAB were enlarged, the Conference would have to decide whether the Constitution or the Convention should be amended already at the present stage.

3.6 The delegate of Syria said that, in view of the success of the Advisory Groups of the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors, the development group should be widened as much as possible, since it required a full range of skills. It seemed to him that there was no objection to such an approach.

3.7 The delegate of Australia supported the proposal of the Republic of Korea for the amendment of the Convention to open the TDAB to representatives of administrations, entities and organizations. Such a move would encourage the widest possible participation. The misgivings expressed in Geneva in 1992 regarding an excessively large membership had not been fulfilled.

3.8 The delegate of Burkina Faso asked whether the question of the amendment of the Convention might not be settled by the adoption of a resolution, pending the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



3.9 The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that some European countries supported Resolution 9 concerning the TDAB and advocated an amendment of No. 227 of the Convention. One of the purposes of the present Conference should be to align the functions of TDAB with those of the RAG and the TSAG in the spirit of APP-92 Resolution 3 and, as the Republic of Korea had proposed, to revise its membership, rules of procedure, working methods, etc., and bring them into line with those of the two other Advisory Groups.

3.10 The delegate of Japan supported the proposal by the Republic of Korea, but agreed with the Canadian delegate that participants in the TDAB should be limited in number in order that its effectiveness could be fully maintained.

3.11 The delegate of Kenya was in favour of enlarging the TDAB, but would welcome, like the delegate of Burkina Faso, the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Director to invite, to meetings of the Board, any country whose presence he might deem suitable, thus avoiding an amendment of the Constitution or Convention.

3.12 The delegate of Lebanon, supporting the Republic of Korea's proposal, recalled that the TDAB had enabled the developing countries to be associated with advances in technology; he would like the Board to be fully open, as were the TSB and RRB.

3.13 The delegate of Canada stressed that, while his country was not opposed to an enlargement of the TDAB, felt that there should be a limited number rather than an entirely open-ended board.

3.14 The Head of the BDT Field Operations Department, replying to a question by the delegate of the Republic of Korea regarding the number and distribution of TDAB members, said that the current distribution was one third for telecommunication administrations and two thirds for the private sector and other organizations. He drew attention to the financial implications that might arise from too broad a participation.

3.15 The Chairman said that he would request the Secretariat to let him know what the current numerical composition of the TDAB was and whether it could draw up a comparison between what the Board would cost and the cost of the two other Sectors' advisory groups.

3.16 The delegate of Lebanon noted that a consensus was emerging in favour of the proposal by the Republic of Korea to include, in the Convention and Constitution, the principle of open-endedness of the TDAB and the nomination of a Vice-Chairman. He hoped that the functioning of that body would be aligned with that of the RAG and TSAG.

3.17 The delegate of India said that the information to be requested from the Secretariat by the Chairman would be very useful, and proposed that it should also include a brief outline of TDAB meetings as well as observations from the Director of the BDT and the General Secretariat concerning the Board's work.

#### **4 Other proposals (Documents 42, 61, 66, 67 and Corrigendum 1, 69 and 75(Rev.1))**

##### **Relations with other organizations (Document 61)**

4.1 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing proposals INS/61/4 and 7, stressed the importance of relations between the ITU and WTO (GATT) in view of the large amount of information disseminated during negotiations on basic telecommunications and the negotiations envisaged for the period between April 1995 and April 1996, a critical period in the search for understanding on the liberalization of the telecommunication services sector at the world level. The exchange of information must be encouraged in order that negotiations could proceed in a way that was equitable for all and rational. In that regard, the ITU had an important role to play.

4.2 The delegate of Syria asked whether studies on that topic had already been carried out.

4.3 The delegate of India wondered whether the Union's observer status in the NGBT (WTO) did enable it to uphold its interests and mission effectively.

4.4 The Secretary of the Committee said that two studies had been carried out in that regard, one for the Council's 1993 session and another, quite recently, which had analysed in great detail the Final Act of the Uruguay negotiations. The second study was to be translated and circulated to Members. With regard to relations between the ITU and WTO, the NGBT was still at the stage of organizing its work, and the Union might perhaps consider drawing up an agreement with WTO, in due form, setting out the two organizations' respective mandates and rules.

#### **TELECOM (Documents 66, 67 and Corrigendum 1, 69 and 75(Rev.1))**

4.5 The Chairman observed that the sponsors of the proposals put forward under that agenda item preferred to have Document 129(Rev.1) noted first of all; therefore, he proposed that consideration of the matter should be deferred.

4.6 It was so decided.

#### **Review of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework (Document 42)**

4.7 The delegate of Australia, introducing section II of Document 42 and the draft resolution in the proposal AUS/42/2, stressed that the basic elements of the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite services had been in existence for almost a quarter of a century and that it was high time to review them in order to align them with modern conditions and ensure that the tensions and obstacles already being felt in that sphere in the Asia and Pacific Region did not spread around the world. Australia therefore proposed that a special group of experts, representing governments and the satellite service industry, should be entrusted with conducting a broad review of the subject. That forum should be of a sufficiently high level to recommend solutions and options on strategic trends, and the review should deal with frequency coordination procedures as well as allotment planning, the final decision resting with the Members of the ITU, in the context of world radio conferences.

4.8 The delegate of Thailand, speaking on behalf of the ASEAN member countries, and the delegate of China supported the Australian delegation's proposal.

4.9 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that, while he was all in favour of the reappraisal proposed by the Australian delegation, he thought that adequate means of assistance should be made available to administrations in need of it in order to carry out coordination procedures, measures envisaged to ensure that administrations observed the rules and procedures, and facilities promoted for the utilization of allotment plans.

4.10 The delegate of the Philippines supported the Australian proposal but felt that, in order to give effect to the principle that the geostationary-satellite orbit was a natural resource to be shared equitably by all nations, the following points should be duly taken into consideration: reduction of the period during which portions of the allotted spectrum were protected; an obligation on candidates for operations to inform the ITU in advance of the instalment of their satellite service programme; participation by the ITU regional bureaux in the coordination process, thus making it even more multi-lateral; and the establishment, by the ITU, of mandatory machinery for the settlement of disputes.

4.11 The delegate of Tonga supported the Australian proposal and asked that delegation to stipulate, in its draft resolution, that the resources of the orbit were limited and that there should be provisions to guarantee reasonable access to all of them.

4.12 The delegate of Germany, supported by the delegates of the Netherlands, Russia, France, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland, said that he, too, thought it was high time to carry out the evaluation proposed by Australia. Nevertheless, he stressed the need to be pragmatic and to seek the simplest solution. Existing ITU mechanisms, including the Radiocommunication Sector and the relevant advisory group, might suffice for the task. A brief preliminary version of the study could be made available for the 1995 WRC, a detailed study being presented to the 1997 WRC.

4.13 The delegate of India shared the view of the delegate of Germany. He also pointed to the need to protect the developing countries' interests and to bear in mind both the principles of international law and the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. All international organizations and institutions of the United Nations system directly or indirectly concerned with the topic should be invited to participate in the reappraisal.

4.14 The delegate of Syria, who likewise endorsed the German delegation's position, noted that the decision taken by the Conference in that regard would mean amending the agenda of WRC-1997.

4.15 The delegate of the United States thought that to set up a group of experts was an option which would take some time to carry out and would run counter to the efforts to rationalize the Union's expenses. Therefore, he supported the German delegation's position.

4.16 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran likewise agreed that the study should be entrusted to the Radiocommunication Sector; since, however, more than strictly technical aspects were involved, it should be made possible to consider other matters in the special committees and take due note of the observations made by certain delegations, particularly those of the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

4.17 The delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, said that he was strongly in favour of the Australian proposal. ITU's procedures, which many countries did not apply in any case, should be overhauled with a view to a better distribution of the burden, so that new arrivals would have access to the geostationary-satellite orbit. The Radiocommunication Bureau lacked the means to study in detail the numerous problems created by the profusion of satellite services. Therefore, a special group should be set up; it should be as open as possible and include the bodies mentioned by the delegate of India.

4.18 The Chairman proposed that delegations should contact the Australian delegation with a view to clarifying the various options, in order to continue the discussion.

The meeting rose at 1705 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 232-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM WORKING GROUP PL/A  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Working Group PL/A has adopted the resolutions and recommendations contained in Document 201\* and submits them to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

**D. CHAROENPHOL**  
Chairman of Working Group PL/A

---

\* Note by the Secretariat - The Editorial Committee is likewise requested to consider the text of proposal [IND/1] contained in Document 67 + 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.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 233-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: Spanish

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

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

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.43 by the following text:

1.43 The delegate of Spain accepted that decision, but reserved the right to return to the matter in Plenary and to make reservations enabling his country to formulate reservations subsequent to the signing of the Final Acts.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 233-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

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

**Monday, 3 October 1994, at 1430 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- 1**    **Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)**

**7, 26+Corr.1,  
31+Corr.1, 145, 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 7, 26 and Corrigendum 1, 31 and Corrigendum 1, 145 and DT/1)**

**Article 55 (CS) - Provisions for Amending this Constitution (continued)**

Proposal MRC/31/13 (continued)

- 1.1 The Chairman asked the delegate of Uruguay, who had headed a small informal group, what had been the outcome of its discussions on proposal MRC/31/13 concerning No. 224 (Article 55) of the Constitution.
- 1.2 The delegate of Uruguay said that the group had agreed to propose that proposed amendments should be transmitted no later than six months prior to the opening date fixed for the Plenipotentiary Conference and that a time limit of three months be fixed for the translation, publication and communication of proposed amendments by the General Secretariat. In reply to a question by the Chairman, he confirmed that if the Committee adopted that amendment it would also be necessary to amend No. 317 of the Convention.
- 1.3 The delegate of Morocco pointed out that the informal group was in agreement that the deadline for transmission of proposed amendments to the General Secretariat should be reduced from eight months to six months, but that it had not considered the matter of the period required for the work of the Secretariat. He requested the Chairman to restrict the discussion to the possible need to amend the Constitution and to the fixing of a deadline of six months, and suggested that the matter of the time required by the Secretariat be left in abeyance in order for it to be clarified with the delegation of Uruguay.
- 1.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that most delegations were not in favour of changing No. 224 of the Constitution, and that there was therefore no point in postponing the discussion on that point. The delegate of the United States supported that view.
- 1.5 The delegate of Morocco said that he was in favour of an immediate decision.
- 1.6 The Chairman noted that Morocco, the author of the proposed amendment of No. 224 of the Constitution, wished for a decision to be taken, and that the majority of Committee members were opposed to the amendment.
- 1.7 It was decided not to amend No. 224 of the Constitution.

**Article 54 (CS) - Administrative Regulations (continued)**

Proposals MRC/31/11, 11bis and 12 (continued)

- 1.8 The delegate of Morocco introduced Corrigendum 1 to Document 31, pointing out that it was intended to clarify his Administration's proposals concerning the Administrative Regulations. His Administration considered that whereas No. 31 of the Constitution stipulated that the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention were "further complemented by the Administrative Regulations", which were therefore binding on all Members, and that whereas No. 215 of the Constitution conferred on the Regulations the status of "binding international instruments", No. 216 of the Constitution, on the other hand, provided that any revisions introduced after the signing of the Constitution and the Convention, that is, after 22 December 1992, were governed by the provisions of Nos. 217 to 223 of the Constitution, under the terms of which revisions of the Administrative Regulations adopted after 22 December 1992 applied, to the extent permitted by their national law, to all Members which had signed such revisions. Under the terms of No. 217 of the Constitution, a Member was therefore free not to apply a revision of a Regulation, that being in contradiction to Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, according to which a Party could not invoke provisions of its national law to justify the non-implementation of a treaty. The Moroccan Administration therefore

wondered what the status of the Regulations was. If any Member was free not to abide by them, they amounted in effect to no more than recommendations. That made it possible, for example, for the new Radio Regulations that were to be adopted by the 1995 World Radiocommunication Conference to be applied only by States wishing to do so. Like all other Members of the Union, Morocco claimed the exercise of its sovereign right over the natural resources represented by the frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite orbit - a right which could only be exercised within the framework of a treaty which must be clearly defined, and any revision of which must be ratified. The text proposed by his delegation for Nos. 215 and 217 of the Constitution, the wording of which was open to amendment, aimed at reverting to the situation envisaged by the Nairobi Constitution, namely that any Regulation should be closely associated with the Convention and the Constitution, and that any revision of a Regulation must be ratified by the States.

1.9 The delegate of Benin said that the Committee could limit itself to considering proposal MRC/31/11bis concerning No. 217, since proposal MRC/31/11 concerning No. 215 did not affect the substance.

1.10 The delegate of Morocco reiterated his delegation's view that it was essential that the Administrative Regulations be considered as treaties and that their link with the Constitution and the Convention be mentioned in No. 31 or in No. 215 of the Constitution.

1.11 The delegate of Norway said that there were two ways to proceed with regard to the entry into force of amendments to the Administrative Regulations. The first procedure was that already laid down in the Constitution and which enabled a Member to indicate that it would not apply an amendment. The benefit of that procedure was that it ensured the rapid entry into force of Regulations which, by their very nature, called for frequent amendment. The second procedure, recommended by Morocco, consisted in making each Regulation a separate legal entity requiring approval or ratification by each State. The Committee should therefore take a decision on the question of whether the Regulations, and particularly the Radio Regulations, formed an integral part of the Union's basic instruments, or whether they were so important as to require separate ratification. It came down to determining whether the procedure adopted by the plenipotentiaries two years earlier should be maintained, or whether it was necessary to backpedal. For its part, his delegation had always been of the view that the Regulations formed an integral part of the Union's basic instruments, and was therefore in favour in keeping things as they were.

1.12 The delegate of Spain recalled that his country had always considered the Administrative Regulations to be part of the Constitution and the Convention, even though they were approved by competent administrative conferences. He was therefore in favour of amending the text of No. 215 in such a way as to stipulate that those Regulations were international treaties.

1.13 The delegate of Morocco reiterated his delegation's wish that the Constitution should clearly stipulate that the Administrative Regulations were international treaties.

1.14 The delegate of the United States pointed out that her Administration had always considered the Administrative Regulations to be binding international instruments. She questioned the need to amend No. 215 of the Constitution, No. 31 of which already stipulated that all provisions of the Administrative Regulations were binding on the Members. She fully shared the analysis made by the delegate of Norway with regard to the two choices open to the Committee concerning the procedures for the entry into force of amendments.

1.15 The delegate of Switzerland also considered the Administrative Regulations to be binding international treaties and that national law could not take precedence over international law. Although his delegation held no firm position concerning the wording, it was, however, of the view that the binding nature of the Regulations should be maintained.



1.16 The delegate of Saudi Arabia shared the views expressed by the delegates of Switzerland and Spain. He suggested that a small working group be set up to improve the text, which should state that the Regulations form an integral part of the Constitution and the Convention.

1.17 The delegate of Morocco agreed with the delegate of Norway that the Committee had to choose between two procedures. Since the matter concerned the use of a common resource, his delegation saw the need for strict legislation, as was the case prior to the 1992 Constitution. The revisions introduced after 1992 constituted a more flexible, less binding legislation. That was why it was necessary to amend either No. 215 or No. 31 of the Constitution, as the Committee saw fit, in order to expressly indicate that revisions of the Administrative Regulations had to be ratified by the countries concerned. He announced his willingness to participate in the working group proposed by the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

1.18 The delegate of Norway informed the Chairman, who had suggested that she chair an informal group comprising the delegates of Saudi Arabia, the United States, Morocco and Switzerland, that she would prefer in the first instance to ascertain the Committee's views on the question of whether to change or maintain the provisions of Article 54 of the Constitution, and for more delegations to make their positions known.

1.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom shared the views expressed by the previous speaker and recalled that the Convention had been amended to ensure that, for example, the Radio Regulations would enter into force on the same date for all countries. That was why the idea of provisional application had been introduced. There was therefore no contradiction between that transitory phase and the obligations stemming from an international treaty. He was convinced neither of the need for amending Article 54 of the Constitution, nor for setting up a small working group.

1.20 The delegate of France said that her country had always considered the Radio Regulations and other Administrative Regulations to be an integral part of the Union's instruments, and therefore as international treaties. The present wording of No. 215 of the Constitution was very clear and should be maintained. She agreed with the analysis made by the delegate of Norway as to the different procedures that were possible, and emphasized the need for a single date of entry into force for all countries.

1.21 The delegate of the Netherlands was in no doubt that the Administrative Regulations were binding instruments. No. 217 of the Constitution referred to provisional application, which did not pose any major problem. The provisions of the Constitution under consideration should not be amended, and he requested the opinion of the Legal Adviser on the matter.

1.22 The Legal Adviser said that the provisions of Article 54 of the Constitution had been adopted in Nice with no problem other than that raised by the provisional application itself of revisions of the Administrative Regulations. Since some States did not recognize the principle that "silence indicates consent", the words "to the extent permitted by their national law" had been added for those States which, on account of their national law, were unable to apply provisionally the provisions of an international treaty to which they were not yet formally Parties. He explained that the restriction related only to that problem and, consequently, to the period of provisional application. After giving the background to the concept of the "annex", he recalled that Plenipotentiary Conferences had for a long time not undertaken any revision of the Radio Regulations, since they were not competent to do so, and that it was in fact inappropriate to refer to the Administrative Regulations as "annexes to the Convention", since they had ceased to be so, and since it was stipulated in No. 31 of the Constitution that the provisions of the Constitution "are further complemented" by those of the said Regulations. Furthermore, No. 215 of the Constitution expressly provided that those Regulations were "binding international instruments", that is, "treaties". He pointed out in that connection that it was altogether unnecessary to replace the word "instrument" by the word "treaty", since, according to the Vienna Convention, a "treaty" meant "an international agreement concluded between States in written form ... in a single instrument ... whatever its particular designation". The fact that an international instrument

authorized the States Parties to that instrument to apply provisionally certain provisions (cf. Article 25 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties), to the extent permitted by their national law, was not in contradiction with Article 27 of the said Convention. In the present case, it was the procedure recommended by the Norwegian delegation during the previous discussions which should be adopted. Other intergovernmental organizations had, moreover, adopted such a procedure.

1.23 The delegate of Morocco shared the views expressed by the Legal Adviser concerning No. 215 of the Constitution. He wished, however, to recall that it was No. 216 which specified what was binding and that number made no reference to amendments made to the Radio Regulations. Furthermore, the delegate of the United Kingdom had rightly spoken of the need for a common date for the application of any decision taken by a radiocommunication conference. He asked the Legal Adviser to explain what would happen if, as was implicitly authorized by No. 221, a State were to announce, within the three years following the commencement of provisional application of revisions of the Radio Regulations, that it would not apply those revisions?

1.24 The Legal Adviser acknowledged that the Constitution did not provide a solution for such an eventuality, and that at the Nice Conference all the members of Committee 9 had been aware of that deficiency, which had been left open intentionally, and the remedying of which could perhaps now be envisaged. In any case, if such a situation arose, which was highly improbable, it would be up to the Council to decide on what measures to take with regard to a State which refused to apply a basic rule of the game, as laid down by a competent conference for the entire international community with regard to telecommunications.

1.25 The delegate of New Zealand said that the spirit of cooperation and openness which characterized the working of the ITU should enable any such problems to be resolved. Furthermore, the Union needed stability, and should therefore wait to see whether the application of the Regulations gave rise to any real legal difficulties before amending them.

1.26 The delegate of Israel did not, for the same reasons as those put forward by the delegations of the United Kingdom and France, wish to see any amendment of Article 54 of the Constitution.

1.27 The delegate of Japan said that although the Administrative Regulations were unquestionably binding instruments, it was not necessarily the case that they should be incorporated into the Constitution and the Convention. If, moreover, those Regulations were to be made annexes to the Convention, as proposed by Morocco, the question arose as to whether an amendment of No. 217 of the Constitution became necessary.

1.28 The delegate of Germany saw no reason for amending Nos. 215 and 217 of the Constitution. Such an amendment would, moreover, entail significant legal and practical problems for his country. No. 217 was certainly not perfect, but at the same time it was not necessary to anticipate every possible scenario.

1.29 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that if the delegation of Morocco, which had the support of other delegations, was proposing that Nos. 215 and 217 of the Constitution be amended, it was because those numbers were not altogether clear. The legal specialists should therefore take up the matter and determine whether Article 54 of the Constitution provided for every eventuality.

1.30 The delegate of the United States endorsed the views expressed by the delegations of Germany and the United Kingdom. It was to be hoped that the Committee would be able to decide by consensus whether the existing procedure should be maintained or modified.

1.31 The delegate of Mexico said that no-one disputed the binding nature of the Administrative Regulations and that there was no need to amend No. 215 of the Constitution. If the application of that number gave rise to difficulties, they could be overcome by the goodwill that had always been displayed by the Members of the ITU. He suggested that a working group be set up to study the matter, the main thing being to decide upon whether or not to amend the Constitution in that connection.

1.32 The delegate of Morocco reaffirmed that the major revisions which WRC-95 would be sure to undertake would weaken the Radio Regulations, since they would be effected within the framework of provisions which, in his delegation's view, were unsatisfactory. There were two possibilities: either the probability of a State declaring itself not to be bound by a revision which it had signed was zero and there was no need for the above-mentioned provisions; or such an occurrence was considered possible, in which case the provisions in question should be amended in order to cater for such an eventuality. In conclusion, his delegation reserved the right to revert to the matter in Plenary.

1.33 The Chairman noted that a large majority of delegations was opposed to any amendment of Article 54 of the Constitution.

1.34 Proposals MRC/31/11, 11bis and 12 were rejected.

### **Article 55bis (CS) - Reservations (continued)**

#### Proposal E/26/1 (continued)

1.35 The delegate of Spain, introducing Corrigendum 1 to Document 26, recalled that No. 232bis which the Spanish delegation proposed adding under Article 55bis of the Constitution was intended to give Member States the possibility of formulating reservations, not only during a Conference and at the time of signing Final Acts, as provided in the existing Constitution, but also "when ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty", in accordance with Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The new number also stipulated that the Secretary-General would communicate reservations so formulated to all the Members and that a reservation would be considered to have been accepted by a Member if it had raised no objection by the end of a period specified in paragraph 4 of that number.

1.36 The delegates of Portugal and Cuba supported the proposal.

1.37 The delegate of Morocco, while not opposed to the proposal, wished to know what procedure would be followed for entering counter-reservations.

1.38 The Legal Adviser said that if Spain's proposal was adopted, its wording would have to be aligned with other relevant provisions of the Constitution. The Secretary-General would need to communicate to Members not only all reservations, but also all statements made at the time of ratification or accession. This was because reservations were often formulated in the form of "declarations". If Spain's amendment was accepted, Nos. 445 and 446 of the Convention concerning "reservations" would also need to be amended.

1.39 The delegate of New Zealand, referring to paragraph 1 of No. 232bis proposed by Spain, pointed out that the Union had only one basic instrument, namely its Constitution, which meant that no reservation could be formulated regarding the Administrative Regulations. He did not think that it was necessary to add an Article 55bis. That view was shared by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

1.40 The delegate of Morocco said that applying the Constitution did not raise any particular problems for his country. He understood, however, that other countries did face certain difficulties. He therefore suggested that the Spanish delegation should align its proposal more closely on the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which should meet with the satisfaction of all delegations.

1.41 The delegate of Switzerland, supported by the delegates of France, Belgium, Australia and China, spoke against adding an Article 55bis.

1.42 The Chairman noted that a majority of delegations was opposed to adding a new Article 55bis.

1.43 The delegate of Spain accepted that decision, but reserved the right to return to the matter in Plenary and to formulate counter-reservations.

#### **Article 4 (CV) - The Council (continued)**

##### **Proposal BHR.../145/1**

1.44 The delegate of Kuwait, introducing proposal BHR.../145/1, which had been drafted in consultation with several countries on the basis of proposal KWT/49/3, said it was intended to authorize the Council to conclude provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Nos. 260 and 261 of the Convention.

1.45 The delegate of the United States did not object at that stage but reserved the right to come back to the proposed amendment in Plenary.

1.46 The proposal BHR.../145/1 was approved.

#### **Article 5 (CV) - The General Secretariat**

##### **Proposal MRC/31/15**

1.47 The delegate of Morocco, introducing proposal MRC/31/15, said that it was intended to ensure better participation by the Coordination Committee in accordance with the spirit of APP-92.

1.48 The delegate of Spain supported the delegate of Morocco.

1.49 The delegate of Norway, without commenting on the substance, expressed the fear that the Conference might be introducing too many amendments to the Constitution and the Convention. She reminded participants that the States would subsequently have to submit the amendments to their respective parliaments. She therefore preferred that all amendments of form should be left pending until a general review was undertaken of the basic texts and that the Conference should consider only amendments of substance. The delegate of the Philippines and the delegate of Belgium shared that point of view.

1.50 The delegate of Morocco said that the proposed modification was intended as an improvement of the text adopted at APP-92. He recalled that the texts drawn up for the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference had been prepared hurriedly and would sooner or later need some amending. It was up to the Committee to decide how to tackle the problem.

1.51 The delegate of Japan wished to make two points. Firstly, the Kyoto Conference, as opposed to the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and the Geneva Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, was not changing the Convention or the Constitution as a whole and was adopting neither a new constitution nor a new convention. The subsequent procedure in the national parliaments would therefore not be the same as when ratifying a new instrument. Secondly, modifying the Constitution and the Convention fell within the scope of a Plenipotentiary Conference. If amendments were justified, why should the Conference not adopt them? That view was shared by the delegate of Portugal who thought that the Conference should introduce whatever modifications were useful.

1.52 The delegates of the Netherlands, Sweden and Benin expressed the view that the Conference should consider only modifications of substance.

1.53 The delegate of Gabon thought that the Committee spent too much time on considerations of form. He recalled that the Plenary would be deciding whether to consider modifications of form in the light of the total number of amendments proposed.

1.54 The Chairman said that proposals had to be considered by the Committee before being submitted to the Plenary.

1.55 The delegate of Morocco did not insist on maintaining his proposal if the Committee was not in favour. He thought, nevertheless, that a number of texts would need to be improved sooner or later and that the Conference should give an opinion on that point. It was perhaps preferable that only modifications of substance should for the time being be placed on the Committee's agenda by the Secretariat and that modifications of form should be left pending for consideration at the end of the Conference in the light of the progress achieved and whatever decision Plenary might take in that respect.

1.56 The Legal Adviser pointed out that it was not up to the Secretariat to distinguish between proposals for amendments affecting the substance of texts and those which were of a purely editorial nature.

1.57 Proposal MRC/31/15 was withdrawn.

#### Proposal MRC/31/16

1.58 The delegate of Morocco said that his proposed modification reflected the fact that every Member had its own interpretation of the provisions of the basic instruments.

1.59 The Chairman noted that proposal MRC/31/16 was not supported. It was therefore rejected.

### **Article 7 (CV) - World radiocommunication conferences**

#### Proposals MEX/7/1

1.60 The delegate of Mexico began by saying that his delegation was withdrawing its proposal MEX/7/2 and instead endorsing proposal RUS/11/8. Introducing proposal MEX/7/1 concerning No. 118 of the Convention, he said it was intended to make clear that the general framework of the agenda of world radiocommunication conferences should be established in accordance with the opinion of a competent conference, the Council's task being limited to submitting the agenda thus established to the approval of Members. The proposal was related to No. 126 of the Convention.

1.61 The delegates of Uruguay and Russia supported the Mexican proposal.

1.62 The delegate of the United States wondered whether the proposed amendment presented by the delegate of Mexico was really necessary and asked for clarifications by the Legal Adviser.

1.63 The Legal Adviser said that, when he had first read the proposal MEX/7/1, he had wondered whether it would affect the consultation procedure provided under No. 47 of the Convention. He wanted to know whether the fact of adding that the definitive agenda should be established "through consultations organized by the Council on the recommendation made by the competent conference in accordance with No. 126" implied a second consultation procedure above and beyond that provided for under the said No. 47.

1.64 The Chairman interrupted consideration of proposal MEX/7/1 to give way to a Plenary Meeting, pointing out that the discussion would be resumed at the next meeting of Committee 5.

The meeting rose at 1700 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:  
L. CHEHAB



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 234-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of Committee 5**

Committee 4, at its 13th meeting, adopted the proposals contained in Document 142 which are transmitted to Committee 5 for modification to the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

- 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 235-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 4  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

The Annex to Resolution COM 4/1 "Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-1999", as contained in Document 166, has been submitted to the Editorial Committee, with the amendments introduced during its adoption by Committee 4, for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

- 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 236-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**Note from Chairman of Committee 6 to Chairman of Committee 7**

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GRADING IN THE ITU**

Following approval of Documents 33 and 34 by Committee 6 and the resolution it adopted regarding the organizational structure and grading at ITU after study of Document 192 and DT/25, the additional annual financial implications to the 1995 Provisional Budget (in addition to those already mentioned in Document 171) are those related to the possible reclassification of 5/6 D.1 posts to D.2 to be decided upon by the Council.

An amount of S.Fr. 40'000 was mentioned in Document DT/9.

**Mr. S. AL-BASHEER**  
Chairman of Committee 6

- 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 237-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

**KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994**

---

## **PLENARY MEETING**

### **Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Group of the Plenary**

#### **LANGUAGES**

The ad hoc Group met twice and, in accordance with its terms of reference, considered proposals made to the Conference to improve the use of languages.

The discussions resulted in a proposed revision of Resolution 59 (Nice, 1989) to provide a short-term solution (Annex 1) and in a new draft Resolution to organize studies which could ultimately lead to a long-term solution (Annex 2). These texts are submitted for consideration by the Plenary.

All participants in the ad hoc Group undertook great efforts to present a carefully balanced compromise for a short- and long-term approach to the question of the use of languages.

In the absence of any information which would permit the evaluation of the potential financial implications of the suggested approach and in view of the limited mandate of the ad hoc Group, it does not submit any guidance on the potential credits required.

**R.C. BEAIRD**  
Chairman of the ad hoc Group

**Annexes: 2**

- 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

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Interim Limitations in the Use of Official Working Languages of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having regard**

to Article 29 of the Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention of the International  
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

**recalling**

the former Resolution 59 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**conscious**

- a) of the desirability of making greater use of the official and working languages of the Union so as to enable a larger number of Members to participate more actively in the work of the Union;
- b) of the technological, administrative, financial and staffing advantages of such greater use;
- c) of the need for such use of the official and working languages in order to permit greater understanding among Members and to arrive at full realization of the Union's purposes,

**considering**

that the full-scale use of all official and working languages of the Union in the present structure of the Union could involve significant resources which can now hardly be provided,

**pursuant to**

the provisions of No. 172 of the Constitution,

**resolves**

1. that the following documents of the Union shall be drawn up in English, French and Spanish only:

- all documents of the Conferences and Assemblies of the Union except\* the final texts of their Final Acts, Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations, Opinions, Handbooks and Manuals;
- the preparatory documents of the study groups of the three Sectors of the ITU except\* the final texts of Questions, Recommendations, Handbooks and Manuals;
- the proposals and contributions to conferences, Assemblies and meetings of the three Sectors of the ITU communicated to Members, the originals of which have been submitted to these conferences, assemblies and meetings in any of the working languages of the Union;

---

\* In these cases, Article 29 of the Constitution shall apply; namely, all six working languages shall be used, and all texts shall be translated.

- all other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties, except\*\* the Weekly Circulars of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the Circular-letters of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors of the ITU, following the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Members or group of Members concerned;

2. that at other meetings of the three Sectors of the ITU, other than those of the World Conferences, Assembly and Study Groups included in the programme of work approved by a conference or an Assembly, which are governed by Article 29 of the Constitution, and at which all six working languages shall be used, reciprocal interpretation between English, French and Spanish is provided if those Members which require interpretation for one of these languages give at least [90] days notice of their participation in these meetings;

3. that should the need arise, and following the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Members or Group Members concerned, the proposals and contributions to a Regional Development Conference should be drawn up in a different subset of the official and working languages, taking into account the working languages of the ITU used in the region, limited to a maximum of three languages;

4. that the total expenditure incurred shall remain within the financial limits fixed in [Decision 1],

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to organize, after consulting the Members or groups of Members concerned, the preparation of the documents of the Union in Arabic, Chinese and Russian [as efficiently and economically as possible];

2. to submit a report to the Council on the progress made in this field;

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the report of the Secretary-General;

2. to take any necessary action to ensure the general circulation in the official and working languages of the Union of the documents chosen by the Members or groups of Members concerned within the credit limits fixed by this Conference.

---

\*\* In these cases, Article 29 of the Constitution shall apply; namely, all six working languages shall be used.

ANNEX 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Study of the Languages in the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

a) to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) Article 29 of the Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) on languages;

c) proposals to the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference on improving the use of languages;

d) Resolution 59 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on "Limitations in the Use of Working Languages";

e) the desirability of making greater use of the official and working languages of the Union so as to enable a larger number of Members to participate more actively in the work of the Union,

**conscious of**

the impact on the finances and operation of the Union due to the use of multiple languages,

**recognizing**

the need to adopt efficient and effective policies on the use of languages in the Union,

**noting**

the wide range of views on the optimum balance of working languages to be used in meetings, documents and publications versus the associated cost and timeliness of production of documents and publications,

**resolves**

that a study be conducted to address the relevant issues in order to provide a report with recommendations for consideration at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**instructs the Council and the Secretary-General**

a) to organize a study of the effective and efficient use of languages to be used in the Union, considering among other things:

1. practices followed by other UN and international organizations;
2. the role that emerging modern technological tools may play in the future;
3. the interests of different language groups;

b) to produce a report on the results of the study containing alternative recommendations, no later than 1996;

c) to distribute the report to all Members for comments prior to its submission to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 238-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**MINUTES**

**OF THE**

**TWELFTH PLENARY MEETING**

**Monday, 3 October 1994, at 1715 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- 1** Election of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (continued)

**10+Add.1 and 2**

● 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 Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (continued)  
(Document 10 and Addenda 1 and 2)**

1.1 The Chairman announced that a third round of voting would be held.

1.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting announced that Mr. M. Javed's candidacy had been withdrawn.

1.3 The Chairman announced that the tellers appointed after consultation were the delegates of the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Romania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe and said that the vote would begin.

1.4 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called out the names of the 145 delegations entitled to vote, present or represented.

1.5 Candidates: Mr. A. Djiwatampu and Mr. A. Laouyane.

Number of votes	143
-----------------	-----

Votes cast	143
------------	-----

Invalid votes	0
---------------	---

Valid votes	143
-------------	-----

Blank votes	1
-------------	---

Required majority	72
-------------------	----

Number of votes received:

Mr. A. Djiwatampu	56
-------------------	----

Mr. A. Laouyane	86
-----------------	----

1.6 Mr. A. Laouyane was elected Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau.

1.7 The Chairman congratulated the new Director of the BDT on his election at the head of the most recent yet very important organ of the Union.

1.8 The Director elect of the BDT, who was profoundly moved, after thanking all the participants expressed his gratitude to his wife, who had been at his side throughout his career and who was currently stricken with illness. He also thanked all those who had supported him in his campaign, as well as the staff of the BDT in particular and the Union in general, which in his view constituted the ITU's main asset. He was pleased to be joining a partially renewed team, all of whose members he knew. After paying special homage to the Secretary-General, to the Deputy Secretary-General and to the Directors of the BR and the TSB, he said he would do everything in his power to make the Development Sector more dynamic and to approach development in a really global framework.

1.9 The Secretary-General congratulated the three Directors elect and wished every success in particular to the new Director of the BDT. He said he was very happy to have such an efficient team and extended his warmest thanks to the outgoing Director of the BDT, who had been faced with a difficult task at the time the BDT had been created, and the outgoing Director of the BR for his remarkable contribution in the service of telecommunications.

1.10 The Director of the BDT, after expressing his gratitude to all the delegations which had supported his candidature, assured the new Director elect of his support and extended his best wishes for success in the future. He also thanked the Secretary-General in particular and all the Directors and staff who had enabled him to carry out his work and to submit a number of projects to the Conference. Lastly he thanked his country's government and the Indonesian Administration, which had spared no effort in his support.

1.11 The Chairman thanked the Director of the BDT for all the work he had done for the Union, which he had particularly appreciated as a member of the Asia-Pacific Region, and wished him every success in the future.

1.12 The delegate of Tunisia congratulated the Director elect of the BDT and thanked all the delegations of the Conference which had supported him, giving him a position which he would fully assume.

1.13 The delegate of Indonesia congratulated the Director elect of the BDT and assured him of his delegation's support to serve the interests of telecommunication development and to implement the decisions of the Buenos Aires Conference. After paying homage to the outgoing Director of the BDT, who had been faced with the difficult task of ensuring a period of transition, he wished the new Director every success.

1.14 The delegate of Pakistan congratulated the Director elect of the BDT, who would be sure to guide the BDT in the right way. Although countries might compete in the elections, all Union Members should cooperate in a democratic spirit, regardless of the outcome of the vote. He assured the new Director of his delegation's support and paid homage to the outgoing Director for the successful way he had performed his difficult task.

1.15 The delegate of the United States, echoing the previous speaker, congratulated the new Director on his election and recalled the importance attached to the BDT by his delegation. He thanked the outgoing Director of the BDT and wished him every success.

1.16 The delegate of the Republic of Korea congratulated the new Director on his election, which would be sure to reduce the existing gap between countries of the Union. He expressed his gratitude to the outgoing Director of the BDT for his contribution to telecommunication development.

1.17 The delegate of Brazil congratulated the Director elect, who had all the qualities required to lead the BDT.

1.18 The delegate of Russia congratulated the new Director, who would have the difficult task in particular of implementing the decisions of the Buenos Aires Conference, and he expressed his thanks to the outgoing Director.

1.19 The delegate of Saudi Arabia congratulated the Director elect and welcomed the fact that the Conference had shown him its trust. He had no doubt that the new Director of the BDT would do everything he could to make the Sector more dynamic. After thanking the outgoing Director for his contribution to the work of the Union, he wished him every success in his future activities.

The meeting rose at 1850 hours.

The Secretary-General:  
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:  
Y. UTSUMI



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 239-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Please replace the text of paragraph 4.6 by the following text:

4.6 The delegate of Japan thought it very difficult to form a judgement, since all methods had their advantages and disadvantages. Benin's proposal might be better than the present system in some aspects. However, if we are to keep the federal structure of the Union, the present system might have some advantages. In any event, matters should not be rushed; further study should be undertaken.

---





**PLENIPOIENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 239-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**MINUTES  
OF THE  
THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING  
Tuesday, 4 October 1994, at 0935 hours  
Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Election of the members of the Radio Regulations Board</b>	<b>88, 109+Add.1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Approval of the minutes of the fifth and sixth Plenary Meetings</b>	<b>107, 111</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>General policy statements (continued)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Proposal relating to the number of elected officials</b>	<b>48</b>

● 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 members of the Radio Regulations Board (Documents 88, 109 and Addendum 1)**

1.1 The Chairman drew attention to Annex 2 to Document 88, which set forth the election procedures for the members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), as approved at the second Plenary Meeting. Since Russia had submitted its candidacy for Region C within the extended deadline agreed upon at the ninth Plenary Meeting elections could now be held for all five Regions, as planned.

1.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting explained the voting procedure for the elections.

1.3 The Chairman said that the delegates of Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Kenya and Thailand had agreed to act as tellers and announced the commencement of voting.

1.4 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting called the role of the 145 delegations having the right to vote, present or represented.

Region A

Candidate: Mr. J. Albernaz (Brazil)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	138
Abstentions:	6
Number of votes obtained:	

Mr. J. Albernaz:	138
------------------	-----

1.5 Mr. J. Albernaz was elected member for Region A.

Region B

Candidates: Mr. P. Abouharham (France), Mr. T. Bøe (Norway), Mr. H. Kieffer (Switzerland)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	143
Abstentions:	1
Number of votes obtained:	

Mr. P. Abouharham :	86
Mr. T. Bøe:	96
Mr. H. Kieffer:	96

1.6 Mr. T. Bøe and Mr. H. Kieffer were elected members for Region B.

Region C

Candidates: Mr. R. Struzak (Poland), Mr. V. Timofeev (Russia)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	141
Abstentions:	3
Number of votes obtained:	

Mr. R. Struzak:	139
Mr. V. Timofeev:	134

**1.7 Mr. R. Struzak and Mr. V. Timofeev were elected members for Region C.**

**Region D**

Candidates: Mr. G. Mutti (Zambia), Mr. J.-B. Yao Kouakou (Côte d'Ivoire)

Entitled to vote: 145

Number of ballot papers: 144

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 141

Abstentions: 3

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. G. Mutti: 132

Mr. J.-B. Yao Kouakou: 139

**1.8 Mr. G. Mutti and Mr. J.-B. Kouakou were elected members for Region D.**

**Region E**

Candidates: Mr. H. Alshankiti (Saudi Arabia), Mr. I. Hutchings (New Zealand), Mr. M. Miura (Japan), Mr. M. Yusoff (Malaysia), Mr. S. Zhu (China)

Entitled to vote: 145

Number of ballot papers: 144

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 144

Abstentions: 0

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. H. Alshankiti: 44

Mr. I. Hutchings: 31

Mr. M. Miura: 118

Mr. H. Yusoff: 15

Mr. S. Zhu: 78

**1.9 Mr. M. Miura and Mr. S. Zhu were elected members for Region E.**

1.10 The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Conference, congratulated the newly elected members of the Radio Regulations Board. The new organization of the RRB was symbolic of the restructured Union. He conveyed his best wishes for its future success.

1.11 The Director of the BR made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

1.12 The Chairman of the RRB associated himself with the remarks of the Director of the BR and congratulated the new members on his own behalf and on behalf of the outgoing Board, which would lend the new members its full support in achieving a harmonious transition. The RRB was an integral part of the Radiocommunication Sector, with an important role to play in future strategy and in maintaining the confidence of Members in the system of distribution of the natural resource represented by the frequency spectrum. The fact that the current Board had completed consolidation of the Rules of Procedure would be useful pending the introduction of the new, simplified Radio Regulations.

**2 Approval of the minutes of the fifth and sixth Plenary Meetings (Documents 107, 111)**

2.1 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting read out a correction to paragraph 4.1 of Document 107.

2.2 The delegates of Uruguay and Bulgaria requested corrections to paragraph 1.24 of Document 111.

2.3 Subject to those corrections, the minutes of the fifth and sixth Plenary Meetings (Documents 107 and 111) were approved.

### **3 General policy statements (continued)**

3.1 The delegate of Sudan and the Executive Director of APT made statements, the full texts of which are reproduced in Annexes 2 and 3, respectively.

### **4 Proposal relating to the number of elected officials (Document 48)**

4.1 The delegate of Benin, introducing proposal BEN/48/1, outlined the arguments in favour of restricting the number of elected headquarters officials, as contained in his country's proposal. He then dealt with objections that had been or might be raised. The first concerned the question of tradition: the Union's system had worked quite well for many decades. Despite that, change was sometimes necessary; and the tradition originated from a time when there were fewer Members and conferences were longer, so that delegations had greater opportunities of evaluating the candidates. Moreover, in the past terms of office had been of eight or nine years' duration rather than four. The Union's work was therefore at risk, with candidates for election who were already members of its staff forced to choose between attending to their work and campaigning. With regard to the objection that his proposal would give the Secretary-General undue power in selecting those who would work with him, such influence was the norm in most organizations, and in any case the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General were subject to control by the Council. He added that his main aim was to achieve consensus on the principle of change. Once agreed, any amendment should be decided on well before the next Plenipotentiary Conference and prior to the submission of any candidacies.

4.2 The Chairman invited comments in respect of Benin's proposal.

4.3 The delegate of France said that it was an interesting question which deserved further debate.

4.4 The delegate of Thailand, supported by the delegates of Finland and Sweden, thought it a worthy idea that should be entertained and discussed. Since any change would have a great impact on the Union, however, no decision should be taken immediately and the matter should be studied further.

4.5 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the delegates of Bahrain and the Netherlands, said that the Council had not accepted the proposal, although it had invited the delegate of Benin to re-introduce it at the present Conference. The ITU was different from other international organizations, in that it dealt with technical matters of the highest importance and had to consider the interests of all its Members. Those interests were best served by the Union's electoral system. Tradition, too, was important: the ITU had always operated on the basis of voluntary participation and the quasi-federal system that had evolved should be protected. It was premature to talk of change so soon after Nice. Stability should be the watchword.

4.6 The delegate of Japan thought it very difficult to form a judgement, since all methods had their advantages and disadvantages. An alternative to Benin's proposal might be to change the way the Secretary-General was chosen: the selection could be made by the Council and approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In any event matters should not be rushed; further study should be undertaken.

4.7 The delegate of Switzerland considered Benin's proposal a good one. At the same time the current practice was democratic and respected the sensitivities of all continents. Any change along the lines proposed might have unforeseeable consequences for the Union.

4.8 The delegates of Tanzania and Kenya supported the approach suggested by the delegate of Japan.

4.9 The delegate of Bangladesh considered that it was premature to discuss the matter.

4.10 The delegate of Singapore supported the proposal in principle. Appointment of the Directors would remove the tedious and inefficient procedure currently followed and would allow the Plenipotentiary Conference more time for other matters. He supported the delegate of Japan's suggestion that further study was required.

4.11 The delegate of Pakistan urged that no hasty action should be taken. The proposed change could have far-reaching effects. The ITU was one of the oldest international organizations and had developed its own character, so rather than measuring itself against other organizations it should stand as an example to them. It was a time for consolidation, not change. Moreover, such a change would tend to lead to greater bureaucracy, which would be counterproductive.

4.12 The delegate of Denmark was hesitant about giving the Council greater powers, as implied by the Japanese suggestion, but believed the matter should be studied further.

4.13 The delegate of Australia said that the proposal by the delegate of Benin deserved serious consideration. He agreed with the delegate of Japan and others that it needed further study, including comparison with procedures in other United Nations organizations. He was attracted to the idea of voting as it preserved the democratic way. However, he agreed that the present system was inefficient and considered that the voting process should be reviewed.

4.14 The delegate of New Zealand said that the election procedure produced the best candidates to direct the day-to-day work of the Union between conferences, and he was therefore attached to the present system. He agreed with the delegate of Australia that the election process should be simplified. Consideration should be given to mechanisms such as a postal ballot, rather than requiring attendance at plenipotentiary conferences in order to vote.

4.15 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, noted that although Benin's proposal is an interesting one most delegations had expressed concern about changing the system. The ITU's federal structure was a good tradition, and to change the election process would be to change the nature of the ITU. Concern had been expressed about the efficiency of the actual voting process, which might be improved. Most delegations agreed with the need for further study. There had been considerable support for the proposal by the delegate of Japan. The Council should keep both the issue of election procedures and the proposal by the delegate of Benin under review. Note should also be taken of the fact that the present structure of the ITU and its election procedures had only recently come into force. In the absence of any further comment, he would take it that the Conference approved his summary.

4.16 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1205 hours.

The Secretary-General:  
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:  
Y. UTSUMI

**Annexes: 3**

ANNEX 1

Original: English

**Statement by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the kind privilege, on my behalf and that of the Secretary-General, Dr. Pekka Tarjanne to express hearty congratulations to the newly elected members of the Radio Regulations Board.

In this day of intensive growth and change of radiocommunication, the Radio Regulations Board is an important component of the Radiocommunication Sector. The RRB approves Rules of Procedure for application of the Radio Regulations by the Bureau, and provides authoritative regulatory review of conflicts, or interference cases, which the Bureau cannot resolve within the Rules of Procedure.

I have known every IFRB since the Provisional Frequency Board in 1948, and I think you have been able to elect an outstanding Radio Regulations Board. Each is highly qualified according to the expectations of the Constitution and Convention.

The new composition of the Board assures good continuity in its work. Mr. Makato Miura is a special link in the succession, in view of his experience as member and Chairman of the IFRB and RRB.

May I also thank the current RRB members, through their Chairman Mr. Mohamed Harbi, for excellent cooperation and assistance to the Bureau, and for their individual contribution to ITU, since the establishment of the RRB in March 1993.

ANNEX 2

**Statement by the delegate of Sudan**

Sudan, being the biggest country in Africa and the Middle-East (one million square miles), and, having achieved the highest development rate worldwide in agriculture (13.6%), decided to give maximum priority, in the national budget, to telecommunications. This resulted in:

- 1) raising its six universities to the target of 27 universities (each including an initial faculty for telecommunications); goaling for a telecommunications university;
- 2) the establishment of a ministry dedicated for telecommunications;
- 3) privatization of the telecommunications sector by establishing a joint-venture company (SUDATEL) to cater for telecommunications services in the capital and the main cities and allocating the governmental entity (STPC) for rural telecommunications.

At present Sudan has the following projects under implementation:

- a) The telecommunication network for the national capital costing \$US 110 million detailed as:
  - a.1) a new standard (A) international satellite earth station to extend the 28 international circuits to 500;
  - a.2) a billing centre;
  - a.3) a GSM cellular network;
  - a.4) three twenty thousand L.U. exchanges.
- b) Rehabilitation of the training centre to be a regional training centre for East Africa.
- c) Rehabilitation of the telecom network in the northern Sudan costing \$US 12 million.
- d) A domestic satellite network to cover the Sudan with one main satellite earth station and 75 V-sat. stations costing \$US 52 million.
- e) Two microwave links (Sudan/Egypt and Sudan/Ethiopia) to complete the microwave backbone system inside Sudan (PANAFTTEL).

It is the intention of Sudan to establish joint ventures to manufacture telecommunications equipment preferably with manufacturers and financial establishments (local, regional and international).

Sudan is targeting for the year 2002 to be one of the developed countries in telecommunications in Africa and the Middle East utilizing its own financial resources.

These efforts being exerted, the Sudan Government looks forward to being technically assisted by the ITU Sectors, as well as all sister and friend countries and to be elected for the ITU Council to play a positive role in assisting all the least developed countries to attain their goals and fulfil their objectives.

ANNEX 3

**Statement by the Executive Director of APT**

Mr. Chairman,  
Dr. Pekka Tarjanne,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Our colleagues from ITU,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

Cordial greetings from APT!

On behalf of APT and on my own behalf, I thank the Secretary General ITU for inviting APT to this important conference. I also convey our congratulations to the newly elected office bearers of ITU. We are confident that APT-ITU relationship will be further strengthened to bring more benefits to the countries of Asia Pacific region which APT represents.

Mr. Chairman,

The Asia Pacific region is in the focus of global attention for its rapid economic growth even amidst global recession. Telecommunication plays a very significant part in fueling the vigorous economic development which the Asia Pacific region is consistently registering. As the global telecommunication organisation, ITU is playing a very significant role in the development of telecommunications. APT is a regional intergovernmental organisation and most of the members of APT are also members of ITU. Our two organisations share the same sentiments for meeting the aspirations of our members in the most effective manner. APT has been constituted in accordance with the Article 32 of the ITU convention, Malaga Torremolinos, 1973 and rightfully claims a special relationship with ITU.

APT has always been and will continue to be a dynamic, result oriented organisation. Its funding support mainly comes from the member countries of APT. Since most of our members are developing countries of the Asia Pacific region, they cannot afford to contribute heavily towards APT budget. Although our purse is light, our desire to serve our membership is not limited by the size of our purse.



Distinguished delegates,

APT recognises the importance and value of cooperation. It has taken several initiatives to enhance its relationship with other international and regional organisations involved in the development of telecommunications in the Asia Pacific region. APT enjoys special relationship with ITU and United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP)-the two organisations to which APT owes its origin. APT therefore participates very actively in the events organised by ITU. In May 1993, APT and ITU discussed the issues of common interest in the first Asia Pacific regional development conference, AS-RDC , organised at Singapore. The AS-RDC has adopted 15 resolutions and four recommendations covering various aspects of telecommunications. APT and ITU are cooperating in implementing the activities referred in these documents.

APT has also participated actively in the first World Telecommunications Development Conference WTDC in which a resolution initiated by the APT member countries on the relationship between ITU and regional organisations was adopted. We feel that the Buenos Aires action plan can not be successfully implemented without the active cooperation between ITU and regional organisations such as APT.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I mentioned earlier that APT is a result oriented and dynamic organisation. All APT activities are programmed to meet the grass root requirement of its member administrations. Realising the necessity of accelerating the growth of telecommunications, APT organised a meeting of ministers in June 1992 in Singapore which was also attended by Dr. Pekka Tarjanne and Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, executive secretary, ESCAP. The meeting adopted the Asia Pacific Declaration on strategies for Accelerating the growth of telecommunications in the Asia Pacific region. The Declaration is a land mark document and is referred several times by the countries of the Asia Pacific region.

In May 1994, APT has organised a seminar with UNCTAD on Telecommunications ' Support for Trade in Services. In August this year APT and the World Bank have jointly organised a seminar on Telecommunication sector reforms.

APT and ITU are partners in the Regional Action Programme of Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific.

All APT activities are programmed and implemented in close collaboration with its member countries. Cooperation from APT members is the main source of strength for APT.

In this conference, APT members have presented a draft resolution (document no.99) on close cooperation between ITU and regional telecommunication organisations. We feel that there is an urgent need of a continuous and constructive dialogue among the various partners whose collective and coordinated efforts alone can ensure successful implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan or other global activities. ITU may consider organising a meeting of concerned regional telecommunication organisations in Geneva to work out the details of the activities which the regional telecommunication organisations can propose to their respective decision making bodies for implementation of the Plan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the present information age, frequent exchange of views and experiences and not isolated convenient assumptions will contribute towards our success. We need to explore and exploit the huge potentials and power of our collective wisdom. APT firmly believes in sound cooperation and feels that in trust, cooperation and understanding lies the future of our telecommunication fraternity.

In the background of these sentiments, we offer all possible cooperation from APT to ITU and look forward to serving our membership in the most effective and beneficial manner.

Thank you once again ladies and gentlemen and good luck to you  
Dr. Pekka Tarjanne and our other colleagues from ITU!

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 240-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**MINUTES  
OF THE  
FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING**

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.10 by the following text:

2.10 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that Arabic, which was not used as an official language in his country, is the language of the Holy Book of Muslims and constitutes a key to their faith and spiritual practices. He also added that Arabic is a rich language that played an important role in transmitting Islamic culture and civilization in the past and can now be a working language in full use for the work of the Union. He supported the proposal introduced by the delegate of Saudi Arabia and was confident that the related financial problems could be solved.

---



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 240-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING Tuesday, 4 October 1994, at 1435 hours Chairman: Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

#### Subjects discussed

- 1 Election of the Members of the Council
- 2 Use of the Arabic language
- 3 Documents to be noted
- 4 Election of the Members of the Council (resumed)

#### Documents

- 19(Rev.7), 97  
43+Corr.1  
71, 110  
19(Rev.7), 97

● 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 Members of the Council (Documents 19(Rev.7), 97)**

1.1 The Chairman invited delegations to elect the Members of the Council, and read out the names of the candidates for Regions A, B, C, D and E as listed in Document 19(Rev.7). He reminded the meeting that 46 seats were to be filled: eight from Region A, eight from Region B, five from Region C, 13 from Region D and 12 from Region E.

1.2 The Secretary of the Plenary Meeting drew attention to the election procedure set out in Annex 1 to Document 97 and said that the special system which had been installed for counting the votes would ensure that the results were available very quickly.

1.3 The Chairman said that the delegates of Guinea, the Netherlands, Peru, Singapore and Slovakia 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 145 delegations having the right to vote, present or represented. After the votes had been cast, he announced that 144 delegations had exercised their right to vote.

1.5 The Chairman invited the meeting to proceed with its agenda while the votes were counted.

## **2 Use of the Arabic language (Document 43 and Corrigendum 1)**

2.1 The delegate of Saudi Arabia introduced the draft resolution which was the subject of proposal ALG.../43/3 and said that all the Arab administrations supported it though not all had signed it yet. The proposal was very clear: over 50 administrations used Arabic and encountered difficulties when participating in the deliberations of the Union. He realized that the use of Arabic would entail expenditure but stressed that the matter, which had been raised at many plenipotentiary conferences over the years, was a question of principle which could not be ignored. With regard to the financial aspect, he said that since 1982 at least, a number of Arabic-speaking countries had tried to assist the ITU in meeting such expenditure: his own country had raised its contribution from one to ten units and other Arab administrations had taken similar measures, believing in the importance of international activities. He was also sympathetic to the concerns of other language groups and invited those countries wishing to do so to support the draft resolution.

2.2 The delegate of Morocco fully supported the draft resolution and strongly endorsed the statement by the previous speaker. He asked for Morocco to be included in the list of sponsors of Document 43.

2.3 The delegate of Sudan said that his country, as an Arab and Islamic State, fully supported the previous speakers' comments. Sudan would share the cost of the use of Arabic and do its utmost to ensure implementation of the resolution.

2.4 The delegate of Yemen supported the draft resolution and endorsed the comments by previous speakers. He also wished to take the opportunity to thank the Chairman and the Japanese Administration for the excellent organization of the Conference and to convey warm congratulations to all the persons elected to various posts.

2.5 The delegate of Brazil said that the population of his country included five million descendants of Arabic-speaking peoples and he therefore supported the draft resolution introduced by the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

2.6 The delegate of Luxembourg said that the draft resolution was particularly interesting: the problem was of concern to his country since it used four languages, three of which were official national languages. Luxembourg viewed languages essentially as a means of communication and was interested solely in the economic aspect of the question. Since the establishment of the ITU, its three working and three official languages had constituted a successful vehicle for communication, providing a practical and economic link between countries and allowing many delegations to express

themselves precisely in a language familiar to them. He firmly believed that the question should be considered globally, not in relation to any particular language, and in the context of ITU budgetary constraints. The matter was a serious one which deserved study and, in view of its complexity, he advocated that the Union should continue to apply the pragmatic solution which had been adopted up to present and had stood the test of time, while being prepared to make certain changes as needed in the light of specific circumstances.

2.7 The delegate of Russia said that he had great sympathy with the draft resolution; however, it should be noted that Article 29 of the Constitution made no distinction between official and working languages of the Union. He also drew attention to Nice Resolution 59 relating to limitations in the use of working languages. Whatever action was advocated, the main issue was surely financial; in his view, therefore, the correct course would be to set a long-term goal of using all six languages on an equal footing but to move towards that target gradually, reviewing Nice Resolution 59 in the context of budgetary possibilities.

2.8 The delegate of Japan said that although he fully understood the difficulties of the Arabic-speaking delegations, he was very concerned by the financial implications of the proposal. If it were approved, the Russian and Chinese languages would logically have to be given the same status, thereby placing a huge additional burden on each Member. Further information should be provided on the financial implications before a decision was taken.

2.9 The delegate of China sympathized with the views expressed by the Arab delegations and supported the comments by the delegate of Russia. He felt sure ways and means would be found of handling the ITU language issue in an appropriate manner.

2.10 The delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that Arabic, which was not used as an official language in his country, was a rich language and was spoken by millions of people, constituting a key to their faith and working life and playing an important role in the world of culture and science. He supported the proposal introduced by the delegate of Saudi Arabia and was confident that the related financial problems could be solved.

2.11 The Chairman said that the Plenary Meeting, which was the supreme body of the Conference, could not reach a conclusion without having studied the financial implications of the proposal. As the necessary financial data were not at present available, it might be advisable to defer the matter until the relevant information had been provided by the secretariat.

2.12 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the Arab delegations were in the Chairman's hands; however, he would find it surprising were the discussion of such an important matter to be suspended when a number of delegations still wished to speak on the subject. He had not mentioned the Russian and Chinese languages because it was not for him to do so. He expressed the hope that the secretariat would be able to provide detailed figures which were not based exclusively on the cost of the present working languages.

2.13 The Chairman assured those delegates still wishing to speak that they would be given the floor when the discussion was resumed. The Secretary-General having confirmed that the financial details could be supplied, he suggested that further consideration of the matter should be deferred until that information had been received.

2.14 The delegate of Russia suggested that the secretariat should also provide information on current expenditure on languages, so that a meaningful comparison could be made. It would perhaps be useful to set up a small ad hoc Group of the Plenary to prepare a proposal on the basis of the data to be provided by the secretariat.

2.15 The delegate of Syria supported the suggestion made by the previous speaker. Referring to the Chairman's statement that the Plenary was the supreme body of the Conference, he asked whether the issue was to be referred to a committee or whether discussion would be resumed at a Plenary Meeting.

2.16 The Chairman said it was his intention that a general discussion should be held in Plenary, in order to reach a decision of principle. Committee 7 would then have to deal with the financial aspects of the matter. He suggested that the discussion should be interrupted for the time being and resumed when the necessary financial information was available.

2.17 It was so agreed.

### **3 Documents to be noted (Documents 71, 110)**

3.1 Documents 71 and 110 relating to an increase in the class of contribution of Portugal and South Africa, respectively, were noted.

3.2 The delegate of Portugal said that his country was closely committed to the overall smooth functioning of the Union. It was disquieting to note that the increase in the number of contributory units had not kept pace with that in the number of Members, and it was essential for a balance to be maintained between the two. Portugal's situation had improved in recent years, so that his Administration was happy to increase its class of contribution.

The meeting was suspended at 1550 hours and resumed at 1715 hours.

### **4 Election of the Members of the Council (resumed) (Documents 19(Rev.7), 97)**

#### Announcement of polling results

4.1 The votes having been counted, the Chairman announced the polling results for each Region in turn.

#### Region A

Candidates: Argentine Republic, Bahamas (Commonwealth of the), Brazil (Federative Republic of), Canada, Chile, Colombia (Republic of), Cuba, United States of America, Mexico, Venezuela (Republic of)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	144
Abstentions:	0
Number of votes obtained:	
Canada	133
United States of America	129
Mexico	126
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	124
Argentine Republic	118
Chile	98
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	92
Cuba	81
Colombia (Republic of)	79
Venezuela (Republic of)	52

4.2 Canada, United States of America, Mexico, Brazil (Federative Republic of), Argentine Republic, Chile, Bahamas (Commonwealth of the) and Cuba were elected Members of the Council for Region A.

Region B

Candidates: Germany (Federal Republic of), Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia (Republic of), Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland (Confederation of) Turkey

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	144
Abstentions:	0
Number of votes obtained:	
France	118
Denmark	117
Germany (Federal Republic of)	115
Spain	109
Portugal	109
Switzerland (Confederation of)	108
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	107
Italy	93
Greece	82
Turkey	61
Latvia (Republic of)	49

4.3 France, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic of), Spain, Portugal, Switzerland (Confederation of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy were elected Members of the Council for Region B.

Region C

Candidates: Bulgaria (Republic of), Poland (Republic of), Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	142
Abstentions:	2
Number of votes obtained:	
Poland (Republic of)	126
Russian Federation	126
Bulgaria (Republic of)	118
Romania	109
Ukraine	90
Czech Republic	83



4.4 Poland (Republic of), Russian Federation, Bulgaria (Republic of), Romania and Ukraine were elected members of the Council for Region C.

Region D

Candidates: Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of), Benin (Republic of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon (Republic of), Cape Verde (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of), Egypt (Arab Republic of), Ethiopia, Gabonese Republic, Kenya (Republic of), Mali (Republic of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Niger (Republic of the), Nigeria (Federal Republic of), Uganda (Republic of), Senegal (Republic of), Sudan (Republic of the), South Africa (Republic of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, Zambia (Republic of)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	143
Abstentions:	0
Number of votes obtained:	
South Africa (Republic of)	109
Senegal (Republic of)	105
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	102
Kenya (Republic of)	100
Morocco (Kingdom of)	99
Burkina Faso	95
Cameroon (Republic of)	92
Tanzania (United Republic of)	90
Benin (Republic of)	84
Mali (Republic of)	82
Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	80
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	77
Cape Verde (Republic of)	76
Zambia (Republic of)	73
Tunisia	57
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	54
Ethiopia	52
Gabonese Republic	48
Sudan (Republic of the)	46
Uganda (Republic of)	40
Niger (Republic of the)	37

4.5 South Africa (Republic of), Senegal (Republic of), Egypt (Arab Republic of), Kenya (Republic of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon (Republic of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Benin (Republic of), Mali (Republic of), Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of), Nigeria (Federal Republic of) and Cape Verde (Republic of) were elected members of the Council for Region D.

## Region E

Candidates: Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Australia, China (People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kuwait (State of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan (Islamic Republic of), Philippines (Republic of the), Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

Entitled to vote:	145
Number of ballot papers:	144
Invalid ballots:	2
Number of valid ballots:	142
Abstentions:	0
Number of votes obtained:	
Japan	130
Korea (Republic of)	126
China (People's Republic of)	123
Thailand	121
Philippines (Republic of the)	112
Indonesia (Republic of)	108
India (Republic of)	106
Australia	100
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	99
Kuwait (State of)	94
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)	84
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	83
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79
Malaysia	75
Lebanon	66
Syrian Arab Republic	51

4.6 Japan, Korea (Republic of), China (People's Republic of), Thailand, Philippines (Republic of the), Indonesia (Republic of), India (Republic of), Australia, Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Kuwait (State of), Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of) and Pakistan (Islamic Republic of) were elected members of the Council for Region E.

4.7 After reading out the results, the Chairman extended his congratulations to all elected Members of the Council and reminded them of their vast responsibilities in view of the increasingly important role of that body. He was confident that they would exercise their functions competently and with devotion. He then extended his thanks to all outgoing Members of the Council and expressed his gratitude to the candidates who had not been elected. He announced that the election procedure was now complete and thanked the countries which had provided tellers for the elections.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary-General:  
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:  
Y. UTSUMI



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 241-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 5

### Note by the Secretary-General

1 In accordance with the decision taken by Committee 4 when adopting the report of its Working Group 4/1 (Document 142) and the note from the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 5 (Document 234), I herewith submit for consideration by Committee 5, the text for the additional provision "No. 262bis e)" in Article 23 of the Convention as well as the additional, consequential amendments to be made to the texts of the 1992 Geneva Convention and its annex.

2 The new text adopted by Committee 4 reads:

**ADD 262bis** e) entities and organizations referred to in No. 229 of Article 19 of this Convention, and organizations of an international character representing such entities and organizations.

3 The consequential amendments to be considered and decided upon by Committee 5 are:

- Convention:

**MOD 258** 3. The Secretary-General shall invite the following ~~organizations~~ to send observers:

**(MOD) 269** b) observers of organizations and agencies invited in accordance with Nos. 259 to ~~262~~262bis above.

**MOD 271** 2. (1) The provisions of Nos. 256 to 265 of this Convention, with the exception of 262bis thereof, shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.

**MOD 1002** *Observer:* A person sent by:

- the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, a regional telecommunication organization, or an intergovernmental organization operating satellite systems, to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a Plenipotentiary Conference, a conference or a meeting of a Sector,

● 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.

- an international organization to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a conference or a meeting of a Sector, or
- the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional conference,
- an entity or organization referred to in No. 229 of Article 19 of the Convention or by an organization of an international character representing such entities or organizations.

in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention.

Pekka TARJANNE  
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 242-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 5**

**DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AMENDMENTS**

- 1 In case the Plenary Meeting should finally decide to adopt (an) amending instrument(s) for the [Constitution] [and] [the Convention] - a matter which has yet to be decided upon - a date of entry into force has to be fixed by the Conference, in accordance with No. 229 of the Constitution and No. 524 of the Convention, respectively.
- 2 As it is indispensable for the proper functioning of the Union, as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed in all respects by one single set of provisions and rules, it is desirable to provide also for a provisional application of the amendment, from that date of entry into force by those Members of the Union having not yet become a party to the amending instrument(s).
- 3 Consequently, the following two texts are proposed for inclusion in the last paragraph of the instrument(s).

**ADD**

**ARTICLE (Z)**

**Date of Entry into Force and Provisional Application**

1. The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996], [1997], [...] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.
2. Any Member other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, from that date, apply provisionally all the provisions and their amendments as specified in the instruments mentioned in the same preceding paragraph.
3. Committee 5 is invited to consider the texts given in paragraph 3 above and to take its decision(s) thereon.

**L. CHEHAB  
Chairman**

● 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)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 243-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 5  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

**1 Please amend the text of page 1 as follows:**

Committee 5 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

The delegations of the United States, Norway, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have reserved the right to revert to No. 379 at the Plenary Meeting.

The attention of Committee 8 is drawn to the fact that Committee 5 did not reach a decision as to whether the text on page 6 of this document should be a resolution or a recommendation. The text is therefore transmitted with square brackets.

**2 Please replace page 6 with the attached page.**

**L. CHEHAB  
Chairman of Committee 5**

● 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.

[RESOLUTION COM5/4] [RECOMMENDATION COM5/A]

**Deposit of Instruments relating to the Constitution and Convention  
of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**taking into account**

Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Deposit of Instruments and the Entry into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,

**considering that**

pursuant to provision No. 238 in Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,

**considering further**

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members of the Union become as soon as possible Parties to the said Constitution and the Convention,

**resolves**

to invite all the Members of the Union, who have not already done so, to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution), the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General as soon as possible,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to bring the present [Resolution] [Recommendation] to the attention of all the Members of the Union and to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet deposited their respective instrument.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 243-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FOURTH 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 delegations of the United States, Norway, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have reserved the right to revert to No. 379 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 50**            1.    The number of members of the Council shall be determined by the four yearly Plenipotentiary Conference.
- ADD 50A**           2.    This number shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Members of the Union.

ARTICLE 7 (CV)

- MOD 118**            (2)   The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. These two versions of the agenda shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the World Radiocommunication Conference, in accordance with No. 126 of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 19 (CV)

- MOD 239**           9.    An entity or organization as mentioned in No. 229 or 230 above may act on behalf of the Member which has approved it, provided that Member informs the Director of the Bureau concerned that it is authorized to do so.

ARTICLE 32 (CV)

- MOD 379**            (2)   The texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.

RESOLUTION COM5/1

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**in view of**

Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), and Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**considering**

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telecommunications contained in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989),

**resolves**

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982), Nice (1989) and of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in the Annex to the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as entitled to send or reply to Government Telecommunications,

**expresses the hope**

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

**instructs the Council**

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

RESOLUTION COM5/2

**Request to the International Court of Justice  
for Advisory Opinions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) the decision of the Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;

c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any intergovernmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;

d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,

**notes**

that the Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.

RESOLUTION COM5/3

**Juridical Status**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,

**having noted with satisfaction**

the Council's remarks in section 2.2.7.1 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document PP-94/20) concerning Resolution 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Council as necessary,

**requests the Council**

to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION COM5/4

**Deposit of Instruments relating to the Constitution and Convention  
of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**taking into account**

Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the Deposit of Instruments and the Entry into Force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,

**considering that**

pursuant to provision No. 238 in Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,

**considering further**

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members of the Union become as soon as possible Parties to the said Constitution and the Convention,

**resolves**

to invite all the Members of the Union, who have not already done so, to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution), the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General as soon as possible,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to bring the present Resolution to the attention of all the Members of the Union and to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet deposited their respective instrument.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 244-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**SIXTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/6, 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 COM6/6**

**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 (G.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 correct application of the United Nations Common System job classification standards for the senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority;
2. to implement its decision of principle to use the D.2 level for these posts when justified by the UN Common System standards;
3. 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.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 245-E  
8 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**

At its 14th meeting, Committee 4 adopted the proposal in Document 183 to establish a Review Committee to review the Rights and Obligations of Sector "members".

At this same meeting, the Committee also endorsed the proposal in Document 42 to strengthen the financial foundations of the Union.

**A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4**

- 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 246-E  
22 September 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 6 (Staff Matters) has adopted Resolution COM6/7, 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

- 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 COM6/7

**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,

**resolves**

that staff will henceforth be represented by one (maximum two) person(s) and will participate in sessions of the ITU Council and in Plenipotentiary Conferences to state its opinion concerning staff matters at the request of the Chairman of the Committee dealing with staff matters, such participation having no impact on the budget of ITU.



## **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 247-E**  
**8 October 1994**  
**Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### **PLENARY MEETING and COMMITTEE 7**

#### **REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 6 (STAFF MATTERS) TO THE PLENARY MEETING AND TO COMMITTEE 7**

1. Committee 6 has held six meetings during the present session of the Plenipotentiary Conference and finished its work on 8 October 1994.
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.

● 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.

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. Document 66 (CAN/66/3) was favourably received by the Committee. 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. Following further discussion and information on national difficulties with regard to the low number of female candidates in the technological field, Committee 6 unanimously approved the proposal contained in Document 66 without however recommending a change in the order of priority of the selection criteria.
17. Document 33 "Draft Strategic Plan 1995-1999" (paragraphs 42 and 43) and Document 34 "Draft Strategic Plan : Personnel Management Issues" the latter giving more details on the points contained in Document 33 were introduced together by the Secretary-General. Paragraphs 42 and 43 of Document were approved after a number of modifications were made to clarify and improve the text.
18. As regards organizational structure and grading in ITU, and after considerable discussion, a Resolution was adopted emphasizing the ITU's obligation to follow the United Nations Common System job classification standards for all posts (G.1 to D.2), including for senior management posts. The Committee reaffirmed the Council's responsibility for implementing this resolution.
19. The Committee considered a draft resolution (Document 153) presented by 42 Member countries on staff participation in conferences of the Union. A resolution was approved in order to officialize the present ad hoc practice by which the Chairperson of the Staff Council is authorised to present its view on staff matters when requested to do so by the Chairman of the Council and the Plenipotentiary Committees dealing with these matters.
20. As requested by the Chairman of the Conference, the Committee considered Resolution 5 (Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992)), and noted that it addressed financial management matters dealt with by Committee 7.
21. Under the item "Miscellaneous", the Committee addressed the question of appointed staff members wishing to be candidates for elected positions. It decided to request Council to amend the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, requiring such staff to request special leave without pay for the duration of the campaign. If elected they would also be required to resign from their appointed position.

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

Document 21

Representation allowances (page 3)	15,000
------------------------------------	--------

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

Documents 33 and 34

Paragraph 43	Organizational structure and grading	40,000
--------------	--------------------------------------	--------

---

\* At present, the in-service training budget for 1995 amounts to 1,419,000 Swiss francs which represents 1.2% of the staff costs.

\*\* See paragraph 7.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 248-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of Committee 7**

At its 15th meeting, Committee 4 adopted the draft Resolution contained in Document 223 on Regional Presence.

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

- 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 249-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

**Tuesday, 4 October 1994, at 1600 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

**1 Other proposals (continued)**

**47, 65, 66, 67, 69, 93,  
96, 119 + Corr.1-6,  
129(Rev.1), 151**

● 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 Other proposals (continued) (Documents 47, 65, 66, 67, 69, 93, 96, 119 and Corrigenda 1-6, 129(Rev.1), 151)**

**Support to United Nations peacekeeping forces (Documents 66, 93)**

1.1 The delegate of Canada introduced section 7 of Document 66, draft Resolution [CAN/2] (proposal CAN/66/17) and Document 93. The purpose of the draft resolution was to enable the ITU to take practical, immediate and affordable steps to help those Members who were most in need. It recognized that in some circumstances, a Member hosting a peacekeeping force might not be able to assert its rights in the telecommunication field, as specified in United Nations agreements. The draft resolution proposed that in such circumstances, and at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of the ITU should provide technical experts as volunteers to act on behalf of Member administrations to restore and maintain order in the area of radiocommunication. Although that constituted a modest and achievable goal, the concept was none the less a new one, and discussion would be necessary to explain and clarify it.

1.2 The Chairman asked whether there was support for the ideas expressed in the Canadian proposal, on the understanding that a final text would be prepared by the Canadian delegation, in consultation with others interested. The delegate of Lebanon having supported the proposal, he said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished to revert to the matter when a revised text was available.

1.3 It was so agreed.

**TELECOM (continued) (Documents 66, 67, 69, 129(Rev.1))**

1.4 The delegate of India, having been invited by the Chairman to introduce proposal IND/67/12, said that draft Resolution [IND/5] was already being discussed in ad hoc Working Group 4/2, so that he did not need to speak on it at the present time.

1.5 The delegate of Canada, introducing section 6 of Document 66 and proposal CAN/66/15, said that the purpose of the proposal was to specify more clearly the mechanism referred to in Recommendation 1 (Nice, 1989) for using a share of the profits of TELECOM exhibitions and forums for development purposes. She might need to comment further on the question once Working Group 4/2 had reported back to the Committee.

1.6 The Chairman of Working Group 4/2 drew attention to Document 129(Rev.1) and, in particular, to the Working Group's conclusion that total integration of the TELECOM Secretariat into the ITU would not bring any additional benefit to the organization. If required, the Working Group would be prepared to work on the preparation of a revised version of Nice Recommendation 1. The Chairman said that Document 129(Rev.1) would be taken up once a working document covering all TELECOM-related matters was available.

1.7 The delegate of Syria having observed that draft Resolution [IND/5] (proposal IND/67/12) went far beyond the scope of the questions discussed in Working Group 4/2, the Chairman replied that it would be taken up by the Committee in due course.

1.8 The Deputy Secretary-General introduced Document 69, which was submitted for information only and described certain privately-funded activities for assisting developing countries in the context of the TELECOM 95 programme for development. It was to be hoped that the example thus set would be followed by others.

1.9 At the proposal of the delegate of Syria, it was agreed that the companies concerned should be officially thanked for their action.

1.10 In response to a comment by the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General confirmed that the BDT had been closely associated in planning the seminars referred to in Document 69 and had played a predominant role in organizing them.

1.11 Document 69 was noted.

1.12 The Chairman, summing up, suggested that Working Group 4/2 should be requested to produce a consolidated report on all TELECOM-related questions and to prepare a draft resolution which could be substituted for Nice Recommendation 1, on the basis of proposals CAN/66/15 and IND/67/12.

1.13 It was so agreed.

#### **Use of the HF broadcasting bands (Document 67)**

1.14 The delegate of India, introducing proposal IND/67/11, traced developments in the allocation of HF broadcasting bands from WARC-79 onwards, recalling that the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989 had adopted Resolution 10 concerning the use of those bands. He also recalled that in accordance with APP-92 Resolution 9 and WARC-92 Resolution 523 an ITU-R task force had been set up to review the planning options and report to WRC-95 with a view to WRC-97 taking action. His delegation proposed that the present Conference should adopt an expanded resolution to update Resolution 10 (Nice, 1989) in the light of WARC-92's decisions relating to the allocation of additional bands for HF broadcasting. If there were diverging views concerning the operative part of the resolution he would be happy to confer with the delegations concerned.

1.15 The Chairman having asked whether there was support for the Indian proposal, a large number of delegates raised their cards.

1.16 The delegate of Italy, supported by the delegate of the Netherlands, observed that WRC-93 had decided that the agenda of WRC-95 would include consideration of the availability of the newly allocated HFBC bands in the light of the work both of the radiocommunication study groups and of the WRC-95 Conference Preparatory Meeting, so that WRC-97 could take appropriate decisions in that respect. In the interests of saving time, he therefore proposed that consideration of the matter should be deferred until WRC-95.

1.17 The Chairman suggested that the Committee might wish to recommend the Conference to defer discussion of Resolution 10 (Nice, 1989) for the time being; in the meantime, the delegate of India might hold further consultations with interested delegations in order to adopt a concerted approach by means of an ad hoc group. The delegate of Syria supported that suggestion.

1.18 It was so agreed.

#### **Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services (Document 47)**

1.19 The delegate of Russia introduced draft Resolution [RUS/3] (proposal RUS/47/3), which endorsed Resolution 5 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services, otherwise known as the "Buenos Aires Initiative". She stressed the importance of maintaining flexibility in the ITU's response to the fast-changing telecommunications environment and of ensuring coordination of telecommunications networks at world level. Pointing out that modern facilities and services were the result of collective efforts by those taking part in the standardization process within the ITU, as embodied in ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations, she emphasized the crucial importance of non-discriminatory access to those facilities. Draft Resolution [RUS/3] reflected those concerns and instructed the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the world community to the ITU's role in that field, by transmitting the text of the resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.20 The delegates of Syria, Gabon, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Viet Nam supported the Russian proposal.

1.21 The delegate of the United States, while supporting in principle both the proposal and the statement by the delegate of Russia, requested that time be allowed for informal discussions in order to eliminate possible slight inconsistencies between the Russian draft resolution and Buenos Aires Resolution 5.

1.22 The Chairman, drawing attention to the proposed additions to Buenos Aires Resolution 5 in the **further resolves** section of draft Resolution [RUS/3], asked if there were any objections to those amendments. The delegates of Syria and Cuba supported the additions, to which no objections were raised.

1.23 The Chairman suggested that the Russian delegation consult with other delegations concerned in order to eliminate any inconsistencies between draft Resolution [RUS/3] and Buenos Aires Resolution 5.

1.24 It was so agreed.

#### **Contribution of telecommunications to the protection of the environment (Document 65)**

1.25 The delegate of Lebanon introduced Annex 3 of Document 65 containing the text of Resolution No. 8 on telecommunication support for the protection of the environment, adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994). As there was still some divergence of views among the countries concerned, discussions on the text had not yet been completed.

1.26 The Chairman suggested that an amended version of the text should be submitted to the Committee in writing at a subsequent meeting.

1.27 It was so agreed.

#### **Telecommunications for disaster relief (Document 96)**

1.28 The delegate of the Bahamas introduced Document 96 containing draft Resolution [BAH/1] on telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations which had been developed in consultation with the delegation of Finland and the CTU as a whole. He outlined the background to the proposal, indicating that in the Caribbean zone, natural disasters could seriously impair regional development plans and telecommunication projects. Considerable efforts had been made to coordinate action for disaster relief, the importance of which had been emphasized in Buenos Aires Resolution 7, Resolution 5 of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Acapulco, 1991), and the Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, Finland, 1991). A global base for cooperation in developing appropriate strategies for disaster relief was required, focusing on the identification of problems, the important facilitating role of telecommunications and the improvement of global communications through the ITU. Certain amendments, notably to the **resolves and urges Member administrations** sections, still remained to be discussed.

1.29 The Chairman suggested setting up a new ad hoc working group to produce a coordinated version of the draft resolution.

1.30 It was so agreed.

**Electronic access to documents and publications (Documents 119 and Corrigenda 1-6, 151)**

1.31 The delegate of the United States introduced Document 119 and its Corrigenda which contained modifications to APP-92 Resolution 14 on electronic access to documents and publications of the Union, and had received support from a large number of countries.

1.32 The delegate of Guyana introduced part I of Document 151 and proposal BAH.../151/1 which contained further amendments to the same resolution, focusing on the use of facilities to access the Union's electronic publications and the cost of their dissemination. The amendments diverged from those proposed in Document 119 in that they placed emphasis on devising a development mechanism to ensure that countries not possessing electronic facilities to access publications would be able to do so in future, as well as on corresponding training programmes.

1.33 The Chairman suggested that an ad hoc working group should be set up under the chairmanship of the delegate of Guyana in order to coordinate the proposals in both documents and prepare a consolidated text.

1.34 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1700 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 250-E  
11 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(201 - 250)

No.	Source	Title	Destination
201	WG PL/A	Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Working Group PL/A	PL
202	C7	Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 7	C7
203	C5	Report from the Chairman of the informal Working Group of Committee 5 on "observership of non-elected Members to the Council" to the Chairman of Committee 5	C5
204	C4	Report by the Chairman of the ad hoc Group on Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services	C4
205	ARG/IND/ I/LBN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
206	C5	Summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 5	C5
207	PL	Minutes of the eleventh Plenary Meeting	PL
208	C5	Summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 5	C5
209	C4	First series of texts from Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee	C8
210	C4	Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Group 4/5 to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
211	C4	Note from the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/6 - Draft Resolution	C4
212	C4	Note by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of the Conference - Resolution 1: Future conferences of the Union	PL
213	NZL	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C5
214	CAN	Report from the Coordinator on support to United Nations peacekeeping operations to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
215	C4	Summary record of the ninth meeting of Committee 4	C4
216	C3	Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting	PL
217	C5	Note by the Chairman of Committee 5 - Amended text for No. 50 of the Convention	C5

● 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.

No.	Source	Title	Destination
218(Rev.1) <sup>1</sup>	C5	Note by the Chairman of Committee 5 - Amended text for No. 118 of the Convention	C5
219	C4	Report from the Chairman of the Informal Working Group of Committee 4 on "Relations between the ITU and the World Trade Organization" to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
220 <sup>2</sup>	C6	Report of the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Chairman of Committee 4 - Draft strategic plan 1995-99	C4
221	C4	Note from the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/7 - Resolution 14(Rev.1)	C4
222	C3	First series of texts submitted by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee	C8
223	C4	Draft note by the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group 4 to the Chairman of Committee 4 - Regional presence	C4
224	<sup>3</sup>	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
225	AUS, USA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
226	C4	Report from the Chairman of the informal group of Committee 4 on strengthening the ITU's relationship with regional organizations	C4
227	C4	Report by the Chairman of ad hoc Working Group COM4/8 - Draft Resolution: Refinement of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors	C4
228	C4	Report from the Coordinator of the informal group of Committee 4 on "Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Services" to the Chairman of Committee 4	C4
229+Corr.1	C2	Report by Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting	PL
230	D	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C4
231	C4	Summary record of the tenth meeting of Committee 4	C4
232	PL	First series of texts from Working Group PL/A to Editorial Committee	C8
233	C5	Summary record of the seventh meeting of Committee 5	C5
234	C4	Note from the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 5	C5
235	C4	Second series of texts from Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee	C8
236	C6	Organizational structure and grading in the ITU	C7
237	PL	Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Group of the Plenary - Languages	PL
238	PL	Minutes of the twelfth Plenary Meeting	PL

<sup>1</sup> The revised version does not concern the English text.

<sup>2</sup> Marked-up and clean versions.

<sup>3</sup> ARS, BAH, BHR, BGD, CLM, UAE, EQA, E, IND, IRN, KWT, MRC, OMA, PRU, QAT, SYR, SEN, TZA, URG

No.	Source	Title	Destination
239	PL	Minutes of the thirteenth Plenary Meeting	PL
240	PL	Minutes of the fourteenth Plenary Meeting	PL
241	SG	Text for the additional provision "No. 262bis e)" in Article 23 of the Convention	C5
242	C5	Date of entry into force of the amendments	C5
243+Corr.1	C5	Fourth series of texts submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee	C8
244	C6	Sixth series of texts from Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
245	C4	Note by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 7	C7
246	C6	Seventh series of texts from Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C8
247	C6	Report of the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Plenary Meeting and to Committee 7	PL, C7
248	C4	Note from the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Chairman of Committee 7	C7
249	C4	Summary record of the eleventh meeting of Committee 4	PL
250	SG	List of documents (201-250)	-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 251-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7  
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)**

Please replace the texts of paragraphs 2.24, 2.28 and 2.38 by the following texts:

2.24 The delegate of the United States said that option 1 should be amended in order to ensure successful implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, for which a substantial part of the resources would come from outside the ordinary budget of the ITU; the Nice budget ceiling of 600 million Swiss francs at January 1994 prices; and to restore the global cuts proposed for the General Secretariat and the three Sectors, representing a total of 22.2 million Swiss francs. It was his understanding that the total expenditure of 743.7 million Swiss francs quoted by the Secretariat included some 44.3 million Swiss francs in so-called "add-ons" that were not part of the ordinary budget approved at Nice. His delegation proposed that those "add-ons" should be removed from the option, giving a base figure apparently of some 699 million Swiss francs recosted from the Nice figures, to which would be added the 22.2 million Swiss francs in global cuts and the 11.3 million Swiss francs from option 4 for the Buenos Aires Action Plan, thus arriving at a Kyoto ceiling of 738.8 million Swiss francs. He hoped that the Committee could support that approach, and reiterated his delegation's reservation on the entire strategic plan until agreement was reached on the options in Document 138.

\*\*\*

2.28 The delegate of the United States said that recosting the ceiling approved at Nice at January 1994 prices would give a figure of apparently 699 million Swiss francs.

\*\*\*

2.38 The delegate of the United States said it would be very useful to have a document that started from the 600 million Swiss franc limit set at Nice, recosted at apparently 699 million, followed by a breakdown for option 1 based on the specific items mentioned by the Secretary of the Committee, such as UNDP, funds-in-trust, publications, technical cooperation and so on, and showing how the figure had reached some 738 and ultimately 743 million Swiss francs, together with the assumptions involved. He would also be interested in seeing the figures referred to by the delegate of New Zealand.





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 251-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7  
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)**

Wednesday, 5 October 1994, at 0935 hours

**Chairman: Mr. P. GAGNE (Canada)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- |          |   |                     |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| <b>1</b> | Proposals for the work of the Conference - Barbados                           | 169                 |
| <b>2</b> | Ceiling for the expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999 (continued) | 20, 33, 138 + Add.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 Proposals for the work of the Conference - Barbados (Document 169)**

1.1 The delegate of Barbados, introducing draft Resolution [BRB/1] in proposal BRB/169/1, said that a way should and could be found for Members (especially those from developing countries) to maintain and even increase their contributions to the Union, for example through joint contributions by administrations and PTTs in the case of less affluent countries. The draft Resolution was intended to bring about a new approach of responsibility in which all Members contributed to a reasonable extent to the Union's activities.

1.2 The Chairman, noting that Canada supported the proposal, invited comments on the draft Resolution.

1.3 The delegate of Spain, while agreeing with the general thrust and purpose of proposal BRB/169/1, suggested that it constituted a recommendation rather than a resolution. The title and parts of the text should thus be brought into line with other, similar texts of the Union. The delegate of Norway queried the appropriateness, in the light of the rest of the draft text, of the reference to "issues" in **further proposes a**).

1.4 The delegate of Barbados said that she appreciated those comments, and would welcome any others which would help to refine the text. In reply to a question by the delegate of Mexico, she said that the reference to "flexibility" in **noting a**) was intended to highlight the need for the Union to adopt a new approach if it wished to extricate itself from its current financial dilemma.

1.5 The delegates of Canada and Mexico said they understood from the reasons given for the proposal both in Document 169 itself and in the explanations provided that the draft Resolution appeared to be directed at all Members of the Union and not merely the developing countries. The text should be amended accordingly. The delegate of China, welcoming the initiative taken by Barbados in putting forward the draft Resolution, agreed that it should be addressed to the Union's membership as a whole (Members and members).

1.6 The delegate of New Zealand also welcomed the Barbadian proposal, which advocated a very open and progressive approach and fitted in well with the general consensus emerging at the Conference that the Union's financial situation should be reviewed. The text required some amendment, and should indeed be addressed to all Members; however, it should not lose its initial focus on the developing countries. The delegate of France endorsed those views, adding that the proposal highlighted the combined responsibility of all Members in the accomplishment of the Union's activities and within the current financial context. The delegate of the Netherlands also supported the views expressed; the text brought out the need for all countries to examine their contributions.

1.7 The Chairman suggested that the delegate of Barbados should be invited to revise the text of its proposal BRB/169/1 in the light of the comments made and of any other comments which delegates might wish to submit to her personally, for consideration by the Committee at a later meeting.

1.8 It was so agreed.

## **2 Ceiling for the expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999 (continued) (Documents 20, 33, 138 and Addendum 1)**

2.1 The Chairman, having commented briefly on the Committee's mandate with regard to that agenda item and on each of the subjects it was required to address, stressed that every effort should be made to avoid global cuts in the future, bearing in mind the problems such cuts had posed for the Union's Sectors and the General Secretariat. He invited the Committee to resume its consideration of the provisional budget for 1995.

### **Provisional budget for 1995 (continued) (Document 20)**

2.2 Commenting briefly on Annex 3 to Document 20, which he had introduced at the third meeting, the Secretary of the Committee said that the total of 149 613 000 Swiss francs given for the provisional budget for 1995 corresponded to option 1 of the ITU financial plan, outlined in Document 138 and its Addendum. He drew particular attention to the fact that no funds other than those shown in the tables in Annex 3 would be available for implementing the Buenos Aires Action Plan. In response to a request by the Chairman, he said that a copy of Council Resolution 1067 containing the provisional 1995 budget would be distributed to delegates in time for the Committee's next meeting.

2.3 The Chairman noted that the Committee had no comments to make at that juncture on the provisional budget, to which it would return at a later meeting.

### **Draft strategic plan 1995-1999 (Document 33)**

2.4 The Chairman said that the Committee was required to examine Section V of the draft strategic plan 1995-1999 in Document 33 before it was discussed by Committee 4. He invited the Committee to examine it paragraph by paragraph.

#### Paragraphs 44 and 45

2.5 Paragraphs 44 and 45 were approved, subject to the addition of the words "and funds-in-trust" at the end of the third indent in paragraph 45.

#### Paragraph 46

2.6 The delegate of Morocco suggested that the first indent might require some amendment in the light of the text submitted by Barbados in proposal BRB/169/1, which had met with the Committee's general approval.

2.7 The Chairman observed that the Barbadian proposal sought a solution to the problem reflected in the indent, the text of which had been discussed and approved by the Council. Document DT/17 appeared to confirm that contributions from Member administrations had been decreasing for some time.

2.8 The delegate of France, endorsing the Chairman's remarks and referring to the voluntary basis upon which contributions were made, stressed that it was the responsibility of all Members of the Union to find solutions to the income problem.

2.9 The delegate of Germany saw merit in the presentation and analysis of facts no matter how unpalatable they might be, as in the paragraph under consideration. How the situation could be improved should be viewed as a separate matter.

2.10 The delegate of the Netherlands saw that section of the draft strategic plan and the Barbadian proposal as the possible starting point for a full discussion of the Union's functions at all levels, in that they touched upon the fundamental question of the Union's future funding. The processes of liberalization, privatization and deregulation currently under way in many Member countries were placing administrations in increasingly difficult financial situations; and although potential "small-m" members would look at the Union's sense of collective responsibility, solidarity and political importance, they would primarily be concerned with the potential benefits of the services rendered by the ITU. The functions of the Union needed to be discussed in depth, at three levels: with regard to its general, political importance, in respect of which a call for solidarity on the part of administrations was certainly relevant; with regard to administrations' possible reassessment of their contributions in the light of the services they received from the Union; and with regard to the advantages which the ITU could offer in the future as a platform for private industry.

2.11 Paragraph 46 was approved.

Paragraphs 47 and 48

2.12 Paragraphs 47 and 48 were approved subject to deletion of the last sentence in paragraph 47.

Paragraphs 49 to 51

2.13 The delegate of Mexico was concerned that the last sentence of paragraph 49 was very vague and the delegate of Canada thought it might be useful to refer in that paragraph to the effects of the decline in the level of contributions of Members after Plenipotentiary Conferences, the effect of inflation on the budget and the effect of the increases in the staff costs of the United Nations common system, so as to ensure that non-discretionary costs were taken into account.

2.14 The delegate of the United States reserved his delegation's position on paragraph 49 until the Committee discussed Document 138, as did the delegate of Italy in respect of paragraphs 49 and 50.

2.15 The delegate of Morocco having asked whether the last sentence of paragraph 51 called into question the present free choice of cost sharing on a pro rata basis in accordance with the Constitution, the Chairman recalled that the question was still under discussion in Committee 4.

2.16 The delegate of Spain said that the last sentence of paragraph 51 should be made more specific, and the delegate of China suggested that, in view of the importance of that paragraph, the Chairman should liaise with the Chairman of Committee 4 on its wording.

2.17 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the possibility of using voluntary funds to implement the Buenos Aires Plan was provided for in the new Convention and Financial Regulations, which referred to the possibility of using extrabudgetary resources to pay for activities that could not be financed from the ordinary budget.

2.18 The delegate of France considered that paragraphs 49 to 51 would have to be redrafted after adoption of the Financial Plan.

2.19 In the light of the discussion, it was so agreed to leave paragraphs 49 to 51 in square brackets for the time being.

**Preliminary outline of the ITU financial plan 1995-1999 (Document 138 and Addendum 1)**

2.20 The Chairman said that the Committee would discuss the four options set out on page 2 of Document 38, which had been submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference by the Council, although it was not necessarily restricted only to those four.

2.21 The Secretary of the Committee said that Document 138 and its Addendum gave figures for the four options referred to in paragraph 50 of the draft strategic plan; it was intended to facilitate discussion and implied no order of preference. The starting point for the different options was the provisional budget for 1995 adopted by the Council (set out in Annex 3 to Document 20), which took account of the new structure of the Union adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference in 1992. The budget in the form of a resolution and annexed tables would be available for the Committee's next meeting. The estimates were based on figures as at 1 January 1994 and were therefore subject to revision because of the compulsory increase in staff costs under the United Nations common system.

2.22 The Chairman called for comments on option 1.

2.23 The delegate of Italy said that the ceilings for each Sector should be established first of all in accordance with the approach previously adopted. Moreover, in order to obtain a proper average over the whole period, the budget for 1993-1995 should have been used as the starting-point for the estimates rather than the provisional budget for 1995.

2.24 The delegate of the United States said that option 1 should be amended in order to ensure successful implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, for which a substantial part of the resources would come from outside the ordinary budget of the ITU; the Nice budget ceiling of 600 million Swiss francs at January 1994 prices; and to restore the global cuts proposed for the General Secretariat and the three Sectors, representing a total of 22.2 million Swiss francs. It was his understanding that the total expenditure of 743.7 million Swiss francs quoted by the Secretariat included some 44.3 million Swiss francs in so-called "add-ons" that were not part of the ordinary budget approved at Nice. His delegation proposed that those "add-ons" should be removed from the option, giving a base figure of some 699 million Swiss francs recosted from the Nice figures, to which would be added the 22.2 million Swiss francs in global cuts and the 11.3 million Swiss francs from Option 4 for the Buenos Aires Action Plan, thus arriving at a Kyoto ceiling of 738.8 million Swiss francs. He hoped that the Committee could support that approach, and reiterated his delegation's reservation on the entire strategic plan until agreement was reached on the options in Document 138.

2.25 The Chairman requested the United States delegate to prepare a document setting out his proposals for the next meeting of the Committee. Replying to the delegate of Italy, he said that the Committee should indeed try to establish a ceiling for the period 1995-1999. However, some clarification on the starting point was needed.

2.26 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the Secretariat's figure of 743.733 million Swiss francs for 1995-1999 reflected the new structure of the budget, covering the three Sectors as well as the General Secretariat. It was based on the provisional budget for 1995 for conferences and meetings, zero growth in documentation, the maintenance of ITU-D at its 1995 level, and no step increases for staff, which was in fact contrary to the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules.

2.27 The Chairman said that agreement must first be reached on what would be today's equivalent of the 600 million Swiss franc ceiling approved at Nice.

2.28 The delegate of the United States said that recosting the ceiling approved at Nice at January 1994 prices would give a figure of 699 million Swiss francs.

2.29 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the basis for the secretariat's calculations had been the limit of 600 million Swiss francs set at Nice for expenditure for the years 1990-1994, converted into the January 1994 equivalent by taking into account inflation and changes in the United Nations common system. According to the official price index, inflation from 1989 to 1994 had amounted to approximately 21%, while staff costs, as indicated in Document DT/17, had risen by some 17% in the case of the professional and higher categories and 29% in the case of general services. Application of those factors to the Nice ceiling produced a figure of 738.8 million Swiss francs.

2.30 In response to a question raised by the delegate of Norway, the Chairman said that two starting points still remained: 699 million Swiss francs as calculated by the United States delegation and 738.8 million as indicated by the Secretary of the Committee.

2.31 The delegate of Australia said that he found the United States proposal most attractive but considered it crucial to determine whether the difference of some 40 million Swiss francs between the two figures represented a genuine area of savings or not.

2.32 The Secretary of the Committee, attempting to reconcile the figure of 743.7 million Swiss francs referred to in Document 138 and the 699 million figure put forward by the delegate of the United States, stressed the importance of the new structure of the Union's budget introduced since the Nice Conference. The 1995 budget was composed of the General Secretariat budget and those of the Sectors, including the integration of the cost of implementing UNDP and funds-in-trust activities in the ordinary budget on the expenditure side and support costs derived from the execution of technical cooperation projects on the income side. In accordance with the new financial management system and the new Financial Regulations, the Development Sector had to include a figure of 17.5 million

Swiss francs over the next five years to cover the cost of delivery of UNDP and funds-in-trust activities. In addition, the Nice Conference had established expenditure limits rising from 15 to 22.5 million Swiss francs for the gradual growth of the BDT from 1990 to 1994. The financial plan submitted in Document 138 and Addendum 1 took the figure of 22.5 million for the final year of the period, i.e. 1994. Those two amounts, together with some other minor adjustments, formed the bulk of the difference between the two starting points.

2.33 The delegate of the Netherlands, having verified that the limit of 22.5 million Swiss francs for the BDT had already been included in the Nice ceiling, pointed out that the difference between the two starting points had still not been accounted for and looked forward to a document giving detailed explanations. At the present stage, his delegation considered that the BDT's work, especially in the form of programmes, was of primordial importance and gladly supported the option involving the full implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan. However, he believed there was an imbalance between the overheads of the BDT and its actual activities, corresponding to expenditures of some 20 and 10 million Swiss francs respectively. Economies on overheads should enable the Action Plan to be carried out in full.

2.34 The delegate of France, endorsing the comments made by the Australian delegation, called for a document that would clearly account for the 44 million Swiss francs disparity between the two starting points.

2.35 The Chairman considered that it might help to clarify the situation if not only the United States delegation but also the Secretariat were to submit their calculations in written form to the Committee.

2.36 The delegate of New Zealand, drawing attention to the actual expenditures of the Union during the years 1990 to 1994 as recorded in the table at the foot of page 51 of the report of the Council to the Conference, suggested that instead of 600 million Swiss francs the basis for the calculations should be 573.688 million. In that connection, he commended the Secretariat on its sound management of the Union's resources.

2.37 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that the figures referred to by the previous speaker reflected actual yearly expenditures under the old structure of the Union. The differences between those figures and the limits set at Nice had to be considered very carefully before contemplating their use as a basis for calculation: they arose essentially under the heading of "Conferences and meetings". In 1989, the Nice Conference had made budgetary provision for radio conferences that in the event had not taken place, while in the course of the period savings had been achieved on study group meetings through rationalization and greater efficiency. In that respect, it should be noted that those economies had been incorporated in the budget estimates for future years. Under "Additional working languages", the entire estimates had been spent. There had been a slight shortfall in expenditure on the BDT, due to the slow build-up of regional presence, but in 1993 and 1994 an effort had been needed to remain within the Nice limits. "Operating expenditure" had been kept down by strict control and had declined from 1990 to 1994 as a result of such measures as the elimination and freezing of posts and delays in making appointments - a process that had now reached its limit. He therefore advised extreme caution before establishing any new starting point as well as full consideration of the new structure and management procedures.

2.38 The delegate of the United States said it would be very useful to have a document that started from the 600 million Swiss franc limit set at Nice, recosted at 699 million, followed by a breakdown for option 1 based on the specific items mentioned by the Secretary of the Committee, such as UNDP, funds-in-trust, publications, technical cooperation and so on, and showing how the figure had reached some 738 and ultimately 743 million Swiss francs, together with the assumptions involved. He would also be interested in seeing the figures referred to by the delegate of New Zealand.

2.39 The delegate of Spain asked how the estimates for study group meetings in the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors, for example, could remain at the same level from 1995 to 1999 in view of inflation and their crucial role in maintaining ITU's leadership in those areas.

2.40 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that under the Telecommunication Standardization Sector the number of study group meetings held since the Helsinki Conference had remained fairly steady. Consequently, for option 1, it had been assumed that the number of such meetings would remain the same as that foreseen for 1995. The only difference was the provision made for a world telecommunication standardization conference, based on the Helsinki figure. However, in section 1.3 of the Addendum to Document 138 the consequences of maintaining zero growth in the volume of documentation were set forth; as a result, it was suggested under option 2 that provision should be made for an increase in the volume of documentation. It was up to the Committee to decide.

2.41 The Secretary-General, after expressing his full support for the views expressed by the Secretary of the Committee in his capacity of Chief of the Finance Department, said that he wished to make it clear that the difference of 44 million Swiss francs between the two conflicting starting points was essentially due to development activities. More than half of the amount stemmed from the fact that the allocation for the BDT had risen between the Nice and Kyoto Conferences from 15 to 22.5 million Swiss francs. The latter amount should of course be used as a starting point rather than the average. This would already lead to 722 million rather than 699. The remainder, as the Chief of the Finance Department had pointed out, resulted essentially from the new financial structures, without involving any increase in activities. He hoped that the document to be prepared by the Secretariat would be able to explain the matter in layman's language. Finally, he appealed to delegations not to punish the Secretariat for what the delegate of New Zealand had referred to as its sound management of resources. It was already suffering from the infamous global cuts, which went some way towards explaining why all of the 600 million Swiss francs had not been expended. The cuts had been to the detriment of the Union and he felt heartened by the fact that all delegations at Kyoto had opposed them. The Committee seemed to be heading in the right direction and he looked forward with confidence to its conclusions.

2.42 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said that a key issue had been raised by the delegate of Australia when he had asked whether the difference of 44 million Swiss francs between the two rival starting points represented true savings - a point that should be cleared up by the document to be produced by the Secretariat. It should also explain how the figures of roughly 738 and 743 million Swiss francs had been derived from 600 million. At its next meeting the Committee would also have before it a document setting forth the proposal made by the delegate of the United States. In response to a point raised by the delegate of New Zealand, he said that, if possible, the two documents would be combined to facilitate comparison, otherwise they would appear separately, but based on the same figures. He took it that, on that understanding, the Committee wished to return to the matter at its next meeting.

2.43 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. TAZI RIFFI

The Chairman:  
P. GAGNE



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 252(Rev.1)-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 7

**Bahamas, Barbados, China, Guyana, Italy, New Zealand**

**PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**BAH/BRB/CHN/  
GUY//NZL/252/1  
ADD**

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### **Funding Arrangements for Telecommunications Programmes**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) the indispensable role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunications;
- b) the economic value of modern telecommunications in all ITU Member States;
- c) the growing demands on the Union to discharge its global responsibilities in relation to the promotion and development of telecommunications in ITU Member States,

**noting**

- a) that the funding arrangements of the ITU have not changed since the Union's establishment;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau (ref: Document PP-94/33, page 17, paragraph 46),

**further noting**

that the issues raised in this Resolution can contribute to a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next Plenipotentiary period (Document PP-94/33, page 18),

- 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.



**resolves**

1. that Member States of the ITU should, where necessary, pursue new and innovative ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial upkeep of the Union, given the derived benefits of telecommunications in these countries;
  2. that the Council conducts a comprehensive study of funding arrangements, including the determination of appropriate indices to be used in setting contribution levels of Member States.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 252-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**Bahamas, Barbados, China, United States, Guyana, Italy, New Zealand**

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**BAH/BRB/CHN/  
USA/GUY//  
NZL/252/1  
ADD**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Funding Arrangements for Telecommunications Programmes**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) the indispensable role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunications;
- b) the economic value of modern telecommunications in all ITU Member States;
- c) the growing demands on the Union to discharge its global responsibilities in relation to the promotion and development of telecommunications in ITU Member States,

**noting**

- a) that the funding arrangements of the ITU have not changed since the Union's establishment;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member administrations and "members" to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau (ref: Document PP-94/33, page 17, paragraph 46),

**further noting**

that the issues raised in this Resolution can contribute to a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the next Plenipotentiary period (Document PP-94/33, page 18),

- 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.

**resolves**

1. that Member States of the ITU should, where necessary, pursue new and innovative ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial upkeep of the Union, given the derived benefits of telecommunications in these countries;
  2. that the Council conducts a comprehensive study of funding arrangements, including the determination of appropriate indices to be used in setting contribution levels of Member States.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 253-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 4  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 4 (Strategic Policy and Plans) has adopted the following Resolutions, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting:

<b>Resolution</b>	<b>Document</b>
COM4/2	162
COM4/3	183, 225
COM4/4	184
COM4/5	223
COM4/6	224
COM4/7	194(Add.1)
COM4/8	226
COM4/9	227
COM4/10	228
COM4/11	DT/27
COM4/12	204
COM4/13	205
COM4/14	211
COM4/15	221
COM4/16	221
COM4/17	155

The Mexican delegation has reserved the right to revert to the "**resolves**" section of Resolution COM4/3.

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

● 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.

RESOLUTION COM4/2

**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 types 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 Member 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 some treaty-making conferences; in this regard "members":

- 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].

**RESOLUTION COM4/3**

**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 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 types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors and which are called "members" of the Sectors according to No. 238 of the Geneva Convention;

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 in the activities of the Sectors (Constitution Nos. 86-88, 110-112, 134-136, Geneva, 1992);
- [d) that Sector advisory groups have the responsibility to review priorities and strategies, progress in the implementation of the work programmes, and the working methods of their respective Sectors,]

**recognizing**

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications 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;
- [g) that both Members and members actively participate in the Sector advisory groups.]

**resolves**

1. 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 and appropriate input from the Sectoral advisory groups;

- 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.

**RESOLUTION COM4/4**

**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 exchange information on telecommunication policies evident for many years;
- f) that national telecommunication policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood to allow the development 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";



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 in the rapidly changing telecommunication environment should be able to discuss 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 exchange of information on telecommunications policy shall be facilitated;

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 in conjunction with other ITU conferences and meetings, depending on topics, scheduling and financial constraints;
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, agenda and themes of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum;
7. that the agenda and themes shall be based on a report of the Secretary General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from the Members and "members" 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 adopt its own Rules of Procedure, based on a draft by the Secretary-General which will be examined by the Council;

**instructs the Secretary General**

to make the necessary preparations for the first World Telecommunication Policy Forum based on the **resolves** above;

**instructs the Council**

to decide upon the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes 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;

**[requests] [recommends to] the next Plenipotentiary Conference**

to consider whether to formalize this Forum in the Constitution and Convention of the Union, bearing in mind the experience gained during this plenipotentiary period.

RESOLUTION COM4/5

**The Regional Presence**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

the relevant provisions of Resolutions 26 (Nairobi, 1982), 17 (Nice, 1989), 6 (Geneva, 1992) and 16 (Geneva, 1992),

**having considered**

the report by the Secretary-General and the contributions by Members relating to the regional presence,

**considering**

- a) the conclusions of the world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- b) the need for an enhanced regional presence in order to enable the BDT to carry out its mission more effectively in the field, a better dissemination of information on the Union's activities and the strengthening of relations between the Union and regional and subregional organizations, chiefly those dealing with telecommunications, financing and development;
- c) that, in order to enable the regional presence to play an effective role, it is necessary to clearly define its objectives and mission, bearing in mind the particular features of the various regions;
- d) that the mission of the regional presence should be defined in the context of the overall terms of reference of the Development Sector,

**noting**

- a) that the rate of development of telecommunication services in the developing countries of various regions should be stepped up in the coming years in order to close the telecommunications gap between the North and the South;
- b) the constant need to improve the productivity and the effectiveness of the working methods of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the principal aim of the regional presence is to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members, particularly the developing countries, and to be able to satisfy as far as possible, taking into account the available resources, the growing and diversified telecommunication needs of those countries by means of actions in the field;
2. the regional presence of the ITU must, in general, serve mostly as administrative, technical and logistics support to the BDT activities, in order to implement in the field, through direct and sustained contact with the competent national authorities, regional telecommunication organizations and other organizations concerned, the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Union with the primary aim of promoting and supporting programmes and activities of ITU-D;
3. the regional presence is also:
  - to represent, as and when required, the Secretary-General or one of the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors;

- provide necessary support to the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux for the organization, in the region concerned, for certain events, serve and act, as far as possible, as a link for the exchange and dissemination of information on the activities of the two relevant Sectors in the mutual interests of the Union and the countries of the region;

4. the missions entrusted to the Union's regional presence, as part of the activities within the ambit of the BDT, should cover the four basic functions of the Development Sector - specialized agency, executing agent, mobilization of resources and information centre as defined in the Strategic Plan of the Union;

5. so far as their precise content is concerned, these missions should be geared to the specific requirements of each Region and should be the subject, periodically, of a detailed evaluation, in the light of: i) results obtained, ii) of the changing requirements of the developing countries and iii) the telecommunication environment, as well as of the resources available to the Union;

6. that in order to carry out their missions, the regional offices of the ITU should:

- have clear guidelines and support from the headquarters and should closely cooperate on specific subjects with the regional telecommunication organizations under the general ITU policy aimed at strengthening its relation with such organizations as stated in Resolution COM4/8;
- actively contribute by means of targeted field activities to implement all action plans adopted by development conferences, including the Buenos Aires Action Plan, and become more involved in the work of the ITU-D study groups and in the preparation of development conferences, specifically in the formulation of issues to be studied by them;
- coordinate activities with concerned organizations in order to optimize use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts,

**instructs the Council**

to set up a limited and balanced group of experts with the task of:

- carrying out a detailed audit of this regional presence taking into consideration previous evaluations, without prejudice to the continuance of existing programmes, projects, and activities;
- examine the results of this audit and adopt measures aimed at improving the structure and management of the strengthened regional presence, particularly with regards to the definition of responsibilities, functions and duties of regional and area offices,

**instructs the Secretary-General and Director of the BDT**

to provide both the Council and group of experts with all necessary assistance to implement this audit.

RESOLUTION COM4/6

**Special Measures Concerning Alternative Calling Procedures On  
International Telecommunication Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

the difference in tariffs of outgoing telecommunications between Member States of the  
International Telecommunication Union,

**noting**

a) the existence of some operating entities which utilize the international telecommunication  
networks outside the scope of bilateral agreements between international telecommunication  
operators;

b) that such practices adversely affect the revenue derived by some ITU Member States  
from their international telecommunication services;

c) that such practices are viewed by some ITU Member States as a misuse of their  
telecommunication networks, and

d) that such practices infringe the national law of some Member States,

**noting further**

a) the right of ITU Member States to suspend their international telecommunication services,  
as provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Geneva, 1992);

b) the right of ITU Member States to enter into bilateral agreements in accordance with  
Article 1, paragraph 1.5 of the international telecommunication regulations, concerning the  
international exchange of telecommunication traffic between the administrations of ITU Member  
States or recognized operating agencies,

**considering further**

a) that Member States should be able to act to prevent the use of their networks for the  
provision of services other than those authorized by the administration of that Member State, or to  
transmit information for use by another person without payment for that transmission;

b) that operating agencies should as far as possible set tariffs and operating policies to  
ensure that the lowest practicable tariffs are available to customers, and that Article 6.1.1 of the  
International Telecommunication Regulations requires Administrations to try to avoid too great a  
dissymetry between the charges applicable in each direction of the same relation,

**resolves**

1. that parties to bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators  
shall take all measures within the constraints of national law to eliminate unauthorized practices not in  
conformity with such bilateral agreements;

2. that when practices by an operating entity infringe the national law of a Member State and  
that Member State informs the Member State having jurisdiction over such operating entity, the latter  
Member shall inquire into the matter and take such actions as may be appropriate within the  
constraints of its national law,

**urges**

Members to cooperate among themselves for the resolution of any difficulty arising from the application of this resolution in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Members are respected,

**instructs**

1. the ITU-T to accelerate its studies concerning these practices with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations;
2. the Director of the TSB to submit a report to Member States and to the Council on the progress of the studies within the ITU-T.

**RESOLUTION COM4/7**

**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 encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan,

**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 Council**

to carry out an annual evaluation of the BAAP, in order to ensure that it is implemented as rapidly as possible,

**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,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to support the action of the Director, BDT, for the implementation of the present resolution.

**RESOLUTION COM4/8**

**Strengthening of Relationship with Regional Telecommunication Organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**acknowledging**

that Article 43 of the Constitution states: "Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...",

**considering**

a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote development of regional telecommunication through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b) that at the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Buenos Aires, in March 1994, some regional telecommunication organizations, such as APT, CEPT, CITEL, PATU, APTC, LAS, etc., expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues;

d) that the Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

e) 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**

that the Secretary-General's report against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992), when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

**resolves**

that the Union should develop stronger relationships with regional telecommunication organizations,

**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 (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 and Council's conclusions to non-Council Members and to regional telecommunication organizations.

**RESOLUTION COM4/9**

**Refinement of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

a) that the ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the telecommunications field, including radiocommunications;

b) that the ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field;

c) that by its Resolution 2, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) recognized provisions 78 and 108 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as an initial allocation of work between the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors;

d) that Resolution 2 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), outlines the general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);



e) that, in application of the instructions by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference and the Radiocommunication Assembly adopted resolutions that confirmed the allocation of work to the ITU-R and ITU-T as envisaged by APP-92 Resolution 2 and established procedures for the ongoing review and allocation of work, as appropriate, to achieve the necessary effectiveness and efficiency goals of the Union;

f) the need to involve all interested participants of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors in this ongoing review;

g) the consequent need to maintain this review within current mechanisms, as far as possible, so as to reduce the burden on the limited resources of many of the interested participants, and the resources of the Bureaux of the Sectors;

h) that, in order to permit a period of consolidation and adjustment to take place, at this stage, a significant departure from existing practices would not be advisable;

i) that the functions and responsibilities of each of the ITU Sectors should be clear and transparent,

**resolves**

1. that the current process providing for the ongoing review of new and existing work and its allocation to the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors, should be maintained;

2. that the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Bureaux shall, with the assistance of the RAG and TSAG, further consider the elements of refinement of the ITU structure including any necessary modifications to the Constitution and the Convention and prepare a preliminary report to the 1996 Council, and a final report to the 1998 Council,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

[as a first stage,] to encourage all participants of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors to participate in the meetings and joint meetings of the RAG and TSAG at an appropriately high level of representation, taking account of the strategic nature of this task,

**instructs the Council**

[as a second stage,] to consider, on the basis of the report of the Directors to the 1996 Council session, whether the progress of the work carried out in accordance with **resolves 2** is satisfactory, to prepare a report for consideration by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION COM4/10

**Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and  
Planning Framework for Satellite Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that Article 44 of the ITU Constitution sets out the basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- b) the increasing globalization and diversification of telecommunication systems, particularly satellite networks; and
- c) that there is growing concern about the accommodation of new satellite networks, including those of new ITU Members, and the need to maintain the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements;
- d) that the report of the Voluntary Group of Experts on Simplification of the Radio Regulations to be considered at WRC-95 maintains the current coordination procedures, albeit in simplified form;
- e) that the agenda for WRC-95, and the provisional agenda for WRC-97, includes the consideration of broadcasting satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations;
- f) that ITU-R study groups are considering possible improvements to these plans taking into account that since the plans were devised, more modern technologies including digital techniques have emerged which may provide more effective and affordable alternative options for the provision of services;
- g) that the ITU-R study groups are also developing technical coordination procedures for satellite networks and have requested the Regulatory Working Party of the Conference Preparatory Meeting (1995) to develop complementary regulatory provisions;
- h) the concerns of some Members about lack of compliance with coordination procedures;
- i) that many developing countries are in need of assistance in the implementation of satellite coordination procedures,

**resolves to instruct the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

1. in consultation with the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and taking into account inputs from the Radio Regulations Board, to initiate a review of some important issues concerning international satellite coordination, including:

- i) linkages between ITU procedures and commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions;
- ii) the on-going need for the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite networks to continue to be relevant to rapidly advancing technological possibilities, for example, to facilitate multiservice satellite systems,

with the objectives of:

- i) ensuring equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit, and the efficient establishment and development of satellite networks;

- ii) ensuring that international coordination procedures meet the needs of all administrations in establishing their satellite networks while at the same time safeguarding the interests of other radio services;
- iii) examining technological advances in relation to the allotment plans with the aim of determining if they foster the flexible and efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit,

2. to ensure that this review takes account of the ongoing work of the Radiocommunication Sector and, in particular, the ITU-R study groups;

3. to coordinate activity, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;

4. to make a preliminary report to WRC-95 and a final report to WRC-97,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage participation from all interested parties, including satellite operators, at an appropriately high level and to afford the Director all necessary assistance for the successful completion of the review.

**RESOLUTION COM4/11**

**Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally  
Allocated to This Service**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

a) that the World Administrative Radio Conferences of 1979 and 1992 allocated additional HF bands to the broadcasting service;

b) that the use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service;

c) that within these bands broadcasting stations shall not be brought into service before the date of completion of satisfactory transfer, according to the procedures described in Resolution No. 8 of the World Administrative Radio Conference (1979), of all assignments to the stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of the Radio Regulations, which are recorded in the Master Register and which may be affected by broadcasting operations;

d) that work is proceeding in the Radiocommunication Sector to study alternative planning procedures that might be used to alleviate HF congestion and optimize the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service;

e) that the results of this work are to be available for the 1995 and 1997 World Radiocommunication Conferences;

**resolves**

1. that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of the Radio Regulations;
2. that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to above shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in the Radio Regulations are fulfilled;

**urges administrations**

to participate in and follow the progress of the work currently taking place in the Radiocommunication Sector on matters related to the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service.

**RESOLUTION COM4/12**

**Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication  
Facilities and Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having examined**

the "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services" submitted by the Secretary-General at the behest of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**taking into account**

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

**taking into account also**

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities,

**taking into account further**

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

**noting**

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

**recognizing**

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union without exception have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

**resolves**

1. that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
2. that the ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations;
3. that the ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the Members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication services,

**invites the governments of the Members of the Union**

1. to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;
2. to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this Resolution,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.

**RESOLUTION COM4/13**

**Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;

b) that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;

c) that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork which ultimately saves forests;

d) that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;

e) that in many cases telecommunication and information technologies may move economically other means of communication facilitating rapid decisions relating to the protection of the environment;

f) that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

**resolves**

that the Union shall give every possible encouragement to an increasing role being played by telecommunication and information technologies in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to carry out a study with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux, and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on a policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;

2. to prepare a report on this matter for its dissemination following its consideration by the Council,

**instructs the three Sectors**

to assist the Secretary-General in the application of this Resolution by providing him with all information in relation with the subject of this Resolution and by conducting studies in selected areas for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications for the protection of the environment,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

to organize seminars and training programmes to meet the objectives of this Resolution and to participate in exhibitions and similar activities for the same purpose.

RESOLUTION COM4/14

**Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**endorsing**

Resolution 7, Disaster Communications, of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**noting**

the programme of action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994),

**recognizing**

the importance of telecommunications as part of disaster mitigation and of disaster relief operations,

**considering**

a) that the need for an international convention on disaster communications has been stated repeatedly, in particular in paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Tampere Declaration as annexed to WTDC Resolution 7;

b) that telecommunications technology and services can play an important role in disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**concerned**

that in many cases regulatory barriers and high cost of services limit the effective use of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**resolves**

to instruct the Council to address the issues of WTDC Resolution 7 and take appropriate action towards its implementation,

**instructs**

the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 1995 session on the measures taken pursuant to WTDC Resolution 7,

**urges**

administrations to take all practical steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and the effective use of telecommunication equipment for disaster mitigation and for disaster relief operations by reducing, and, where possible, removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transboundary cooperation between States.

RESOLUTION COM4/15

**Access to Documents and Publications of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) recommendation 46 of the High Level Committee ("Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change, Geneva, April 1991");
- b) the need for efficient marketing and distribution of publications of the Union to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example CD-ROM, on-line access to databases etc.);
- e) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- f) matters connected with the Union's copyright in its publications;
- g) the need to sustain the revenue derived from publications as a means to recover costs of production, marketing and sales to the Union;
- h) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process,

**further considering**

- 1. that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- 2. the need to ensure a coherent financing and pricing policy which will assure the future continuity of publications, including the development of new products and of modern methods of distribution,

**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, to further the work of the Union or any standards body developing related standards, to provide guidance for product or service development and implementation for 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 not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;
3. to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, development strategies and mechanisms to enable all Members of the Union to acquire and use the facilities required to access the electronic documents and publications of the Union;
4. to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to stimulate their wide-scale distribution;
5. to seek consultation with the advisory bodies of the Sectors to assist in developing policies on publications.

**RESOLUTION COM4/16**

**Remote Access to ITU Information Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the instructions given in Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- b) the instructions given in Resolution 14 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that information exchange with ITU Members and with the wider telecommunications community is one of the essential means for the achievement of the ITU purposes as defined in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution;
- d) that the Bureaux are mandated by the Geneva Convention (CV 178, 203 and 220) to "exchange with members data in machine-readable form"; and
- e) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other technologies, particularly the increased availability and affordability of worldwide communications and information networks,

**recognizing**

- a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux;
- b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union,

**instructs the Council**

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the systematic maintenance of ITU information in electronic form widely accessible and the progressive development at the Union's headquarters and, as much as feasible, at ITU Regional/Area offices of facilities giving all participants in ITU activities remote access to appropriate information services;
2. to consult with the ITU advisory bodies in order to assist the Council in further developing these facilities and services,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. in consultation with the Coordination Committee and the advisory bodies of the Sectors, to submit to Council detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the extension of remote access information exchange facilities and services;
2. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention and respond to the problems that may face developing countries;
3. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.

**RESOLUTION COM4/17**

**Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union ( 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 Council (Document C94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (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 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;
5. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

**instructs the 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 254-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)  
Wednesday, 5 October 1994, at 0930 hours  
Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Document**

**1 Strategic plan**

**166**

● 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 Strategic plan (Document 166)

1.1 The Vice-Chairman, introducing the strategic plan for the Union, 1995-99 (Document 166), invited the Committee to work on the clean version of the document, the marked-up version being used as reference if necessary. The changes made to the original text (Document 33) were aimed essentially at transforming what had been a report to the Conference into a plan to be adopted by the latter and could not contain, for example, proposed options on various points. In his view, Document 166 reflected the conclusions arising from the Committee's deliberations on the matter. He read out a number of proposed amendments to the text, intended to clarify or simplify certain phrasing or avoid wording which might give rise to fresh lengthy discussion.

1.2 The Chairman, noting that there were no general comments on the document as a whole, proposed that it should be examined paragraph by paragraph.

### Draft Resolution [COM4/\*\*]

1.3 **considering** §§ a), b), c) and d) were approved.

1.4 The Chairman, responding to an observation by the delegate of the United Kingdom concerning **noting**, proposed that it should be specified that the reference was to the strategic plan. As so amended, **noting** was approved.

1.5 § a) of **taking into account** was approved.

1.6 The delegate of New Zealand, referring to § b), thought that the wording of indent i) might lead to renewed discussion about participation in the forum. He proposed that it should be replaced by: "the creation of a forum to enable the discussion of telecommunications policies and strategies".

1.7 Following a discussion on the timetable for decisions relating to the creation of a forum and to the strategic plan, in which the delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States, Spain, Morocco, Japan and Australia took part, the Chairman proposed that the square brackets should be deleted from that indent, since the Committee had already decided on the creation of a forum, and that the wording proposed by New Zealand should be adopted. As so amended, § b), indent i) of **taking into account** was approved.

1.8 Indent ii) of the same section was approved.

1.9 Paragraphs a), b), c) and d) of **recognizing**, including drafting amendments proposed by the Vice-Chairman, were approved.

1.10 **bearing in mind** was approved.

1.11 Paragraph 1 of **resolves**, as amended by the Vice-Chairman, was approved.

1.12 The delegate of the United States drew attention to a disparity between the wording used in paragraph 2 of **resolves** of the draft resolution and paragraph 5 of the strategic plan itself. The Vice-Chairman thereupon proposed that paragraph 2 should be amended to the effect that the introductory line would read: "this goal is pursued through the Union's mission in the following three domains:" and that, in subparagraphs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, the term "mission" would be replaced by "domain".

1.13 The Chairman, replying to a request for clarification by the delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic, said that the English term "domain" appeared neither in the Constitution nor the Convention but that the Council, having discussed the matter, had deemed it preferable.

1.14 Paragraph 2 and its three subdivisions, as so amended, were approved.

1.15 The introductory line of paragraph 3, as amended by the Vice-Chairman, was approved.

1.16 The delegate of Sweden, referring to the second indent under i) of paragraph 3.1, saw no justification for the Vice-Chairman's proposed deletion of the word "industry" in the English text.

1.17 The Chairman said that the reason for the deletion was that the term might be interpreted restrictively as referring solely to equipment manufacturers, whereas it was intended to cover telecommunication industries and services as a whole.

1.18 The delegates of Kenya, the Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan, Gabon and the United States proposed various substitutes for the term "industry", such as clientele, sector, industry and users, and community.

1.19 The delegate of Finland, supported by the delegates of Germany, Saudi Arabia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France and Spain, said that, since 3.1 i) began with the words: "enhancing participation by non-Administration entities and organizations ...", it was clear which entities were meant, and that the term "industry" was superfluous.

1.20 The Chairman observed that the English text, if so amended, would conform more closely to the French text, which he thought would be better.

1.21 The delegate of Saudi Arabia asked for clarification of the English term "satisfaction"; the Vice-Chairman said that the term was used to make it clear that the aim was not merely participation, but satisfactory participation.

1.22 The delegate of France proposed, following consultation with the delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic, that 3.1 i) should read:

"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
- way and means to enhance their satisfaction with ITU products and services;"

1.23 As so worded, 3.1 i) was approved.

1.24 The Chairman proposed that the text of 3.1 ii) should make it clear that Sectors of the Union were the subject.

1.25 As so amended, 3.1 ii) was approved.

1.26 The Chairman, referring to 3.2, recalled that it had been proposed to delete the expression "the scope of" from the first line, which would then read: "to broaden the Unions' activities by". The delegate of the United States, referring to the first indent, said that the term "Members" referred not only to Members but to members as well as any other relevant organization. The Vice-Chairman proposed, in conformity with the decision just taken relating to § i) of **taking into account**, the wording: "creating a forum for the discussion of telecommunication policies and strategies". The delegates of Germany and the Syrian Arab Republic said there was no need to amend the wording of that indent, since 3.2 merely enounced general principles based on decisions already taken. The Chairman suggested that the meeting might consider whether the wording of those principles might be improved, and recalled the proposal to add at the end of the second indent: "and information systems".

1.27 The meeting having noted the proposed amendments and the observations put forward, 3.2 was approved.

1.28 The delegate of New Zealand, referring to **instructs the Secretary-General**, asked whether any means existed to enable Members of the Union non-members of the Council to receive the report of the Secretary-General to the Council and other documents of that body. The Chairman noted that, pursuant to the ITU Convention, only summary records of Council meetings were communicated to all

Members, and that no provision was envisaged regarding the transmission of Council documents to members. The delegate of New Zealand wondered whether administrations would be able to transmit the documents to their members. Following an observation by the delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic and a question by the delegate of Finland, the Chairman proposed the addition of a second subparagraph, worded: "to communicate his report, following review by the Council, to the Members of the Union".

1.29 Following a lengthy discussion, the following main points emerged. The delegate of Finland supported the Chairman's proposal. The delegates of Gabon, Zaire, Qatar and Japan did not wish to see a further burden imposed on the General Secretariat, and were concerned about the cost of the exercise, although the delegates of Canada and the United States felt that the cost would be minimal. The delegate of Zaire supported the proposal by the Chairman in order to avoid any exclusion and discrimination; he and the delegate of Cameroon agreed with the delegate of South Africa that the transmission of Council documents to members should not be a prerogative of Members. The delegates of Qatar, South Africa and Zaire stressed that, in any event, Council documents should be transmitted as soon as possible. The delegate of Gambia said he failed to understand the suspicion about Members, who he felt were responsible enough to do their best in carrying out the task, which was, in any case, in their interests. The delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegates of Saudi Arabia and Chad, opposed the direct transmission of Council documents to members and was in favour of maintaining the original text.

1.30 The delegate of the United Kingdom then proposed that, in order to overcome the deadlock, Members should be entrusted with communicating Council documents to entities or organizations other than administrations; in a spirit of compromise, the delegates of the Netherlands, Cameroon, Morocco, Canada, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, South Africa, the United States and Sweden supported that proposal. The delegate of Sweden, supported by the delegate of Canada, said that the Committee should nevertheless guard against the risk of thereby excluding regional organizations. The Chairman recalled that there were, in fact, two categories of members: those sponsored by a Member, which would transmit the aforementioned documents to them; and international organizations on the list of members established by Council decision, which were perhaps liable not to receive the documents in question. In the light of the discussion, he read out a text worded: "to urge Members to circulate the report to the members under their jurisdiction and to request the Secretary-General to communicate the report to the second-category members who have made contributions on the subject"; he proposed that the text should be included within square brackets pending consideration by the Plenary.

1.31 It was so decided.

1.32 The section **instructs the Council** was approved without debate.

1.33 With reference to **invites the Members of the Union**, the delegate of Australia, supported by the delegate of the United States, pointed out that the Constitution was the only basic instrument in which the purposes of the Union were set out and he therefore proposed taking out the plural as well as the term "basic". When the delegate of the United States proposed deleting "and in the strategic plan" on the grounds that the purposes of the Union were not referred to in the plan, the Chairman remarked that, although the wording was perhaps unfortunate, the idea had been to refer to instruments recalling decisions already taken and, through the reference to the strategic plan, to cover all treaties and decisions which Members would need to apply. The delegate of Spain was in favour of maintaining the reference to the strategic plan, which was the central theme of the document, but supported the proposal to delete the word "basic". The delegate of the United Kingdom, in order to reconcile the two points of view, proposed the following wording: "... purposes, as set out in the instruments of the ITU and also referred to in the strategic plan".

1.34 After briefly consulting the delegations concerned, the Chairman read out a proposal for rewording the first indented paragraph of **invites the Members of the Union**, to read as follows: "to strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes, as set out in the instruments of the ITU, by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan". As there was no objection to that proposed wording and as no comment had been made regarding the second indented paragraph, the section **invites the Members of the Union** was approved.

1.35 The delegate of the United States proposed adding a new section inviting "non-administration entities and organizations to contribute their views on the strategic plan". When the delegate of Cameroon suggested adding "moreover" after "invites" to take more account of members in the draft resolution, the delegate of Zaire supported the proposal as a means of emphasizing the legal obligations of members. The delegate of the United Kingdom, while approving the intention of the new section, said one should be careful about inviting members to contribute their views.

1.36 After briefly consulting the delegations concerned, the Vice-Chairman read out the text the United States proposed adding, as follows: "**invites, moreover, non-administration entities and organizations** to contribute their views on the strategic plan of the Union to the Secretary-General".

1.37 As there was no objection, the new section was approved.

1.38 Draft Resolution [COM4/\*\*] concerning the strategic plan of the Union, 1995-99, was approved as amended.

1.39 The Chairman informed delegations that the note by the Chairman on page 5 could be disregarded and that the Secretariat might be left the task of amending the table of contents on page 6. He proposed considering the strategic plan proper section by section.

## I Introduction

### Paragraph 1

1.40 Paragraph 1 attracted no comments.

### Paragraph 2

1.41 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the budget was the only item referred to under consideration of the strategic plan, an approach which he considered too materialistic. He was therefore in favour of amending the text as proposed by the Vice-Chairman to read: "covering the activities and overall budget of the Union", which in turn would mean aligning the first paragraph of **instructs the Secretary-General** of the draft Resolution [COM4/\*\*]. A further amendment would consist in replacing the word "biennial" by "annual", since the Secretary-General's reports were annual and not biennial.

1.42 The Chairman explained that it was a question of taking account of the Convention, which prevented conferences from taking decisions incurring expenditure in excess of that established by plenipotentiary conferences. In order to take account of the amendment suggested by Spain, he proposed wording the second sentence of paragraph 2 as follows: "The Council will adjust the plan as required in the light of the Secretary-General's report".

1.43 The text was approved as amended.

### Paragraph 3

1.44 The delegate of the United States suggested reinserting the second deleted passage, which contained useful historical data and referred to relations between Member administrations and other members participating in the Union's work. He also proposed that the phrase towards the end of the



paragraph "at least in the first part of the upcoming plenipotentiary period" be replaced by "in the upcoming plenipotentiary period", in order to avoid suggesting that there would be neither any theme nor any improvement in services in the second part of the period.

1.45 Both amendments were approved.

#### Paragraph 4

1.46 In reply to a question by the delegate of Syria concerning the exact meaning of the word "brief" in the last subparagraph, the Chairman proposed simply deleting it.

1.47 It was so decided.

1.48 The delegate of Spain proposed adding square brackets round "and options" in the fourth subparagraph, since the matter depended on Committee 7 and there might not be several options. The Chairman proposed even deleting the expression, on the grounds that Committee 7 would be actually taking a decision rather than submitting options.

1.49 It was so decided.

## **II The overall strategy and priorities of the Union**

#### Paragraph 5

1.50 The delegate of Cameroon asked why the term "intergovernmental", which appeared in the last subparagraph, was not included in paragraph 3.3 of draft Resolution [COM4/\*\*].

#### Paragraph 6

1.51 In reply to the delegate of Syria, who asked whether the cooperation referred to in the first subparagraph was restricted to Member administrations, the Chairman recalled that principles of policy were discussed and decided by those administrations and that the purpose of the ITU was to achieve cooperation between its Members.

1.52 The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed wording the third subparagraph as follows: "information exchange among ITU Members and non-administration entities and organizations for the benefit of both Members and members".

1.53 The Vice-Chairman noted that delegations were somewhat reluctant to use the terms Members with a capital M and members with a small m and proposed using more appropriate terms once the plan had been approved; in the meantime he suggested the wording "information exchange with participants in ITU activities".

1.54 Replying to the delegate of Morocco, who suggested maintaining the last subparagraph as it was, rather than replacing "the wider telecommunications community" by "Members", the Chairman pointed out that the problem stemmed from the capital M used in French; he endorsed the United Kingdom's proposal, which mentioned an information exchange among all components of the Union. The delegate of Morocco accepted that wording.

#### Paragraph 7

1.55 There was no comment on paragraph 7.

Paragraph 8

1.56 In reply to a question by the delegate of Peru, the Vice-Chairman proposed replacing the sentence "Telecommunications is being restructured and liberalized" by "Telecommunications continue to progress towards restructuring and liberalization".

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 255-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of Committee 7**

At its 16th meeting, the Committee approved the proposals contained in Document 205 which, inter alia, instruct the Secretary-General to carry out a study, with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on the policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment.

**A. BERRADA**  
Chairman of Committee 4

- 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 256-E  
8 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of Committee 8**

At its 16th meeting, the Committee approved the attached proposal in Annex 1 of Document 223 concerning text to be inserted in the Annex to Resolution COM4/1 on the Strategic Plan for 1995-1999.

It should be inserted as a new sub-section, Section D, in Section III on "Sectoral Strategies and Priorities", and its paragraphs numbered accordingly.

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 1**

**Text for inclusion in the resolution concerning  
strategic planning**

**D. The Regional Presence**

The regional presence of the ITU was established gradually by the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences without any clear definition of its objectives and purposes. At the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) set up the BDT and adopted Resolution 17 to strengthen the regional presence without adequately specifying how it fitted together with the various components of the Union, in particular the BDT. After five years of operation of a reinforced regional presence and taking account of the conclusions of the world and regional development conferences, the principle of a strong ITU regional presence, with a certain form of delegation of authority and responsibility, should be consolidated.

The main purpose of the regional presence must be to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members and, within the limits of the available resources, to carry out BDT activities to meet the increasing and diverse requirements of the developing countries in expanding their telecommunication networks and services. To achieve this, the ITU regional presence should, in general, serve mostly as a technical and logistical support to BDT activities, assisting in the implementation in the field of the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Member countries or the relevant Sector of the Union by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities and the regional and subregional organizations and other bodies concerned. For this purpose, the Conference has redefined the purposes and the mission of the regional presence in Resolution AAA.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 257-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8**

**FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 4  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Committee 4 (Strategic Policy and Plans) has adopted the following Resolutions, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.

A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4

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.

RESOLUTION COM4/18

**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, publication practices 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 governed by the Staff Regulations of the ITU, 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.

**RESOLUTION COM4/19**

**Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose  
of Convening a Regional Radiocommunication Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) that certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) (in particular No. 43 of the Constitution and No. 138 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional radiocommunication conference;
- b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;
- c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a World Radiocommunication Conference have the competence to define a region for a regional radiocommunication conference;
- d) that, whereas a regional radiocommunication conference may be convened on a proposal by the Council, the 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 radiocommunication conference;
- b) that the Council provides the most appropriate means of defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent World Radiocommunication Conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,

**resolves**

- 1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference, the 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 Council;
- 4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,

**invites the 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 radiocommunication conference.

**RESOLUTION COM4/20**

**Role of the International Telecommunication Union  
in the Development of World Telecommunications**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) together with those of the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) and the Radio Regulations;
- b) the recommendations of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**considering also**

- c) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunication services throughout the world;
- d) that the pace of development of technology and services necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and recognized operating agencies to ensure the world-wide compatibility of telecommunications;
- e) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

**recognizing**

the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other international organizations, in certain aspects of telecommunications,

**resolves**

that the International Telecommunication Union should:

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;
2. ensure that all its work reflects the position of the ITU as the authority responsible within the United Nations system for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit;
3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Members to the maximum possible extent.

**RESOLUTION COM4/21**

**Improvement of the Union's Capabilities for Providing Technical Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**having taken note**

of the sections of the Report of the Council which dealt with the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector (Document 20),

**recognizing**

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992),

**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 Least Developed 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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**resolves**

1. that the duties of the Telecommunications Development Bureau shall include the provision of technical experts:

- 1.1 to work with the specialized secretariats of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux 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,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to include in the annual reports to the Council:

1. the specialities and the type of assistance required from the BDT by the developing countries, taking into account the rapid changes in technology;
2. an appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided, mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting these requests,

**instructs the 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 BDT;
2. to include in the budget of the Union the credits necessary 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 COM4/22

**Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**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 telecommunications 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 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 Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

**instructs the Council**

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

**RESOLUTION COM4/23**

**International Programme for the Development of Communication**

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 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 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 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 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 COM4/24**

**Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic  
and Cultural Development**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recognizing**

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

**considering**

- a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;
- b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process;
- c) that the recent spectacular progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunications and computer technologies and services, has transformed telecommunications into an agent of change for the information age,

**stressing**

the important participatory, and not merely infrastructural, role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries,

**recalling**

a) that the Union's 1994 World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy the same;

b) that in this context the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) has *inter alia* called on Governments, international agencies and all others concerned to accord, particularly in the developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications,

**recognizing**

a) that given the constraints of the world economic situation, there is a continuing decline in resources available in most developing countries for investments in various development sectors;

b) that, in this situation, doubts continue to arise as to the interrelated priorities for resource allocation among the various sectors to guide national decision;

c) that it was therefore necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and overall contribution of telecommunications to the totality of planned development;

d) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications have had a salutary effect,

**appreciating**

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the Union should continue to organize, conduct or sponsor necessary studies to bring out, in a different and changing context, the contribution of telecommunications to overall development;

2. that the Union should also act as a clearing house for information on the results of similar studies carried out by other national, regional and international bodies,

**invites**

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

**urges**

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to attach greater importance to telecommunications in the development process and to accord an appropriate higher priority for resource allocation to this sector,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to bring this Resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;
2. to organize studies, as found necessary, from time to time, within the available credits;
3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;
4. to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings of the studies carried out in accordance with this Resolution,

**instructs the Council**

1. to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this Resolution;
2. to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

**RESOLUTION COM4/25**

**Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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 Council**

to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.

[RESOLUTION COM4/26

**Establishment of Advisory Groups  
for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication  
Standardization Sectors**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

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;

**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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors by the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, and the desirability that this work should continue,

**resolves**

that these groups should continue to advise the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors with respect to:

- priorities and strategies for activities in the respective Sectors;
- progress in the implementation of the respective work programmes of the Sectors;
- guidelines for the work of study groups;
- 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**

the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to organize further 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;

**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 COM4/27**

**Improved Use of the Technical and  
Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of  
the Radiocommunication Bureau**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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 continued 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 Council**

to consider the matter in the light of the above report of the Secretary-General.

---



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

**Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 258-F/E/S  
12 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**SEANCE PLENIERE**

**Rapport du Président de la Commission 4 à la Séance plénière**

Ajouter à la page 3, paragraphe 7:

RESOLUTION [...] Composition, Règlement intérieur et méthodes de travail du  
Comité consultatif pour le développement des télécommunications

**Report by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting**

Add to page 3, paragraph 7:

RESOLUTION [...] Membership, Rules of Procedure and Working Methods of the  
Telecommunication Development Advisory Board

**Informe del Presidente de la Comisión 4 a la Sesión plenaria**

Añádase a la página 3, punto 7:

RESOLUTION [...] Composición, Reglamento Interno y métodos de trabajo de la  
Junta Asesora de Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones

---

● 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 258-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### PLENARY MEETING

#### Report by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting

1. The Committee held 16 meetings, beginning its work on Thursday, 22 September and finishing it on Saturday, 8 October.
2. The Committee adopted a single agenda on the basis of the agreed organization of work described in document PP-94/86(Rev.1). No Working Groups were created. Whenever it was considered appropriate, ad hoc groups were set up or in less critical cases, a coordinator was nominated. The following is the list of Chairmen of ad hoc groups and coordinators of informal drafting groups.

##### Ad Hoc Working Groups

- 1) on observer status for Sector "members", chaired by Mr. Warren of Canada;
- 2) on TELECOM, chaired by Mr. Riehl of Switzerland;
- 3) on the establishment of a policy forum, chaired by Mr. Shimbo of Japan;
- 4) on the regional presence, chaired by Mr. Mbaye of Senegal;
- 5) on the use of HF broadcasting frequencies, chaired by Mr. Joshi of India;
- 6) on telecommunications and disaster relief, chaired by Mr. Bethel of the Bahamas;
- 7) on electronic access to ITU documents and publications, chaired by Mr. Sanatan of Guyana;
- 8) on the refinement of Sectoral responsibilities, which the Committee Chairman had the honour to chair;

##### Informal Drafting Groups

- 1) on alternative calling procedures, coordinated by Mr. Al-Qattan of Kuwait;
- 2) on improved cooperation with regional organizations, coordinated by Mr. Scott of St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- 3) on the review of satellite planning and coordination, coordinated by Ms. Goode of Australia;
- 4) on support for U.N. peacekeeping, coordinated by Mr. Campbell of Canada;
- 5) on non-discriminatory access to technology, coordinated by Ms. Kreingel of the Russian Federation;
- 6) on telecommunications and the environment, coordinated by Mr. Ghazal of Lebanon.

● 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.

The Committee expressed its thanks to the above convenors and to those delegates whose activities outside the formal meeting schedule permitted Committee 4 to successfully finish its work within the time limit decided by the Steering Committee.

3. The Committee adopted proposals to amend the Convention (Geneva, 1992) in order to permit the entities and organizations referred to in CV 229, and organizations of an international character representing these entities and organizations, to send observers to the Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union. This decision was transmitted to Committee 5 for appropriate action.

4. The Committee used Document 33 of the Council as a basis for adopting the Strategic Plan and adopted a series of Resolutions embodying those proposals from Members endorsed by the Committee. On several occasions the Chairman had recourse to a "show of hands" in order to have an indication of the "feeling" of Committee 4. In so doing, he indicated each time that it was not a vote, and the results were used only in those cases where a clear majority was for or against a proposal.

5. The Committee adopted the following resolutions:

- COM4/1 Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-99;
- COM4/2 Recognition of the Rights and Obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union;
- COM4/3 Review of the Rights and Obligations of all Members of the Sectors of the Union;
- COM4/4 Establishment of a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunications Environment;
- COM4/5 The Regional Presence;
- COM4/6 Special Measures Concerning Alternative Calling Procedures On International Telecommunication Networks;
- COM4/7 Implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan;
- COM4/8 Strengthening of Relationship with Regional Telecommunication Organizations;
- COM4/9 Refinement of the ITU-R and ITU-T Sectors;
- COM4/10 Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Networks;
- COM4/11 Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally Allocated to This Service;
- COM4/12 Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services;
- COM4/13 Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment;
- COM4/14 Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations;
- COM4/15 Access to Documents and Publications of the Union;
- COM4/16 Remote Access to ITU Information Services;
- COM4/17 ~~Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries;~~
- COM4/18 World and Regional Telecommunication Exhibitions and Forums.

6. The Committee also reviewed those Resolutions and Recommendations of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference and the Geneva Additional Plenipotentiary Conference which were referred to it for consideration. A number of these resolutions and recommendations will be replaced by new resolutions adopted by the Committee. In addition, the Committee decided that 10 other resolutions from Nice and the APP should be retained with the necessary modifications.

7. The following resolutions, which were discussed in Committee without a decision being taken due to the shortage of time, will be submitted directly by the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Plenary following further consultations with interested delegates:

- Resolution [...] Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies
- Resolution [...] Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces
- Resolution [...] Apportionment of Revenues in Providing International Telecommunication Services
- Resolution [...] Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in Other Programmes of the United Nations System, and in Other Funding Arrangements

8. I would like to thank the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Oliver of Australia and Mr. Mohr of Germany, for their assistance, by drafting resolutions for the Committee's consideration and in helping to plan and manage its work.

A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 259-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note by the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of the Conference**

The following Resolutions were given preliminary consideration in Committee 4 without a final decision being taken. Following further consultations among interested parties, they are hereby submitted for consideration by the Plenary.

A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4

Annex: 1



RESOLUTION [...]

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the  
Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947), in particular Article 16 thereof;
- b) that by its Resolution 50 the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), resolved that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies under specific conditions;

**noting**

- a) that, 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,
- b) that, since 1989 the ITU has been closely collaborating with the United Nations Telecommunications Service in the enhancement of the United Nations telecommunication network;

**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.

RESOLUTION [....]

**Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP) in Other Programmes of the  
United Nations System, and in Other Funding Arrangements**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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 Council which deal with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document PP-94/20) and the decisions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**recognizing**

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,

the action taken by the 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),

**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**

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;

**resolves further 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 country and 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.

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to present each year to the Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the UNDP and other funding arrangements;

2. to submit to the Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,

**instructs the 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 [ ]

### **Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994)

**recognizing**

a) that some Members must rely on the support of the United Nations to aid in the resolution of conflicts, the establishment of peace and security and the provision of humanitarian assistance during times of crisis;

b) that effective telecommunications for the United Nations agencies and other aid agencies are vital for the accomplishment of these important missions;

c) that in carrying out such missions, United Nations peacekeeping operations undertaken pursuant to a mandate from the United Nations Security Council, may involve the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces and aid agencies (governmental and private) with their communications facilities;

**recognizing further**

a) that in establishing their telecommunications facilities, United Nations peacekeeping forces would normally require the support of a host Administration for such matters as application of the national telecommunications regulations and frequency assignment;

b) that the time when it is receiving a United Nations peacekeeping force is often when a Member most needs to apply its national regulations and is least able to do so because the situation which has made the United Nations intervention necessary may have rendered the host Administration inoperable;

**recalling**

the Union's responsibility as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations and its agreement to co-operate with and render all possible assistance to the United Nations in accordance with *The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union* (Article VI) and with their respective charters;

**consistent with**

a) the *Purposes of the Union* listed in Article 1 of the Constitution, and specifically the ITU's mandate to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference and to promote the use of telecommunications to facilitate peaceful relations;

b) the procedures set forth under Communications (Annex II, Article IV, Part B) in the MCDA<sup>1</sup>;

**considering**

that the purposes of the Union include providing direct assistance to Members in matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the Radio Regulations and that the ITU has regularly deployed experts, provided by Members on missions;

**considering further**

that the lack of an effective national administration able to support visiting United Nations military forces and aid agencies may:

hamper the operations of United Nations peacekeeping forces, thereby hindering the restoration of peace in the region or the provision of humanitarian assistance;

create situations in which neighbouring Members may suffer harmful interference and disruption to their telecommunications services;

---

<sup>1</sup> The Project on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets for Natural Disaster Relief is under the mandate of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and its guidelines refer to the use of such assets in situations where such assets are used exclusively as part of international humanitarian assistance following a natural disaster.

result in situations in which the long-term interests of the host Administration may be compromised because it is unable to exercise its rights in spectrum utilization and international coordination;

**resolves**

to instruct the Secretary General to study potential roles for the ITU and its Members in the area of frequency management support for selected peacekeeping endeavours, in consultation with the appropriate United Nations entities, taking into account legal, jurisdictional and financial considerations and to report his findings to Council in 1996;

**instructs Council**

to the review the Secretary General's report at its 1996 session and. and make appropriate recommendations for follow-up by the ITU and its Members.

---





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

Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 260-F/E/S  
12 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**COMMISSION 5**

**Brunéi Darussalam, Indonésie (République de), Malaisie, Norvège, Pays-Bas (Royaume des),  
Philippines, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Thaïlande**

**PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

Ajouter "Suisse" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

Add "Switzerland" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.

Añádase "Suiza" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 260-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia (Republic of), Malaysia, Norway, Netherlands (Kingdom of the),  
Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thailand**

**PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**BRU/INS/MLA/  
NOR/HOL/PHL/  
G/THA/260/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION**

**Provisional application by Members of the Union  
having not yet become Parties to the  
Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication  
Union (Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 1 and Recommendation 1 adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Geneva, 1992) on, respectively, the provisional application of certain parts of, and the deposit of instruments and entry into force of, the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

**noting**

that, although the said Constitution and Convention entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, before that date, only 56 out of the 184 Members of the Union have deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the said treaties,

**mindful**

of its call for expeditious deposit of such instruments as contained in [Resolution COM5/4] [Recommendation COM5/A] adopted by the present Conference,

**considering**

that it is indispensable for the proper functioning of the Union, as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed in all respects by one single set of provisions and rules as contained in its basic instrument, i.e. the Union's 1992 Geneva Constitution, and in its 1992 Geneva Convention, the provisions of which complement those of the said Constitution,

**resolves**

to urge all Members of the Union having not yet become Parties to the two treaties, to provisionally apply their provisions until such time as they themselves have finally become Parties thereto by having deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and to confirm that the provisions of No. 210 in Article 52 of the said Constitution shall continue to apply until such time of deposit.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 261-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD**

**OF THE**

**THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4**

**(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

**Wednesday, 5 October 1994, at 1430 hours**

**Chairman: Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)**

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

**1 Strategic plan (continued)**

**166**

● 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 Strategic plan (continued) (Document 166)**

### **II The overall strategy and priorities of the Union (continued)**

#### Paragraph 8 (continued)

1.1 The delegate of Uganda, in the first sentence, proposed inserting the word "sector" after "telecommunication". The wording of the third and fourth sentences was not very clear. Was it really true to say that many Member administrations had switched from operators to regulators? In fact, they often had both roles. Furthermore, how was the role of operators and manufacturers changing?

1.2 In the light of the comments made by the delegate of Peru at the previous meeting, the Chairman proposed that the first sentence of paragraph 8 should read: "The telecommunication sector continues to be restructured ...".

1.3 That proposal was approved.

1.4 The Vice-Chairman proposed that the third and fourth sentences should read: "As a result of these changes, the character of many ITU Member administrations is changing. Some administrations that were operators are now regulators only. At the same time, the character of many operators and manufacturers ...".

1.5 The delegate of France suggested that the word "role" should be kept in the third sentence and that the beginning of the fourth sentence in the French text should read: "Parallèlement, le rôle de nombreux exploitants et les activités des fabricants évoluent aussi ...".

1.6 The Chairman asked the Vice-Chairman to find a wording for the third and fourth sentences which might be acceptable to all delegations.

1.7 The delegate of Zaire said that the word "échappent" in the second sentence was inappropriate, as it gave the impression that the government administrations had no control over telecommunication operations, which was not the case. Finding that the English text was more accurate, the Chairman said that the French text would be aligned on the English version.

#### Paragraphs 9 and 10

1.8 No comment was made on paragraphs 9 and 10.

#### Paragraph 11

1.9 In the English version of paragraph 11, the delegate of Syria said that the word "if" was inappropriate in the last sentence. The Chairman proposed replacing "if" by "for" in that sentence.

1.10 That proposal was accepted.

#### Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13

1.11 No comments were made on paragraphs 11, 12 and 13.

#### Paragraph 14

1.12 The delegate of Cameroon wondered whether paragraph 14, which referred to the "World Telecommunication Development Report" should be mentioned in the strategic plan. Was that report going to be annexed to the strategic plan? The Chairman said that the comment was all the more relevant in that the Committee had still not had an opportunity to consider the report. The delegates of Gabon and Syria were in favour of deleting paragraph 14.

1.13 It was so decided.

#### Paragraph 15

1.14 In the last sentence of paragraph 15, the delegate of Turkey proposed replacing the phrase "... The Union's strategy should be built ..." by "... The Union's strategy is built ...". The Vice-Chairman in order to take into account the point raised by the delegate of Turkey, suggested that the English version might read: "The Union's strategy builds on ...". The Chairman left it to the Editorial Committee to align the English and French versions of the last sentence.

1.15 The delegate of Syria wondered what was understood by the word "technical" in the English version of that last sentence. Did it mean that the Union's strategy should be built only on its technical competence, namely, essentially on standardization, or was telecommunication development also to be understood as included? For the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the term "technical competence" should be taken to cover standardization, radiocommunications and the BDT's activity. Moreover, the French version referred to "basic competence" rather than technical competence. The delegate of Syria took note of the fact that the term "technical competence" in the English version referred to all three Sectors of the Union.

#### Paragraph 16

1.16 The delegate of Ecuador proposed replacing the words "in assisting the developing countries in developing their telecommunication network" by "in development". The change would be logical, since the phrase concerned the ITU's role in the three Sectors.

1.17 The delegates of Tunisia, Zaire and Chad supported the proposal.

1.18 The delegate of Uganda commented nevertheless that the Development Sector's strategy was expounded at length in paragraph 40 of the strategic plan and that it was therefore perhaps appropriate to keep the wording of paragraph 16 as it was.

1.19 The delegate of New Zealand shared the view of the delegate of Ecuador, while feeling that it was important to recognize the ITU's role in the development of telecommunication networks. He therefore proposed that the end of the first sentence should read as follows: "... The ITU's role in standardization, in radiocommunication and in the development of telecommunication networks."

1.20 The delegate of Ecuador accepted that amendment, which was approved.

#### Paragraph 17

1.21 The delegate of Indonesia informed the Committee that several delegates had expressed a wish to discuss the matter of relations between the ITU and the WTO (GATT). He therefore proposed setting up an ad hoc group, led by the delegate of the United Kingdom, who was chairing the Negotiating Group on Basic Telecommunications in Geneva.

1.22 The delegate of the United Kingdom (Chairman of the Negotiating Group on Basic Telecommunications) said he was prepared to chair an informal group to discuss any action the ITU might take which might be useful to the WTO. He would do his best to ensure that the ITU's participation in the work of the NGBT would be as productive as possible.

1.23 The delegate of Syria said he would like the ad hoc group to provide some clarification regarding the last sentence of paragraph 17.

1.24 The delegate of Ecuador said he would like to know what was understood by the term "global telecommunication operators" in the second sentence of paragraph 17. The delegate of the United Kingdom explained that the term referred to telecommunication operators engaged in worldwide operations, independently of national frontiers. They might be either global service operators, such as mobile-satellite services, or operators based on a partnership between major groups in different countries. The delegate of Ecuador commented that, in his country as in many others, operators were organizations which needed to be authorized. Low-orbit mobile systems, for instance, were not authorized to operate in Ecuador. Moreover, WARC-92 had decided in Resolution 70 to invite the

organs of the Union to carry out studies to permit the establishment of standards governing the operation of low-orbit satellite systems.

1.25 The Chairman asked the delegate of the United Kingdom chairing the ad hoc group to consider the point raised by Ecuador and to review the last sentence of paragraph 17 in the light of the comment by the delegate of Syria. While awaiting the report of the ad hoc group, the Chairman proposed leaving paragraph 17 between square brackets.

1.26 It was so decided.

#### Paragraphs 18 and 19

1.27 The delegate of Germany said that, although the Telecommunication Development Sector was a vital part of the ITU's mission, it did not constitute a priority activity of the Union. According to the Constitution and the Convention, the three Sectors were on a equal footing. He therefore proposed deleting the word "priority" at the beginning of paragraph 18.

1.28 The delegate of Pakistan, supported by the delegates of Zaire, Syria and Bangladesh, felt that the notion of priority should be maintained. The delegate of Bahrain said that the existing wording should be maintained. The delegate of Guinea was also of the view that the notion of priority should be maintained; if the word priority were deleted from the first sentence, that notion could be included in the second sentence. The delegate of Cameroon felt that emphasis should be placed on the fact that the importance accorded to telecommunication development was recent.

1.29 The delegate of Germany pointed out that the aim of his suggestion was merely to ensure that the Telecommunication Development Sector was not accorded greater importance than the other Sectors of the Union.

1.30 The Chairman proposed the following text to take account of the various views expressed: "Telecommunications development is a relatively new priority in the ITU mission".

1.31 That proposal was approved.

1.32 The delegate of Fiji pointed out that whereas paragraph 18 merely described a situation, the preceding paragraphs proposed a strategy. In the interests of coherence, he suggested that paragraphs 18 and 19 be combined.

1.33 It was so decided.

#### Paragraphs 20 and 21

1.34 No comment was made on paragraphs 20 and 21.

#### Paragraph 22

1.35 The delegate of Ecuador proposed that the fifth sentence of the paragraph be deleted, since it added nothing to the text and its relevance was perhaps questionable.

1.36 That proposal was approved.

1.37 The delegate of the United Kingdom wondered about the meaning of the words "competitive advantage" in the sixth sentence, and whether the idea of a driving force would not be more appropriate. The delegate of Tunisia said that his delegation, too, had problems with the words "competitive advantage".

1.38 The delegate of Syria requested that the words "maintain and" be deleted from the final sentence, the need being to develop, and not to maintain, the character of the ITU. The word "unique" should also be deleted, since the Union was not necessarily the only organization serving the partnership between the public and private sectors.

1.39 That proposal was approved.

1.40 The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the following wording for the fourth and subsequent sentences of the paragraph: "The ITU's leading role as an international organization and the achievement of its purposes as stated in the Constitution fundamentally depend on the enhanced participation of non-administration entities and organizations. This in turn requires consultation with industry participants to ensure that their contributions are rewarded by effective results. The need to enhance the character of the ITU as a partnership ...".

1.41 The delegate of the United States said that he would like to be able to study the text of that proposal before making a final decision.

1.42 It was decided to enclose the text proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom in square brackets and to consider it at the next meeting of the Committee.

#### Paragraphs 23 and 24

1.43 Concerning paragraph 23, the delegate of Mexico said that many Members were already aware of the need to maintain and strengthen the relationship between the public and private sectors, and requested that the final sentence in the Spanish version of the text be made clearer. The Chairman, noting a disparity between the English, French and Spanish versions, said that they would subsequently be brought into line.

1.44 Following a question by the delegate of Syria relating to the meaning of the words "this issue" in paragraph 24, the Vice-Chairman proposed that the final sentence of paragraph 23 be moved to the end of paragraph 24, in order to highlight the fact that the issue was that of the partnership between the public and private sectors within the ITU.

1.45 That proposal was approved.

1.46 Concerning paragraph 24, the Vice-Chairman proposed that the reference to the different categories of Union Members be replaced by the word "participants", so that the first part of the second indent would read: "the associated changes in the wider communications industry, and the changing needs of all ITU participants".

1.47 That proposal was approved.

1.48 In reply to a question by the delegate of Japan, the Chairman explained that the strategic plan was considered to be an annex to Resolution [COM4/\*\*] and that it should therefore be shown as such in the Final Acts. However, the form in which it was to be published would be discussed at a later stage, either by the Committee or by the Plenary.

#### Paragraph 25

1.49 No comment was made on paragraph 25.

#### Paragraph 26

1.50 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out a disparity between the English and French versions of the text of the first sentence, and requested that the words "very small-m" in the third indent of paragraph 26 be changed. That request was supported by the delegates of Iran and Zaire.

1.51 The delegate of Tanzania having suggested that the second sentence of the fourth indent be simplified, the Chairman said that the Vice-Chairman would consider editorial amendments together with the delegations concerned.

#### Paragraph 27

1.52 The delegate of Syria requested that it be clearly stated that the Members in question were solely the Member administrations.

1.53 The delegate of Guinea drew attention to a typographical error in the third sentence of the last indent.



1.54 The delegate of Morocco proposed that in the second indent the word "impact" be replaced by "application", and that the words "Uruguay Round" be replaced by the title of the agreement concluded in Marrakesh. The Chairman said that the proposal to use the word "application" rather than "impact" would be submitted to Committee 8.

1.55 The proposal to replace the words "Uruguay Round" by the title of the agreement concluded in Marrakesh was approved.

#### Paragraph 28

1.56 The Secretary of the Committee explained for the benefit of the delegate of Tanzania that, in the English version, the words "financial organizations" in the first indent covered regional development banks.

1.57 In response to a proposal by the delegate of Canada to replace the words "are of increasing concern" at the end of the first indent by "are of increasing importance", the Chairman recalled that the alignment of the different language versions of the text would be carried out by the Editorial Committee.

### **III Sectoral strategies and priorities**

#### Paragraph 29

1.58 The delegate of Morocco said that he understood the wording of the first indent of paragraph 29 to mean that it was by limiting to a minimum the number of binding provisions in the Radio Regulations that the interests of the telecommunication community would best be served. However, those Regulations, which had treaty force and which must therefore be respected by all, were a set of binding rules relating to the management of the international resource constituted by the frequency spectrum. The indent should therefore be amended. The delegates of Mexico and Qatar shared that view. The delegate of Zaire stressed that all States were bound to respect to the letter the provisions of any treaties to which they were Parties, particularly in the field of telecommunications.

1.59 The delegate of Syria having asked whether the wording of that first indent differed in any fundamental way from that proposed by the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG), the Chairman of the RAG recalled that Committee 4 had accepted the whole of Section A relating to Radiocommunications without modification, except for precisely that first indent of paragraph 29. It was the delegation of New Zealand which had proposed replacing the word "continue" by the words "contain the minimum necessary treaty level provisions" and deleting the words "and regional" from the expression "through world and regional radiocommunication conferences", so as not to give the impression that regional conferences might be empowered to amend the Radio Regulations.

1.60 The delegate of India proposed that the words "contain the minimum necessary treaty level provisions to" be deleted. The new wording thus produced would then cover all possible aspects of the Radio Regulations. The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported that proposal, expressing the view that the expression "minimum necessary treaty level provisions" was not sufficiently clear.

1.61 The delegate of Germany said that the proposal by the delegate of India should make it possible to achieve a compromise. He emphasized, however, that in the simplified Regulations only those binding rules that were absolutely necessary should be maintained.

1.62 The delegates of New Zealand, France, Portugal and the Netherlands shared the view of the delegate of Germany that the Regulations should contain only those provisions which were absolutely necessary, and were therefore opposed to amendment of the first indent.

1.63 The delegate of the United States shared the view expressed by the preceding speakers, adding that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Council had already studied that indent. The delegate of Russia endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of the United States.

1.64 The delegate of Mexico, supported by the delegate of Morocco, proposed that the words "treaty level" be deleted.

1.65 The Chairman said that it was up to the 1995 Radiocommunication Conference to decide on the question of the "minimum", and that the Committee should not prejudge its decision. He therefore proposed the following wording for the first indent: "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".

1.66 The delegate of the United States said that the proposal by the Chairman appeared precisely to prejudge the result of the 1995 Conference, adding that the first indent was a general statement aimed at reducing the number of provisions in the Regulations.

1.67 The delegate of Morocco supported the proposal by the Chairman, adding that his delegation was far from opposed to simplifying the Radio Regulations.

1.68 The delegate of France, endorsing the views expressed by the delegate of the United States, proposed that the components of the indent be rearranged, without amendment, to form the wording "ensuring that the Radio Regulations, which are of treaty level, contain the minimum ...". It would thus be more clearly expressed that the Regulations should contain all the necessary provisions, and nothing but.

1.69 Following remarks by the delegates of Morocco, the Netherlands, Zaire and Saudi Arabia, the delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the indent be made clearer by the wording "ensuring that the Radio Regulations contain, at treaty level through world radio conferences, the minimum necessary provisions to respond to the needs of the international community".

1.70 Responding to the delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman proposed that the words "the minimum necessary provisions" be replaced by "only those provisions necessary".

1.71 Following a discussion in which the delegates of Morocco, Cuba, Canada and Ecuador expressed their support for the proposal by the Chairman, and in which the delegates of Norway, Zaire and Cameroon supported the proposal by the delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman suggested that the wording proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom be accepted, with the words "the minimum necessary provisions" being placed in square brackets, together with the alternative "only those provisions necessary".

1.72 That proposal was approved.

1.73 The delegate of Mexico, referring to the third indent of paragraph 29, proposed that the word "efforts" be replaced by the word "studies".

1.74 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of Germany, the United Kingdom and Zaire, opposed that amendment, since the indent corresponded word for word to the beginning of No. 12 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

#### Paragraph 30

1.75 Referring to the penultimate indent, the delegate of Spain said that an error had occurred in the Spanish version, where the word "regional" should be replaced by "nacional".

1.76 The delegate of France proposed that the words "including audiovisual" be added at the end of the first indent to paragraph 30.

1.77 That proposal was approved.

#### Paragraph 31

1.78 Referring to the second indent, the delegate of Saudi Arabia suggested that the words "as far as possible" be added after the words "to complete". The delegate of Algeria proposed that the verb

"complete" be replaced by "continue with". The delegate of New Zealand preferred to keep the verb "complete", which better expressed the idea of an objective to be obtained. The Chairman of the Voluntary Group of Experts (VGE) shared the view expressed by the delegate of New Zealand. In addition, he proposed adding after the word "radiocommunications" in the first line the words "on the basis of the VGE Report".

1.79 The proposal by the delegate of Saudi Arabia and that of the Chairman of the VGE were supported.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 262-E  
10 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.4****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document	Title
COM 4	209	Resolution COM4/1
	166 (235) }	
	256 }	
	220 (235) }	Annex to Resolution COM4/1

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 24 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION COM4/1

**Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-1999**

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) Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 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 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the management of the Union;
- d) Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on consideration of the need to establish a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunication environment,

**noting**

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunication environment, both in the period covered by the strategic plan for the Union for 1995-1999 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) concerning the work programme of the Sectors;
- b) the decisions of this Conference concerning strategic policy issues including, *inter alia*:
  - i) the creation of a forum for discussion of telecommunication 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 [Resolutions COM4/2 and COM4/3],

**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 regulate its telecommunications;
- b) the continuing need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union's working methods;
- c) the need to adapt the ITU's management systems to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources;
- d) the need for 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 1995-1999, as annexed to this Resolution, based on the following principles:

1. the goal of the strategic plan is 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 is pursued through the Union's mission in the following three domains:
  - 2.1 a technical domain - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;
  - 2.2 a development domain - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;
  - 2.3 a policy domain - to promote the adoption of a broader approach to telecommunication issues in the global information economy and society;
3. the overall strategies for the Union for 1995-1999 are:
  - 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 telecommunication development; and
      - ways and means to enhance their satisfaction with ITU products and services;
    - ii) increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors of the Union;

3.2 to broaden the Union's activities by:

- creating a forum for discussion of telecommunication policies and strategies - [see Resolution\*\*];
- utilizing ITU resources and information systems more effectively;

3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by:

- establishing strategic alliances with other concerned international and regional organizations;
- communicating more effectively with the public,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to present detailed plans for implementing the strategic plan for 1995-1999 in his annual reports to Council, including recommendations to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunication environment, decisions by conferences of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

[to distribute his report to all Members of the Union after its consideration by Council, urging them to circulate it to their "m" members, as well as to those "m" members referred to in No. 231 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) which have contributed to the study,]

**instructs the Council**

1. to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 1995-1999 in annex hereto, on the basis of the annual reports by the Secretary-General;

2. to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 1995-1999 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2000-2004,

**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, in order to:

- strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan; and
- assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication services continue to evolve,

**invites, moreover, non-administration entities and organizations**

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union to the Secretary-General.

**Annex: Strategic Plan 1995-1999**



ANNEX (TO RESOLUTION COM4/1)  
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I Introduction .....	B.4/5
II The overall strategy and priorities of the Union .....	B.4/6
A The ITU mission .....	B.4/6
B The changing telecommunication environment.....	B.4/6
C A general strategic approach.....	B.4/8
D General policy and programme priorities .....	B.4/11
III Sectoral strategies and priorities .....	B.4/13
A Radiocommunication .....	B.4/13
B Standardization .....	B.4/16
C Development .....	B.4/17
D Regional presence.....	B.4/21
IV Management and personnel strategies and priorities .....	B.4/22
V Financial considerations .....	B.4/24



**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**  
**STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-1999**

**I Introduction**

**1** This strategic plan for the period 1995-1999 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 activities and budget for 1995-1999. The Council may adjust the plan as required after considering the report of the Secretary-General.

**3** The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) in December 1992 restructured 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 in 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 1995-1999 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 relating to the financing of ITU activities in the period 1995-1999.

## **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 telecommunication technologies to people everywhere;
- **a policy domain:** to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to telecommunication issues 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 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 all ITU participants and with the wider telecommunication 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 1995-1999 period.

**8 Restructuring of the telecommunication sector:** The telecommunication sector continues to be 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. Some administrations that were operators are now regulators only. At the same time, the character of many operators and manufacturers is also changing, as monopoly gives way to competition in liberalized segments of the telecommunication 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 telecommunication 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 has the potential to change fundamentally the nature of international telecommunications. In the past, international services were jointly provided by national operators. In the future, they will be provided increasingly on a transnational 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 telecommunication 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, telecommunication 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 worldwide 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 telecommunication-related decisions in other international organizations, most notably in the GATT and the new World Trade Organization (WTO). For the ITU 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 position them better for competing 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 established 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, telecommunication 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 are 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 ITU Sectors, and between the ITU and other international and regional organizations.

## **C A general strategic approach**

**14** Since its creation, 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 builds on its core technical competence in telecommunications.



**15** 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 the development of telecommunication networks. This will be done through the activities of the three Sectors and by establishing closer links among them.

**16** 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 period 1995-1999. This may require adaptation of the Union's traditional strengths. In particular, the interplay between the activities of the ITU and the WTO on telecommunication matters will have to be considered. Some adjustments in jurisdiction or procedures may ultimately be necessary. The Union should establish immediately effective liaison with the WTO to identify issues at an early stage and avoid duplication or inconsistent activities. More generally, to maintain ITU's claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Union should continue to keep pace with developments in the areas of telecommunication policy, law and regulation.

**17** Telecommunication development is a relatively new priority 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. The telecommunication 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. One of the essential elements of this strategy is improved cooperation and coordination between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors.

**18** 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 programmes which increasingly depend on telecommunications for their success.

**19** The policy role of the ITU adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) may in the long run prove to be of the greatest strategic significance to the Union. In the 1995-1999 timeframe, the most appropriate strategy for developing the ITU's broad policy role will be to focus the attention of the international community on telecommunication issues in the global information economy and society.

**20** 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 1995-1999 timeframe. However, great advantage can be derived from enhanced participation of the private sector in the ITU. [The ITU's leading role as an international organization and the achievement of its purposes as set out in the Constitution fundamentally depend on the enhanced participation of non-administration entities and organizations. This in turn requires continued consultation with industry participants to ensure that their contributions are rewarded by effective results.] The need to enhance the ITU's character as a partnership between the public and private sectors is therefore a fundamental strategic premise.

**21** As the Union refines its strategy in the 1995-1999 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.

**22** 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 all ITU participants. 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.

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.



**D General policy and programme priorities**

**23** The following policy and programme priorities are recommended for particular attention, within the budgetary limits of the next plenipotentiary period:

**1 Strengthening the foundations of the Union**

**24** 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 telecommunication sector, including telecommunication user groups and development partners, should be systematically analysed 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 forums established by Member administrations for developing national positions for ITU meetings and conferences;
- as provided by [Resolutions COM4/2 and COM4/3], 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 programme should also be undertaken to determine under what conditions non-profit organizations and the smaller members 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 and synergies between the activities of the three ITU Sectors should be reinforced.

**2 Broadening the scope of Union activities**

**25** 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 telecommunication issues 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 telecommunication environment. A new forum established by [Resolution COM4/4] will provide a framework for discussion of telecommunication policy, without prescriptive regulatory outcomes;



- the implications of the Marrakesh Agreement, including the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the implications of technological convergence and global telecommunication systems are possible topics for priority consideration in these forums;
- 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 exploit its information resources more effectively. 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 programme, the ITU could respond to this demand and increase revenues from its publications programme. In developing an ITU information resources strategy along these lines, the terms and conditions under which 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**

**26** 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 1995-1999 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, OECD, the World Bank and UNESCO should be priorities. At the regional level, telecommunication standardization, development and financial organizations are of increasing importance;
- 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 for 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 telecommunication 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**

**27** Under 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, through world radiocommunication conferences, that the Radio Regulations contain at treaty level only those provisions necessary to respond to the needs of the international community;
- 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 procedure for approval by the Radio Regulations Board and for use in the application of the Radio Regulations and of the decisions of competent radiocommunication conferences.

##### **A.2 The radiocommunication environment**

**28** Notably, the radiocommunication environment is characterized by:

- technological convergence of information technology and telecommunications (including audiovisual technology);
- 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 for space and terrestrial systems, different services and service providers, and different countries;
- growing competition in the marketplace between "wired" and "wireless" communications;
- 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**

**29** 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 the period 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 to the extent possible 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 organize 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 other entities 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 1995-1999**

**30** 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, taking account of existing services;
- 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 world telecommunication development conference, 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 ensure that the Radio Regulations are respected in the increasingly competitive and commercial radiocommunication 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.

**31** Taking into account its 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;
- responding, as appropriate, to the items in the Buenos Aires Action Plan relating to radio-spectrum management;
- increased use of informatics and information technologies including the development of an automated spectrum management system;
- development of a flexible organizational structure, improvement of working methods, utilization of modern communication media and organization of training and development of the Bureau's staff;
- 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**

**32** Under 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, operating and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

### **B.2 The standardization environment**

**33** The standardization environment is characterized by:

- rapid technological change and shortened innovation cycles;
- rapid development and convergence of telecommunication, 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-administration entities in the standardization process;
- the growing influence of regional standardization organizations and industry forums;
- 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 telecommunication operators and systems.

### **B.3 The Standardization Sector strategy**

**34** 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 forums;
- developing appropriate agreements and cooperative relationships with these partners;
- within the Sector's area of competence, focusing 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 1995-1999**

**35** The Standardization Sector's priorities for 1995-1999 are:

- to develop global standards for incorporating new technologies, services and capabilities in telecommunication networks, e.g.:
  - intelligent networks (IN);
  - broadband integrated services digital network (B-ISDN);
  - asynchronous transfer mode (ATM);
  - universal personal telecommunication (UPT);
  - multimedia communication systems (MCS);
  - future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS) and mobile-satellite systems (MSS);
  - 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 the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors, bearing in mind the priorities as defined in both Sectors;
- 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 forums to harmonize the development and implementation of global telecommunication standards;
- [- with special attention to developing countries, to cooperate with the other Sectors in the organization of information meetings, seminars and workshops, and in the development of case studies, guidelines and handbooks.]

## **C Development**

### **C.1 The Development Sector mission**

**36** Under the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the ITU Development Sector has a dual responsibility reflecting the Union's status as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing development projects under the United Nations 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 in developing countries by reinforcing capabilities for human resources development, planning, management, resource mobilization and research and development, in cooperation with other ITU Sectors and 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;
- to encourage participation by industry in telecommunication development in 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**

**37** The telecommunication development environment is characterized by:

- restructuring and liberalization of the telecommunication 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 America regions, associated with 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 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 responsibility referred to in paragraph 38;
- [- increasing emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage private investment (including foreign investment), with the result that development programmes rely less and less on technical assistance and more and more on partnerships and trade agreements;]
- 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

38 The strategy of the Development Sector is based on three main areas:

**Direct assistance** - The Development Sector provides assistance to developing countries, to strengthen, expand and harmonize their telecommunication 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 telecommunication sector to develop and strengthen its institutional capacity;
- assisting the telecommunication sector to develop plans;
- assisting those who are involved in the telecommunication sector to acquire the necessary and appropriate knowledge and expertise in the latest developments in telecommunications.

**Partnership** - In the second area, the Development Sector plays a catalytic and facilitating role in encouraging all the actors in telecommunications to work together in telecommunication development. More specifically, it 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 the other Sectors of the Union and minimizing duplication of effort;
- mobilizing resources in support of telecommunication development projects.

**Resource development and mobilization** - The Development Sector develops and mobilizes resources, including financial and human resources, technology, information and expertise for telecommunication development, through constant action 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 1995-1999

39 The world and regional telecommunication development conferences have identified through their resolutions and through a concrete work programme for the Telecommunication Development Sector, the Buenos Aires Action Plan, the priorities specific to the Development Sector and the areas of cooperation with its development partners.

40 The work programme will be implemented as a matter of urgency and within the available resources in coordination and cooperation with development partners, with emphasis on assistance to the LDCs. It comprises three chapters:

##### Chapter 1

- The development of recommendations, guidelines, models, etc. to assist, advise and inform, *inter alia*, policy-makers by means of a programme of cooperation among members the relevant work of the two study groups (and working parties as required) and development conferences.

##### Chapter 2

- Updating existing programmes and studies;
- implementing projects and activities within 12 new complementary programmes in the areas of:
  - policies, strategies and financing;
  - human resources management and development;
  - guidelines for the elaboration of a business-oriented development plan;
  - development of maritime radiocommunication services;
  - computer-aided network planning;
  - frequency management;
  - improvement of maintenance;
  - mobile cellular radio telephone systems;
  - integrated rural development;
  - broadcasting infrastructure;
  - information services;
  - development of telematics and computer networks;
- providing ad hoc assistance;
- executing of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects.

##### Chapter 3

- Special programme of assistance for LDCs to ensure the adequate participation of LDCs in implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.



## C.5 The Development Sector actions

**41** The intended actions of the Development Sector in accordance with its mission, priorities and strategies and in pursuance of the decisions of the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) include:

- organization of training seminars/workshops covering priority areas as defined by the 12 programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan with special focus on the needs of LDCs;
- implementation of recommendations of development study groups through field trials and project-type activities;
- updating of existing and preparation of new handbooks/manuals following the transfer of special autonomous groups (GAS) activities (Resolution 7 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992));
- encouraging enhanced participation by non-administration entities in the activities of the BDT;
- mobilizing resources for development projects bearing in mind in particular the needs of the LDCs;
- further development of cooperation with other Sectors and organizations for the benefit of telecommunication development and with the aim of avoiding duplication;
- continuing to provide updated statistical information, development indicators and other related reports.

## D Regional presence

**42** The regional presence of the ITU was established gradually by the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences without any clear definition of its objectives and purposes. At the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) set up the BDT and adopted Resolution 17 to strengthen regional presence without adequately specifying how it fitted together with the various components of the Union, in particular the BDT. After five years of operation of reinforced regional presence and taking account of the conclusions of the world and regional development conferences, the principle of a strong ITU regional presence, with a certain form of delegation of authority and responsibility, should be consolidated.

**43** The main purpose of the regional presence must be to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members and, within the limits of the available resources, to carry out BDT activities to meet the increasing and diverse requirements of the developing countries in expanding their telecommunication networks and services. To achieve this, ITU regional presence should, in general, serve mostly as technical and logistical support to BDT activities, assisting in the implementation, in the field, of the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Member countries or the relevant Sector of the Union, by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities, regional and subregional organizations and other bodies concerned. To this end, the Conference has redefined the purposes and the mission of regional presence in [Resolution COM4/5].



#### IV Management and personnel strategies and priorities

**44** To support the strategies and priorities proposed in this plan, 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 period 1995-1999 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 plenipotentiary period 1990-1994;
- 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 the membership.

**45** The ITU staff are among the Union's most precious resources. To enable the secretariat effectively to assist ITU Members in adapting the organization's activities to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment, a global approach should be taken to the development and management of the ITU's human resources within the framework of the United Nations common system. Key priorities for the period 1995-1999 are:

- **post classification** - the development of post classification criteria which will ensure that due attention is given to :
  - the highly technical requirements of many ITU professional positions which call for 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 view of the structural changes, the technological developments and the nature of the work :
  - in general, to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts throughout the organization;
  - in particular, to achieve a better balance between the situation of staff in the BDT and elsewhere in the organization;
- **recruitment and promotion** - the development and implementation of recruitment and promotion policies and procedures designed to:
  - ensure equitable geographical representation within the ITU ;
  - improve the representation of women in professional positions;
  - allow for the development of a dynamic workforce by creating suitable positions for the entry of recent university graduates;
  - ensure career development and internal promotions;

---

\* Telecommunication Information Exchange Systems.

- **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 programme, with the provision of the necessary financial resources, having due regard to increasing the number of women in the professional category;
  - the use of the entire classification structure of the United Nations common system from G.1 to D.2;
  - the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling and [performance evaluation services].

20



## V Financial considerations

**46** The strategic plan proposed in this report calls upon the ITU to undertake a number of policy and programme initiatives in the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998. This section of the plan outlines the financial factors considered by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference when examining global options for the period 1995-1999.

**47 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 UNDP.

**48** 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 plenipotentiary period 1990-1994; it appears unlikely that this trend will be reversed because of the change in strategy at UNDP.

**49** These income trends are significant for the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998. At the commencement of the period covered by this Plan, 86% of the ITU's ordinary income comes from the contributions of Member administrations. A further 12% is contributed by members, while the remaining 2% comes from UNDP and funds-in-trust. Only the contributions of Member administrations are highly predictable.

**50 Expenditure side of the ITU budget:** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures:

- 75% of the fixed expenditures are staff costs; the bulk of the remainder is for maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the variable expenditures are mainly related to the programme of conferences and meetings; approximately 20% of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

**51** Against this background, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted [Decision COM7/2] setting out the expenditure scenarios for 1995-1999.

- 
- 
- 
- 

**52** In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunication environment, [Resolution \*\*] provides for a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998, involving participation by Members and members.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 263-E  
10 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.5****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
PL/A	201 (232) 67+Corr.1 (232) 201 (232)	Resolutions PLEN/1 to PLEN/9 Resolution PLEN/10 Recommendation PLEN/A

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 11 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/1

**Inaugural Meeting of the New Council and  
1995 Session of the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious of**

the need to have provisional arrangements for the sessions of the new Council, [until the entry into force of the 1994 amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),]

**noting**

that the Council shall be composed of forty-six Members, as now elected,

**resolves**

1. that the new Council as elected by the present Conference shall meet on 14 October 1994 and perform the duties assigned to it under the Geneva Convention currently in force;
2. that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council at the inaugural meeting of the new Council and shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session of the Council in 1996.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/2

**Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings  
away From Geneva**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

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

**considering, however**

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

**bearing in mind**

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

**recommends**

that world conferences and assemblies of the Union should normally be held at the seat of the Union,

**resolves**

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

## RESOLUTION PLEN/3

**Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by  
the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the  
International Telecommunication Union as Observers**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), vesting full powers in Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) Article 49 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;
- c) Article 50 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with other international organizations,

**having regard to**

relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the question of liberation movements,

**resolves**

that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,

**instructs the Council**

to take the necessary action to implement this Resolution.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/4

**Updating of Definitions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

a) that the Annexes to the Constitution and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) contain definitions of certain terms used in the Constitution, in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;

b) that, as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to submit to the Council any changes accepted by a conference to definitions which are in the Annexes to the Geneva Constitution and Convention, for subsequent transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/5

**Training of Refugees**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having noted**

United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,

**requests the Secretary-General**

1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolution;
2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system;
3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

**invites the Members of the Union**

to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/6

**Measures to Enable the United Nations to Carry  
Out Fully any Mandate Under Article 75 of the  
Charter of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious**

of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to abolish associate membership in the Union and of the Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

**taking into account**

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) decided not to continue the use of additional protocols and adopted its Resolution 47 on the matter which is also the subject of the present Resolution,

**mindful**

of the request recently reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, as in the past, the application, if the need arises, of measures enabling the United Nations to carry out fully any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations,

**resolves**

1. that the possibility enjoyed by the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) concerning associated membership, when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);
2. that each case related to paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the Council of the Union.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/7

**Joint Inspection Unit**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 52 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**having noted**

the relevant section of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Council reports of the JIU having a bearing on the Union, together with comments he considers appropriate,

**instructs the Council**

to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/8

**World Telecommunication Day**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

the interest which the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day represents to promote the Union,

**bearing in mind**

Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,

**invites administrations of Members**

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes with a view to:

- increasing awareness of the vital role of telecommunications for the welfare of humanity;
- fostering interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talents into the profession;
- disseminating information on telecommunication issues and on the leadership role of the Union in international telecommunications;
- strengthening the Union by making national telecommunication entities and organizations and development and financial institutions more aware of the benefits of becoming a member of the Sectors of the Union;
- supporting the main strategic objectives of the Union,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to provide telecommunication administrations with information and assistance to coordinate their preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day,

**invites the Council**

to adopt a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/9

**Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**noting**

a) that Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provides that Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union shall be convened every four years and that this will enable them to be of shorter duration;

b) the increasing demands on the resources of the Union, on administrations and on delegates involved in international conferences on telecommunication subjects,

**resolves**

that future Plenipotentiary Conferences shall, unless there is a pressing need otherwise, be limited to a maximum duration of four weeks,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time and resources during such conferences.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/10

**Resumption of Full Participation of the Government of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference and All Other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on 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,

**considering**

that the first free democratic elections have taken place in South Africa, in which all people of that Member State of the Union were able to participate as equal citizens, as a result of which a new Government of National Unity was formed in May 1994, following the triumphant culmination of the long and arduous struggle of the people of South Africa for equality, justice and dignity, thus signifying that the policy of apartheid pursued in that country had been ended,

**resolves**

1. to endorse wholeheartedly the action taken by the Council of the Union at its 1994 session in adopting Resolution 1055, facilitating immediate restoration of the full rights of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the Union as from 10 May 1994;
2. to confirm the resumption of full participation of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union, including the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
3. to abrogate Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).



## RECOMMENDATION PLEN/A

**Unrestricted Transmission of News and  
the Right to Communicate**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

b) the Preamble and Articles 1, 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference,

d) the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights adopted in Vienna in 1993, to the effect that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

**conscious of**

the noble principles that news should be freely transmitted and that the right to communicate is a basic human right,

**conscious also of**

the importance of the fact that these noble principles will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

**recommends**

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 264-E  
10 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

B.6

PLENARY MEETING

## FIRST READING

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

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

Source	Document		Title
COM 5	243 + 187 243	Convention	Article 41 Article 7 Article 19 Article 32 <sup>2</sup>
COM 3	222		Resolution COM3/1
COM 5	243 243 + Corr.1		Resolutions COM5/1 to COM5/3 [Resolution COM5/4/ Recommendation COM5/A] <sup>3</sup>
COM 6	246		Resolution COM6/7

#### Notes from Committee 5:

- 1 The delegation of the United States reserves the right to revert to No. 80 at the Plenary Meeting.
- 2 The delegations of the United States, Norway, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have reserved the right to revert to No. 379 at the Plenary Meeting.

#### Note by Committee 8:

- 3 Committee 5 indicates that it was unable to decide whether this text should be a resolution or a recommendation.

M. BOURGEAT  
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 8 pages

- 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.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the  
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**ARTICLE 4 (CV)**

**The Council**

- MOD 50** 1. The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference which is held every four years.
- ADD 50A** 2. This number shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Members of the Union.
- 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;

**ARTICLE 7 (CV)**

**World Radiocommunication Conference**

- MOD 118** (2) The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. These two versions of the agenda shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the world radiocommunication conference, in accordance with No. 126 of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 19 (CV)**

**Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than  
Administrations in the Union's Activities**

- MOD 239** 9. An entity or organization as mentioned in No. 229 or 230 above may act on behalf of the Member which has approved it, provided that Member informs the Director of the Bureau concerned that it is authorized to do so.

ARTICLE 32 (CV)

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings**

**MOD 379**

(2) The texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.

## RESOLUTION COM3/1

**Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the arrangements to be made for organizing and financing the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference was signed between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the ITU, under Council Resolution 83 (amended);
- b) that the Memorandum of Understanding has been considered by the Budget Control Committee,

**resolves**

to approve the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General.



## RESOLUTION COM5/1

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), and Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**considering**

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telecommunications contained in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989),

**resolves**

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989) and of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in the Annex to the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as entitled to send or reply to Government Telecommunications,

**expresses the hope**

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

**instructs the Council**

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

## RESOLUTION COM5/2

**Request to the International Court of Justice  
for Advisory Opinions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) the decision of the Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;

c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any intergovernmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;

d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,

**notes**

that the Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

## RESOLUTION COM5/3

**Juridical Status**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**in view of**

the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,

**having noted with satisfaction**

the Council's remarks in section 2.2.7.1 of its report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) concerning Resolution 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Council as necessary,

**requests the Council**

to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



[RESOLUTION COM5/4] [RECOMMENDATION COM5/A]

**Deposit of Instruments Relating to the Constitution and Convention  
of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**taking into account**

Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the deposit  
of instruments and the entry into force of the Constitution and Convention of the International  
Telecommunication Union,

**considering**

that, pursuant to No. 238 of Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred  
to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of  
ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,

**considering further**

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members become parties to the said Constitution  
and the Convention as soon as possible,

**[resolves to invite] [invites]**

all the Members of the Union which have not already done so to expedite their respective  
national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or  
accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution) the Constitution and Convention of the International  
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the  
Secretary-General as soon as possible,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to bring this [Resolution] [Recommendation] to the attention of all the Members of the Union and  
to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet  
deposited their respective instrument.



## RESOLUTION COM6/7

**ITU Staff Participation in Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that staff are a key element in the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- b) the importance of good human resources management to the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- c) 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 under Article 8 of the Staff Rules and Regulations,

**noting**

the initiative of Council in creating a consultative group comprising staff representatives and Council members,

**noting further**

- a) that Council regularly invites the participation of staff representatives;
- b) that this participation is subject each time to prior agreement by Council;
- c) 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,

**resolves**

that staff will henceforth be represented by one person (or a maximum of two persons) who will participate in sessions of the ITU Council and in Plenipotentiary Conferences to state the staff's opinion concerning staff matters at the request of the Chairman of the Committee dealing with staff matters, such participation having no impact on the budget of ITU.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 265-E  
10 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.7****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 4	253	Resolutions.COM4/2 to COM4/17
COM 6	244	Resolution COM6/6

**Note from Committee 4:**

The Mexican delegation has reserved the right to revert to the "**resolves**" section of Resolution COM4/3.

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 30 pages**

- 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.



## RESOLUTION COM4/2

**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 set out in Article 3 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) lists the types 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, at 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 Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- d) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of administrations of Members as well as other authorized members in the activities of the Sectors;
- e) that, notwithstanding the provisions of Nos. 239 and 409 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992), only administrations of Members have the right to vote, particularly for the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

**recognizing**

that all members of a Sector of the Union (whether administrations of Members or entities and organizations authorized according to Article 19 of the Convention and hereinafter called "members"), may participate in all activities of the Sector concerned, with the exception of formal votes and of some treaty-making conferences; in this regard members:

- a) are entitled, under the Rules of Procedure of the Sector concerned, to receive from the Bureau of that Sector all the documents which they have requested relating to the Sector's study groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions;
- b) may send contributions to such study groups or conferences, notably those in which they have requested to participate in due time in accordance with the Sector's Rules of Procedures;
- c) may send representatives to such meetings, after having announced their names to the Bureau in due time, in accordance with the Sector's Rules of Procedures;
- d) may propose items for inclusion in the agendas of such 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, working party, expert group, 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 and editorial work necessary prior to the adoption of recommendations,

**recognizing further**

that 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 decision-finding procedure aimed at facilitating the achievement of a consensus in study groups, in particular in the field of standardization,

**instructs the Directors of the Bureaux**

to develop respective provisions in the Rules of Procedures of their Sectors,

**invites administrations of Members**

to conduct, at the national level, a broad coordination among all members from their countries [and to consult them before any formal vote].



## RESOLUTION COM4/3

**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 administrations of Members of the Union are set out in Article 3 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) lists the types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors, which are called members of the Sectors according to No. 238 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that the Council, at 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 Convention (Geneva, 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 prerequisite 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 in the activities of the Sectors (Nos. 86 to 88, 110 to 112 and 134 to 136 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992));
- d) that Sector advisory groups have the responsibility to review priorities and strategies, progress in the implementation of the work programmes and the working methods of their respective Sectors,

**recognizing**

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications by clearly demonstrating its capacity to respond adequately to the needs of the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;
- b) that the majority of work within the study groups has been carried out by the members, who provide not only straight financial support but also a massive resource in terms of experts to study groups and working parties, and that a fair distribution of obligations and rights is therefore essential to stimulate participation in 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 those contributions to stay within the budget of that Sector;
- e) that decision-taking at conferences of treaty-making nature (i.e. 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;
- g) that both Members and members actively participate in the Sector advisory groups,

**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 in order to make the ITU more responsive to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to establish a Review Committee to analyse the current situation and the need for the ITU to demonstrate the value of its activities and, taking into account the above "**resolves**", to make recommendations based on that analysis.

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 Member or member able to make written submissions;
- there are appropriate inputs from the advisory groups of the three Sectors;
- the financial management of each Sector should be reviewed, with the aim of giving each Sector maximum budgetary independence and responsibility;
- 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 may adopt those within its power, others being forwarded to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**instructs the Directors of the Bureaux**

to initiate a review of the procedures and processes of their Sectors, as set out in the appropriate Resolutions, with a view to enhancing the participation of members within their Sectors.



## RESOLUTION COM4/4

**Establishment of a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunication Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- 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 the 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 initiatives to introduce liberalization through new regulatory frameworks, such as the Latin American Blue Paper of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (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, as a result of these changes, the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication policies has been evident for many years;
- f) that national telecommunication policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood, so as to allow the development of global markets which can support the harmonious development of telecommunication services,

**conscious**

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Members in the attainment of those ends;
- 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 Telecommunication 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 would 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 remain to be settled,

#### **emphasizing**

a) that ITU Members realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination in the rapidly changing telecommunication environment, should be able to discuss 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 to facilitate the exchange of information on telecommunication policies;

c) that the forum should be a facilitator for information gathering and exchange, and provide a platform for the periodic discussion, *inter alia*, of 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 interests 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 Members and entities and organizations other than administrations authorized to participate in the activities of the Union under Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) but, if appropriate, may in some cases restrict some sessions to Members only;
4. that the world telecommunication policy forum should be convened once or twice before the next Plenipotentiary Conference in conjunction with other ITU conferences and meetings, depending on topics, scheduling and financial constraints;
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 telecommunication environment;
6. that Council shall decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of the world telecommunication policy forum;
7. that the agenda and themes shall be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Members and members of the Union;
8. that discussions at the world telecommunication policy forum shall be based on contributions from Members and 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 adopt its own Rules of Procedure, based on a draft by the Secretary-General which will be examined by the Council,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to make the necessary preparations for the first world telecommunication policy forum based on the **resolves** above,

**instructs the Council**

to decide upon the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes 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,

**[requests] [recommends] the next Plenipotentiary Conference**

to consider whether to formalize the forum in the Constitution and Convention of the Union, bearing in mind the experience gained during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998.

## RESOLUTION COM4/5

**Regional Presence**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

the relevant provisions of Resolutions 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and Resolutions 6 and 16 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**having considered**

the report by the Secretary-General and the contributions by Members relating to regional presence,

**considering**

- a) the conclusions of the world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- b) the need for enhanced regional presence in order to enable the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to carry out more effectively its mission in the field, for better dissemination of information on the Union's activities and for relations between the Union and regional and subregional organizations, chiefly those dealing with telecommunications, financing and development;
- c) that, in order to enable regional presence to play an effective role, it is necessary to define clearly its objectives and mission, bearing in mind the particular features of the various regions;
- d) that the mission of regional presence should be defined in the context of the overall terms of reference of the Development Sector,

**noting**

- a) that the rate of development of telecommunication services in the developing countries of various regions should be stepped up in the coming years, in order to close the telecommunication gap between the North and the South;
- b) the constant need to improve the productivity and the effectiveness of the working methods of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the principal aim of regional presence is to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members, particularly the developing countries, and to be able to satisfy as far as possible, taking into account the available resources, the growing and diversified telecommunication needs of those countries by means of actions in the field;



2. that ITU regional presence must, in general, serve mostly as technical and logistical support to the BDT activities, in order to implement in the field, through direct and sustained contact with the competent national authorities, regional telecommunication organizations and other organizations concerned, the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Union, with the primary aim of promoting and supporting the programmes and activities of ITU-D;

3. that regional presence serves also to:

- represent, as and when required, the Secretary-General or one of the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors;
- provide necessary support to the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux for the organization, in the region concerned, of certain events;
- act, as far as possible, as a link for the exchange and dissemination of information on the activities of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors in the mutual interests of the Union and the countries of the region;

4. that the missions entrusted to the Union's regional presence, as part of activities within the ambit of the BDT, should cover the four basic functions of the Development Sector identified in the strategic plan of the Union, namely: specialized agency, executing agent, resource mobilization and information centre;

5. that so far as their precise content is concerned, these missions should be geared to the specific requirements of each region and should periodically be the subject of a detailed evaluation, in the light of results obtained, the changing requirements of the developing countries and the telecommunication environment, as well as the resources available to the Union;

6. that, in order to carry out their missions, the regional offices of the ITU should:

- have clear guidelines and support from headquarters and cooperate closely on specific subjects with the regional telecommunication organizations, in line with general ITU policy aimed at strengthening its relations with such organizations, as set out in Resolution COM4/8;
- actively contribute, by means of targeted field activities, to the implementation of all action plans adopted by development conferences, including the Buenos Aires Action Plan, and become more involved in the work of the development study groups and in the preparation of development conferences, specifically in the formulation of issues to be studied by them;
- coordinate activities with concerned organizations in order to optimize the use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts,

#### **instructs the Council**

to set up a limited and balanced group of experts, with the task of:

- carrying out a detailed evaluation of regional presence, taking into consideration previous evaluations, without prejudice to the continuance of existing programmes, projects and activities;
- examining the results of this evaluation and adopting measures aimed at improving the structure and management of the strengthened regional presence, particularly with regard to the identification of responsibilities, functions and duties of regional and area offices,

#### **instructs the Secretary-General and Director of the BDT**

to provide both the Council and group of experts with all necessary assistance for this evaluation.

## RESOLUTION COM4/6

**Special Measures Concerning Alternative Calling Procedures On  
International Telecommunication Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

the difference in tariffs of outgoing telecommunications between Member States of the International Telecommunication Union,

**noting**

a) the existence of some operating entities which utilize international telecommunication networks outside the scope of bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators;

b) that such practices adversely affect the revenue derived by some ITU Member States from their international telecommunication services;

c) that such practices are viewed by some ITU Member States as a misuse of their telecommunication networks;

d) that such practices infringe the national law of some Member States,

**noting further**

a) the right of ITU Member States to suspend their international telecommunication services, as provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);

b) the right of ITU Member States to enter into bilateral agreements, in accordance with § 1.5 of Article 1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, concerning the international exchange of telecommunication traffic between the administrations of ITU Member States or recognized operating agencies,

**considering further**

a) that a Member State should be able to act to prevent the use of its networks for the provision of services other than those authorized by its administration, or for the transmission of information for use by another person without payment for that transmission;

b) that operating agencies should as far as possible set tariffs and operating policies to ensure that the lowest practicable tariffs are available to customers, and that § 6.1.1 of Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Regulations requires administrations to try to avoid too great a dissymetry between the charges applicable in each direction of the same relation,



**resolves**

1. that parties to bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators shall take all measures within the constraints of national law to eliminate unauthorized practices not in conformity with such bilateral agreements;

2. that, when practices by an operating entity infringe the national law of a Member State and that Member State informs the Member State having jurisdiction over the said operating entity, the latter Member shall inquire into the matter and take such actions as may be appropriate within the constraints of its national law,

**urges Members**

to cooperate among themselves to resolve any difficulty arising from the application of this Resolution, in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Members are respected,

**instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

to accelerate its studies concerning these practices with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

to submit a report to Member States and to the Council on the progress of those studies.

## RESOLUTION COM4/7

**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 (BAAP) for the Global Development of Telecommunications established by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- c) Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 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 BAAP cannot be achieved without a joint effort on the part of the whole international telecommunication community;
- b) that the ordinary budget of the ITU Development Sector will allow the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to implement the core actions of the BAAP;
- c) that extrabudgetary resources are needed in order to implement projects associated with the 12 programmes of the BAAP as well as for field trials 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 Development Sector members as well as other private sector entities should be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the BAAP,

**invites**

administrations of Members to encourage, at the national level, the participation of Development Sector members and other private sector entities interested in telecommunication in the ITU Development Sector activities, and in particular those related to the BAAP,

**instructs the Council**

to carry out an annual evaluation of the BAAP, in order to ensure that it is implemented as rapidly as possible,

**instructs the Director of the BDT**

to undertake appropriate steps to ensure enhanced participation of Development Sector members and other private sector entities in the implementation of the BAAP within the framework of the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to support the action of the Director of the BDT, for the implementation of this Resolution.



## RESOLUTION COM4/8

**Strengthening of Relations with Regional Telecommunication Organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**acknowledging**

that Article 43 of the Constitution states that: "Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...",

**considering**

a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b) that, at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Buenos Aires, 1994), some regional telecommunication organizations, such as APT, CEPT, CITEL, CTU, PATU, APTC, LAS, etc., expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues;

d) that the Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

e) that the WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994) requested the Secretary-General to consider the thrust of its Resolution 6 in his report under Resolution 16 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) (Geneva, 1992),

**noting**

that the Secretary-General's report against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992), when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

**resolves**

that the Union should develop stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to consult with regional telecommunication organizations at an early date regarding cooperation on the basis envisaged in Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 6 of the WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994);

2. to submit a report on the results of the consultation to the Council, for consideration at its 1995 session, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter,

**instructs the Council**

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council Members and to regional telecommunication organizations.



## RESOLUTION COM4/9

**Refinement of the Radiocommunication Sector and  
Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that the ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the telecommunication field, including radiocommunication;
- b) that the ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field;
- c) that, by its Resolution 2, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) (Geneva, 1992) recognized Nos. 78 and 104 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as an initial allocation of work between the Radiocommunication (ITU-R) and Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) Sectors;
- d) that Resolution 2 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) outlines general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- e) that, in application of the instructions handed down by the APP (Geneva, 1992), the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) adopted resolutions that confirmed the allocation of work to ITU-R and ITU-T as envisaged by Resolution 2 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) and established procedures for ongoing review and, as appropriate, allocation of work, in order to achieve goals in terms of effectiveness and efficiency;
- f) the need to involve all interested participants of ITU-R and ITU-T in this ongoing review;
- g) the consequent need to maintain the review within current mechanisms, as far as possible, so as to reduce the burden on the limited resources of many of the interested participants and on the resources of the Bureaux of the Sectors;
- h) that, in order to permit a period of consolidation and adjustment, a significant departure from existing practices would not be advisable at this stage;
- i) that the functions and responsibilities of each of the ITU Sectors should be clear and transparent,

**resolves**

1. that the current process, providing for ongoing review of new and existing work and its allocation to ITU-R and ITU-T, should be maintained;
2. that the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux shall, with the assistance of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG), consider further elements for refining the ITU's structure, including any necessary amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, and prepare a preliminary report to the 1996 Council and a final report to the 1998 Council,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage all ITU-R and ITU-T participants to participate in the meetings and joint meetings of the RAG and TSAG at an appropriately high level of representation, taking account of the strategic nature of this task,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider, on the basis of the report of the Directors to the 1996 Council session, whether the progress of the work carried out in accordance with **resolves 2** is satisfactory;
2. to prepare a report for consideration by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.

## RESOLUTION COM4/10

**Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that Article 44 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) sets out the basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- b) the increasing globalization and diversification of telecommunication systems, particularly satellite networks;
- c) that there is growing concern about the accommodation of new satellite networks, including those of new ITU Members, and the need to maintain the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements;
- d) that the report of the Voluntary Group of Experts on Simplification of the Radio Regulations to be considered at the 1995 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95) maintains the current coordination procedures, albeit in simplified form;
- e) that the agenda for WRC-95, and the provisional agenda for the 1997 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-97), includes the consideration of broadcasting-satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations;
- f) that radiocommunication study groups are considering possible improvements to these plans, taking into account that since the plans were devised, more modern technologies, including digital techniques, have emerged which may provide more effective and affordable alternative options for the provision of services;
- g) that the radiocommunication study groups are also developing technical coordination procedures for satellite networks and have requested the Regulatory Working Party of the Conference Preparatory Meeting (1995) to develop complementary regulatory provisions;
- h) the concerns of some Members about lack of compliance with coordination procedures;
- i) that many developing countries are in need of assistance in the implementation of satellite network coordination procedures,



**resolves to instruct the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

1. in consultation with the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and taking into account inputs from the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), to initiate a review of some important issues concerning international satellite network coordination, including:

- i) linkages between ITU procedures and commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions;
- ii) the ongoing need for the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite networks to continue to be relevant to rapidly advancing technological possibilities in order, for example, to facilitate the establishment of multiservice satellite systems,

with the objectives of:

- i) ensuring equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit, and the efficient establishment and development of satellite networks;
- ii) ensuring that international coordination procedures meet the needs of all administrations in establishing their satellite networks, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of other radio services;
- iii) examining technological advances in relation to the allotment plans with the aim of determining whether they foster the flexible and efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;

2. to ensure that this review takes account of the ongoing work of the Radiocommunication Sector and, in particular, in the RRB and in radiocommunication study groups;

3. to coordinate activity, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;

4. to make a preliminary report to WRC-95 and a final report to WRC-97,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage the participation of all interested parties, including satellite system operators, at an appropriately high level and to afford the Director all necessary assistance for the successful completion of the review.

## RESOLUTION COM4/11

**Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally  
Allocated to this Service**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) (WARC-79) and the World Administrative Radio Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1992) allocated additional HF bands to the broadcasting service;
- b) that the use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the world administrative radio conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service;
- c) that, within these bands, broadcasting stations shall not be brought into service before the date of completion of satisfactory transfer, according to the procedures described in Resolution 8 of WARC-79, of all assignments to the stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of the Radio Regulations, which are recorded in the Master Register and which may be affected by broadcasting operations;
- d) that work is proceeding in the Radiocommunication Sector to study alternative planning procedures that might be used to alleviate HF congestion and optimize the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service;
- e) that the results of this work are to be available for the 1995 and 1997 World Radiocommunication Conferences,

**resolves**

1. that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of the Radio Regulations;
2. that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to above shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in the Radio Regulations are fulfilled,

**urges administrations**

to participate in and follow the progress of the work currently taking place in the Radiocommunication Sector on the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service.



## RESOLUTION COM4/12

**Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication  
Facilities and Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having examined**

the "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services" submitted by the Secretary-General at the behest of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**taking into account**

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

**taking into account also**

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities,

**taking into account further**

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

**noting**

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

**recognizing**

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

**resolves**

1. that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
2. that the ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
3. that the ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the Members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication services,

**invites the governments of the Members of the Union**

1. to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;
2. to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this Resolution,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.



## RESOLUTION COM4/13

**Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;
- b) that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;
- c) that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork, which ultimately saves forests;
- d) that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;
- e) that in many cases telecommunication and information technologies may facilitate, more economically than other means of communication, rapid decisions relating to the protection of the environment;
- f) that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

**resolves**

that the Union shall give every possible encouragement to an increasing role being played by telecommunication and information technologies in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to carry out a study, with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux, and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on a policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;
2. to prepare a report on this matter for dissemination following consideration by the Council,



**instructs the three Sectors**

to assist the Secretary-General in the application of this Resolution by providing him with all relevant information and by conducting studies in selected areas for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications for the protection of the environment,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

to organize seminars and training programmes to meet the objectives of this Resolution and to encourage participation in exhibitions and similar activities for the same purpose,

## RESOLUTION COM4/14

**Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**endorsing**

Resolution 7 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Buenos Aires, 1994) on disaster communications,

**noting**

the programme of action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994),

**recognizing**

the importance of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**considering**

a) that the need for an international convention on disaster communications has been stated repeatedly, in particular in paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Tampere Declaration as annexed to WTDC Resolution 7;

b) that telecommunication technology and services can play an important role in disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**concerned**

that in many cases regulatory barriers and the high cost of services limit the effective use of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**instructs the Council**

to address the issues of WTDC Resolution 7 and take appropriate action towards its implementation,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to report to the Council at its 1995 session on the measures taken pursuant to WTDC Resolution 7,

**urges administrations**

to take all practical steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and the effective use of telecommunication equipment for disaster mitigation and for disaster relief operations by reducing and, where possible, removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transborder cooperation between States.

## RESOLUTION COM4/15

**Access to Documents and Publications of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) recommendation 46 of the High Level Committee ("Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change", Geneva, April 1991);
- b) the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example CD-ROM, on-line access to databases, etc.);
- e) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- f) matters connected with the Union's copyright in its publications;
- g) the need to sustain the revenue derived from publications as a means of recovering costs of production, marketing and sales to the Union;
- h) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process,

**considering further**

- a) that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- b) the need to ensure a coherent financing and pricing policy which will assure the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and of modern methods of distribution,

**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 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 Telecommunication 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 a publication 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, 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 for 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 this Resolution;
2. to ensure that paper publications are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Members or members not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;
3. to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Members and members to acquire and use the facilities required to access the electronic documents and publications of the Union;
4. to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to stimulate their wide distribution;
5. to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU to assist in developing policies on publications.

## RESOLUTION COM4/16

**Remote Access to ITU Information Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the instructions given in Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- b) the instructions given in Resolution 14 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that information exchange with ITU Members and members and with the wider telecommunication community is one of the essential means for the achievement of the ITU purposes as defined in Article 1 of the Geneva Constitution;
- d) that the Bureaux are mandated by the Geneva Convention (Nos. 178, 203 and 220) to "exchange with members data in machine-readable form"; and
- e) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other technologies, particularly the increased availability and affordability of worldwide communications and information networks,

**recognizing**

- a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux;
- b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union,

**instructs the Council**

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the systematic maintenance of ITU information in electronic form widely accessible and the progressive development at the Union's headquarters and, as far as possible, at ITU regional/area offices, of facilities giving all participants in ITU activities remote access to appropriate information services;
2. to consult with the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU in order to assist the Council in further developing these facilities and services,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. in consultation with the Coordination Committee and the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU, to submit to Council detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the extension of remote access information exchange facilities and services;
2. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention and respond to the problems that may face developing countries;
3. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.



## RESOLUTION COM4/17

**Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

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), 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 Council (Document C94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (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, 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, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;
2. to report his findings to the 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 of finance;
4. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for proper administration of the resources appropriated for the Least Developed Countries;
5. to report annually on the matter to the Council,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;
2. to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

## RESOLUTION COM6/6

**Organizational Structure and Grading in the ITU**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

- a) the High Level Committee recommendations concerning the need to increase delegation of authority within the ITU secretariat;
- b) the structural changes implemented following the decisions of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the resulting reduction in the number of ITU elected officials;
- c) 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 United Nations common system,

**considering**

- a) that the ITU should make full use of the United Nations common system grading structure (G.1 to D.2);
- b) that posts should be graded at the level resulting from the application of the United Nations common system job classification standards,

**instructs the Council**

1. to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority;
2. to implement its decision of principle to use the D.2 level for these posts when justified by the United Nations common system standards;
3. 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.





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 266-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 5**

**SUMMARY RECORD**

**OF THE**

**EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5**

**(CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTION)**

Thursday, 6 October 1994, at 0935 hours

**Chairman:** Mr. L. CHEHAB (Brazil)

**Subjects**

**Documents**

- |          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| <b>1</b> | Approval of the summary record of the second meeting   | 146                                       |
| <b>2</b> | Consideration of proposed amendments (continued)   | 7, 11, 27,<br>45+Corr.1, 68, 179,<br>DT/1 |
| <b>3</b> | Summary record of the first meeting  | 118                                       |
| <b>4</b> | Report from the Chairman of the informal working group<br>on observership of non-elected Members<br>to the Council | 203                                       |

**1 Approval of the summary record of the second meeting (Document 146)**

1.1 The summary record of the second meeting (Document 118) was approved.

**2 Consideration of proposed amendments (continued) (Documents 7, 11, 27, 45 and Corrigendum 1, 68, 179; DT/1)**

**Article 4 (CV) - The Council (continued)**

Proposals CHL/27/3 and ARG/68/2-3 (continued)

2.1 The Chairman announced that the delegates of Argentina and Chile had withdrawn their proposals, and thanked them for their cooperation. He observed that, in the light of the decision taken by the Plenary Meeting in respect of the number of Council Members, it would now be necessary to delete the words "forty-three" from No. 50 of the Convention, which would thus read: "The Council is composed of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference".

2.2 The delegate of Spain said that he had no objection to that wording, provided that any proposals to mention a percentage or regional distribution were taken into account by the Committee at a later stage.

2.3 The delegate of Morocco did not object to the text as read out by the Chairman, but wondered whether there was any need to repeat in the Convention what was already stated in almost identical terms in No. 65 of the Constitution.

2.4 The Legal Adviser, speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, recalled that the question of mentioning a specific number in the Convention had been debated at length at APP-92 in Geneva. It had finally been decided that the principle of election by the Plenipotentiary Conference should be mentioned in No. 65 of the Constitution, with a reference therein to the provisions of No. 61 of the Constitution. On the point raised by the Spanish delegate, he noted that since proposals CHL/27/3 and ARG/68/2 had been withdrawn, there was for the time being no proposal regarding percentages before the Committee. In response to the point very cogently raised by the delegate of Morocco, he saw no objection to repeating the relevant provision in both the Convention and the Constitution; however, the repetition was not necessary if the number was removed from No. 50 of the Convention. As to the question of whether a figure or a percentage should be included in one of the instruments, he was now of the opinion that there should be no such reference, but that each Plenipotentiary Conference should be free to adopt the figure it considered appropriate in view of the possible emergence of new States. There would then be no need for each Plenipotentiary Conference to amend No. 50 of the Convention. In any event, any new figure adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference became applicable immediately, before the entry into force of the relevant instruments; for example, the current Conference had already elected 46 Members to the Council without awaiting any amendment of No. 50 of the Convention. Accordingly, if that provision was not to contain any mention of a number or a percentage figure, it might perfectly well be regarded as superfluous and deleted.

2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that No. 50 of the Convention clearly had to be changed in some way as it referred to a number that was no longer correct. To avoid duplication with the Constitution, keep the changes as simple as possible and clearly spell out how the number of Council Members was determined, he proposed that No. 50 should be amended to read: "The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference". The delegates of Germany, Kenya, the Philippines, Israel, the Czech Republic and Ethiopia supported the proposal.

2.6 The Chairman having enquired whether there were any objections, the delegate of Spain said that while he did not object to the proposal, he would prefer it to read: "The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the regular Plenipotentiary Conference", since Article 8 of the Constitution was henceforth to contain a reference to extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he understood the purpose of the proposed Spanish amendment but was unhappy with the word "regular". Given that no final decision had yet been taken as to whether the Conference would be adopting changes to the Constitution, he suggested that his proposal, which had been well supported, might be kept in abeyance for the time being and taken up again if appropriate.

2.8 The delegate of Switzerland supported the United Kingdom proposal as amended by Spain.

2.9 The Legal Adviser, replying to a question by the Chairman, said that since no mention of an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference had yet been incorporated in the basic instruments, the only reference in either instrument was to the regular Plenipotentiary Conferences. However, the United Kingdom and Spanish proposals might be reconciled by rewording No. 50 as follows: "The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference convened every four years in accordance with the relevant provision of the Constitution", the provision in question being No. 47.

2.10 Following further comments by the delegate of Spain, the Chairman suggested that the United Kingdom and Spanish delegates, together with any others interested, might hold consultations with a view to producing an appropriate text.

2.11 The delegate of New Zealand, supported by the delegate of Saudi Arabia, said that he had no objection to the Chairman's suggestion: however, his delegation was still attracted to the idea of referring to a percentage of the Union's total membership so as to provide a self-correcting mechanism and obviate the need for the size of the Council to be debated at each Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.12 The delegate of Turkey supported the United Kingdom proposal subject to the addition of the words "convened every four years" after "Plenipotentiary Conference".

2.13 The delegate of Norway also supported the United Kingdom proposal. She saw no difficulty in referring to the Plenipotentiary Conference without qualification since a conference other than the one held every four years would be an extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference. She reserved her delegation's position pending the final decision as to whether the Constitution and Convention were to be amended at all at the present Conference. In any event, she considered that No. 50 of the Convention could remain unchanged since it would not prevent the Plenipotentiary Conference from changing the number of Council Members.

2.14 The delegate of Kenya observed that any extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conference would have a very limited agenda which normally would not include Council elections. He supported the United Kingdom proposal and also agreed with the New Zealand delegate as to the desirability of mentioning a percentage.

2.15 The delegate of Morocco supported the United Kingdom and Spanish proposals. However, if the Committee added the word "ordinary" or "regular" to No. 50 of the Convention, consequential amendments would have to be made to many provisions of the Constitution and Convention. A small group might perhaps be set up to consider the possibility of having a single provision stating that wherever the Plenipotentiary Conference was mentioned it referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference convened in accordance with No. 47 of the Constitution. He strongly disagreed with the suggestion by the United Kingdom and Norwegian delegates to the effect that the question should be left pending until it had been decided whether the Conference was to amend the Constitution and Convention. If all decisions on proposals were deferred until that matter was clarified, there would be no time to make the necessary consequential amendments at the last minute. He therefore urged that the

Committee should continue to discuss the amendments, which would subsequently be considered by the Plenary. He endorsed the comments by the New Zealand delegate and considered that to facilitate the work of the next Plenipotentiary Conference a percentage not exceeding some 25% of the Union's membership should be specified in No. 50 of the Convention.

2.16 The delegate of Japan supported the United Kingdom and Spanish proposals and endorsed the view that the Convention should include some reference to a percentage figure.

2.17 The delegates of Uruguay and Bulgaria supported the proposal to mention a percentage figure instead of a number in the Convention, thus obviating the need to discuss the matter at each Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.18 The Chairman requested the delegate of the United Kingdom to coordinate an informal working group composed of the delegates of Spain, New Zealand, Argentina and any others who wished to join it, which would report back to the Committee at a later stage with an appropriate text taking into account the proposals of the United Kingdom, Spain and New Zealand together with the views expressed during the discussion.

2.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom accepted the Chairman's request and made a preliminary suggestion for wording that might cover the Spanish proposal and take account of the Plenary Meeting's instructions to Committee 5.

## **Article 7 (CV) - World Radiocommunication Conference (continued)**

### **Proposal MEX/7/1 (continued)**

2.20 The delegate of Mexico, with the agreement of the delegate of the United States, introduced an amended version of proposal MEX/7/1, as follows: "The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance in accordance with the views given by a competent conference, as referred to in No. 126, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention, based on the recommendation made by the competent conference in accordance with No. 126, preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union."

2.21 The delegate of Benin said that Nos. 118 and 126 of the Convention as drafted at present made the position so clear that he failed to understand why the delegate of Mexico had made his proposal in the first place.

2.22 The delegate of Mexico pointed out that the reasons underlying his proposal had already been explained in Document 7 itself and in his introduction of it. Essentially, the aim was to make it quite clear, now that new procedures had been introduced, that the agenda for future radio conferences should be that suggested by the experts attending those conferences, the role of Council being merely to transmit the suggestions to the membership for comment before the final agenda was established.

2.23 The delegate of Spain, while agreeing that the suggestions of the competent conference regarding the agenda should be followed as far as possible, had some concern over the use of the expression "in accordance with the views given by a competent conference" which he believed should be replaced by "taking into account the views ...", in order to allow the Council scope to introduce any changes that might be required in view of the financial implications, for example. He had similar doubts about the term "based on the recommendation made by the competent conference" which should read "on the basis of the recommendation ...".

2.24 The delegate of Mexico accepted those suggestions.

2.25 The delegate of Sweden said he would like to see the Mexican proposal further strengthened, since it was important that the agenda should be established in principle by the previous competent conference, in which all Members were able to participate and experts were available. He therefore suggested that the final agenda should be established "upon" the recommendation made by the competent conference and not "based on" that recommendation.

2.26 Speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, the Legal Adviser drew attention to a widespread misunderstanding concerning the Council's role in establishing the agenda for radiocommunication conferences. In fact, the Council established a draft agenda that was finally adopted with the concurrence of the membership, worldwide or regional as the case might be. It was one of the characteristic features of the ITU that the agendas for such conferences had to pass through several successive stages, while the Council, acting on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, was allowed some leeway to adjust those agendas, whether for financial or other reasons. In his opinion, it would be unwise to commit the Council to accepting what a competent conference had recommended some years previously, given that unforeseen circumstances might subsequently have arisen.

2.27 The delegate of Sweden pointed out that No. 126 of the Convention stipulated, first, that radio conferences were to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda of conferences scheduled for two years ahead, as WRC-93 had done for WRC-95, and second, that they should give their views on the agenda for conferences four years ahead. His own experience at WRC-93 had been that whenever a difficulty arose, some participants tended to put off a definite decision on the grounds that it might later be altered by the Council, an approach that undermined the debate. While realizing that it was necessary to strike a balance, he considered it important to give radio conferences some assurance that their recommendations regarding the agenda would be heeded.

2.28 The delegate of Morocco recalled that when its sessions had been of several weeks' duration, the Council had been able to establish a draft agenda in the first week, circulate it among the Members, examine their comments and then adopt the final version. Now the Council lasted two weeks and would probably be reduced shortly to eight days. In any event, experience in recent years had shown that the procedure followed by the Council for establishing agendas diverged from the spirit of the Convention. Only those Members represented in the Council, few of them radio experts, had made inputs to the draft agendas, which had been sent to administrations after the session by the Secretary-General for their comments, which in practice were ignored. He therefore considered that the procedure laid down in Geneva in 1992 was more practical and agreed with the delegates of Spain and Sweden that the suggestions of the radio conferences themselves should form the basis for future agendas, with the Council's role limited to considering the financial implications. In his view, it was impossible to respect the time-limits set forth in No. 118. WRC-93 had recommended the agenda for WRC-95 and the draft agenda for WRC-97, which the Council had not considered until 1994, thus missing both deadlines. It would suffice if the Committee were now to agree that agendas for future radio conferences should be drawn up by the competent conferences and that the Council should establish the final agenda for the next conference and the draft agenda for the one after that, it being understood that the consultation process was pointless.

2.29 The delegate of Saudi Arabia endorsed those views.

2.30 The delegate of the Philippines suggested that the present text of No. 118 should be maintained and any necessary amendments made to No. 126 by improving on the Russian proposal (RUS/11/8). In her view, the Council had to take into account both the proposals of Members and of competent conferences when considering agendas. Once established, the agendas should be circulated to Members for approval, rejection or amendment.

2.31 After a procedural discussion in which the delegates of France, Mexico, the United States, Zaire and Morocco took part, the Chairman suggested that an informal working group consisting of the delegates of Mexico, Spain, France, Russia, the United States, Sweden, Morocco and any other interested delegations, to be coordinated by the delegate of Mexico, should prepare a joint amendment to No. 118 for the next meeting, bearing in mind proposal RUS/11/8 on No. 126, discussion of which would also be deferred.

2.32 It was so agreed.

## **Article 9 (CV) - Regional Radiocommunication Conferences**

### Proposal RUS/11/9

2.33 The Chairman noted that there was no support for the Russian proposal.

## **Article 12 (CV) - Radiocommunication Bureau**

### Proposal CAN/179/1

2.34 The delegate of Canada, introducing Document 179, pointed out that a number of errors had crept into the texts of the basic instruments, one of which her Administration wished to correct by replacing the word "proposals" in No. 164 by "information" - a solution arrived at after consultation with other delegations. If the amendment was opposed, she would be prepared to accept a clear statement to the effect that the present term was incorrect.

2.35 The delegate of Morocco, supported by the delegates of Sweden and Saudi Arabia, suggested that in line with Nos. 250 and 251 of the Convention the word "proposals" in No. 164 should be replaced by "recommendations" rather than "information" as suggested by the delegate of Canada.

2.36 The delegate of Spain said that he would prefer the word "suggestions" to either "recommendations" or "information" as a substitute for "proposals".

2.37 Speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, the Legal Adviser agreed that "information" was perhaps not the best term; however, a careful reading of No. 164 appeared to indicate that "proposals" was, as they would come from Members rather than from the Director. That reading tallied with No. 320 of the Convention, according to which only Members could submit proposals.

2.38 The delegate of Morocco, after observing that the Legal Adviser appeared to be firmly opposed to any amendment of the Constitution or Convention even when justified, gave his reasons for preferring the word "recommendations", stressing that "proposals" was a relic left over from previous versions of the Convention and that there was no obligation upon Members to submit proposals via the Director. In order to avoid any ambiguity, he proposed that the text be amended to read: "... recommendations prepared in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention". The delegate of Cameroon supported that proposal.

2.39 The delegate of the Netherlands said that he had no objection to the original wording of the provision. However, if the meeting opted for "recommendations", any reference to those actually produced by the study groups should be to draft recommendations. The delegate of the Philippines observed that No. 164 dealt with the preparatory work of conferences rather than with study group recommendations. The original wording was perfectly suitable, especially when read together with No. 251 of the Convention.

2.40 A suggestion by the delegate of Canada that those currently involved in ITU-R activities might be consulted with a view to identifying a more apposite term than "proposals" was supported by the delegate of Portugal. The delegate of Pakistan suggested the deletion of the entire phrase "which may include proposals of a regulatory nature". The delegate of Germany did not favour deleting the phrase but agreed that it was ambiguous; perhaps "proposals" could be replaced by "considerations".

2.41 The delegate of Canada said that the various concerns expressed might be met by rewording the entire provision so that it read: "coordinate the preparatory work of the study groups, which may include proposals of a regulatory nature, and that of the Bureau, communicate to Members the results of this preparatory work, collect their comments and submit a consolidated report to the conference;". That wording was supported by the delegates of Morocco and Kenya.

2.42 Following brief comments by the delegate of France, the delegate of Sweden said that the wording just suggested did not reflect the original intention behind the final phrase of No. 164, which was that following the merging of the former CCIR and IFRB the Radiocommunication Bureau could put forward proposals based on its experience in applying procedures. In his view, therefore, it would suffice to replace "proposals" by "recommendations", leaving the remainder of the text as it stood.

2.43 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the previous speaker, recalling that prior to APP-92 study groups had dealt with technical and operational matters but not with regulatory ones. The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference had given the study groups broader mandates, and while the words "of a regulatory nature" had been discussed at length, "proposals" had not. The reference to "regulatory nature" should apply to the whole of the consolidated report, which should encapsulate the work of the study groups, the experience of the Bureau and Members' comments. His delegation would have no objection to leaving No. 164 as it stood but would also be able to accept the replacement of "proposals" by "recommendations".

2.44 The delegate of Canada said that in the light of the views just expressed she could go along with that last suggestion.

2.45 The delegate of Spain said that he would be able to accept the use of "recommendations", provided precise reference was inserted in order to make it quite clear what type of recommendation was meant.

2.46 The Secretary of the Committee having read out the amendment proposed earlier in the meeting by the delegate of Morocco consisting in the insertion of a reference to Article 21 of the Convention, the delegate of Germany expressed the view that that reference was far too restrictive; indeed, he failed to see how the recommendations currently under discussion could possibly be those covered by Article 21. The delegate of France endorsed those views, expressing a strong preference for the word "considerations", a suggestion which the delegate of Morocco opposed on the grounds that it was too imprecise.

2.47 Following further comments by the delegates of Morocco and Spain, the Chairman suggested that the delegate of Canada should be asked to coordinate informal consultations between interested delegations, with a view to preparing a text for the Committee's consideration at a subsequent meeting.

2.48 It was so agreed.



## **Article 10 (CV) - Radio Regulations Board**

### Proposals ALG/45/1 and 2

2.49 The delegate of Algeria, introducing proposals ALG/45/1 and 2, which were intended to consolidate the role of the newly elected part-time Board, said that he would be pleased to hear the outgoing Chairman's comments on the transition period from the old to the new Board and on how he saw the future. The Board certainly had a rather special role to play within the BR, given the trust which administrations placed in it.

2.50 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Qatar supported proposals ALG/45/1 and 2.

2.51 The delegate of Spain, observing that the text of No. 140A proposed by Algeria was taken from the last part of No. 171 of the Convention, drew attention to inconsistencies in the Spanish-language version of the proposal. The delegate of Algeria, in reply, enlarged on the reasons given in Document 45 for moving that part of No. 171 to new No. 140A; the inconsistencies just mentioned were no doubt editorial and could perhaps be dealt with once the substance had been discussed.

2.52 The Chairman of the RRB said that proposal ALG/45/1, which was intended to strengthen the functions of the RRB, would possibly have been valid for the five-member Board based permanently in Geneva but would no longer be valid for the new, part-time Board, whose members would be based elsewhere. Having drawn attention to the fact that the BR would provide the Board's only secretariat, he said that although there might have been some doubt when the proposal was drafted as to how workable the new provisions of the Convention would be, the situation was now much clearer: whenever the review of a finding could not be resolved by the use of the Rules of Procedure it would be returned to the Director, who would forward it to the Board. In his view, No. 171 of the Convention as it stood provided adequate coverage for the purposes under consideration.

2.53 The delegate of the United Kingdom, observing that it was difficult to confine comments to No. 140A without discussing Nos. 141 and 171, said that the Algerian proposals caused his delegation considerable concern, firstly because they represented a considerable departure from the decisions taken at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference with regard to the functions of the part-time Board, and secondly because the proposed extension of the Board's duties was at variance with Article 14 of the Constitution. It was premature to think of changing those duties before any experience had been gained with the new Board, and extreme caution should be exercised regarding the financial implications of the proposals, bearing in mind No. 142 of the Convention and the fact that the Board's precise activities had been discussed extensively at the APP-92 with a view to ensuring that they could be distinguished very clearly from the Board members' other activities.

2.54 The delegate of Sweden, after agreeing that proposals ALG/45/1, 2 and 3 should really be discussed together, said that to move part of No. 171 to a new No. 140A would include the review of findings among the Board's basic duties, which had not been the intention of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference. Furthermore, proposal ALG/45/2 seemed excessive, as the Plenipotentiary Conference should not have to deal with radiocommunication matters in detail: the Board should report on its activities to the Director of the BR rather than directly to the Plenipotentiary Conference. He therefore opposed all three of the Algerian proposals.

2.55 The delegate of the United States, supporting the views expressed by the two previous speakers, considered proposal ALG/45/1 to be unnecessary, and pointed out that under No. 180 of the Convention the Director of the BR had to submit a report on all the Radiocommunication Sector's activities to WRCs, the Council and Members.

2.56 Following brief comments by the Chairman, the delegate of Algeria observed that despite the opposition expressed by three speakers his proposals had received support. The Conference should not hold back from amending decisions taken by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference if it considered it appropriate to do so, and the RRB should not be regarded as a purely honorary body.

2.57 The Chairman invited delegations to hold informal consultations on the Algerian proposals, with a view to reaching a consensus prior to their further consideration.

### **3 Summary record of the first meeting (Document 118)**

3.1 The delegate of Greece informed the meeting that he would be submitting a correction to his statement recorded in paragraph 2.9 of the summary record of the first meeting contained in Document 118 and approved at the sixth meeting.

### **4 Report from the Chairman of the informal working group on observership of non-elected Members to the Council (Document 203)**

4.1 The Chairman having informed the meeting that the report of the working group was now available in Document 203, the delegate of Russia questioned the legal admissibility of having an informal group produce a document for direct submission to the Committee for discussion. The Legal Adviser, supported by the delegate of Zaire, said that there was no legal objection to the Committee's establishment of informal working groups to produce documents for its consideration. It was a course which the Committee had taken on several occasions and which could be regarded as standard practice at ITU conferences.

The meeting rose at 1245 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. GUILLOT

The Chairman:  
L. CHEHAB



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 267-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 3**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3  
(BUDGET CONTROL)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.2 by the following text:

2.2 The delegate of Japan urged that efforts should be continued to minimize not only direct costs but also common services costs and to maintain the savings which had been achieved by avoiding night meetings and keeping parallel meetings to a minimum.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 267-E  
10 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 3**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3  
(BUDGET CONTROL)**

**Chairman:** Mr. K. MIRSKI (Bulgaria)

Thursday, 6 October 1994, at 0930 hours

<b>Subjects discussed</b>	<b>Documents</b>
<b>1</b> Approval of the summary record of the first meeting	115
<b>2</b> Situation of the accounts of the Conference at 30 September 1994	DT/18
<b>3</b> Draft report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting	DT/19

● 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 summary record of the first meeting (Document 115)**

1.1 The summary record of the first meeting (Document 115) was approved.

## **2 Situation of the accounts of the Conference at 30 September 1994 (Document DT/18)**

2.1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced the annex to Document DT/18 which set out the estimated direct expenditures of the Conference at 30 September 1994. Column 3 represented the budget approved by the Council at its 1993 session. Column 4 was the budget adjusted at 30 September 1994 to reflect changes of conditions of employment in the United Nations common system and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Swiss franc. Column 5 showed actual expenditure at 30 September 1994. Column 6 showed committed and estimated expenditure at 30 September 1994. Column 7 showed total estimated expenditure (columns 5 and 6) charged to the regular budget. That total should be compared with the adjusted budget in column 4, giving a margin of 78 000 Swiss francs. Column 8 showed the total estimated expenditure charged to the host Administration, also recalculated to take account of changes in conditions of employment in the United Nations common system at 30 September 1994. It also showed a reduction compared with the planned total of 3 749 000 Swiss francs contained in the Memorandum of Understanding, the difference amounting to 226 000 Swiss francs, expenditure under section 17 was not shown but would be covered in the Committee's report.

2.2 The delegate of Japan urged that efforts should be continued to minimize direct costs and to maintain the savings which had been achieved by avoiding night meetings and keeping parallel meetings to a minimum.

2.3 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the previous speaker, emphasized that Document DT/18 reflected the situation at 30 September 1994. It did not take account of unforeseen expenditures that might be incurred up to the end of the Conference. That issue would be examined in the Steering Committee. Some Committees of the Conference were behind in their work, and additional meetings might be required. The effect on costs would only be known when the final accounts were established at 31 December 1994. In reply to a question by the delegate of New Zealand, he explained that the increase in the budget for the Final Acts was due to the fact that, for the sake of prudence, the estimated number of pages had been raised from 100 to 150 after consultation with the Chairman of Committee 8. He emphasized that in the final accounts only the exact number of pages produced would be charged.

2.4 Document DT/18 was noted.

## **3 Draft report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting (Document DT/19)**

### **Introduction**

3.1 The introductory paragraph was approved.

### **Section 1. Memorandum of Understanding with the host Administration**

3.2 The delegate of Japan drew attention to a misprint in Annex 2 to the Memorandum of Understanding (Document 40(Rev.1)): the figure in the left-hand column of item 11.101 (Conference staff) should read "1 567 000".

3.3 Section 1 and draft Resolution COM3/1 in the Annex were approved.

## **Section 2. Assessment of the organization and facilities available to delegates**

3.4 Approved.

## **Section 3. Budget of the Conference**

3.5 The Chairman said that the amounts of 2 450 000 Swiss francs and 55 000 Swiss francs respectively should be inserted in the final sentence.

3.6 Section 3 was approved.

## **Section 4. Statement of Conference expenditure**

3.7 The Secretary of the Committee said that the direct Conference expenditure to be inserted in the third paragraph was 2 377 000 Swiss francs, i.e. 78 000 Swiss francs less than the amount allocated by the Conference and adjusted in accordance with Council Resolution 647. The amount to be paid by the host Administration was estimated at 3 523 000 Swiss francs.

3.8 Section 4 and Annex 1 were approved.

## **Section 5. Financial implications of the Conference decisions**

3.9 Approved.

## **Section 6. Contributions of international organizations to Conference expenditure**

3.10 The Secretary of the Committee said that the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) should be included in the list of regional telecommunication organizations exempted from any contribution under Council Resolution 925, contained in Annex 2.

3.11 Section 6 was approved on that understanding.

3.12 The draft report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting as a whole, as amended, was approved.

The meeting rose at 1005 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. TAZI-RIFFI

The Chairman:  
K. MIRSKI



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 268-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note by the Chairman of the Conference**

The annex to this document gives the list of the items which Committees 5 and 7 were not able to deal with by the end of their last official meetings.

It is my intention to propose to the Plenary the course of action stated in the annex.

Yoshio UTSUMI  
Chairman

- 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.



## Major issues referred back to the Plenary

### Committee 5

Doc.	Title	Discussion place	Chairman
68	Draft Resolution - Additional guidelines for the implementation of APP-92 Resolution 12 on Rules of Procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU	Informal WG of the PL	

### Committee 7

Doc.	Title	Discussion place	Chairman
DT/30	Draft Decision COM7/2 - Expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999	Informal WG of the PL	
252	Draft Resolution - Funding arrangements for telecommunication programmes	Plenary	
33, ph. 49, 50, 51	Draft strategic plan for 1995-1999	Plenary (with Document 166)	
76	Premises at the seat of the Union	Plenary	
53	Review of decisions, resolutions, recommendations and opinions (Resolution 37: Contributory shares in Union expenditure)	Informal WG of the PL	



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 269-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 5 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Please replace the text of paragraph 18 by the following text:

18 For the purposes of completeness, I should like to point out that some proposed amendments, while rejected in Committee 5 by a very large majority, gave rise to extremely thorough discussion. This comment relates to the Moroccan proposal to amend Article 54 of the Constitution concerning the Administrative Regulations and the Spanish proposal to modify the existing system for the deposit of reservations. These two delegations reserved the right to revert to these two points in the Plenary Meeting. The Algerian proposal relating to the Radio Regulations Board was withdrawn by its authors after they had *inter alia* received adequate assurances, which were duly reflected in the summary records, on the contents of the report to be submitted by the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to the World Radiocommunication Conference.

---



## **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 269-E**  
**11 October 1994**  
**Original: French**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### **PLENARY MEETING**

#### **REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 5 TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

- 1 Committee 5 held ten meetings in the course of this Plenipotentiary Conference and completed its work on 10 October within the time limit set by the Plenary Meeting.
- 2 At its first meeting, the Committee reached a consensus on the limitation, so far as possible, of the number of amendments to the Constitution and the Convention. This idea prevailed throughout the Committee's deliberations.
- 3 Thus the Committee adopted only ten amendments to the Constitution, ten amendments to the Convention and one amendment to the Annex to the latter.
- 4 Article 8 of the Constitution was supplemented by provisions designed to include in the basic instrument of the Union the concept of extraordinary Plenipotentiary Conferences. No. 50 of this same Article was likewise amended in order to clarify the legal status of the reports submitted by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, as was also No. 57, which now stipulates that amendments to the Constitution and the Convention may be proposed only by the States Members of the Union.
- 5 Article 9 (Nos. 62 and 63) was likewise modified in order to specify that all candidates to elective posts must be presented by States Members of the Union, of which they must also be nationals.
- 6 Committee 5 likewise adopted amendments to Article 28 of the Constitution (Finances of the Union). No. 163 was amended in order to bring the date of application of the new class of contribution which may be selected by a Member into line with the first biennial budget following a Plenipotentiary Conference. No. 167 of the Convention was likewise amended by Committee 5 in order to stipulate explicitly that the expenditure of regional development conferences must be borne by all the Members of the Union. However, it should be noted that this proposal was rejected when considered at the 16th Plenary Meeting.
- 7 Following an extremely thorough and extensive debate on the subject of the rotation of the Council Members, a consensus ultimately emerged within the Committee not to include the principle of rotation in the Constitution or the Convention. Nevertheless, No. 50 of the Convention was amended to stipulate, firstly, that the number of Council Members shall be fixed by the four-yearly Plenipotentiary Conference and, secondly, that it must not exceed 25% of the total number of Union 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.

8 No. 80 of the Convention was likewise supplemented to enable the Council to conclude, on behalf of the Union, and on a provisional basis, agreements with regional telecommunication organizations and international organizations operating satellite systems. The delegation of the United States reserved the right to revert to the matter at the Plenary Meeting.

9 No. 118 of the Convention (Article 7) was amended in order to stipulate more clearly that both the general scope and the final agenda of a world radiocommunication conference should be based on the recommendations of the preceding competent world conference. The same went for No. 239 of the Convention (Article 19), the provisions of which were expanded to enable an entity or organization mentioned in No. 229 or 230 of the Convention to act, under certain circumstances, on behalf of the Member which has approved it.

10 Furthermore, a new paragraph was added to Article 23 of the Convention aimed at enabling the entities and organizations mentioned in No. 229 of the Convention to participate as observers at the Plenipotentiary Conference. Although already approved in Committee 4, this proposed amendment was the subject of numerous discussions in Committee 5, which nevertheless finally adopted it with the correlative amendments to be made to Nos. 258, 269 and 271 of the Convention and 1002 of the Annex thereto.

11 To conclude the amendments adopted by Committee 5, the text of No. 379 of the Convention was made slightly more binding, in that it now provides that the texts of all major proposals requiring a decision must be distributed in good time in the working languages of the Union, in order that they may be studied before discussion. A number of delegations felt that the new wording was much too lacking in flexibility, and reserved the right to revert to the matter in Plenary; this concerned, in particular, the delegations of the United States, Norway, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

12 Committee 5 decided to continue, with some simple editorial amendments, the following Resolutions adopted by the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference:

COM 5/1 Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

COM 5/2 Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions;

COM 5/3 Juridical Status.

13 It likewise approved the text concerning the "Deposit of Instruments relating to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)", but was unable to reach a decision as to whether it should be a resolution or a recommendation\*.

14 The Committee also adopted the following Resolutions:

COM 5/4 Observer Status at Council Meetings for Members Not Elected to the Council;

COM 5/5 Provisional Application by Members of the Union Having Not Yet Become States Parties to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

15 Resolution COM5/4, submitted by an informal working group coordinated by the Netherlands delegation, gave rise to a very detailed discussion, to the extent that Committee 5 had to take a vote on the operative paragraphs which were, however, adopted by a very large majority. Some delegations considered that countries too remote from Geneva might not take advantage of the opportunity offered owing to the high cost of travel and to the fact that the permanent missions in Geneva might not be able to follow usefully the meetings of the Council. Others felt that it would be preferable to restrict the number of observers to a given number of countries by administrative region.

---

\* The Plenary Meeting opted at its 18th meeting for the legal scope of a recommendation.

Finally, others emphasized the extra costs which such a possibility would entail for the Union budget. Contrary views were likewise expressed, stressing the fact that it would be undesirable to restrict the possibility of participating or to apply the principle of geographical distribution. Moreover, some delegations expressed doubt concerning the fact that such a resolution might give rise to very considerable extra costs for the Union (probability of a fairly low participation, premises made available to the Union free of charge by the Swiss Confederation). Finally, some delegations considered that it would be preferable for observers to announce their intention to take part sufficiently in advance to be in possession of the documents before the Council meeting (and not during) and should be able, if they are invited, to take the floor.

16 The delegations of Benin, Burkina Faso and China reserved the possibility of reverting in the Plenary Meeting to Resolution COM5/4, while the Uruguay delegation reserved the possibility of coming back to operative paragraph 2.

17 A wide consensus was reached in Committee 5 on Resolution COM5/5. However, the delegations of the United States, Japan and Portugal reserved the possibility of reverting to the question during the Plenary Meeting.

18 For the purposes of completeness, I should like to point out that some proposed amendments, while rejected in Committee 5 by a very large majority, gave rise to extremely thorough discussion. This comment relates to the Moroccan proposal to amend Article 54 of the Constitution concerning the Administrative Regulations and the Spanish proposal to modify the existing system for the deposit of reservations. These two delegations reserved the right to revert to these two points in the Plenary Meeting.

19 Finally, under No. 229 of the Constitution and No. 524 of the Convention, Committee 5 adopted a text intended to be embodied in each of the possible amending instruments of the Constitution and the Convention. This text establishes the date of entry into force of the amendments contained in those instruments. However, the Committee felt that it was not within its purview to determine the precise date of entry into force of any amendments and decided that it should be left to the Plenary Meeting.

20 I wish to thank the Vice-Chairman for his assistance, as well as all the delegations which have enabled me, through their pertinent proposals, their understanding and their spirit of conciliation, to bring the work of Committee 5 to completion within the time allowed.

Lourenço CHEHAB  
Chairman of Committee 5



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 270-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: French  
English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 8

### FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 5 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

- 1 Committee 5 has adopted the attached texts, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration and subsequent transmission to the Plenary Meeting.
- 2 Committee 5 considered that it should not determine the precise date of entry into force of any amendments might be introduced in the Constitution and Convention, leaving the choice to the Plenary Meeting.
- 3 The delegations of Burkina Faso, Benin and China reserved the right to return to Resolution COM5/[4][5] in Plenary. The delegation of Uruguay also reserved the right to return in Plenary to the second paragraph of the operative part of that Resolution.
- 4 The delegations of the United States, Japan and Portugal reserved the right to return to Resolution COM5/[5][6] in Plenary.

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.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary  
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**ARTICLE (Z)**

**Date of Entry into Force of the Instrument Amending the Constitution**

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996], [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary  
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**ARTICLE 23 (CV)**

- MOD 258** 3. The Secretary-General shall invite the following to send observers:
- ADD 262bis** e) entities and organizations referred to in No. 229 of Article 19 of this Convention, and organizations of an international character representing such entities and organizations.
- (MOD) 269** b) observers of organizations and agencies invited in accordance with Nos. 259 to 262bis above.

**ARTICLE 24 (CV)**

- MOD 271** 2. (1) The provisions of Nos. 256 to 265 of this Convention, with the exception of 262bis thereof, shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.

**ANNEX (CV)**

- MOD 1002** *Observer: A person sent by:*
- the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, a regional telecommunication organization, or an intergovernmental organization operating satellite systems, to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a Plenipotentiary Conference, a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
  - an international organization to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
  - the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional conference,
  - an entity or organization referred to in No. 229 of Article 19 of the Convention or by an organization of an international character representing such entities or organizations,
- in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention.



## ARTICLE (Z)

### **Date of Entry into Force of the Instrument Amending the Convention**

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996], [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.

RESOLUTION COM5/[4][5]

**Observership at Council Meetings for Members Not Elected to the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

that membership of the Council consists of (25% of the) Members of the Union,

**recognizing**

1. the important responsibilities of those Members elected to the Council, but also recognizing that those Members of the Union not elected have a legitimate interest in the work of the Council, its committees and its working groups;

2. that observership by non-elected Members is a common practice in other specialized agencies of the United Nations Organization,

**resolves**

1. that for a trial period up to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference any Member of the International Telecommunication Union not elected to the Council may, if it gives sufficient notice to the Secretary-General, send one observer, at its own expense, to meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups,

2. that an observer may receive documents during a meeting, but shall not have the right to vote or to address the meeting,

**instructs the Council**

to amend its Rules of Procedure accordingly in order to allow observers of non-elected Members to attend on a provisional basis the sessions held from 1995 until the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**further instructs the Council**

to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1998 on the results of the trial attendance of the observers from non-elected Members at the meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups during this period,

**invites**

the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1998 to review the attendance of observers from non-elected Members at meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups and to take any necessary action.

RESOLUTION COM5/[5][6]

**Provisional Application by Members of the Union having not yet  
become States Parties to the Constitution and Convention  
of the International Telecommunication  
Union (Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 1 and Recommendation 1 adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Geneva, 1992) on, respectively, the provisional application of certain parts of, and the deposit of instruments and entry into force of, the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

**noting**

that, although the said Constitution and Convention entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, before that date, only 56 out of the 184 Members of the Union have deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the said treaties,

**mindful**

of its call for expeditious deposit of such instruments as contained in [Resolution COM5/4] [Recommendation COM5/A] adopted by the present Conference,

**considering**

that it is indispensable for the proper functioning of the Union, as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed by one single set of provisions and rules as contained in its basic instrument, i.e. the Union's 1992 Geneva Constitution, and in the 1992 Geneva Convention, the provisions of which complement those of the said Constitution,

**resolves**

to appeal to all Members of the Union having not yet become States Parties to the two treaties, to provisionally apply the provisions until such time as they themselves have finally become States Parties thereto by having deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and to confirm that the provisions of No. 210 in Article 52 of the said Constitution shall continue to apply until such time of deposit.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 271-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of the Conference**

The subject of the following Resolution was given preliminary consideration in Committee 4 without a final decision being taken. Following further consultations among interested parties, it is hereby submitted for consideration by the Plenary.

A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4

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.

RESOLUTION [...]

**Membership, Rules of Procedure and Working Methods  
of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) No. 227 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) defines the composition and the function of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board (TDAB);
- b) Resolution No. 9 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994)
- c) that the TDAB "shall advise the Director... 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.";
- d) that it adopted a strategic plan for the activities of the Union for the period 1995-1999 contained in Resolution COM4/1 including the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector;
- e) that the participation of entities and organizations dealing with development in the implementation of the strategic plan for the Telecommunication Sector adopted by this Conference and in the development of subsequent strategic plans will be of benefit to all developing countries;
- f) that the experience gained from the previous TDAB meetings demonstrated the need to separate "management" matters which require a thorough expertise in ITU procedures from the consideration of specific development topics which require a wider participation of all concerned in development at an appropriate level;
- [g) that to benefit from this participation the TDAB should not be limited in its composition and that this widening is not prohibited by the present wording of the Convention;] (to be retained with the second alternative)
- h) that a longer experience is necessary before undertaking any revision of the relevant provisions of the Convention governing the TDAB;
- i) that the Bureau should adopt procedures allowing the participation of experts from those least developed countries who demonstrate by their contributions their interest in the work of the TDAB;

**noting**

that the Director of the BDT may hold meetings with the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups together with any experts whose input is considered appropriate to deal with all management aspects of the evaluation of work within the BDT,

**resolves**

first alternative

1. the TDAB as such should consider each year no more than two topics in relation to development using a working document prepared by the Bureau with the assistance, if necessary, of external expertise; it should be composed of about 20 experts designated each year on the basis of the topic to be studied;
2. should the TDAB, following its study of a topic (such as financing), consider it essential that the topic and related conclusions require a wider dissemination, the Director may, in consultation with the Secretary-General, using the resources available to him or any other external resources, make arrangements for a wider forum to consider the topic;
3. that in one of its meetings the TDAB shall consider the strategic planning for the following inter-plenipotentiary period;

second alternative

1. that the Director of the Bureau of the Telecommunication Development Sector shall convene on a yearly basis a meeting open to all Members and "members" of the Sector with a view to considering no more than two specific topics relating to development and prepare, to this effect, if necessary with the assistance of external advisors, a working document to be circulated in advance to all the announced participants;
  2. that in one of its meetings the TDAB shall consider the strategic planning for the following inter-plenipotentiary period;
  3. that the Bureau shall develop a procedure facilitating the participation of those LDCs that demonstrate their interest in the work of the TDAB by, among others, preparing useful contributions to its work;
  4. that where appropriate the meetings of TDAB should advise the Director of the BDT on matters relating to coordination with all Sectors to ensure their collaboration in development matters and to avoid duplication among activities of the three Sectors of the Union.
-



# **PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 272-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## **PLENARY MEETING**

### **Report by the Chairman of the Informal Working Group of the Plenary Meeting**

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTION**

#### **Instructions for the continuation of the work on the Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 12 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**considering**

the report which the Council has submitted to this Conference for its consideration (see Document 30+Corr.1(E)), with a view to obtaining from this Conference instructions or guidelines for the continuation of the work relating to the Rules of Procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU,

**having examined**

the report referred to in the **considering**,

**instructs the Council**

1. to continue the preparation and revision of the draft Rules of Procedure, on the basis of the first draft and the comments received from Members as contained in the said report or as received by the Secretary-General from Members, not later than 1 March 1995;
2. to ensure, should the preparation of the draft necessitate the establishment of the Group of Experts which the Council is empowered to establish, as it was under the terms of Resolution 12 referred to above, that:
  - 2.1 the Group of Experts or the Secretary-General submits a preliminary, provisional report, along with all related documentation, to the 1996 session of the Council for consideration, and that this provisional report be dispatched, with the Council's views, to the Member States of the Union for comments;

● 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.

2.2 that the Group, if any, or the Secretary-General submits a final report containing the final draft Rules of Procedure to the 1997 session of the Council for further consideration and that the report be subsequently dispatched to the Member States, one year before the date on which the next Plenipotentiary Conference begins;

3. to submit through the Secretary-General a report containing the final draft Rules of Procedure to the Plenipotentiary Conference ([...], 1998) for decision,

**authorizes the Council**

to modify, if necessary, the above timetable in the light of any decision taken by it with regard to the establishment of the Group of Experts and to the accomplishment of the work to be carried out.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 273-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.8****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****EIGHTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 4	257	Resolutions COM4/18 to COM4/24 Resolutions COM4/26 to COM4/27 Recommendation COM4/A

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 15 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION COM4/18

**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 telecommunication 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 of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications and related fields of activity;
- 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 the permanent activities of the Union;
- b) that, further to a recommendation of the High Level Committee, a board has been established to assist the Secretary-General in the management of TELECOM activities;
- c) that TELECOM activities are subject to the ITU Staff Rules and Regulations, publication practices 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 minimizing expenses and encouraging wide participation;

3. that the management of TELECOM and its structure should be strengthened;
4. that the operational flexibility it needs in order to meet all the challenges of its field of activity should be maintained;
5. that a significant part of any surplus income over expenditure derived from the activities of TELECOM should be used for specific telecommunication 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 report on them in a regular annual report to Council, including on action taken with respect to the use of surplus income;
3. to ensure that the TELECOM secretariat, while being governed by the Staff Regulations of the Union, maintains 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 TELECOM activities,

**instructs the Council**

1. to review the annual report on TELECOM activities and give guidance on future trends for those 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 surplus TELECOM funds.



## RESOLUTION COM4/19

**Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose  
of Convening a Regional Radiocommunication Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) that certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) (in particular No. 43 of the Constitution and No. 138 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional radiocommunication conference;
- b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;
- c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a world radiocommunication conference have the competence to define a region for a regional radiocommunication conference;
- d) that, whereas a regional radiocommunication conference may be convened on a proposal by the Council, the 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 radiocommunication conference;
- b) that the Council is the most appropriate body for defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent world radiocommunication conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,

**resolves**

1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference, the Council shall propose a definition of the region;
2. that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted and all Members of the Union informed of that 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 Council;
4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,

**invites the Council**

1. to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;
2. where appropriate, to consider combining the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional radiocommunication conference.

## RESOLUTION COM4/20

**Role of the International Telecommunication Union  
in the Development of World Telecommunications**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), together with those of the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) and the Radio Regulations;
- b) the recommendations of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**considering also**

- a) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunication services throughout the world;
- b) that the pace of development of technology and services necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and recognized operating agencies to ensure the worldwide compatibility of telecommunication systems;
- c) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

**recognizing**

the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other international organizations, in certain aspects of telecommunications,

**resolves**

that the International Telecommunication Union should:

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;
2. ensure that all its work reflects its position as the authority responsible within the United Nations system for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunications and for effecting the rational use of the radio-frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit;
3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Members to the maximum possible extent.



## RESOLUTION COM4/21

**Improvement of the Union's Capabilities for Providing Technical Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**having taken note**

of the sections of the report of the Council which dealt with the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector (Document 20),

**recognizing**

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992),

**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 least developed 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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**resolves**

- 1. that the duties of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall include the provision of technical experts:
  - 1.1 to work with the specialized secretariats of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux 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 to complement the expertise provided by the BDT,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to include in the annual reports to the Council:

1. the specialities and the type of assistance required from the BDT by the developing countries, taking into account rapid changes in technology;
2. an appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided, mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting these requests,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the Secretary-General's annual reports and to take all necessary measures in order to meet requests for the BDT's services;
2. to include in the budget of the Union the credits necessary 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 COM4/22

**Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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 worldwide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks,

**and recognizing in particular**

a) the need to bring telecommunications within easy reach of all mankind by the early part of the next century; and therefore

b) 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 telecommunication 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 of assistance to meet as many of the telecommunication requests of developing countries as possible,

**urges Members of the Union, their recognized 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 telecommunication 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;



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 Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

**instructs the Council**

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

## RESOLUTION COM4/23

**International Programme for the Development of Communication**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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, 1980), and in particular Recommendation viii) of part III of the report of that 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 paramount 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 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 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 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 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 COM4/24

**Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic  
and Cultural Development**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recognizing**

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

**considering**

- a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;
- b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process;
- c) that recent spectacular progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication and computer technologies and services, has transformed telecommunications into an agent of change for the information age,

**stressing**

the important participatory, and not merely infrastructural, role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries,

**recalling**

- a) that the Union's 1994 World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy the same;
- b) that in this context the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) has *inter alia* called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in the developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications,

**recognizing**

- a) that given the constraints of the world economic situation, there is a continuing decline in resources available in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors;
- b) that, in this situation, doubts continue to arise as to the interrelated priorities for resource allocation among the various sectors to guide national decisions;

c) that it was therefore necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and overall contribution of telecommunications to the totality of planned development;

d) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications have had a salutary effect,

**appreciating**

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the Union should continue to organize, conduct or sponsor necessary studies to bring out, in a different and changing context, the contribution of telecommunications to overall development;

2. that the Union should also act as a clearing house for information on the results of similar studies carried out by other national, regional and international bodies,

**invites**

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

**urges**

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to attach greater importance to telecommunications in the development process and to accord an appropriate higher priority for resource allocation to this sector,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to bring this Resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;

2. to organize studies, from time to time, as necessary, within the available credits;

3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

4. to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings of the studies carried out in accordance with this Resolution,

**instructs the Council**

1. to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this Resolution;

2. to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



## [RESOLUTION COM4/26]

**Establishment of Advisory Groups  
for the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication  
Standardization Sectors**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

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,

**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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors by the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, and the desirability that this work should continue,

**resolves**

that these groups should continue to advise the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors in relation to:

- priorities and strategies for activities in the respective Sectors;
- progress in the implementation of the respective work programmes of the Sectors;
- guidelines for the work of study groups;
- measures, *inter alia*, to foster cooperation and coordination with other standards bodies, with the Telecommunication Development Sector, within and between the two Sectors, and with the Strategic Planning Unit in the General Secretariat,

**instructs**

the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux to organize further 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;

**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 COM4/27

**Improved Use of the Technical and  
Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of  
the Radiocommunication Bureau**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**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 the relevant data;
- b) that the Master International Frequency Register contains records in excess of five million entries, representing over one million frequency assignments;
- c) that the Bureau handles more than 70 000 records annually, some of which require detailed 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 of 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**

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, shall continue to be studied,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to continue the study and report on its outcome, including possible ways of minimizing the above-mentioned costs,

**invites the Council**

to consider the matter in the light of the Secretary-General's report.



## RECOMMENDATION COM4/A

**Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**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**

1. that developed countries take into account 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;
2. 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 Council**

to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

Document 274-E  
7 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 2**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2  
(CREDENTIALS)**

Friday, 7 October 1994, at 0930 hours

**Chairman:** Mr. L. BETHEL (Bahamas)

**Subjects discussed**

**Documents**

- |   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Approval of the summary record of the first meeting | 122      |
| 2 | First and second reports of Working Group 2A        | 143, 185 |
| 3 | Draft report to the Plenary Meeting                 | DT/20    |

● 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 summary record of the first meeting (Document 122)**

1.1 The summary record of the first meeting (Document 122) was approved.

**2 First and second reports of Working Group 2A (Documents 143, 185)**

2.1 The first and second reports of Working Group 2A (Documents 143 and 185) were approved.

**3 Draft report to the Plenary Meeting (Document DT/20)**

3.1 The Secretary of the Committee said that since the preparation of Document DT/20 credentials had been submitted by the delegation of Panama. In the final draft of the report, therefore, that country would appear in the Annex, among the countries which had deposited their credentials.

3.2 The draft report (Document DT/20) was approved on that understanding.

The meeting rose at 0940 hours.

The Secretary:  
X. ESCOFET

The Chairman:  
L. BETHEL

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 275-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**R.2****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	262(B.4)	Resolution COM4/1 + Annex

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 24 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION COM4/1

**Strategic Plan for the Union, 1995-1999**

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) Article 19 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 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 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the management of the Union;
- d) Resolution 15 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on consideration of the need to establish a forum to discuss strategies and policies in the changing telecommunication environment,

**noting**

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the changing telecommunication environment, both in the period covered by the strategic plan for the Union for 1995-1999 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) concerning the work programme of the Sectors;
- b) the decisions of this Conference concerning strategic policy issues including, *inter alia*:
  - i) the creation of a forum for discussion of telecommunication 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 Resolutions COM4/2 and COM4/3,

**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 regulate its telecommunications;
- b) the continuing need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union's working methods;
- c) the need to adapt the ITU's management systems to the operational requirements of the new environment, including its systems for managing financial, human and information resources;
- d) the need for 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 1995-1999, as annexed to this Resolution, based on the following principles:

1. the goal of the strategic plan is 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 is pursued through the Union's mission in the following three domains:
  - 2.1 a technical domain - to promote the development, efficient operation, usefulness and general availability of telecommunication facilities and services;
  - 2.2 a development domain - to promote the development of telecommunications in developing countries and the extension of the benefits of telecommunications to people everywhere;
  - 2.3 a policy domain - to promote the adoption of a broader approach to telecommunication issues in the global information economy and society;
3. the overall strategies for the Union for 1995-1999 are:
  - 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 telecommunication development; and
      - ways and means to enhance their satisfaction with ITU products and services;
    - ii) increasing synergy between the activities of the Sectors of the Union;

- 3.2 to broaden the Union's activities by:
  - creating a forum for discussion of telecommunication policies and strategies see Resolution COM4/4;
  - utilizing ITU resources and information systems more effectively;
- 3.3 to increase the Union's leverage in international affairs by:
  - establishing strategic alliances with other concerned international and regional organizations;
  - communicating more effectively with the public,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to present detailed plans for implementing the strategic plan for 1995-1999 in his annual reports to Council, including recommendations to adjust the plan in light of changes in the telecommunication environment, decisions by conferences of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;
2. to distribute his report to all Members of the Union, after its consideration by Council, urging them to circulate it to their members participating in the work of the Sectors of the Union, as well as to those members referred to in No. 235 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) which have contributed to the study,

**instructs the Council**

1. to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 1995-1999 in annex hereto, on the basis of the annual reports by the Secretary-General;
2. to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 1995-1999 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2000-2004,

**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, in order to:

- strengthen the effectiveness of the Union in fulfilling its purposes as set out in the instruments of the Union by cooperating in the implementation of the strategic plan; and
- assist the Union in meeting the changing expectations of all its constituents as national structures for the provision of telecommunication services continue to evolve,

**invites, moreover, non-administration entities and organizations**

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union to the Secretary-General.

**Annex: Strategic plan 1995-1999**



ANNEX (TO RESOLUTION COM4/1)  
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I Introduction .....	
II Overall strategy and priorities of the Union .....	
A The ITU mission .....	
B Changing telecommunication environment .....	
C A general strategic approach .....	
D General policy and programme priorities .....	
III Sectoral strategies and priorities .....	
A Radiocommunication .....	
B Standardization .....	
C Development .....	
D Regional presence .....	
IV Management and personnel strategies and priorities .....	
V Financial considerations .....	

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION****STRATEGIC PLAN 1995-1999****I Introduction**

- 1** This strategic plan for the period 1995-1999 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 activities and budgets for 1995-1999. The Council may adjust the plan as required after considering the report of the Secretary-General.
- 3** The Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) in December 1992 restructured 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 in the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998 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 1995-1999 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 relating to the financing of ITU activities in the period 1995-1999.



## II 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 telecommunication technologies to people everywhere;
- **a policy domain:** to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to telecommunication issues 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 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 all ITU participants and with the wider telecommunication community.

### B 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 1995-1999 period.

8 **Restructuring of the telecommunication sector:** The telecommunication sector continues to be 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. Some administrations that were operators are now regulators only. At the same time, the character of many operators and manufacturers is also changing, as monopoly gives way to competition in liberalized segments of the telecommunication 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 telecommunication 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 has the potential to change fundamentally the nature of international telecommunications. In the past, international services were jointly provided by national operators. In the future, they will be provided increasingly on a transnational 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 telecommunication systems are of particular interest.

**11 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, telecommunication 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 worldwide 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 telecommunication-related decisions in other international organizations, most notably in the GATT and the new World Trade Organization (WTO). For the ITU 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 position them better for competing 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 established 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, telecommunication 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 are 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 ITU Sectors, and between the ITU and other international and regional organizations.

## **C A general strategic approach**

**14** Since its creation, 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 builds on its core technical competence in telecommunications.



**15** 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 the development of telecommunication networks. This will be done through the activities of the three Sectors and by establishing closer links among them.

**16** 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 period 1995-1999. This may require adaptation of the Union's traditional strengths. In particular, the interplay between the activities of the ITU and the WTO on telecommunication matters will have to be considered. Some adjustments in jurisdiction or procedures may ultimately be necessary. The Union should establish immediately effective liaison with the WTO to identify issues at an early stage and avoid duplication or inconsistent activities. More generally, to maintain ITU's claim to global technical pre-eminence in matters relating to telecommunications, the Union should continue to keep pace with developments in the areas of telecommunication policy, law, regulation and trade.

**17** Telecommunication development is a relatively new priority 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. The telecommunication 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. One of the essential elements of this strategy is improved cooperation and coordination between the Standardization, Radiocommunication and Development Sectors.

**18** 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 programmes which increasingly depend on telecommunications for their success.

**19** The policy role of the ITU adopted by the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) may in the long run prove to be of the greatest strategic significance to the Union. In the 1995-1999 timeframe, the most appropriate strategy for developing the ITU's broad policy role will be to focus the attention of the international community on telecommunication issues in the global information economy and society.

**20** 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 1995-1999 timeframe. However, great advantage can be derived from enhanced participation of the private sector in the ITU. The ITU's leading role as an international organization and the achievement of its purposes as set out in the Constitution fundamentally depend on the enhanced participation of non-administration entities and organizations. This in turn requires continued consultation with industry participants to ensure that their contributions are rewarded by effective results. The need to enhance the ITU's character as a partnership between the public and private sectors is therefore a fundamental strategic premise.

**21** As the Union refines its strategy in the 1995-1999 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.

**22** The Union's strategy in the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998 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 all ITU participants. 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.

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.



**D General policy and programme priorities**

**23** The following policy and programme priorities are recommended for particular attention, within the budgetary limits of the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998:

**1 Strengthening the foundations of the Union**

**24** In order to increase the effectiveness of the ITU, the following actions should be considered for the 1995-1998 plenipotentiary period:

- the needs of ITU Member administrations, non-administration participants and the world telecommunication sector, including telecommunication user groups and development partners, should be systematically analysed 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 forums established by Member administrations for developing national positions for ITU meetings and conferences;
- as provided by Resolutions COM4/2 and COM4/3, 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 programme should also be undertaken to determine under what conditions non-profit organizations and the smaller members 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 and synergies between the activities of the three ITU Sectors should be reinforced.

**2 Broadening the scope of Union activities**

**25** 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 telecommunication issues 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 telecommunication environment. A new forum established by Resolution COM4/4 will provide a framework for discussion of telecommunication policy, without prescriptive regulatory outcomes;



- the implications of the Marrakesh Agreement, including the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the implications of technological convergence and global telecommunication systems are possible topics for priority consideration in these forums;
- 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 Constitution (Geneva, 1992), should be kept under review;
- the Union should develop strategies to exploit its information resources more effectively. 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 programme, the ITU could respond to this demand and increase revenues from its publications programme. In developing an ITU information resources strategy along these lines, the terms and conditions under which 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**

**26** 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 1995-1999 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, OECD, the World Bank and UNESCO should be priorities. At the regional level, telecommunication standardization, development and financial organizations are of increasing importance;
- 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 for 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 telecommunication 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**

**27** Under 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, through world radiocommunication conferences, that the Radio Regulations contain at treaty level only those provisions necessary to respond to the needs of the international community;
- 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 procedure for approval by the Radio Regulations Board and for use in the application of the Radio Regulations and of the decisions of competent radiocommunication conferences.

##### **A.2 The radiocommunication environment**

**28** Notably, the radiocommunication environment is characterized by:

- technological convergence of information technology and telecommunications (including audiovisual technology);
- 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 for space and terrestrial systems, different services and service providers, and different countries;
- growing competition in the marketplace between "wired" and "wireless" communications;
- 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**

**29** 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 the period 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 to the extent possible 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 organize 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 other entities 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 1995-1999**

**30** 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, taking account of existing services;
- 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 world telecommunication development conference, 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 ensure that the Radio Regulations are respected in the increasingly competitive and commercial radiocommunication 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 Radiocommunication Sector actions**

**31** Taking into account its 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;
- responding, as appropriate, to the items in the Buenos Aires Action Plan relating to radio-spectrum management;
- increased use of informatics and information technologies including the development of an automated spectrum management system;
- development of a flexible organizational structure, improvement of working methods, utilization of modern communication media and organization of training and development of the Bureau's staff;
- 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**

**32** Under 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, operating and tariff questions and adopting Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

### **B.2 The standardization environment**

**33** The standardization environment is characterized by:

- rapid technological change and shortened innovation cycles;
- rapid development and convergence of telecommunication, 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-administration entities in the standardization process;
- the growing influence of regional standardization organizations and industry forums;
- 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 telecommunication operators and systems.

### **B.3 The Standardization Sector strategy**

**34** 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 forums;
- developing appropriate agreements and cooperative relationships with these partners;
- within the Sector's area of competence, focusing 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 1995-1999**

##### **35 The Standardization Sector's priorities for 1995-1999 are:**

- to develop global standards for incorporating new technologies, services and capabilities in telecommunication networks, e.g.:
  - intelligent networks (IN);
  - broadband integrated services digital network (B-ISDN);
  - asynchronous transfer mode (ATM);
  - universal personal telecommunication (UPT);
  - multimedia communication systems (MCS);
  - future public land mobile telecommunication systems (FPLMTS) and mobile-satellite systems (MSS);
  - 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 the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors, bearing in mind the priorities as defined in both Sectors;
- 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 forums to harmonize the development and implementation of global telecommunication standards;
- with special attention to developing countries, to cooperate with the other Sectors in the organization of information meetings, seminars and workshops, and in the development of case studies, guidelines and handbooks.

### **C Development**

#### **C.1 The Development Sector mission**

**36** Under the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), the ITU Development Sector has a dual responsibility reflecting the Union's status as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing development projects under the United Nations 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 in developing countries by reinforcing capabilities for human resources development, planning, management, resource mobilization and research and development, in cooperation with other ITU Sectors and 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;
- to encourage participation by industry in telecommunication development in 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**

**37** The telecommunication development environment is characterized by:

- restructuring and liberalization of the telecommunication 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 America regions, associated with 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 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 responsibility referred to in paragraph 36;
- increasing emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage private investment (including foreign investment), with the result that development programmes rely less and less on technical assistance and more and more on partnerships and trade agreements;
- 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

38 The strategy of the Development Sector is based on three main areas:

**Direct assistance** - The Development Sector provides assistance to developing countries, to strengthen, expand and harmonize their telecommunication 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 telecommunication sector to develop and strengthen its institutional capacity;
- assisting the telecommunication sector to develop plans;
- assisting those who are involved in the telecommunication sector to acquire the necessary and appropriate knowledge and expertise in the latest developments in telecommunications.

**Partnership** - In the second area, the Development Sector plays a catalytic and facilitating role in encouraging all the actors in telecommunications to work together in telecommunication development. More specifically, it 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 the other Sectors of the Union and minimizing duplication of effort;
- mobilizing resources in support of telecommunication development projects.

**Resource development and mobilization** - The Development Sector develops and mobilizes resources, including financial and human resources, technology, information and expertise for telecommunication development, through constant action 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 1995-1999

39 The world and regional telecommunication development conferences have identified through their resolutions and through a concrete work programme for the Telecommunication Development Sector, the Buenos Aires Action Plan<sup>1</sup>, the priorities specific to the Development Sector and the areas of cooperation with its development partners.

40 The work programme will be implemented as a matter of urgency and within the available resources in coordination and cooperation with development partners, with emphasis on assistance to the LDCs. It comprises three chapters:

##### Chapter 1

- The development of recommendations, guidelines, models, etc. to assist, advise and inform, *inter alia*, policy-makers by means of a programme of cooperation among members, the relevant work of the two study groups (and working parties as required), and development conferences.

##### Chapter 2

- Updating existing programmes and studies;
- implementing projects and activities within 12 new complementary programmes in the areas of:
  - policies, strategies and financing;
  - human resources management and development;
  - guidelines for the elaboration of a business-oriented development plan;
  - development of maritime radiocommunication services;
  - computer-aided network planning;
  - frequency management;
  - improvement of maintenance;
  - mobile cellular radio telephone systems;
  - integrated rural development;
  - broadcasting infrastructure;
  - information services;
  - development of telematics and computer networks;
- providing ad hoc assistance;
- executing of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects.

##### Chapter 3

- Special programme of assistance for LDCs to ensure the adequate participation of LDCs in implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

---

<sup>1</sup> The official text of the Buenos Aires Action Plan is set out in the Final Report of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994).



## C.5 Development Sector actions

**41** The intended actions of the Development Sector in accordance with its mission, priorities and strategies and in pursuance of the decisions of the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) include:

- organization of training seminars/workshops covering priority areas as defined by the 12 programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan with special focus on the needs of LDCs;
- implementation of recommendations of development study groups through field trials and project-type activities;
- updating of existing and preparation of new handbooks/manuals following the transfer of special autonomous groups (GAS) activities (Resolution 7 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992));
- encouraging enhanced participation by non-administration entities in the activities of the BDT;
- mobilizing resources for development projects bearing in mind in particular the needs of the LDCs;
- further development of cooperation with other Sectors and organizations for the benefit of telecommunication development and with the aim of avoiding duplication;
- continuing to provide updated statistical information, development indicators and other related reports.

## D Regional presence

**42** The regional presence of the ITU was established gradually by the previous Plenipotentiary Conferences without any clear definition of its objectives and purposes. At the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) set up the BDT and adopted Resolution 17 to strengthen regional presence without adequately specifying how it fitted together with the various components of the Union, in particular the BDT. After five years of operation of reinforced regional presence and taking account of the conclusions of the world and regional development conferences, the principle of a strong ITU regional presence, with a certain form of delegation of authority and responsibility, should be consolidated.

**43** The main purpose of the regional presence must be to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members and, within the limits of the available resources, to carry out BDT activities to meet the increasing and diverse requirements of the developing countries in expanding their telecommunication networks and services. To achieve this, ITU regional presence should, in general, serve mostly as technical and logistical support to BDT activities, assisting in the implementation, in the field, of the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Member countries or the relevant Sector of the Union, by means of direct and sustained contacts with the responsible national authorities, regional and subregional organizations and other bodies concerned. To this end, the Conference has redefined the purposes and the mission of regional presence in Resolution COM4/5.



#### IV Management and personnel strategies and priorities

**44** To support the strategies and priorities proposed in this plan, the secretariat should continue the process of management reform which was begun in the plenipotentiary period 1990-1994, following the recommendations made by the consultants and the High Level Committee. Priorities for the period 1995-1999 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 plenipotentiary period 1990-1994;
- 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<sup>2</sup>/ITUDOC which benefit the membership.

**45** The ITU staff are among the Union's most precious resources. To enable the secretariat effectively to assist ITU Members in adapting the organization's activities to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment, a global approach should be taken to the development and management of the ITU's human resources within the framework of the United Nations common system. Key priorities for the period 1995-1999 are:

- **post classification** - the development of post classification criteria which will ensure that due attention is given to :
  - the highly technical requirements of many ITU professional positions which call for 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 view of the structural changes, the technological developments and the nature of the work :
  - in general, to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term contracts throughout the organization;
  - in particular, to achieve a better balance between the situation of staff in the BDT and elsewhere in the organization;
- **recruitment and promotion** - the development and implementation of recruitment and promotion policies and procedures designed to:
  - ensure equitable geographical representation within the ITU ;
  - improve the representation of women in professional positions;
  - allow for the development of a dynamic workforce by creating suitable positions for the entry of recent university graduates;
  - ensure career development and internal promotions;

---

<sup>2</sup> Telecom Information Exchange Services.

- **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 programme, with the provision of the necessary financial resources, having due regard to increasing the number of women in the professional category;
  - the use of the entire classification structure of the United Nations common system from G.1 to D.2;
  - the provision of career guidance, planning and counselling and performance evaluation services.



## V Financial considerations

**46** The strategic plan proposed in this report calls upon the ITU to undertake a number of policy and programme initiatives in the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998. This section of the plan outlines the financial factors considered by the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference when examining global options for the period 1995-1999.

**47 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 UNDP and funds-in-trust.

**48** An analysis of income trends indicates that:

- assessed contributions from Member administrations 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 plenipotentiary period 1990-1994; it appears unlikely that this trend will be reversed because of the change in strategy at UNDP.

**49** These income trends are significant for the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998. At the commencement of the period covered by this Plan, 86% of the ITU's ordinary income comes from the contributions of Member administrations. A further 12% is contributed by members, while the remaining 2% comes from UNDP and funds-in-trust. Only the contributions of Member administrations are highly predictable.

**50 Expenditure side of the ITU budget:** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures:

- 75% of the fixed expenditures are staff costs; the bulk of the remainder is for maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the variable expenditures are mainly related to the programme of conferences and meetings; approximately 20% of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

**51** Against this background, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted [Decision COM7/2] setting out the expenditure scenarios for 1995-1999.

- 
- 
- 
- 

**52** In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunication environment, [Resolution \*\*] provides for a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998, involving participation by Members and members.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 276-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**R.3****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	263(B.5)	Resolutions PLEN/1 to PLEN/10 Recommendation PLEN/A

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 11 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/1

**Inaugural Meeting of the New Council and  
1995 Session of the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious of**

the need to have provisional arrangements for the sessions of the new Council, [until the entry into force of the 1994 amendments to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),]

**noting**

that the Council shall be composed of forty-six Members, as now elected,

**resolves**

1. that the new Council as elected by the present Conference shall meet on 14 October 1994 and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention (Geneva, 1992) currently in force;
2. that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council at the inaugural meeting of the new Council and shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual session of the Council in 1996.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/2

**Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings  
away From Geneva**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

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

**considering, however**

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

**bearing in mind**

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

**recommends**

that world conferences and assemblies of the Union should normally be held at the seat of the Union,

**resolves**

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

## RESOLUTION PLEN/3

**Attendance of Liberation Organizations Recognized by  
the United Nations at Conferences and Meetings of the  
International Telecommunication Union as Observers**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), vesting full powers in Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- b) Article 49 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with the United Nations;
- c) Article 50 of that Constitution, defining the relations of the Union with other international organizations,

**having regard to**

relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the question of liberation movements,

**resolves**

that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend at any time conferences, assemblies and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers,

**instructs the Council**

to take the necessary action to implement this Resolution.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/4

**Updating of Definitions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

a) that the Annexes to the Constitution and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) contain definitions of certain terms used in the Constitution, in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;

b) that, as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to submit to the Council any changes accepted by a conference to definitions which are in the Annexes to the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1994), for subsequent transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/5

**Training of Refugees**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**having noted**

United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolution;
2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system;
3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the implementation of this Resolution,

**invites the Members of the Union**

to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/6

**Measures to Enable the United Nations to Carry  
Out Fully any Mandate Under Article 75 of the  
Charter of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**conscious**

of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to abolish associate membership in the Union and of the Additional Protocol III to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

**taking into account**

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) decided not to continue the use of additional protocols and adopted its Resolution 47 on the matter which is also the subject of the present Resolution,

**mindful**

of the request recently reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, as in the past, the application, if the need arises, of measures enabling the United Nations to carry out fully any mandate under Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations,

**resolves**

1. that the possibility enjoyed by the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) concerning associated membership, when carrying out any mandate in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be continued under the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);
2. that each case related to paragraph 1 above shall be considered by the Council of the Union.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/7

**Joint Inspection Unit**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 52 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**having noted**

the relevant section of the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Council reports of the JIU having a bearing on the Union, together with comments he considers appropriate,

**instructs the Council**

to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as it deems fit.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/8

**World Telecommunication Day**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

the opportunity which the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day represents to promote the Union,

**bearing in mind**

Resolution 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,

**invites administrations of Members**

to celebrate the day annually by organizing appropriate national programmes [, involving their recognized operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and other relevant entities,]\* with a view to:

- increasing awareness of the vital role of telecommunications for the welfare of humanity;
- fostering interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talents into the profession;
- disseminating information on telecommunication issues and on the leadership role of the Union in international telecommunications;
- strengthening the Union by making national telecommunication entities and organizations and development and financial institutions more aware of the benefits of becoming a member of the Sectors of the Union;
- supporting the main strategic objectives of the Union,

**invites the Council**

to adopt a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to provide telecommunication administrations with information and assistance to coordinate their preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day.

---

\* Note by Committee 8:  
Text submitted by the delegation of Pakistan.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/9

**Duration of Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**noting**

a) that Article 8 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provides that Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union shall be convened every four years and that this will enable them to be of shorter duration;

b) the increasing demands on the resources of the Union, on administrations and on delegates involved in international conferences on telecommunication subjects,

**resolves**

that future Plenipotentiary Conferences shall, unless there is a pressing need otherwise, be limited to a maximum duration of four weeks,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the most efficient use of time and resources during such conferences.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/10

**Resumption of Full Participation of the Government of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference and All Other Conferences, Meetings and Activities of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on 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,

**considering**

that the first free democratic elections have taken place in South Africa, in which all people of that Member State of the Union were able to participate as equal citizens, as a result of which a new Government of National Unity was formed in May 1994, following the triumphant culmination of the long and arduous struggle of the people of South Africa for equality, justice and dignity, thus signifying that the policy of apartheid pursued in that country had been ended,

**resolves**

1. to endorse wholeheartedly the action taken by the Council of the Union at its 1994 session in adopting Resolution 1055, facilitating immediate restoration of the full rights of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the Union as from 10 May 1994;
2. to confirm the resumption of full participation of the Government of National Unity of South Africa in the conferences, meetings and activities of the Union, including the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
3. to abrogate Resolution 12 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989).



## RECOMMENDATION PLEN/A

**Unrestricted Transmission of News and  
the Right to Communicate**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**in view of**

a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

b) the Preamble and Articles 1, 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992);

c) the provision of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference,

d) the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights adopted in Vienna in 1993, to the effect that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

**conscious of**

the noble principles that news should be freely transmitted and that the right to communicate is a basic human right,

**conscious also of**

the importance of the fact that these noble principles will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

**recommends**

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 277-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**R.4****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	265(B.7)	Resolutions COM4/2 to COM4/17

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 29 pages**

● 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.



## RESOLUTION COM4/2

**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 set out in Article 3 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) lists the types 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, at 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 Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- d) that it is desirable to state more precisely the conditions of participation of administrations of Members as well as other authorized members in the activities of the Sectors;
- e) that, notwithstanding the provisions of Nos. 239 and 409 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992), only administrations of Members have the right to vote, particularly for the approval of recommendations and questions, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution,

**recognizing**

that entities and organizations authorized according to Article 19 of the Convention, hereinafter called "members", may participate in all activities of the Sector concerned, with the exception of formal votes and of some treaty-making conferences; in this regard members:

- a) are entitled, under the Rules of Procedure of the Sector concerned, to receive from the Bureau of that Sector all the documents which they have requested relating to the Sector's study groups, assemblies or conferences in which they may participate under the relevant provisions;
- b) may send contributions to such study groups or conferences, notably those in which they have requested to participate in due time in accordance with the Sector's Rules of Procedure;
- c) may send representatives to such meetings, after having announced their names to the Bureau in due time, in accordance with the Sector's Rules of Procedure;
- d) may propose items for inclusion in the agendas of such 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, working party, expert group, 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 and editorial work necessary prior to the adoption of recommendations,



**recognizing further**

that 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 decision-finding procedure aimed at facilitating the achievement of a consensus in study groups, in particular in the field of standardization,

**instructs the Directors of the Bureaux**

to develop respective provisions in the Rules of Procedure of their Sectors,

**invites administrations of Members**

to conduct, at the national level, broad coordination among all members from their countries.

## RESOLUTION COM4/3

**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 administrations of Members of the Union are set out in Article 3 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- b) that Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) lists the types of entities and organizations which may be authorized to participate in the activities of the Sectors, which are called members of the Sectors according to No. 238 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that the Council, at 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 Convention (Geneva, 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 prerequisite 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 in the activities of the Sectors (Nos. 86 to 88, 110 to 112 and 134 to 136 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992));
- d) that Sector advisory groups have the responsibility to review priorities and strategies, progress in the implementation of the work programmes and the working methods of their respective Sectors,

**recognizing**

- a) that the ITU must maintain its position as the pre-eminent body in world telecommunications by clearly demonstrating its capacity to respond adequately to the needs of the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;
- b) that the majority of work within the study groups has been carried out by the members, who provide not only straight financial support but also a massive resource in terms of experts to study groups and working parties, and that a fair distribution of obligations and rights is therefore essential to stimulate participation in 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 those contributions to stay within the budget of that Sector;

e) that decision-taking at conferences of treaty-making nature (i.e. 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;

g) that both Members and members actively participate in the Sector advisory groups,

**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 in order to make the ITU more responsive to the rapidly changing telecommunication environment,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to establish a Review Committee to analyse the current situation and the need for the ITU to demonstrate the value of its activities and, taking into account the above "**resolves**", to make recommendations based on that analysis.

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 Member or member not on the Committee able to make written submissions;
- there are appropriate inputs from the advisory groups of the three Sectors;
- the financial management of each Sector should be reviewed, with the aim of giving each Sector maximum budgetary independence and responsibility;
- 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 may adopt those within its power, others being forwarded to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**instructs the Directors of the Bureaux**

to initiate a review of the procedures and processes of their Sectors, as set out in the appropriate resolutions, with a view to enhancing the participation of members within their Sectors.



## [RESOLUTION COM4/4

**Establishment of a Forum to Discuss Strategies and Policies in the Changing Telecommunication Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- 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 the 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 initiatives to introduce liberalization through new regulatory frameworks, such as the Latin American Blue Paper of the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (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, as a result of these changes, the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication policies has been evident for many years;
- f) that national telecommunication policies and regulations have to be recognized and understood, so as to allow the development of global markets which can support the harmonious development of telecommunication services,

**conscious**

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broader approach to the issues of telecommunications in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Members in the attainment of those ends;
- 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 Telecommunication 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 would 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 remain to be settled,

#### **emphasizing**

a) that ITU Members realizing the need for constant review of their own telecommunication policies and legislation and for coordination in the rapidly changing telecommunication environment, should be able to discuss 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 to facilitate the exchange of information on telecommunication policies;

c) that the forum should be a facilitator for information gathering and exchange, and provide a platform for the periodic discussion, *inter alia*, of 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 interests 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 Members and entities and organizations other than administrations authorized to participate in the activities of the Union under Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) but, if appropriate, may in some cases restrict some sessions to Members only;
4. that the world telecommunication policy forum should be convened once or twice before the next Plenipotentiary Conference in conjunction with other ITU conferences and meetings, depending on topics, scheduling and financial constraints;
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 telecommunication environment;
6. that Council shall decide on the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of the world telecommunication policy forum;
7. that the agenda and themes shall be based on a report by the Secretary-General, including input from any conference, assembly or meeting of the Union, and on contributions from Members and members of the Union;
8. that discussions at the world telecommunication policy forum shall be based on contributions from Members and 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 adopt its own Rules of Procedure, based on a draft by the Secretary-General which will be examined by the Council,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to make the necessary preparations for the world telecommunication policy forum based on the **resolves** above,

**instructs the Council**

to decide upon the duration, date, venue, agenda and themes of the 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,

**invites the next Plenipotentiary Conference**

to consider whether to formalize the forum in the Constitution and Convention of the Union, bearing in mind the experience gained during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998.]



## RESOLUTION COM4/5

**Regional Presence**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

the relevant provisions of Resolutions 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) and Resolutions 6 and 16 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**having considered**

the report by the Secretary-General and the contributions by Members relating to regional presence,

**considering**

- a) the conclusions of the world and regional telecommunication development conferences;
- b) the need for enhanced regional presence in order to enable the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to carry out more effectively its mission in the field, for better dissemination of information on the Union's activities and for relations between the Union and regional and subregional organizations, chiefly those dealing with telecommunications, financing and development;
- c) that, in order to enable regional presence to play an effective role, it is necessary to define clearly its objectives and mission, bearing in mind the particular features of the various regions;
- d) that the mission of regional presence should be defined in the context of the overall terms of reference of the Development Sector,

**noting**

- a) that the rate of development of telecommunication services in the developing countries of various regions should be stepped up in the coming years, in order to close the telecommunication gap between the North and the South;
- b) the constant need to improve the productivity and the effectiveness of the working methods of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the principal aim of regional presence is to enable the Union to be as close as possible to its Members, particularly the developing countries, and to be able to satisfy as far as possible, taking into account the available resources, the growing and diversified telecommunication needs of those countries by means of actions in the field;

2. that ITU regional presence must, in general, serve mostly as technical and logistical support to the BDT activities, in order to implement in the field, through direct and sustained contact with the competent national authorities, regional telecommunication organizations and other organizations concerned, the decisions, recommendations, actions, programmes and projects approved by the Union, with the primary aim of promoting and supporting the programmes and activities of ITU-D;
3. that regional presence serves also to:
  - represent, as and when required, the Secretary-General or one of the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors;
  - provide necessary support to the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Bureaux for the organization, in the region concerned, of certain events;
  - act, as far as possible, as a link for the exchange and dissemination of information on the activities of the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors in the mutual interests of the Union and the countries of the region;
4. that the missions entrusted to the Union's regional presence, as part of activities within the ambit of the BDT, should cover the four basic functions of the Development Sector identified in the strategic plan of the Union, namely: specialized agency, executing agent, resource mobilization and information centre;
5. that so far as their precise content is concerned, these missions should be geared to the specific requirements of each region and should periodically be the subject of a detailed evaluation, in the light of results obtained, the changing requirements of the developing countries and the telecommunication environment, as well as the resources available to the Union;
6. that, in order to carry out their missions, the regional offices of the ITU should:
  - have clear guidelines and support from headquarters and cooperate closely on specific subjects with the regional telecommunication organizations, in line with general ITU policy aimed at strengthening its relations with such organizations, as set out in Resolution COM4/8;
  - actively contribute, by means of targeted field activities, to the implementation of all action plans adopted by development conferences, including the Buenos Aires Action Plan, and become more involved in the work of the development study groups and in the preparation of development conferences, specifically in the formulation of issues to be studied by them;
  - coordinate activities with concerned organizations in order to optimize the use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts,

#### **instructs the Council**

to set up a limited and balanced group of experts, with the task of:

- carrying out a detailed evaluation of regional presence, taking into consideration previous evaluations, without prejudice to the continuance of existing programmes, projects and activities;
- examining the results of this evaluation and adopting measures aimed at improving the structure and management of the strengthened regional presence, particularly with regard to the identification of responsibilities, functions and duties of regional and area offices,

#### **instructs the Secretary-General and Director of the BDT**

to provide both the Council and group of experts with all necessary assistance for this evaluation.



## RESOLUTION COM4/6

**Special Measures Concerning Alternative Calling Procedures on  
International Telecommunication Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

the difference in tariffs of outgoing telecommunications between Member States of the International Telecommunication Union,

**noting**

a) the existence of some operating entities which utilize international telecommunication networks outside the scope of bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators;

b) that such practices adversely affect the revenue derived by some ITU Member States from their international telecommunication services;

c) that such practices are viewed by some ITU Member States as a misuse of their telecommunication networks;

d) that such practices infringe the national law of some Member States,

**noting further**

a) the right of ITU Member States to suspend their international telecommunication services, as provided for in Article 35 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);

b) the right of ITU Member States to enter into bilateral agreements, in accordance with § 1.5 of Article 1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations, concerning the international exchange of telecommunication traffic between the administrations of ITU Member States or recognized operating agencies,

**considering further**

a) that a Member State should be able to act to prevent the use of its networks for the provision of services other than those authorized by its administration, or for the transmission of information for use by another person without payment for that transmission;

b) that operating agencies should as far as possible set tariffs and operating policies to ensure that the lowest practicable tariffs are available to customers, and that § 6.1.1 of Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Regulations requires administrations to try to avoid too great a dissymetry between the charges applicable in each direction of the same relation,

**resolves**

1. that parties to bilateral agreements between international telecommunication operators shall take all measures within the constraints of national law to eliminate unauthorized practices not in conformity with such bilateral agreements;

2. that, when practices by an operating entity infringe the national law of a Member State and that Member State informs the Member State having jurisdiction over the said operating entity, the latter Member shall inquire into the matter and take such actions as may be appropriate within the constraints of its national law,

**urges Members**

to cooperate among themselves to resolve any difficulty arising from the application of this Resolution, in order to ensure that national laws and regulations of ITU Members are respected,

**instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

to accelerate its studies concerning these practices with a view to developing appropriate solutions and recommendations,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau**

to submit a report to Member States and to the Council on the progress of those studies.



## RESOLUTION COM4/7

**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 (BAAP) for the Global Development of Telecommunications established by the first World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- c) Article 19 of the Convention (Geneva, 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 BAAP cannot be achieved without a joint effort on the part of the whole international telecommunication community;
- b) that the ordinary budget of the ITU Development Sector will allow the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to implement the core actions of the BAAP;
- c) that extrabudgetary resources are needed in order to implement projects associated with the 12 programmes of the BAAP as well as for field trials 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 Development Sector members as well as other private sector entities should be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the BAAP,

**invites**

administrations of Members to encourage, at the national level, the participation of Development Sector members and other private sector entities interested in telecommunication in the ITU Development Sector activities, and in particular those related to the BAAP,

**instructs the Council**

to carry out an annual evaluation of the BAAP, in order to ensure that it is implemented as rapidly as possible,

**instructs the Director of the BDT**

to undertake appropriate steps to ensure enhanced participation of Development Sector members and other private sector entities in the implementation of the BAAP within the framework of the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to support the action of the Director of the BDT, for the implementation of this Resolution.

## RESOLUTION COM4/8

**Strengthening of Relations with Regional Telecommunication Organizations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**acknowledging**

that Article 43 of the Constitution states that: "Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis ...",

**considering**

a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

b) that, at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Buenos Aires, 1994), some regional telecommunication organizations, such as APT, CEPT, CITEL, CTU, PATU, APTC, LAS, etc., expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that there is a continued need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues;

d) that the Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;

e) that the WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994) requested the Secretary-General to consider the thrust of its Resolution 6 in his report under Resolution 16 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) (Geneva, 1992),

**noting**

that the Secretary-General's report against Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992), when available, should facilitate evaluation by the Council of the Union's own regional presence,

**resolves**

that the Union should develop stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations,



**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to consult with regional telecommunication organizations at an early date regarding cooperation on the basis envisaged in Resolution 16 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) and Resolution 6 of the WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994);

2. to submit a report on the results of the consultation to the Council, for consideration at its 1995 session, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter,

**instructs the Council**

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council Members and to regional telecommunication organizations.

## RESOLUTION COM4/9

**Refinement of the Radiocommunication Sector and  
Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that the ITU should be the pre-eminent global standardization body in the telecommunication field, including radiocommunication;
- b) that the ITU is the pre-eminent body for efficient worldwide cooperation in the radio regulatory field;
- c) that, by its Resolution 2, the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (APP) (Geneva, 1992) recognized Nos. 78 and 104 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as an initial allocation of work between the Radiocommunication (ITU-R) and Telecommunication Standardization (ITU-T) Sectors;
- d) that Resolution 2 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) outlines general principles and guidelines pertaining to the allocation of work between ITU-R and ITU-T;
- e) that, in application of the instructions handed down by the APP (Geneva, 1992), the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Helsinki, 1993) and the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 1993) adopted resolutions that confirmed the allocation of work to ITU-R and ITU-T as envisaged by Resolution 2 of the APP (Geneva, 1992) and established procedures for ongoing review and, as appropriate, allocation of work, in order to achieve goals in terms of effectiveness and efficiency;
- f) the need to involve all interested participants of ITU-R and ITU-T in this ongoing review;
- g) the consequent need to maintain the review within current mechanisms, as far as possible, so as to reduce the burden on the limited resources of many of the interested participants and on the resources of the Bureaux of the Sectors;
- h) that, in order to permit a period of consolidation and adjustment, a significant departure from existing practices would not be advisable at this stage;
- i) that the functions and responsibilities of each of the ITU Sectors should be clear and transparent,

**resolves**

1. that the current process, providing for ongoing review of new and existing work and its allocation to ITU-R and ITU-T, should be maintained;
2. that the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux shall, with the assistance of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG), consider further elements for refining the ITU's structure, including any necessary amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, and prepare a preliminary report to the 1996 Council and a final report to the 1998 Council,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage all ITU-R and ITU-T participants to participate in the meetings and joint meetings of the RAG and TSAG at an appropriately high level of representation, taking account of the strategic nature of this task,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider, on the basis of the report of the Directors to the 1996 Council session, whether the progress of the work carried out in accordance with **resolves 2** is satisfactory;
2. to prepare a report for consideration by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.



## RESOLUTION COM4/10

**Review of the ITU's Frequency Coordination and Planning Framework for Satellite Networks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that Article 44 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) sets out the basic principles for the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- b) the increasing globalization and diversification of telecommunication systems, particularly satellite networks;
- c) that there is growing concern about the accommodation of new satellite networks, including those of new ITU Members, and the need to maintain the integrity of ITU procedures and agreements;
- d) that the report of the Voluntary Group of Experts on Simplification of the Radio Regulations to be considered at the 1995 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95) maintains the current coordination procedures, albeit in simplified form;
- e) that the agenda for WRC-95, and the provisional agenda for the 1997 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-97), includes the consideration of broadcasting-satellite plans for Regions 1 and 3 in Appendices 30 and 30A of the Radio Regulations;
- f) that radiocommunication study groups are considering possible improvements to these plans, taking into account that since the plans were devised, more modern technologies, including digital techniques, have emerged which may provide more effective and affordable alternative options for the provision of services;
- g) that the radiocommunication study groups are also developing technical coordination procedures for satellite networks and have requested the Regulatory Working Party of the Conference Preparatory Meeting (1995) to develop complementary regulatory provisions;
- h) the concerns of some Members about lack of compliance with coordination procedures;
- i) that many developing countries are in need of assistance in the implementation of satellite network coordination procedures,

**resolves to instruct the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau**

1. in consultation with the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and taking into account inputs from the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), to initiate a review of some important issues concerning international satellite network coordination, including:

- i) linkages between ITU procedures and commitments to take up notified frequencies and orbital positions;
- ii) the ongoing need for the ITU's frequency coordination and planning framework for satellite networks to continue to be relevant to rapidly advancing technological possibilities in order, for example, to facilitate the establishment of multiservice satellite systems,

with the objectives of:

- i) ensuring equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit, and the efficient establishment and development of satellite networks;
- ii) ensuring that international coordination procedures meet the needs of all administrations in establishing their satellite networks, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of other radio services;
- iii) examining technological advances in relation to the allotment plans with the aim of determining whether they foster the flexible and efficient use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;

2. to ensure that this review takes account of the ongoing work of the Radiocommunication Sector and, in particular, in the RRB and in radiocommunication study groups;

3. to coordinate activity, as necessary, with the Directors of the other two Bureaux;

4. to make a preliminary report to WRC-95 and a final report to WRC-97,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to encourage the participation of all interested parties, including satellite system operators, at an appropriately high level, and to afford the Director all necessary assistance for the successful completion of the review.



## RESOLUTION COM4/11

**Use by the Broadcasting Service of the Bands Additionally  
Allocated to this Service**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) (WARC-79) and the World Administrative Radio Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1992) allocated additional HF bands to the broadcasting service;
- b) that the use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the world administrative radio conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service;
- c) that, within these bands, broadcasting stations shall not be brought into service before the date of completion of satisfactory transfer, according to the procedures described in Resolution 8 of WARC-79, of all assignments to the stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of the Radio Regulations, which are recorded in the Master Register and which may be affected by broadcasting operations;
- d) that work is proceeding in the Radiocommunication Sector to study alternative planning procedures that might be used to alleviate HF congestion and optimize the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service;
- e) that the results of this work are to be available for the 1995 and 1997 World Radiocommunication Conferences,

**resolves**

- 1. that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of the Radio Regulations;
- 2. that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to above shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in the Radio Regulations are fulfilled,

**urges administrations**

to participate in and follow the progress of the work currently taking place in the Radiocommunication Sector on the use of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service.



## RESOLUTION COM4/12

**Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication  
Facilities and Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having examined**

the "Buenos Aires Initiative" Resolution on "Non-Discriminatory Access to Modern Telecommunication Facilities and Services" submitted by the Secretary-General at the behest of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**taking into account**

the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

**taking into account also**

a) that the International Telecommunication Union plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities,

**taking into account further**

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

**noting**

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of recommendations of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R);

b) that ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU and are adopted by consensus by the Members of the Union;

c) that limitations on the access to telecommunication facilities and services on which national telecommunication development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications worldwide,

**recognizing**

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

**resolves**

1. that there should be non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
2. that the ITU should facilitate non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;
3. that the ITU should encourage to the greatest extent possible cooperation among the Members of the Union on the question of non-discriminatory access to telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations with a view to satisfying user demand for modern telecommunication services,

**invites the governments of the Members of the Union**

1. to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination;
2. to cooperate with one another in the implementation of this Resolution,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to transmit the text of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication facilities and services as an important factor for world technological progress.



## RESOLUTION COM4/13

**Telecommunication Support for the Protection of the Environment**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that telecommunication and information technologies have an important role to play in protecting the environment and in promoting development activities at low risk to the environment;
- b) that application of the latest telecommunication and information technologies, especially those associated with space systems, can be extremely useful in implementing and conducting environment protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, and others;
- c) that the application of telecommunication technology can reduce paperwork, which ultimately saves forests;
- d) that telecommunication and information technologies respect the environment, and that the related industries can be located in rural areas in order to reduce urban congestion;
- e) that in many cases telecommunication and information technologies may facilitate, more economically than other means of communication, rapid decisions relating to the protection of the environment;
- f) that there is a need to disseminate information on these aspects, as stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21,

**resolves**

that the Union shall give every possible encouragement to an increasing role being played by telecommunication and information technologies in promoting environmental protection and sustainable development,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to carry out a study, with the assistance of the Directors of the Bureaux, and in collaboration with competent international and regional organizations, on a policy for promoting the use of telecommunication, information and space technologies for applications devoted to the protection of the environment;
2. to prepare a report on this matter for dissemination following consideration by the Council,

**instructs the three Sectors**

to assist the Secretary-General in the application of this Resolution by providing him with all relevant information and by conducting studies in selected areas for evaluating and highlighting the advantages of telecommunication applications for the protection of the environment,

**instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau**

to organize seminars and training programmes to meet the objectives of this Resolution and to encourage participation in exhibitions and similar activities for the same purpose.

## RESOLUTION COM4/14

**Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**endorsing**

Resolution 7 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Buenos Aires, 1994) on disaster communications,

**noting**

the programme of action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, May 1994),

**recognizing**

the importance of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**considering**

a) that the need for an international convention on disaster communications has been stated repeatedly, in particular in paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Tampere Declaration as annexed to WTDC Resolution 7;

b) that telecommunication technology and services can play an important role in disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**concerned**

that in many cases regulatory barriers and the high cost of services limit the effective use of telecommunications for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations,

**instructs the Council**

to address the issues of WTDC Resolution 7 and take appropriate action towards its implementation,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to report to the Council at its 1995 session on the measures taken pursuant to WTDC Resolution 7,

**urges administrations**

to take all practical steps for facilitating the rapid deployment and the effective use of telecommunication equipment for disaster mitigation and for disaster relief operations by reducing and, where possible, removing regulatory barriers and strengthening transborder cooperation between States.



## RESOLUTION COM4/15

**Access to Documents and Publications of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) recommendation 46 of the High Level Committee ("Tomorrow's ITU: The Challenges of Change", Geneva, April 1991);
- b) the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic information handling;
- d) the development of new technologies for publishing (for example CD-ROM, on-line access to databases, etc.);
- e) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- f) matters connected with the Union's copyright in its publications;
- g) the need to sustain the revenue derived from publications as a means of recovering costs of production, marketing and sales to the Union;
- h) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process,

**considering further**

- a) that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;
- b) the need to ensure a coherent financing and pricing policy which will assure the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and of modern methods of distribution,

**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 member;
2. that all official publications that are made available in databases of the Union for electronic distribution, including recommendations of the Union made available in publication format by the Radiocommunication Sector or the Telecommunication 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 a publication 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, 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 for 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 this Resolution;
2. to ensure that paper publications are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Members or members not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;
3. to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Members and members to acquire and use the facilities required to access the electronic documents and publications of the Union;
4. to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to stimulate their wide distribution;
5. to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU to assist in developing policies on publications.

## RESOLUTION COM4/16

**Remote Access to ITU Information Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the instructions given in Resolution 62 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989);
- b) the instructions given in Resolution 14 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992);
- c) that information exchange with ITU Members and members and with the wider telecommunication community is one of the essential means for the achievement of the ITU purposes as defined in Article 1 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992);
- d) that the Bureaux are mandated by the Convention (Geneva, 1992) (Nos. 178, 203 and 220) to "exchange with members data in machine-readable form"; and
- e) the increasing opportunities provided by the convergence of telecommunications, computers and other technologies, particularly the increased availability and affordability of worldwide communications and information networks,

**recognizing**

- a) the need to provide policy guidance for the Council to enable it to take the necessary decisions for execution by the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux;
- b) the severe pressures on the budget of the Union,

**instructs the Council**

1. to authorize, within appropriate budgetary constraints, the systematic maintenance of ITU information in electronic form widely accessible and the progressive development at the Union's headquarters and, as far as possible, at ITU regional/area offices, of facilities giving all participants in ITU activities remote access to appropriate information services;
2. to consult with the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU in order to assist the Council in further developing these facilities and services,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. in consultation with the Coordination Committee and the advisory groups of the three Sectors of the ITU, to submit to Council detailed recommendations with proposed cost estimates for the extension of remote access information exchange facilities and services;
2. to ensure that these recommendations pay particular attention and respond to the problems that may face developing countries;
3. to use technical assistance programmes to support the related training and technology requirements of the developing countries.



## RESOLUTION COM4/17

**Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

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), 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 Council (Document C94/20) which deals with the action taken in application of Resolution 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (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, 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, so identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development, and to identify areas of critical weakness requiring priority action;
2. to report his findings to the 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 of finance;
4. within existing resources, to provide the necessary administrative and operational structure for proper administration of the resources appropriated for the Least Developed Countries;
5. to report annually on the matter to the Council,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its keen interest and cooperate actively in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;
2. to make appropriations for this purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Union's own resources and other sources of finance;
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 278-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 6**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6  
(STAFF MATTERS)**

Thursday, 6 October 1994, at 0935 hours

**Chairman:** Mr. S. AL-BASHEER (Saudi Arabia)

**Subjects discussed**

- 1 Proposals for the work of the Conference (continued)
- 2 Management and personnel strategies and priorities and financial implications

**Documents**

66  
33, 34, 192,  
DT/9

● 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 Proposals for the work of the Conference (Document 66) (continued)**

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to resume its discussion of proposal CAN/66/3, which had been introduced by the delegate of Canada at the previous meeting.

1.2 The delegate of Australia said that, in the light of the Committee's earlier discussions and the explanations provided by the delegate of Canada, he supported the Canadian proposal. The delegates of Germany, France and Mexico also supported the proposal.

1.3 The delegate of Algeria supported the proposal but said that it was important to retain the hierarchy of criteria set out in Resolution 41 (Nice, 1989).

1.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom evoked the difficulty of finding suitable women candidates, observing that in the United Kingdom only 7% of technology undergraduates were women. After a massive campaign (WISE - Women Into Science and Engineering) that figure had risen to 9% which was still too low. He would be happy to provide details of the United Kingdom's scheme on request.

1.5 The delegate of Canada, referring to the question of criteria, noted the statement by the Secretary of the Committee at the previous meeting to the effect that appointment and promotion policies were based on three criteria, namely: qualifications, equitable geographical distribution and balance between male and female candidates, in that order. The Canadian proposal to place the second and third criteria on an equal footing in no way detracted from the importance of equitable geographical distribution but was only intended to give the balance between men and women in the staff its proper emphasis.

1.6 On that understanding, proposal CAN/66/3 was approved.

## **2 Management and personnel strategies and priorities and financial implications (Documents 33, 34, 192 and DT/9)**

### **Draft strategic plan (Documents 33 (Section IV), 34; DT/9)**

2.1 The Secretary-General introduced Section IV of the draft strategic plan in Document 33, drawing attention also to Document 34 concerning personnel management issues. The main points listed under paragraph 43 of Document 33 summarized issues that were discussed in detail in a number of other Conference documents. He highlighted four main points: the disappointing lack of response within the United Nations common system to the specific problems of the smaller technical organizations, particularly in respect of job classification and remuneration; the need to review staffing structures to achieve a better balance between permanent and fixed-term posts among the three Sectors and also within each Sector; the question of D.2 level posts, which were in use everywhere in the common system except the ITU and which, with the new ITU structure and the 50% decrease in the number of full-time elected officials, might appropriately be introduced; and the question of the number of women in Professional posts, which the ITU would make every effort to increase provided the administrations themselves put forward female candidates.

2.2 The Secretary of the Committee having indicated that the last sentence of Section IV of Document 33 should be deleted, the Chairman invited the Committee to consider that section paragraph by paragraph.

### Paragraph 42

2.3 The Secretary-General, replying to a query by the delegate of Germany as to why a reference to ITU information systems and services strategy had been included under that paragraph, said that although it might have been placed elsewhere, the question of information exchange was an important problem, not only between headquarters and Member States but also within the management structure.



2.4 Paragraph 42 was approved.

Paragraph 43

2.5 There being no comments on the introductory part of the paragraph, the Chairman invited the Committee to consider the list of key priorities, starting with those relating to post classification.

2.6 The delegate of the United States proposed rewording the first two lines of that part of the paragraph to read "the development of criteria which will ensure that, when posts are classified, appropriate credit is given to" thus placing the emphasis on post classification rather than the requirements for attracting candidates. The delegates of Germany, Italy and Burkina Faso supported that proposal. The Secretary of the Committee suggested inserting the word "classification" before "criteria" in the text proposed by the United States, with a view to giving greater weight to the technical content of jobs within the post classification system itself.

2.7 The United States proposal, as amended by the Secretary of the Committee, was approved.

2.8 The Chairman invited the meeting to consider the priorities relating to the manning table.

2.9 The delegate of Spain raised the question of how and why the profile of established posts was to be reviewed and whether the phrase "better balance" in the first indent meant that there should be more permanent or more fixed-term contracts.

2.10 The delegate of France considered that it was less a question of balance than of establishing objective criteria, as some work called for continuity and thus required permanent posts, whereas other tasks were fluctuating in nature and required fixed-term posts. There was also work which, although permanent in nature, required highly technical expertise and hence a periodic renewal of staff. The delegates of Japan, Mexico and Burkina Faso supported that view. The delegate of Germany considered that balance was not a value *per se* and that distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts depended on job requirements. He wondered whether a separate indent should be included in the text to cater specifically for the situation of the BDT.

2.11 The delegate of Italy considered that it would be appropriate to include a reference to the BDT, which was in a special situation requiring a majority of professionals and managers on fixed-term contracts, with extensive knowledge of the situation in the regions. The delegate of Tunisia, recalling that the BDT had been established with staff from the former Centre for Telecommunications Development and Technical Cooperation Department, considered that it was now necessary to ensure that the BDT was placed on an equal footing with the other Sectors though not necessarily in terms of percentages of permanent and fixed-term contracts. The status of the BDT had changed when the ITU had adopted its new structure, making it necessary to review the staff situation. The delegate of Cameroon also stressed the need to achieve better balance between the specific nature of jobs and their duration, as field contracts were often too short to enable experts to complete their work in satisfactory conditions. The Secretary-General suggested that the introductory lines of that part of the paragraph might be amended to read "the profile of established posts and the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts should be reviewed, in view of structural changes, technical developments and the nature of the tasks".

2.12 It was so agreed.

2.13 The Chairman invited comments on the priorities relating to recruitment and promotion

2.14 The delegate of Australia said that he would be in favour of expanding the second indent to include the notion of increased representation of women through internal transfers within the ITU, adding that the third indent of the following part of the paragraph on organization and career development might usefully include a reference to the identification of appropriate training opportunities for women. The Chairman said that the statement by the delegate of Australia would be

noted, although it might not be appropriate to include such specific details in the strategic plan, which should remain general in nature.

2.15 The delegate of France proposed replacing the word "increase" in the second indent by "improve".

2.16 The delegate of Italy proposed amending the third indent to read "... by creating a limited number of suitable positions ...". The delegate of Germany, supported by the delegate of Tanzania, considered however, that such an addition would place constraints upon the General Secretariat. He would therefore prefer to leave the third indent as it stood.

2.17 It was so agreed.

2.18 The Chairman invited the Committee to take up the priorities relating to organizational and career development.

2.19 The delegate of the Netherlands, referring to the second indent of that part of paragraph 43, requested clarification regarding the establishment of D.2 level positions.

2.20 The Secretary-General said that the Council had given its approval in principle to the introduction of the D.2 level but, in view of the importance of the issue, had considered it necessary to seek endorsement from the Plenipotentiary Conference that the ITU should be placed on the same footing as the rest of the United Nations common system. The Council had discussed the matter at some length and had analysed the work performed at the highest professional level in the Union, mainly by officials in D.1 posts, reaching the conclusion that in some cases the responsibilities assumed matched those of D.2 level posts elsewhere in the common system. If the Plenipotentiary Conference gave its general consent, the Council would carry out a detailed examination in 1995 and determine whether a very small number of D.2 posts should be established.

2.21 The delegate of Russia considered that the posts in the ITU should be in line with the United Nations common system and, in the light of the Secretary-General's explanation, suggested alternative wording for the second indent so that it referred to the gradual introduction of D.2 level positions in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat, on the basis of priorities in the ITU's work such as, for example, BDT activities relating to implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan.

2.22 The delegate of Italy expressed concern at the financial implications of the proposals in the second indent and proposed that it should not form part of the strategies and priorities for 1995-1999. Furthermore, he looked forward to seeing the more detailed study on the need to introduce the D.2 level in the three Bureaux requested by the Council at its 1993 session.

2.23 The delegate of Spain noted that the Council had already adopted the principle of introducing the D.2 level and was awaiting guidelines from the Plenipotentiary Conference, after which it would decide on the details of applying the measure. Turning to Document DT/9 on the financial implications of the draft strategic plan, he asked whether the intention was to create new posts or re-classify existing D.1 posts. The Secretary of the Committee confirmed that Document DT/9 related to five to six existing D.1 posts.

2.24 The delegates of France, Tunisia, Germany, Cameroon, Mali and the Chairman pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference was being asked to adopt, as the Council had done, the principle of using the United Nations common system classification system; the Committee was not required to discuss the details, which came within the purview of the Council. The delegate of Cameroon added that although the absence of D.2 level positions in the ITU could be attributed to the large number of elected officials, the possibilities afforded by the common system should not be neglected.

2.25 The delegate of China, after emphasizing that it was the Plenipotentiary Conference's duty to assist in preparing the strategic plan, proposed that the words "in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat" should be deleted from the second indent.

2.26 The delegate of the United States suggested broadening the text by adding the words "where warranted" either after or in place of the phrase "in the Bureaux and the General Secretariat".

2.27 The Secretary of the Committee suggested that wishes to broaden the text might be met by rewording it to read "the use of the entire classification structure of the United Nations common system (P.1 to D.2)". That wording would also show why the indent was placed in the part of paragraph 43 relating to organizational and career development.

2.28 The delegates of Japan and Tanzania approved that wording, as did the delegate of Canada subject to the inclusion of a reference to the G category in order to cover the full range of common system classification.

2.29 The text read out by the Secretary of the Committee, as amended by Canada, was approved.

2.30 Paragraph 43, as amended during the discussion, was approved.

2.31 The Chairman said that the Committee had completed consideration of Section IV of the draft strategic plan.

#### **Draft resolution on organizational structure and grading in the ITU (Document 192)**

2.32 The Chairman announced that the name of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

2.33 The delegate of Cameroon, introducing the document, drew attention to the cautious approach reflected in the instructions to the Council, which were designed to ensure that the Union could fulfil its task at the present difficult juncture.

2.34 The delegate of Morocco expressed his support for the draft resolution.

2.35 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the text paragraph by paragraph.

2.36 There were no comments on the **recalling** section.

2.37 The delegate of Morocco, referring to **considering** 1, noted that the text should be aligned on the one relating to organizational and career development which had just been adopted during the discussion of Document 33.

2.38 It was so agreed.

2.39 In reply to a question by the delegate of Burkina Faso concerning **considering** 2, the Secretary of the Committee said that application of the United Nations common system job classification system meant that all elements of the standards had to be applied and the resulting grade given to a post. The ICSC had been asked to review the system to ensure that the same weight was given to the technical aspect of a post, which was particularly important for the ITU, as to hierarchical considerations, which were less important at the ITU than in the larger United Nations agencies.

2.40 The delegate of Mali considered that the text should be reworded to ensure that it was fair to those who had occupied D.1 posts for a long time. The Secretary of the Committee explained that the instructions received from the ICSC were that the grade of a post should be determined solely by the level of responsibility assumed and the complexity of the work. The length of time spent in a post was not a relevant factor in the classification of the post. The question raised by Mali applied more to personal promotion and the ICSC had decided that there should be no personal promotion beyond P.5 level. The dilemma facing the ITU was that, on the one hand, it received instructions from the ICSC and, on the other, time spent in a post could raise legitimate hopes of promotion.

2.41 The delegate of Spain stressed that the subject under discussion was classification and that the D.2 posts did not necessarily need to be given to D.1 officials.

2.42 The delegate of Japan said that the establishment of D.2 posts was closely related to the overall staff structure of the ITU. After discussing the matter, the Council had decided to await the outcome of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. Should it be decided that the three Directors were henceforth to be appointed by the Secretary-General, they would hold D.2 posts and consequently there might be no change in the existing D.1 posts. In the light of discussions in the Plenary Meeting, he proposed the insertion of a third paragraph in the **considering** section, to read: "that the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Council to study the way of filling the posts of the three elected Directors".

2.43 The delegates of Italy and the Netherlands supported the Japanese amendment. The delegates of Cameroon, Morocco, Mexico and Mali opposed it on the grounds that it was premature. The delegate of Estonia considered that it was already covered under the **instructs the Council** section.

2.44 The delegate of Germany said that although his delegation was not a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, he agreed with its content. Classification should be an objective tool, and the Plenipotentiary Conference should give the Secretary-General and the Council clear guidance on how they should act in future. He would prefer not to amend the text along the lines proposed by Japan.

2.45 The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegates of the United States, Tanzania and Italy, said that the Japanese proposal was significant. If the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that Directors should be appointed and not elected, that would have an impact from 1998 onwards. Perhaps the Japanese amendment could be placed in square brackets for further study by the Plenary Meeting, as appropriate.

2.46 The Chairman asked whether in the light of the discussion the delegate of Japan was willing to withdraw her amendment, which he did not feel it appropriate to consider at the present time, in view of the fact that the issue had not yet been settled in the Plenary Meeting.

2.47 The delegate of Japan said that if there was no consensus in the Committee, she could agree to the suggestion by the delegate of Spain.

2.48 The Chairman suggested that **considering** 2 should be approved as it stood, on the understanding that the delegate of Japan could, if she so wished, raise the question of her proposed amendment when the draft resolution was taken up by the Plenary Meeting.

2.49 In reply to questions by the delegates of Burkina Faso and Mali concerning the intent of **instructs the Council** 1 and 2, the delegate of France, as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, said that the United Nations common system applied a certain number of criteria for establishing levels of responsibility and delegation of authority, on the basis of which posts had to be classified at the appropriate level and then approved by the Council. Responding to a comment by the delegate of Tanzania, he said that the verb "assess" would perhaps be preferable to "ascertain". He further agreed with a suggestion by the Secretary of the Committee that **instructs the Council** 1 and 2 might be merged, as they were closely linked.

2.50 The delegate of Mali considered that the two **considering** paragraphs might also be merged, as they were somewhat repetitive.

2.51 The delegate of Canada, whose Administration was a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, endorsed the French delegate's comments and explained that **instructs** 1 and 2 were intended to ensure that the Council assumed its responsibilities with regard to the delegation of authority, particularly in respect of posts above the D.1 level.

2.52 The delegate of Spain, referring to **instructs 3**, proposed the insertion of the word "gradually" or "progressively" after "to implement" and the replacement of "when justified by" by "if compatible with". The delegate of Japan, after supporting those amendments, proposed the addition of the new phrase "without increasing the total number of D posts" at the end of **instructs 3**. The delegate of Bulgaria supported the latter proposal

2.53 The Chairman, after pointing out that the Committee should not spend time on drafting details, asked whether there was any objection to the Japanese proposal. After noting that the delegates of Burkina Faso and Germany disagreed, he asked whether the delegate of Japan would be willing to withdraw her amendment.

2.54 The delegate of Japan said that a great many questions had been raised in connection with the introduction of D.2 level posts and that a question of principle was at issue. She accordingly wished her proposal to be discussed.

2.55 The Chairman said that a large number of delegations still wished to speak on the draft resolution, so that it would clearly not be possible to conclude the discussion at the present meeting. He would have to look into the possibility of scheduling an additional meeting so that the Committee would be able to finish its work.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary:  
J.-P. BARE

The Chairman:  
S. AL-BASHEER



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 279-E  
11 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

B.9

PLENARY MEETING

## FIRST READING

### NINTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

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

Source	Document		Title
COM 5	270	<b>Constitution</b>	Article [Z]
		<b>Convention</b>	Article 23
			Article 24
			Annex
			Article [Z]
			Resolution COM5/4 <sup>1</sup>
			Resolution COM5/5 <sup>2</sup>

#### Notes from Committee 5:

1 The delegations of Burkina Faso, Benin and China reserved the right to return to Resolution COM5/4 in Plenary. The delegation of Uruguay also reserved the right to return in Plenary to the second paragraph of the operative part of that Resolution.

2 The delegations of the United States, Japan and Portugal reserved the right to return to Resolution COM5/5 in Plenary.

M. BOURGEAT  
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 5 pages

● 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.



**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary  
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**ARTICLE [Z] (CS)**

**Date of Entry into Force of the Instrument Amending the Constitution**

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996] [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary  
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**ARTICLE 23 (CV)**

- MOD 258**      3. The Secretary-General shall invite the following to send observers:
- ADD 262bis**    e) entities and organizations referred to in No. 229 of this Convention, and organizations of an international character representing such entities and organizations.
- (MOD) 269**    b) observers of organizations and agencies invited in accordance with Nos. 259 to 262bis.

**ARTICLE 24 (CV)**

- MOD 271**      2. (1) The provisions of Nos. 256 to 265 of this Convention, with the exception of 262bis, shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.

**ANNEX (CV)**

- MOD 1002**    *Observer: A person sent by:*
- the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, a regional telecommunication organization, or an intergovernmental organization operating satellite systems, to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a Plenipotentiary Conference, a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
  - an international organization to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
  - the government of a Member of the Union to participate, in a non-voting capacity, in a regional conference, or
  - an entity or organization referred to in No. 229 of the Convention or an organization of an international character representing such entities or organizations,
- in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention.

## ARTICLE [Z] (CV)

**Date of Entry into Force of the Instrument Amending the Convention**

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996] [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.

## RESOLUTION COM5/4

**Observer Status at Council Meetings for Members of the Union Which Are Not Members of the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

that the Council consists of 25% of the Members of the Union,

**recognizing**

a) the important responsibilities of the Members elected to the Council, but also that the Members of the Union which are not Members of the Council have a legitimate interest in the work of the Council, its committees and its working groups;

b) that, in other specialized agencies of the United Nations, observer status for Members which are not Members of the governing body is a common practice,

**resolves**

1. that, for a trial period up to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference, any Member of the Union which is not a Member of the Council may, if it gives sufficient notice to the Secretary-General, send one observer, at its own expense, to meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups;

2. that an observer may receive documents during a meeting, but shall not have the right to vote or to address the meeting,

**instructs the Council**

to amend its Rules of Procedure accordingly, in order to allow observers of Members which are not Members of the Council to attend on a provisional basis the sessions held from 1995 until the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**further instructs the Council**

to report to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference on the results of the trial attendance at meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups during this period of observers from Members which are not Members of the Council,

**invites**

the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference to review the attendance at meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups of observers from Members which are not Members of the Council, and to take any necessary action.



## RESOLUTION COM5/5

**Provisional Application of the Constitution and Convention of  
the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)  
by Members of the Union Which Have Not Yet Become  
States Parties to Those Instruments**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Geneva, 1992) on the provisional application of certain parts of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Recommendation 1 of that Conference on the deposit of instruments and entry into force of the said Constitution and Convention,

**noting**

that, although the said Constitution and Convention entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date, only 56 out of the 184 Members of the Union have deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the said treaties,

**mindful**

of its call for expeditious deposit of such instruments as contained in Recommendation COM5/A of this Conference,

**considering**

that it is indispensable, for the proper functioning of the Union as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed by one single set of provisions and rules as contained in its basic instrument, the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), and in the Convention (Geneva, 1992), the provisions of which complement those of the said Constitution,

**resolves**

to appeal to all Members of the Union which have not yet become States Parties to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provisionally to apply the provisions thereof, until such time as they have become States Parties thereto by depositing with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the two treaties, and to confirm that the provisions of No. 210 of the said Constitution shall continue to apply until such time of deposit.



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

**Corrigendum 2 au  
Document 280-F/E/S  
14 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**SEANCE PLENIERE**

**Algérie, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Djibouti,  
Egypte, Ghana, Jordanie, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Maroc, Niger, Ouganda, Sénégal,  
Swaziland, Tanzanie, Tchad, Togo, Tunisie, Zaïre**

**PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

Ajouter "**Comores**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Comoros**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Comoras**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.





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

**Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 280-F/E/S  
11 octobre 1994  
Original: français  
anglais  
espagnol**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**SEANCE PLENIERE**

**Algérie, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Djibouti,  
Egypte, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Maroc, Niger, Ouganda, Sénégal,  
Swaziland, Tchad, Togo, Tunisie, Zaïre**

**PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

Ajouter "**Jordanie, Mali, Tanzanie**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**Jordan, Mali, Tanzania**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádanse "**Jordania, Malí, Tanzania**" en la lista de los países cofirmantes de este documento.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 280-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

**Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt,  
Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Uganda, Senegal,  
Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire**

**ALG/BEN/BFA/  
BDI/CME/COG/  
DJI/EGY/GHA/  
LSO/MWI/MRC/  
NGR/UGA/SEN/  
SWZ/TCD/TGO/  
TUN/ZAI/280/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [ALG/BEN/BFA/BDI/CME/COG/DJI/EGY/GHA/LSO/  
MWI/MRC/NGR/UGA/SEN/SWZ/TCD/TGO/TUN/ZAI/1]**

### **Assistance and Support to the Republics of Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda for Rebuilding their Telecommunication Networks**

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 Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda have been severely damaged due to the wars in those countries;
- c) that the damages to the telecommunications in these Member countries 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;

● 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.

d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to bring their telecommunication systems to an acceptable level, without help from the international community, bilaterally and through international organizations,

**resolves**

that, within the scope of its activities, a special INITIATIVE shall be initiated 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 Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda in rebuilding their telecommunication networks,

**calls upon Members**

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Governments of Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda either bilaterally or through the special INITIATIVE 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 INITIATIVE,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

- to invite the Governments of Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda to report on the current status of their telecommunication networks and to put forward their views as to how they should be reconstructed;

- 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 Republics of Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda and to report on the matter to the Council.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 281-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**R.5****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	195(B.3)	Decision COM7/1
	264(B.6)	Resolution COM3/1
		Resolutions COM5/1 to COM5/3
	180(B.2)	Resolutions COM6/3 to COM6/5
	265(B.7)	Resolution COM6/6
	264(B.6)	Resolution COM6/7
	195(B.3)	Resolutions COM7/4 and COM7/5
	264(B.3)	Recommendation COM5/A

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 19 pages**

- 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.

## 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 COM3/1

**Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Representatives of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union Relating to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

a) that a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the arrangements to be made for organizing and financing the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference was signed between the Representatives of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General of the ITU, under Council Resolution 83 (amended);

b) that the Memorandum of Understanding has been considered by the Budget Control Committee,

**resolves**

to approve the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Representatives of the Government of Japan and the Secretary-General.



## RESOLUTION COM5/1

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

Resolution 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952), Resolution 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), Resolution 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), Resolution 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Resolution 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), and Resolution 53 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**considering**

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telecommunications contained in the Annex to the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989),

**resolves**

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), Nairobi (1982) and Nice (1989) and of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) not to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in the Annex to the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) as entitled to send or reply to Government Telecommunications,

**expresses the hope**

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

**instructs the Council**

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

## RESOLUTION COM5/2

**Request to the International Court of Justice  
for Advisory Opinions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**in view of**

a) Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which provides that requests for advisory opinions may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) the decision of the Council "to affiliate the Union to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation", and the declaration recognizing the jurisdiction of the Tribunal which was made by the Secretary-General pursuant to that decision;

c) the provisions in the Annex to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which that Statute applies in its entirety to any intergovernmental organization which has recognized the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statute of the Tribunal;

d) Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation under which, in consequence of the above-mentioned declaration, the Council of the International Telecommunication Union may submit to the International Court of Justice the question of the validity of a decision given by the Tribunal,

**notes**

that the Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

## RESOLUTION COM5/3

**Juridical Status**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**in view of**

the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of this organization in Switzerland and the associated implementing arrangements,

**having noted with satisfaction**

the Council's remarks in section 2.2.7.1 of its report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document 20) concerning Resolution 56 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Council as necessary,

**requests the Council**

to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



## 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,

**instructs 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.

## RESOLUTION COM6/6

**Organizational Structure and Grading in the ITU**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

- a) the High Level Committee recommendations concerning the need to increase delegation of authority within the ITU secretariat;
- b) the structural changes implemented following the decisions of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and the resulting reduction in the number of ITU elected officials;
- c) 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 United Nations common system,

**considering**

- a) that the ITU should make full use of the United Nations common system grading structure (G.1 to D.2);
- b) that posts should be graded at the level resulting from the application of the United Nations common system job classification standards,

**instructs the Council**

1. to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority;
2. to implement its decision of principle to use the D.2 level for these posts when justified by the United Nations common system standards;
3. 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.

## RESOLUTION COM6/7

**ITU Staff Participation in Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) that staff are a key element in the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- b) the importance of good human resources management to the achievement of the Union's objectives;
- c) 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 under Article 8 of the Staff Rules and Regulations,

**noting**

the initiative of Council in creating a consultative group comprising staff representatives and Council members,

**noting further**

- a) that Council regularly invites the participation of staff representatives;
- b) that this participation is subject each time to prior agreement by Council;
- c) 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,

**resolves**

that staff will henceforth be represented by one person (or a maximum of two persons) who will participate in sessions of the ITU Council and in Plenipotentiary Conferences to state the staff's opinion concerning staff matters at the request of the Chairman of the Committee dealing with staff matters, such participation having no impact on the budget of ITU.



## RESOLUTION COM7/4

**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 (Geneva, 1992).

## 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.

## RECOMMENDATION COM5/A

**Deposit of Instruments Relating to the Constitution and Convention  
of the International Telecommunication Union  
(Geneva, 1992)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**taking into account**

Recommendation 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the deposit of instruments and the entry into force of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union,

**considering**

that, pursuant to No. 238 of Article 58 of the Constitution, the instruments of the Union referred to above entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date,

**considering further**

that it is in the interest of the Union that all Members become parties to the said Constitution and the Convention as soon as possible,

**invites**

all the Members of the Union which have not already done so to expedite their respective national procedures for ratification, acceptance or approval of (see Article 52 of the Constitution), or accession to (see Article 53 of the Constitution) the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and to deposit their respective "single instrument" with the Secretary-General as soon as possible,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to bring this Recommendation to the attention of all the Members of the Union and to recall its contents periodically, as he sees fit, to those Members of the Union which have not yet deposited their respective instrument.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 282-E  
13 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note from the Chairman of the ad hoc Group of the Plenary**

**FUTURE CONFERENCES OF THE UNION**

The ad hoc Group met twice and, in accordance with its terms of reference, considered the preparation of a proposed revision of Resolution 1 (Nice, 1989) on the "Future Conferences of the Union", based on Documents 38 and 53. This is presented in Annex 1.

The attention of the Plenary is drawn to the following:

- a) In line with the decisions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, Buenos Aires, 1994, there will be two Regional Telecommunication Development Conferences during the period until the next World Telecommunication Development Conference, planned in Malta, 1998: in spring and autumn 1996 (paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 of Annex 1), the regions remain to be decided<sup>1</sup>.
- b) For the Plenipotentiary Conference PP-98, the venue is United States of America (paragraph 1.9 of Annex 1).
- c) In 1999, there is only one Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (paragraph 1.10 of Annex 1). The participants in the ad hoc Group also noted that the cycle of RTDCs does not coincide with the inter-plenipotentiary cycle, and that the next cycle of RDTCs should be addressed by the WTDC of Malta in 1998.
- d) There is no reference to the "world telecommunication policy forum", as this is already covered by Resolution COM4/4.

**M. GHAZAL**

**Chairman of the ad hoc Group**

**Annex: 1**

---

<sup>1</sup> There is a need for flexibility with regard to the planning of RDTCs, and it is desirable to allow a higher number of RDTCs where there is a need and in line with the available resources.

● 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

DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Future Conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having considered**

- a) Document 38 submitted by the Secretary-General and relating to planned conferences;
- b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union;
- c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the Sectors of the Union and by the administrations before each session of a conference,

**resolves**

1. that the schedule of future conferences shall be as follows:
  - 1.1 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-95), Geneva, 16-20 October 1995;
  - 1.2 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95), Geneva, 23 October - 17 November 1995;
  - 1.3 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], spring 1996;
  - 1.4 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], autumn 1996;
  - 1.5 World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), October 1996, eight days;
  - 1.6 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-97), October/November 1997;
  - 1.7 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-97), October/November 1997;
  - 1.8 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), Malta, March/April 1998;
  - 1.9 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-98), United States of America, second half of 1998;
  - 1.10 Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (RTDC) [region to be decided], spring 1999;
  - 1.11 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-99), October/November 1999;
  - 1.12 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-99), October/November 1999;
2. that:
  - 2.1 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.2, already established by the Council, shall remain unchanged;
  - 2.2 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.7 shall be established by the Council, taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of WRC-93 and WRC-95;
  - 2.3 the agenda for the Conference mentioned in section 1.12 shall be established by the Council, taking into account the Resolutions and Recommendations of WRC-95 and WRC-97;

3. that the conferences shall be held within the period indicated in section 1 above, the precise dates, and venues where not already decided, being set by the Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences. However, in cases where precise dates are indicated, they shall not be changed. The durations indicated in section 1 above for conferences for which the agendas have already been established shall not be changed; the precise duration of the other conferences shall be decided by the Council after their agendas have been established, within the duration limits indicated in paragraph 1.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 283-E  
11 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 8  
PLENARY MEETING**

**THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE 7  
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

The informal Working Group of the Plenary Meeting (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: 5**

- 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

DECISION COM7/2

**Expenditure of the Union for the Period 1995 to 1999\***

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**considering**

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 1995 to 1999,

**resolves**

1.1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the ordinary budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union, do not exceed:

- [ ] million Swiss francs for the year 1995;
- [ ] million Swiss francs for the years 1996-97;
- [ ] million Swiss francs for the years 1998-99;

1.2 that the amounts specified in paragraph 1.1 do not include the expenditure for the implementation of the Technical Cooperation projects by the Telecommunication Development Bureau;

1.3 that the amount specified in paragraph 1.1 include expenditure in respect of additional working languages (Arabic, Chinese and Russian), to an amount not exceeding [.....] Swiss francs for the years [ ];

2. that if no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1998, the Council shall establish the biennial Budgets of the Union for the year 2000 and thereafter with approval of the budgeted expenditures being sought from the Members of the Union in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Decision;

3. that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4. that the Council shall each budgetary period assess retrospectively the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

- 4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations common system to the staff employed by the Union;

---

\* All amounts indicated in this Decision are expressed in Swiss francs with the value at 1 January 1994.

- 4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;
- 4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure;

5. that, in the light of this information, the Council may authorize expenditure up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraph 1.1 above adjusted to take account of paragraphs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 above, giving weight to the desirability of achieving savings within the Union, while also recognizing that certain expenditures cannot be adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 4 above;

6. that the Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Council to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraph 1, if necessary taking into account the provisions of paragraph 4;

7. that, if appropriations which the Council may authorize by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above cannot meet the expenditures on activities which are not foreseen but are urgent and in the interest of the Union, the Council may exceed the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than 1%. If the proposed appropriations exceed the limit by 1% or more, the Council may authorize those appropriations only with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted; they shall be presented with a full statement of the factor justifying the step;

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

ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION COM7/6

**Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that No. [468] of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;
- b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Council;
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal, that the [small countries] should be encouraged to become Members of the Union and that all Members are able to pay their contributions,

**resolves to instruct the Council**

at each session to review, on request, the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.



ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION COM7/7

**Strengthening the Financial Base of the  
International Telecommunication Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the adoption of a strategic planning approach to ITU management and budgeting, as recommended by the High Level Committee on the structure and functioning of the ITU;
- b) the need to look more closely for savings and revenue options to enable the ITU to take on additional high priority tasks while containing costs; and
- c) that entities participating in the work of the ITU should make financial contributions at least in line with the costs attributable to their use of ITU services and their involvement in the ITU Sectors,

**noting**

- a) the responsibilities assigned to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee for strategic planning and management of the work of the Union in Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Constitution and Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention;
- b) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), on the improved use of the technical and data storage/dissemination facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau;
- c) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), to implement improved management practices relating to the transparency of cost allocations and budget controls;
- d) the need to ensure that the core budget of the ITU, provided by Member contributions in accordance with Article 28 of the ITU Constitution, continues to provide a secure base for the services provided to Members in line with the purposes of the Union, and is subject to close financial discipline under the supervision of the Secretary-General and the Council;
- e) that cost recovery is already pursued, to some extent, in various ITU activities including the sale of publications, the conduct of Telecoms and the assignment of issuer identification numbers for international telecommunications charge cards, and

**noting also**

the significant number of entities, principally recognized operating agencies, that currently make no financial contribution to the ITU Sectors,

**requests**

Members to take steps to encourage all entities that they have recognized and sponsored to make an appropriate financial contribution (see **considering c)** above),

**resolves**

1. that a cost attribution framework be developed to identify clearly the costs connected with specific functions and activities of the ITU; and
2. that an examination of the costs and revenue options in ITU activities be undertaken with a view to strengthening the financial base of the Union, including:
  - 2.1 options to reduce costs, where practicable, with close attention to more effective allocation of resources and ranking of activities according to the objectives set out in the strategic plan;
  - 2.2 further steps to encourage wider financial participation by non-Member entities; and
  - 2.3 ways to take advantage more effectively of the ITU's information resources, and, where appropriate, to charge fees for ITU services, particularly where ITU services are sought on a discretionary basis or at a level of magnitude that goes beyond the level of facilities provided generally, and

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to conduct a study of the issues and options outlined in **resolves** 1 and 2, and to report his findings and recommendations to the Council; and
2. when presenting draft ITU budgets to the Council, to identify off-setting savings and revenue options that can assist the ITU in funding its work without increasing the cost of the contributory unit.

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION COM7/8

**Funding Arrangements for Telecommunications Programmes**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) the indispensable role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunications;
- b) the economic value of modern telecommunications in all ITU Member States;
- c) the growing demands on the Union to discharge its global responsibilities in relation to the promotion and development of telecommunications in ITU Member States,

**noting**

- a) that the funding arrangements of the ITU have not changed since the Union's establishment;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member States to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau (ref: Document PP-94/33, page 17, paragraph 46),

**resolves**

1. that Member States of the ITU should, where necessary, pursue new and innovative ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial upkeep of the Union, given the derived benefits of telecommunications.

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTION COM4/1

**Strategic Plan of the Union, 1995-1999**

**V Financial considerations**

**50 Expenditure side of the ITU budget:** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures:

- approximately 75% of the fixed expenditures are staff costs; the bulk of the remainder is for maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the variable expenditures are mainly related to the programme of conferences and meetings; approximately 20% of the ITU's total expenditures fall in this class.

**51** Against this background, and taking into account the maximum total that the Members estimate they can spend, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted Decision COM7/2 establishing the limit of expenditure for the financial period 1995-1999 for a maximum of [...] million Swiss francs, value 1 January 1994.

**52** In light of the many changes that are taking place in the telecommunication environment, [Resolution COM7/7] provides for a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998, involving participation by Members and members.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 284-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note from the Chairman of Committee 4  
to the Chairman of the Conference**

The following Resolution was given preliminary consideration in Committee 4 without a final decision being taken. Following further consultations among interested parties, it is hereby submitted for consideration by the Plenary.

**A. BERRADA  
Chairman of Committee 4**

**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.



DRAFT RESOLUTION [...]

**Apportionment of Revenues in providing  
International Telecommunication Services**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the importance of telecommunications for the social and economic development of all countries;
- b) that the International Telecommunication Union has an important role to play in promoting the universal development of telecommunication;
- c) that the Independent Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development, in its report "The Missing Link", recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States of the ITU should consider setting aside a small portion of revenues from calls between developing and industrialized countries to be devoted to telecommunications in developing countries;
- d) that ITU-T Recommendation D.150, which provides for the apportionment of accounting revenues from international traffic between terminal countries, in principle on a 50/50 basis, was

amended to provide for sharing in a different proportion in some cases where there are differences in the costs of providing and operating telecommunication services;

e) that, the ITU, in pursuance to Resolution 23 of the Nice Conference and as a follow-up to the Recommendation in the "The Missing Link", carried out a study of the costs of providing and operating international telecommunication services between developing and industrialized countries and established that the cost of providing telecommunication services is much higher in developing countries than in developed ones;

f) that Study Group 3 of ITU-T is pursuing studies for completion of Recommendation D.140 to establish the principles of cost-oriented accounting rates and accounting rate shares in each relation,

**recognizing**

a) 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;

b) that the development of telecommunications infrastructure and services is a precondition of social and economic development;

c) that the uneven penetration of telecommunication facilities globally results in widening the gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing world;

d) 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;

e) 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**

a) 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;

b) 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;

**resolves**

that, in cases other than on a 50/50 basis, the developing countries concerned should be able to use the resulting additional revenues for the improvement of their telecommunications,

**invites administrations**

to consider, in the light of the findings of ITU-T studies, taking such action as may be deemed appropriate and, if necessary, to request the Secretary-General for any assistance in this regard,

**instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

to accelerate studies relating to the cost of providing telecommunication services in each country depending on its level of development, for the Director of the TSB to report to the Council so that Council can prepare a report on the subject of this Resolution to the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

**instructs the Council**

to examine the report of the TSB Director on the studies carried out by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, to consult Members and to prepare a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference with any recommendation it may consider appropriate,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to extend any further assistance to administrations, if so requested.

---



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 285-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## Note by the Secretary-General

### FOR INFORMATION

### FINAL DAYS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Steering Committee has established a program for the termination of the Conference on 14th October 1994. In this connection attention is invited to the following :

1. Final Acts

The copies of the Final Acts will be distributed, in principle one copy per delegate, in the document distribution boxes before the signing ceremony.

**Note** - Delegates who leave the Conference before the signing ceremony are requested to fill in a form available at the Document Distribution Service to enable the Secretariat to dispatch their copies after the Conference.

2. Declarations concerning the Final Acts

When the last text to be included in the Final Acts of the Conference has been approved in second reading by the Plenary Meeting, a time limit will be set for the deposit of declarations/reservations concerning the Final Acts.

The declarations/reservations concerning the Final Acts are to be handed in to the Document Control Service (Office 552) for publication in a consolidated document.

The Plenary Meeting will take note (without debate) of the declarations/reservations concerning the Final Acts and fix a second deadline for the deposit of additional declarations/reservations having regard to the first set of declarations/reservations.

A subsequent Plenary Meeting will take note (without debate) of the additional declarations/reservations.

.../...



3. Signing ceremony

Between the final adoption, in second reading, of the last texts of the Final Acts and the signing ceremony, a period of 24 hours is required :

- for the preparation and printing of the Final Acts, and
- for the deposit and publication of the declarations/reservations and additional declarations/reservations, as well as for the Plenary Meeting held to take note of them.

The time of the opening of the signing ceremony will therefore depend on when the last text is cleared in Plenary.

**Note** - Delegations (or members thereof) wishing to sign the Final Acts before the signing ceremony may do so by application to Office 506 (Mrs. B. Bux).

Pekka TARJANNE  
Secretary-General



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 286-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Note by the Chairman of the Conference**

In order to facilitate the discussion in the Plenary Meeting, please find enclosed the list of the amendments to the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

**Yoshio UTSUMI  
Chairman**

- 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.

**List of the amendments to the provisions of  
the Constitution and the Convention**

**Constitution**

Amending provisions		Document
<u>Article 8</u>	<u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u>	141
MOD 50	"Clarification of the legal status of the reports submitted by the Council	
MOD 57	to the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Member's right to submit proposals to Plenipotentiary Conference"	
ADD 59A		
ADD 59B	"Provisions for convening an extraordinary	
ADD 59C	Plenipotentiary Conference"	
ADD 59D		
<u>Article 9</u>	<u>Principles Concerning Elections and Related Matters</u>	195
MOD 62	"Condition for the submission of candidacies of	
MOD 63	elected officials"	
<u>Article 28</u>	<u>Finances of the Union</u>	195
MOD 163	"Date of Application of new classes of contribution"	
<u>Article (Z) of the Instrument Amending the Constitution</u>		279
Date of Entry into Force		

**Convention**

Amending provisions		Document
<u>Article 4</u>	<u>The Council</u>	264
MOD 50	"Determination of the number of the Council Members"	
ADD 50A	"% of the total number of Members"	
MOD 80	"Competence of the Council to conclude provisional agreements with international organizations"	
<u>Article 7</u>	<u>World Radiocommunication Conference</u>	264
MOD 118	"Establishment of general scope and final agenda of WRC"	

Amending provisions		Document
<u>Article 19</u>	<u>Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Union's Activities</u>	
MOD 239	"Expansion of the range of entities and organizations that may act on behalf of the Member"	264
<u>Article 23</u>	<u>Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences when There is an Inviting Government</u>	
MOD 258	"Participation of "m" members as observer	279
ADD 262bis (MOD) 269	in the Plenipotentiary Conference"	
<u>Article 24</u>	<u>Invitation and Admission to Radiocommunication Conferences when There is an Inviting Government</u>	
MOD 271	"No application of CV262bis to radiocommunication conferences"	279
<u>Article 32</u>	<u>Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings</u>	
MOD 379	"Prior distribution in the working languages of the text of major proposals"	264
<u>Article 33</u>	<u>Finances</u>	
(MOD) 476 to 486	Only the paragraph numbers have been modified.	195
<u>Annex</u>		
MOD 1002	"Definition of observer"	279
<u>Article (Z) of the Instrument Amending the Convention</u>		
Date of Entry into Force		279

( ) Editorial amendments

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 287-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**PLENARY MEETING**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**BIH/287/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [BIH/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 the appropriate resolutions concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Security Council of the United Nations;
- 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,

● 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.

**resolves**

that special action shall be initiated in the framework of the activities of 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 action of the Union referred to above,

**instructs the Council**

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources and initiate the action,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to invite the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to present the current condition of its telecommunication network, and its views on how to rebuild its telecommunication network, 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 288-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

### OF THE

### FIFTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 6 October 1994, at 1430 hours

**Chairman:** Mr. Y. UTSUMI (Japan)

#### Subjects discussed

#### Documents

- |   |  |                    |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Adoption of the agenda   | OJ/40              |
| 2 | Approval of the minutes of the seventh and eighth Plenary Meetings | 160, 165           |
| 3 | General policy statements (continued)                              | -                  |
| 4 | Use of working languages   | 43 + Corr.1, DT/21 |
| 5 | Reports by the Chairmen of Committees                              | 171 + 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 Adoption of the agenda (Document OJ/40)**

- 1.1 The Chairman informed the meeting that some delegations wished to replace the wording of item 4 by "use of working languages".
- 1.2 The delegate of Saudi Arabia thought that Arabic should be mentioned, at least in brackets, since Document 43 related to the use of that language.
- 1.3 The delegate of Russia approved the amendment but felt that if Arabic was mentioned in brackets, then Russian and Chinese should likewise be mentioned, since Document DT/21 dealt with all three.
- 1.4 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said he was not opposed to the use of other languages, but wished, by means of his proposal, to resume a discussion previously taken up and not completed. The basic proposal related to the Arabic language, a point which should be precisely mentioned.
- 1.5 The Chairman proposed that discussion of the item in question should begin with Arabic, since that was the subject of the initial proposal, without, however, excluding other languages from the debate.
- 1.6 It was so decided.

## **2 Approval of the minutes of the seventh and eighth Plenary Meetings (Documents 160 and 165)**

- 2.1 The minutes of the seventh and eight Plenary Meetings (Documents 160 and 165) were approved.

## **3 General policy statements (continued)**

- 3.1 The delegates of the following countries made statements, the texts of which are reproduced in full in the annexes:  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Annex 1);  
Madagascar (Annex 2).
- 3.2 The Secretary-General of the Pan African Telecommunications Union made a statement, the text of which is reproduced in full in Annex 3.
- 3.3 A written statement transmitted to the secretariat of the Conference by the observer for the United Nations is reproduced in Annex 4.
- 3.4 The Chairman proposed not to accept any further general policy statements, which should all have been made before the end of the first week.
- 3.5 It was so decided.

## **4 Use of working languages (Documents 43 and Corrigendum 1; DT/21)**

- 4.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document DT/21. He reminded the meeting of the importance of languages as a factor in the effectiveness of the Union, but said that they also represented a very large budgetary item. He did not think that the Conference was in a position to take a firm decision which would involve an increase in costs. Not all language costs corresponded to the actual requirements of the Union's Members, while some requirements were not met. He felt that the practice followed in other bodies of the United Nations system should be looked at, particularly the practice whereby the different language groups bore the cost of the service provided - a solution he would welcome with regard to the Union.

4.2 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, recalling that the Secretary-General had already submitted a document including figures on the question of working languages, said that he would nevertheless like to have a more comprehensive document on the six languages as a whole, which would greatly facilitate the work of the Conference. In his view, the study should also include an outline of the use of languages in other organizations. The Secretary-General, in his reply, discussed in the meeting, drew attention to the last paragraph of Document DT/21 on the cost of fully implementing draft Resolution ALG.../43/3, namely, an average of 9.5 million Swiss francs per language and per year.

4.3 The delegate of Germany said he appreciated the concern of the Arabic-speaking group of countries and of the groups which spoke Russian, Chinese and even Portuguese. It was a privilege to be able to make statements and read documents in one's own language. It was also a service provided free by the ITU. Costs were already heavy enough for the work in hand, and the time taken up in Plenary session would be even longer if other working languages were adopted. The Kyoto Conference was not the right time to take decisions which would have major financial implications and would prompt other groups to submit requests concerning the use of their languages. He requested that the Union adhere to Resolution 59 of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.4 The delegate of Italy, referring to the reasons invoked in draft Resolution ALG...43/3 to justify the use of Arabic as an official language, thought that, in view of the budget restrictions already discussed in Committee 7, it would be preferable to give priority to other Union activities.

4.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he had noted the very cogent arguments put forward concerning the financial implications of the proposal set out in Document 43. In view of the financial restrictions already envisaged by the Conference and the strong pressure which the decisions taken at Buenos Aires would have on the budget, it would be unwise to embark on fundamental changes to Resolution 59 of the Nice Conference. In his view, the study proposed by the Secretary-General would be most useful; it would deal with the question of language use as a whole and would put forward solutions which were effective and acceptable by all, facilitating a decision in 1998.

4.6 The delegate of Bulgaria, expressing understanding for the wish by the Arab countries to be able to use their language and the feeling that Arabic, Chinese and Russian should be on an equal footing with the other three languages, welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal.

4.7 The delegate of the Netherlands said that his country's delegates, too, lacked the advantage of being able to work and read documents in their mother tongue. While sharing the Bulgarian delegate's view, he drew attention to the work being done in Committee 7 with a view to establishing a cost ceiling. It seemed to him impossible for the Union to envisage spending a further 25 million Swiss francs on translation over the next four years. He supported the Secretary-General's proposal.

4.8 The delegate of the United States said he appreciated the concern of the Arab countries, but found disquieting the immense financial implications stemming from the proposal; he would like some indication from the Directors of the Bureaux as to the possible impact of such a decision on the day-to-day cost of the Union's operations.

4.9 The delegate of Sudan recalled that his country was prepared to make a greater contribution for the use of Arabic. The same solution could be envisaged for other languages. Otherwise, the entire question should be deferred until 1998.

4.10 The delegate of Ukraine said he understood the Arab countries' wish to be able to use their language, but remained very mindful of the financial implications which would ensue. He endorsed the Bulgarian position and the Secretary-General's proposal.

4.11 The delegate of France, speaking in Arabic, said that it was a language of culture and civilization as well as of science, which unquestionably had a place in the ITU. However, the extremely difficult budgetary situation called for a rational approach to costs. The detailed study proposed by the Secretary-General might facilitate a fair solution.

4.12 The delegate of Japan thought the Arab group's proposal very interesting in substance, but pointed out that not only would its reasoning apply to all unofficial languages, but the measure would lead to a considerable increase in costs, in comparison with the budget of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, for example, and would require either a considerable increase in contributions or an equally considerable reduction in activities. He also wondered whether, in view of the speed of technological change, a proliferation of languages would be good for the ITU. His proposal, therefore, was to look at costs language by language, to seek the views of countries and the private sector, to study the practices used elsewhere and to discuss the matter in detail in the Council.

4.13 The delegate of Russia said he disagreed with the approach adopted in Document DT/21, in which the introduction of further languages was considered solely in the light of the increase in costs. The six working languages could be treated on an equal footing without the slightest additional cost, if the cost apportionment among the languages was changed. He was therefore in favour of reviewing Resolution 59 of the Nice Conference with a view to parity among the six languages.

4.14 The delegate of Qatar said that the sponsors of Document 43 were not unmindful of their proposal's financial implications, but felt that parity of working languages, apart from being a question of principle, was vital for effective participation in ITU activities. The use of Arabic as a working language at the Regional Conference in Cairo, for example, had greatly contributed to developments in the region's telecommunication sector. Likewise, institutions such as universities could participate in the Union's activities if the language barrier were removed.

4.15 The delegate of Côte d'Ivoire said that the cost argument, if carried to extremes, could lead to the use of only a single working language. The detailed study should therefore not be confined to the aspect of increased costs but should also look at other possible solutions.

4.16 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the delegate of the United Arab Emirates, said that the problem was a practical and logical one, namely, the use, on a par with English, French or Spanish, of a language used by over 50 administrations. Private enterprises which dealt with Arab countries did so in Arabic, so that the use of that language in the ITU would be a further bonus for the private sector throughout the world. Nor did he understand the connection being made by some speakers between the introduction of Arabic and the Buenos Aires Action Plan. If there was a connection, it applied equally to English, French or Spanish. Document DT/21 gave abstract figures which threw no light on the question under discussion. In his view, therefore, the Conference should re-examine Resolution 59 of the Nice Conference. The study proposed by the Secretary-General was a good idea, provided that it was realistic and took into account all the relevant factors.

4.17 The delegate of Kuwait observed that the Arab countries had been requesting the introduction of their language into the ITU since 1989, and that countries such as Saudi Arabia had increased their contribution to that end. In his view, the 1998 horizon proposed by the Secretary-General was too distant, in addition to which he felt that the scope and basic elements of the envisaged study should be considered by a Committee or group of the Conference.

4.18 The delegate of Jordan noting that the ITU, in addressing Arab countries, used English or French, or even Spanish, said that it would be better if, in addressing 250 million Arabic speakers, it used only one language.

4.19 The delegate of Syria said he would prefer the Plenary to discuss principles and to leave to Committee 7 the task of considering financial implications. He also noted that the general trend was towards an increase, not a reduction, in the number of working languages. He supported Kuwait's position concerning the need to consider in detail what the study should cover.

4.20 The delegate of China thought that the proposals made by the Secretary-General and Russia, among others, were not contradictory, the first having a long-term focus and the second relating to a revision, in the short term, of Resolution 59 and the improvement of the language service.

4.21 The delegate of New Zealand agreed that the problem was not merely a financial one, but one which involved equity and justice. He was therefore in favour of establishing, at the outset, a number of basic principles to govern the use and financing of languages, taking into account the possibility of increase as well as decrease, with a view to achieving parity of working languages. As he saw it, that objective could not be attained by attempting to settle the problem of one language straight away.

4.22 The delegate of Algeria hoped that, pending the study to be prepared by the Secretary-General, which should focus on the six languages, the realism which had hitherto been a feature of the Conference's deliberations would enable a happy medium to be found between the necessary steps towards the introduction of Arabic in the ITU and the constraints stemming from the financial situation.

4.23 The delegate of Senegal proposed that it should be left to the Council to decide speedily if any given language should be introduced in the ITU, either by having the costs borne by the countries concerned, with their agreement, or, as proposed by the Russian delegation, by adjusting the cost-sharing among the languages.

4.24 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said he supported the many delegations which approved the preparation of a detailed study by the Secretary-General.

4.25 The delegate of Zaire recalled that the relevant basic text was Article 29 of the Constitution.

4.26 The Chairman had difficulty summing up the very long discussion. He felt that no consensus had emerged regarding the problem of working languages. He felt sure, however, that the problem needed further study, and noted that most of the speakers had supported the Secretary-General's idea of studying the matter from different angles prior to taking a decision at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference. Those were the only points on which there was practically a consensus within the Conference. He therefore proposed that the delegations concerned should draw up a draft resolution for consideration by the Plenary instructing the Council to study the question of working languages from different angles, in particular the practice of other organizations, the effects on the ITU's operating efficiency, the financial implications and the various possibilities, especially self-supporting mechanisms.

4.27 The delegate of Russia, supported by the delegates of Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon and China, proposed asking that group of delegations also to consider the possibilities for redrafting Resolution 59 of the Nice Conference to see what could be done in the very near future.

4.28 The delegate of the United States approved the Chairman's position, adding that technological advances, especially in the area of automatic interpretation, might eventually offer a cheap solution.

4.29 The Chairman said that a four-year horizon could not be said to be long term. Having followed the discussion very closely, he felt sure that no majority had emerged which he could follow, including with regard to what some referred to as a short-term solution. As Chairman of the Conference, he would have preferred a broader consensus, but it appeared that any immediate solution was very hard to imagine. The draft Resolution which he had asked some delegations to draft should consist in finding a formula which would reflect the discussions in Plenary, in order to avoid the debate being reopened.

4.30 The delegates of Saudi Arabia and Syria pointed out that many delegations were in favour of a two-stage approach starting with the revision of Resolution 59 of the Nice Conference.

4.31 The Chairman said that he had consulted several delegates, during the coffee-break, asking them whether his summing up was a true reflection of the discussion; some had replied in the affirmative, while others had reminded him that the proposal by the delegate of Russia had met with no opposition. He realized that the problem needed to be discussed, but he was afraid that the intention might not be understood by everyone in the same way. As he did not want to prolong the discussion, he proposed asking an ad hoc Group to prepare a resolution in the spirit of the discussion

as he had summed it up and, if possible, given the absence of any common interpretation, to consider the problem for the short term and if possible to submit a solution to the Plenary.

4.32 The delegate of Syria suggested that the proposal by the delegate of Russia, which had been supported by the delegations of Saudi Arabia, Sudan and by his own delegation and which had met with no opposition, and the Chairman's own proposal were really one and the same.

4.33 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the Chairman's last proposal and, to dispel any ambiguity, asked, in line with what the delegate of Syria had said, whether there was indeed only one proposal under consideration.

4.34 The Chairman said that the proposal had to be considered as a proposal by the Chair.

4.35 As there was no opposition, the proposal was approved.

4.36 The Chairman said that the delegation of the United States had proposed to chair the ad hoc Group, which was open to any delegation wishing to attend. He hoped that the Group would manage to submit a really clear solution to Plenary.

4.37 In reply to a question by the delegate of Spain, the Secretary of the Plenary Meeting said that ad hoc Groups normally met without interpretation.

4.38 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, in order to ensure that the terms of reference of the ad hoc Group were clearly understood, recalled that the Plenary had approved the Chairman's summing up and proposal, which had been based on the proposal of the delegate of Russia, and asked whether exceptionally the ad hoc Group might not be provided with interpreters. The Secretary-General said that it was up to the Conference to decide on the use of the Union's resources, but that any decision in favour had to be considered as exceptional and not as creating a precedent. The Chairman, having noted that the number of delegations in favour of interpretation was in a majority, proposed that the ad hoc Group should meet that same evening with interpretation in six languages.

4.39 It was so decided.

## **5 Reports by the Chairmen of Committees (Document 171 and Corrigendum 1)**

5.1 The Chairman of Committee 2 said that the working group of Committee 2, meeting on 5 October, found that out of 148 delegations present, 143 had deposited their credentials. He asked the five which had not yet done so, to contact as soon as possible the Secretariat of the Committee, which on the following day had to approve its report for submission to Plenary on 11 October.

5.2 The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the Committee had held two meetings and, after very careful scrutiny of the Conference accounts, had noted with satisfaction that the amount of committed and estimated expenses at 30 September came to 2 337 000 Swiss francs, in other words, 78 000 Swiss francs less than the amount allocated by the Council. The expenses borne by the host Administration totalled 3 523 000 Swiss francs, or 226 000 Swiss francs less than provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding. Those amounts did not, however, take account of unforeseen expenditure, such as had just been decided for the meeting of the ad hoc Group. The Committee had approved its final report, which it would submit to Plenary, and expressed its warm thanks to the Japanese Administration for its excellent welcome.

5.3 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that the Committee had considered all the proposals set out in the documents for which it was responsible and had approved the resolution concerning the strategic plan, although it had not yet finished considering the Annex, owing to the many statements made by delegations, to the extent that he was considering invoking the provisions of No. 354 of the Convention to protect each delegation's right to speak. It did not appear as if the Committee could finish its work at the following day's meeting.



5.4 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that the Committee had met eight times. It had finished considering the proposals for amendments to the Constitution and had approved altogether seven modifications: in addition to the three already mentioned in his previous report, there were also amendments to Nos. 62, 63, 163 and 167 of the Constitution. For the Convention, only one amendment had been approved, to No. 80, and two further proposed amendments were under consideration. He added that the delegation of Russia had reserved the right to speak in Plenary on the amendment to No. 167 of the Constitution, that the delegation of the United States had done likewise for the amendment to No. 80 of the Convention and that the delegations of Morocco and Spain had reserved the right to speak in Plenary on two proposed amendments to the Constitution which the Committee had rejected. The Committee still had to consider 15 proposals for amendments to the Convention, so that, in the light of events at previous meetings, he did not think that it could finish its work before the following Monday.

5.5 The Chairman of Committee 6 presented his report contained in Document 171 and Corrigendum 1 thereto. He said that the Committee had not been able to complete its agenda at its fifth meeting and that it still had two important points to consider, for which it would need an extra meeting.

5.6 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the Committee had met twice since his last report to the Plenary. At its third meeting, it had finished considering the arrears and special arrears accounts and had approved draft Resolutions COM7/4 and COM7/5 in that respect. With regard to establishing ceilings for the financial period 1995-99, it had begun by considering proposal CAN/66/2 for introducing a "top-down" strategy with a view to avoiding the overall cuts which the Nairobi and Nice Plenipotentiary Conferences had resorted to. As that idea had been well supported, the Committee had decided to continue working along those lines. It had noted with satisfaction the increase in the classes of contribution of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa. At its fourth meeting, the Committee had continued considering the establishment of financial ceilings, the draft strategic plan for 1995-99, the outline financial plan for 1995-99 and the provisional budget approved by the Council for 1995. It had decided to transmit Section V of the strategic plan to Committee 4, keeping square brackets around paragraphs 49 to 51 concerning expenditure scenarios for 1995-99 and a possible study of the financial bases of the Union. The Committee had then considered a proposal by the delegation of Barbados to fix Members' contributions more realistically. As it had appeared from considering the strategic plan that Members' contributions were stable or even tending to decrease, it had looked at new solutions to finance the Union's activities and had instructed a select working group to consider the proposal by the delegation of Barbados, which it intended to submit to Plenary in the form of a recommendation.

5.7 The Chairman stated that Document 171 and its Corrigendum 1 had to be considered by Committee 7.

5.8 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that the Committee had met whenever it had received a document. It was up to date with its work and, working ahead of the official issue in the case of some documents, had already, for instance, considered half the annex to Recommendation COM4/1. He said that, as the second and third series of texts on the agenda of the current meeting had raised no substantive problems, the Plenary could afford to defer their consideration, and that the only delicate point it would need to decide on would be the reservation made by the Russian delegation regarding the amendment to No. 167 of the Constitution.

5.9 The delegate of Morocco thanked the Chairman of Committee 5 for having mentioned the reservation his Administration had made regarding proposal MRC/31/12. As the matter was extremely important to the Union's future, he would like it to be entered on the Plenary's agenda, so that the latter could discuss it and prepare a document for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

5.10 The Chairman said that if the request was supported by other delegations, it could be approved.  
The meeting rose at 1745 hours.

The Secretary-General:  
Pekka TARJANNE

The Chairman:  
Y. UTSUMI

**Annexes: 4**

ANNEX 1

Original: English

**Statement by the Minister of Communications and Works of  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

MR CHAIRMAN

I bring you greetings from my Government and people to the 14 th ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Let me first apologize for my absence from the Ministerial meeting which was organized and hosted by the Minister of Communications of Japan, earlier during the conference. I assure both the Minister and the ITU that my absence at that time was unavoidable. I assure you, Sir, that the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines respects the friendship between our two countries, Japan and St Vincent and the Grenadines, and we revere the relationships which exist between the ITU and our own Administration.

I wish to congratulate the ITU for staging yet another successful Plenipotentiary Conference, here, in the beautiful precinct of Kyoto, Japan. It is clear that several decades of experience are paying dividends, reflected in steadily increasing membership and heightened optimism among Conference Delegates.

I wish to congratulate Dr Pekka Tarjanne on his re-election as Secretary-General of the ITU, a clear indication of the trust and confidence that the world has reposed in his leadership and dedication. It is also my wish to bid farewell to my good friend, Mr Jipguep, who has given good service to the ITU, and to welcome another yeoman worker, Dr Henry Chasia of Kenya, as Deputy Secretary-General. Time will not allow me to say how delighted I am with the new composition of the leadership echelons of the ITU, but I am sure that Messrs Robert Jones, Thedor Irmer and Ahmed Laouyanne will do justice to their elected positions.

I congratulate all who have been elected to serve in one way or the other, but I do wish to make special mention of the new Caribbean representatives of the Commonwealth of Bahamas and Cuba who we are sure will serve the Americas region well along with the other elected Councilors of the region.

Mr Chairman, no one will deny that the role of the ITU is critical in promoting a healthy telecommunications environment. It is even more challenging when seen from the point of view of developed and developing nations, large and small countries and certainly from considerations of wealth and affordability.

St Vincent and the Grenadines, and indeed the entire Caribbean, takes pride in promoting the concept of global coverage, availability and affordability.

We also promote human resource development to keep us abreast with the changing technological environment. The Caribbean continues to bring our modest influences to bear in the ITU. At this Plenipotentiary Conference, we are in the forefront of trying to come to terms with the need for research and equipment to improve advance warning systems for impending natural phenomena and thus mitigate the effect of disasters.

The true value of telecommunications is determined by its use and such a function could be its role in humanitarian assistance.

I refer, Mr Chairman, to telecommunications for disaster mitigation. Coming myself from a zone prone to natural disasters, I can therefore empathize with the Japanese Administration that, within just two weeks of this Conference, has had to mobilize its resources to deal with both a typhoon and an earthquake.

These events underscore the need for effective disaster Communications, as is highlighted in the submission of the proposal by my fellow Caribbean Delegation of The Bahamas. Indeed, the proposal speaks for itself and for the concerns of the Caribbean, as was mentioned earlier.

Mr Chairman, I feel it necessary to comment on some global issues.

The Caribbean Region in general and St Vincent and the Grenadines as a member of the Regional Telecommunication Organization -The Caribbean Telecommunication Union- set up by Caribbean Governments- identify with the World Development Telecommunication Conference and the APP Resolution 16 calling for increasing participation in the work of the Union.

Mr Chairman, let me be unequivocal about the work and presence of the Union - at least in the Caribbean and in relation to our Regional Telecommunication Organization- the Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU).

We have done an Impact Study of the ITU Regional Presence in the Caribbean, since its inception in 1991. We have submitted this study to the ITU Secretary-General, at the beginning of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr Chairman, we have had discussions in Committee 4 and in the Ad-hoc group 4 set up to propose an evaluation of Regional Presence. We believe, Mr Chairman, that this should provide continuity for current BDT projects being executed under Regional Presence.

The Caribbean is willing to share its experiences , and equally to benefit from the gathering of the group, that will do the evaluation.

To ensure continued presence and involvement in the Union and its activities, the Caribbean region has implemented a process of rotation among its members to ensure election to the Council.

We are sure that this issue of rotation is of interest to all and our experience in this area could be useful.

Rotation in the Caribbean is voluntary and consensual by the Member Administrations. It is therefore better negotiated long before Conferences and best coordinated by the regional telecommunication organization.

Importantly, rotation must derive from the internal realities of the grouping and its response to external changes.

Mr Chairman, it may be important for those regions that practice rotation to submit their case studies as part of an overall study of this issue. This could serve to identify means for increasing participation in the Council. Regional commonalities might add to the universal approach to the ITU.

Before concluding I would wish to emphasize the often repeated fact that telecommunications development leads to economic and social development. In the Caribbean it is our hope that this would be translated into investment for our telecommunications infrastructure. Further this infrastructure development must be tied to the development of our human and national resources.

The ITU would have a critical role in ensuring that such development occurs. The role of the ITU could include the outfitting of our people with the necessary skills to face an ever-increasingly complex, technological environment.

Let me conclude, Mr Chairman, by stating our support for the ITU's efforts to stimulate further progress, specifically its earlier restructuring exercise and the inclusion of strategic planning in its policy management.

We note the efforts of the ITU to secure the future support of developing countries and we applaud this initiative. This would be further strengthened by deepening technological assistance and focussing on regulatory issues perhaps through the new global forum and innovating the role of industry in the ITU.

It is only by adapting to changes and new challenges that we expect to survive and progress.

Mr Chairman, in this regard, I need to make one quick observation which I hope will not anger my colleague delegates. I daresay, Sir, that I look to the day when a female will assume a leadership role in this important organization. This could easily be achieved, if our national policies reflect total integration of sexes in our development efforts. I do not propose a lessening or reduction of male influence in the ITU, but merely request the elevation of our female counterparts to an equal standing as it is obvious that, even in our leadership strata, sexual discrimination may not only appear to be absent but also must be seen to be so.

Finally, Mr Chairman, I would consider it only just to pay tribute to our host, the Japanese, for their warm and generous hospitality, which has assured the correct atmosphere conducive to this, thus far, very successful conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you.



JEREMIAH SCOTT. M.P

ANNEX 2

Original: French

**Statement by the delegate of Madagascar**

Mr. Chairman,  
Ministers,  
Heads of delegations,  
Mr. Secretary-General and Directors of ITU Bureaux,  
Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would first of all like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak. The delegation of Madagascar wishes to apologize for its late arrival in Kyoto, due to the fact that we had to wait for the new Convention of the International Telecommunication Union to be ratified by our National Assembly.

Let me take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Government and people of Japan for the warm welcome extended to all participants at this Conference.

I should also like most heartily to congratulate the newly elected officials of the ITU.

Since the last meeting of the ITU in Geneva in 1992, Madagascar has undergone considerable changes in the areas of posts and telecommunications:

- A new law on the institutional reform of posts and telecommunications was adopted by our National Assembly in December 1993. This law concerns the separation of posts from telecommunications, with the creation of a public postal enterprise and a telecommunication company, providing basic public services in Madagascar under licence, with the participation of private capital.

A decree regarding the legal and regulatory framework of services other than basic services has just been adopted by our Government with a view to making the liberalization of the telecommunication sector effective.

Mr. Chairman,

Madagascar is expecting a great deal from the support of the ITU and friendly countries to succeed in its efforts to modernize and improve its telecommunication services. It therefore intends to take part in the final decision-making stage of this important Plenipotentiary Conference. Three recommendations relating to general policy concerning assistance for countries which have opted for a policy of reduced state control and liberalization in the operation of the telecommunication sector will in fact be proposed in Committee by the delegation of Madagascar.

I wish our Conference every success, and would like to thank you for your kind attention.



ANNEX 3

Original: English

**Statement by the Secretary-General of the Pan-African  
Telecommunications Union (PATU)**

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished plenipotentiaries of the ITU,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great honour and pleasure that I address this ordinary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in this scenic and historic city of Kyoto, on behalf of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU).

Allow me, first of all, Mr. Chairman, to associate myself with all the congratulatory and solidarity sentiments showered on you on your election to preside over this Conference. The wisdom, fairness, firmness and dedication which characterize your handling of the affairs of the Plenary session are vindicatory of your election.

Mr. Chairman, the thrust of my address is to notify this world body of some of the far-reaching decisions of the 5th Conference of Plenipotentiaries of PATU held in Uganda from 22 to 26 August 1994, requiring the attention of the ITU. The first is on the Buenos Aires Action Plan. After reflecting on the following issues:

- the conclusions of the Maitland Report (1984);
- the Arusha Declaration on the World Telecommunications Development (May 1985);
- the decision of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) to strengthen the role of the ITU in the field of development by creating the Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT);
- the resolutions and recommendations of the African Telecommunications Development Conference (Harare, Zimbabwe, December 1990),

and taking into consideration:

- the major role played by telecommunications in the economic, social and cultural development of nations;
- the tremendous need by developing countries to embrace sustainable development of telecommunications;
- the ITU Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) which refer, among others, to the role of the ITU as a catalyst for stimulating the development of telecommunications including paying attention to the needs of the least developed countries (LDC); and
- the World Telecommunications Development Report published by the ITU which highlighted the serious drawback in the provision of appropriate telecommunications infrastructure in the developing countries,

decided to give unallayed support to the favourable consideration of the proposals contained in the Buenos Aires Action Plan by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994. The PATU Conference also decided to support the 1994-1998 work programme of the Telecommunication Sector of the ITU, in particular the programme on cooperation among members of the Telecommunications Development Sector as well as the twelve programmes of the Action Plan of the BDT for its assistance to developing countries and also the special programme for the LDCs, the majority of whom are in the African continent. Following these expressions of support, the PATU supreme organ

reaffirmed that all the programmes of the Buenos Aires Action Plan constitute priorities for the African countries, given the state of underdevelopment of the African telecommunication networks and the need to close the gap that separates them from those of developed countries. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to note that this Conference is making creditable efforts to address the issues raised by the PATU supreme organ.

The second decision I want to refer to is related to the restructuring of PATU to ensure its survival and effectiveness in the changing telecommunications environment. Encouraged by the success achieved by the ITU in its restructuring exercise, the highly appreciated efforts of the ITU in the recent past to strengthen PATU, within the framework of the PANAFTTEL project, in order to effectively deliver the services required of a regional coordinator of telecommunications development and the capability of the ITU to mobilize the need for resources to implement the undertaking, the same PATU Conference decided to request the ITU to manage the execution of this highly desirable task. Furthermore, although arrangements have been made by PATU to provide funds to cushion the financial impact of the exercise, the Conference, however, further decided to request ITU to provide financial assistance, to the extent possible, to cover any shortfall that may occur between the PATU estimate and the actual cost.

Mr. Chairman, these decisions will be formally conveyed to the Secretary-General of ITU as soon as I return to my base.

Having dealt with the decisions concerning ITU, I wish to crave the indulgence of this Conference to remind the African Telecommunication Administrations, here represented about the meeting scheduled to take place in Praia (Cape Verde) from 21 to 25 November 1994, to adopt the African Green Paper on the Telecommunications Policies in Africa. Considering the great technological changes taking place in the world and their impact on the development of African telecommunications, there is need to accelerate the development of African telecommunications and adapt it to the international socio-economic and technological environment by employing appropriate strategies which take into account the specific needs of African countries. At this juncture, I would like to convey to ITU the gratitude of PATU for executing the drafting of the Green Paper.

Mr. Chairman, this address will not be considered complete without putting on record the excellent and mutually satisfactory relationship that is existing between the ITU (represented by the BDT) and PATU, in the pursuit of complementary tasks relevant to the development of a continental African telecommunication network. This relationship is vindicated by the subcontracting of certain PANAFTTEL Network coordination projects to PATU in 1992 which were professionally and satisfactorily executed by PATU experts. May I also congratulate the newly elected officials of the ITU General Secretariat and plead with them to cooperate with PATU in the strengthening of the existing cordial relationship between the two organizations.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we in the developing world plead with ITU to continue its effort to promote the development of telecommunications globally and to ensure that the developing countries share the benefits of the Global Information Infrastructure.

Mr. Chairman, time does not permit me to discuss the telecommunications development prospects of Africa. However, I wish to thank you for the singular privilege to address this august body. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen for your patience and attention.

ANNEX 4

Original: English

**Statement by the observer for the United Nations**

Mr. Chairman,  
Mr. Secretary General,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,

*If anywhere on the oceans a tiny boat is in distress, all related communications have absolute priority and whoever responds does so free of charge. This is stipulated in some 50 international regulatory instruments, from Article 1 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union all the way to Number 2923, Article 37 in Chapter IX of the Radio Regulations. The absolute priority of Distress Signals is recognized worldwide, ever since the 14th of April 1912, when the ocean liner "Titanic" sank after the collision with an iceberg.*

*If after an earthquake some 10'000 persons are trapped under the debris of collapsed buildings, any official can prevent the arriving rescue teams from importing and from using their communications equipment, because they will not be able to present a radio license issued by the affected country's administration. And those who are nevertheless able to use a satellite terminal will shortly afterwards be presented with telephone bills for tens of thousands of Dollars. Such is the sad experience of the organizations who provide international humanitarian assistance in the age of information superhighways.*

It is in view of this urgent problem, that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has been entrusted with the representation of the United Nations at this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. On behalf of the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Peter Hansen, I have the honor and the pleasure to congratulate the ITU for its important work in the development of telecommunications, in particular for developing countries and in support of humanitarian assistance. Let me at the same time express my appreciation for the excellent organization of this conference by the host government and for the overwhelming hospitality of the people of Japan.

It was in particular the First World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) of the ITU in Buenos Aires in March 1994, which enabled a substantial step forward towards an international agreement on Disaster Communications: Resolution No. 7 urges all Member Administrations, to facilitate and to encourage the use of all available telecommunications technology for disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness, and for disaster response. The resolution furthermore requests the ITU and the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs to closely collaborate in their continuous work towards the full implementation of the resolution.

The role of telecommunications in humanitarian assistance is defined in a declaration adopted by the 1991 Conference on Disaster Communications in Tampere, Finland. The Tampere Declaration has been endorsed by the World Telecommunication Development Conference, which made it an annex to its Resolution No.7. The next step forward is now in the hands of this Plenipotentiary Conference: A Draft for a Resolution on Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations will be proposed by several Member States. This resolution will instruct the ITU and invite the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, to convene an intergovernmental conference, which shall deliberate and adopt an *International Convention on the Facilitation of the Use of Telecommunications for Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Relief Operations*.

The ratification of such a binding legal instrument will finally allow all the national, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions providing humanitarian assistance in case of disasters, to make full use of the wonderful tools the telecommunications industry has put at our disposal.

Disaster relief is good - disaster prevention is better, and where prevention is not possible, disaster preparedness can help to reduce the painful consequences of the unavoidable. The Program of Action of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, Yokohama, 1994, has confirmed the importance of emergency communications as an element of sustainable development. Recent events such as the cyclones in the Indian Ocean in February 1994 demonstrated again, how the increasing use of modern technology leads to an increasing vulnerability of the communications infrastructure. Creating the regulatory framework for the full use and the encouragement of decentralized means of communications, such as the Amateur Radio Services and Land-Mobile Satellite Terminals, will be an integral part of the future Convention.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Delegates,

The unanimous adoption of Resolution No.7 and the positive response from many Member States since the Buenos Aires Conference has shown that the need for an appropriate regulatory framework for disaster communications is widely recognized. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for this encouragement and support. As in all their work, the United Nations as well as the ITU can only be as successful as the support from their Member States would allow. I am confident, that the proposed Resolution will receive the full support of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that realistic commitments of the Member States will enable us to continue and to conclude the work on the International Convention within the next year.

The International Convention on Disaster Communications will be more than a legal instrument: It will be a sign of appreciation for the work of all those who, often at the risk of their own life, contribute to the most noble of tasks: The prevention and the alleviation of human suffering.

Thank you for your attention and for your support.

---

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 289-E  
12 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.10****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****TENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL  
COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

Source	Document	Title
COM 7	283	Decision COM7/2 Resolutions COM7/6 to COM7/8 Resolution COM4/1 (Section V)

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 7 pages**

- 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.

## DECISION COM7/2

**Expenditure of the Union for the Period 1995 to 1999\***

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recalling**

Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**considering**

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 1995 to 1999,

**resolves**

1.1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the ordinary budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union does not exceed:

- [ ] million Swiss francs for the year 1995;
- [ ] million Swiss francs for the years 1996 and 1997;
- [ ] million Swiss francs for the years 1998 and 1999;

1.2 that the amounts specified in paragraph 1.1 do not include expenditure for the implementation of Technical Cooperation projects by the Telecommunication Development Bureau;

1.3 that the amounts specified in paragraph 1.1 include expenditure in respect of additional working languages (Arabic, Chinese and Russian), to an amount not exceeding [ ] Swiss francs for the years [ ];

2. that if no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1998, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for the year 2000 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted expenditures from a majority of the Members of the Union;

3. that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4. that the Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess retrospectively the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

- 4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations common system, and applicable to the staff employed by the Union;

---

\* All amounts indicated in this Decision are expressed in Swiss francs with the value at 1 January 1994.



- 4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;
- 4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure;

5. that, in the light of this information, the Council may authorize expenditure up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraph 1.1 above, adjusted to take account of paragraphs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 above, giving weight to the desirability of achieving savings within the Union, while also recognizing that certain expenditures cannot be adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 4 above;

6. that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Council to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraph 1, if necessary taking into account the provisions of paragraph 4;

7. that, if appropriations which the Council may authorize by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above are insufficient to meet the expenditures on unforeseen yet urgent activities which are in the interest of the Union, the Council may exceed by up to 1% the budgetary limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the proposed appropriations exceed the limit by 1% or more, the Council may authorize them only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted; they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying this step;

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

## RESOLUTION COM7/6

**Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that No. [468] of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;
- b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Council;
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal, that all countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union and that all Members are able to pay their contributions,

**instructs the Council**

at each session to review, on request, the situation of countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.

## RESOLUTION COM7/7

**Strengthening the Financial Base of the  
International Telecommunication Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the adoption of a strategic planning approach to ITU management and budgeting, as recommended by the High Level Committee on the structure and functioning of the ITU;
- b) the need to look more closely for savings and revenue options to enable the ITU to take on additional high-priority tasks while containing costs;
- c) that entities participating in the work of the ITU should make financial contributions at least in line with the costs attributable to their use of ITU services and to their involvement in the ITU Sectors,

**noting**

- a) the responsibilities assigned to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee for strategic planning and management of the work of the Union in Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Constitution and Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- b) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the improved use of the technical and data storage/dissemination facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau;
- c) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) to implement improved management practices relating to the transparency of cost allocations and budget controls;
- d) the need to ensure that the ordinary budget of the ITU, provided by Members' contributions in accordance with Article 28 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), continues to provide a secure base for the services provided to Members in line with the purposes of the Union, and is subject to strict financial discipline under the supervision of the Secretary-General and the Council;



e) that cost recovery is already practised, to some extent, in various ITU activities including the sale of publications, the holding of TELECOMs and the assignment of issuer identification numbers for international telecommunications charge cards,

**noting also**

the significant number of entities, principally recognized operating agencies, that currently make no financial contribution to the ITU Sectors,

**requests**

Members to take steps to encourage all entities that they have recognized and sponsored to make an appropriate financial contribution (see **considering c)** above),

**resolves**

1. that a cost attribution framework be developed to identify clearly the costs connected with specific functions and activities of the ITU;
2. that an examination of the costs and revenue options in ITU activities be undertaken with a view to strengthening the financial base of the Union, including:
  - 2.1 options to reduce costs, where practicable, with close attention to more effective allocation of resources and ranking of activities according to the objectives set out in the strategic plan;
  - 2.2 further steps to encourage wider financial participation by non-Member entities;
  - 2.3 ways of making better use of the ITU's information resources, and, where appropriate, of charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to conduct a study of the issues and options outlined in **resolves 1 and 2**, and to report his findings and recommendations to the Council;
2. when presenting draft ITU budgets to the Council, to identify off-setting savings and revenue options that can assist the ITU in funding its work without increasing the level of the contributory unit.

## RESOLUTION COM7/8

**Funding Arrangements for Telecommunications Programmes**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recognizing**

- a) the essential role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunications;
- b) the economic importance of modern telecommunications to all ITU Member States;
- c) the growing demands on the Union to discharge its global responsibilities in relation to the promotion and development of telecommunications in ITU Member States,

**noting**

- a) that the funding arrangements of the ITU have not changed since its establishment;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member States to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau (Document 33),

**resolves**

that Member States of the ITU should, where necessary, seek new and innovative ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial health of the Union, given the derived benefits of telecommunications.

## RESOLUTION COM4/1\*

**Strategic Plan of the Union, 1995-1999****V Financial considerations**

**50 Expenditure side of the ITU budget:** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures:

- approximately 75% of the fixed expenditures are staff costs; the bulk of the remainder is for maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the variable expenditures are related mainly to the programme of conferences and meetings; approximately 20% of the ITU's total expenditure falls in this class.

**51** Against this background, and taking into account the maximum total that the Members estimate they can spend, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted Decision COM7/2 establishing the limit of expenditure for the financial period 1995-1999 for a maximum of [...] million Swiss francs, value at 1 January 1994.

**52** In the light of the many changes taking place in the telecommunication environment, [Resolution COM7/7] provides for a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998, involving participation by Members and members.

---

\* **Note from Committee 8:** See Document 275, page R.2/24.





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

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

**Corrigendum 2 au  
Document 290-F/E/S  
14 octobre 1994  
Original: anglais**

---

**SEANCE PLENIERE**

**Brésil, Canada, Chine, Egypte, Etats-Unis, France, Inde, Israël, Italie, Jordanie,  
Kenya, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Philippines, Royaume-Uni, Russie, Thaïlande, Tunisie**

**PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

Ajouter "**Suisse**" dans la liste des pays signataires de ce document.

*Add "**Switzerland**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádase "**Suiza**" a la lista de países firmantes de este documento.



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

**Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 290-F/E/S  
12 octobre 1994  
Original: français  
anglais  
espagnol**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

**SEANCE PLENIERE**

**Brésil, Canada, Chine, Egypte, Etats-Unis, France, Inde, Israël, Italie, Jordanie,  
Kenya, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Philippines, Russie, Thaïlande, Tunisie**

**PROPOSITIONS POUR LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

Ajouter "**Royaume-Uni**" dans la liste des pays cosignataires de ce document.

*Add "**United Kingdom**" in the list of countries cosponsoring this document.*

Añádanse "**Reino Unido**" en la lista de los países cofirmantes de este documento.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 290-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

**Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, United States, France, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan,  
Kenya, Norway, the Netherlands, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Tunisia**

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**B/CAN/CHN/EGY/  
USA/F/IND/ISR//  
JOR/KEN/NOR/  
HOL/PHI/RUS/THA/  
TUN/290/1**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION [B/CAN/CHN/EGY/USA/F/IND/ISR//  
JOR/KEN/NOR/HOL/PHI/RUS/THA/TUN/1]**

### **Technical Assistance for the Development of Telecommunications for the Palestinian Authority**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

#### **recalling**

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the peace process now in progress in the Middle East and particularly the agreements signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

#### **considering**

- a) that the peace process has fundamentally changed the situation in the Middle East;
- b) that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunication Union Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples,

● 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.

**considering further**

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is essential for the consolidation and enhancement of the common understanding among the peoples concerned;
- b) that it is essential for the international community, either jointly through international organizations or by individual action, to assist the Palestinian Authority in developing a modern and reliable telecommunication network infrastructure,

**noting**

- a) the report of the Secretary-General (Document PP-94/52) submitted to the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that in a recent study the World Bank recognized that technical assistance in telecommunications for the Palestinian Authority would help prepare a regulatory framework and the transfer of authority over utilities from the Israelis to the Palestinians, and to help the Palestinian Authority receive training to manage those utilities,

**resolves**

to explore and study the needs of the Palestinian Authority in order to improve the telecommunications infrastructure and identify where assistance is needed,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to circulate among Members the results of that study inviting them to contribute to the improvement of the telecommunication networks of the Palestinian Authority,

**invites Members**

to offer assistance needed by the Palestinian Authority based upon that study report, as well as other assistance available,

**instructs the Council**

- a) to review that report and, along with the three Sectors of the ITU, to find the means of assistance;
  - b) to cooperate with the plans of the World Bank concerning telecommunications for the Palestinian Authority.
-



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 2 to  
Document 291-E  
19 December 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 1.42 by the following text:

1.42 The delegate of Greece proposed that the end of Chapter I should be amended to read:  
"... among members and the relevant work of the two study groups (and working parties as required) and development conferences", since, besides the programme of cooperation among members, the work of the two study groups and development conferences would be a self-existent element to be independently taken into consideration.

---



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Corrigendum 1 to  
Document 291-E  
17 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 4**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)**

Please replace the text of paragraph 2.8 by the following text:

2.8 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that his delegation shared in principle the conclusions of the Working Group; however, he reserved the right to relate to the matter particularly within the Review Committee, if agreed to be set up, referred to in Document 183.

---





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 291-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: French

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLANS)  
Friday, 7 October 1994, at 0930 hours  
**Chairman:** Mr. A. BERRADA (Morocco)

### Subjects discussed

- 1 Strategic plan (continued)
- 2 Status of "m" members

### Documents

166, 219, 220  
142, 162

● 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 Strategic plan (continued) (Documents 166, 219 and 220)**

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to continue the consideration of Document 166.

## **III Strategies and sectoral priorities (continued)**

### Paragraph 31 (continued)

1.2 Paragraph 31 was approved, as amended at the thirteenth meeting.

### Paragraph 32

1.3 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, supported by the delegate of Morocco, proposed that the first and fourth sub-paragraphs should include a reference to the existing services in order to avoid conveying the impression that preference was given to future services.

1.4 The Saudi Arabian proposal was approved.

1.5 The delegate of Oman proposed the addition of a sub-paragraph which would read: "- to facilitate the development of an automated spectrum management system, especially in the developing countries...". The Chairman said that the same idea was already contained in paragraph 41. The delegate of Syria said that the matter was being dealt with by Study Group 1. The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, aware of the specific requirements of the developing countries, had already brought out that point in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 33. The Chairman proposed that the provision of assistance to the BDT should be mentioned in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 33.

1.6 That proposal was approved.

1.7 The Chairman requested the Vice-Chairman to introduce the appropriate editorial changes.

1.8 Paragraph 32, as amended, was approved.

### Paragraph 33

1.9 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the reference to handbooks at the end of the first sub-paragraph should be deleted. The delegates of Syria and Bangladesh having expressed their opposition to that amendment, he withdrew his proposal.

1.10 Paragraph 33, as amended by the Chairman, was approved.

### Paragraphs 34, 35 and 36

1.11 Paragraphs 34, 35 and 36 gave rise to no comment.

### Paragraph 37

1.12 The delegate of Denmark proposed that the first sub-paragraph should include a reference to the mobile-satellite services, digital television, including high-definition television (HDTV) and digital sound broadcasting. Those two areas were among the priorities of the Radiocommunication Sector. It was therefore logical that their standardization should be regarded as a priority by the Standardization Sector.

1.13 That proposal was supported by the delegate of Sweden.

1.14 The Director of the TSB pointed out that paragraph 37 was not intended to be exhaustive. It was quite clear that the standardization of those technologies formed part of the tasks of the Standardization Sector. However, he saw no objection to the inclusion of a reference to them in paragraph 37.

1.15 The delegate of Germany said that he had no objection to the Danish delegation's proposal. However, it should be made more detailed in order to avoid any chance of confusion or duplication between the respective tasks of the Standardization (ITU-T) and the Radiocommunication (ITU-R) Sectors. The delegate of Sweden pointed out that the respective roles of those two Sectors had already been defined.

1.16 The delegate of Morocco said that high-definition television and the mobile-satellite services were already included in wide-band integrated service digital networks and in universal personal telecommunications, respectively, as mentioned in paragraph 37. An explicit reference was therefore unnecessary.

1.17 The delegate of the United States said that there was no need to compile a comprehensive list of the priorities of the Standardization Sector. Studies were in progress on cooperation between ITU-R and ITU-T. In that connection, the Chairman pointed to the existence of a draft resolution on cooperation between those two Sectors. He proposed the addition to paragraph 37 of a sub-paragraph defining the areas in which those two Sectors should cooperate as a matter of priority. The Director of the TSB said that the fifth sub-paragraph of paragraph 37 already referred to optimized cooperation between ITU-T and the other Sectors of the Union. The Chairman noted that cooperation with the other Sectors was not mentioned among the priorities of ITU-R. The delegate of Sweden supported the Chairman's proposal, but said that the text should make it clear that tasks which were priorities for ITU-R were also priorities for ITU-T. The delegate of the United States said that optimized cooperation with the other Sectors was mentioned both in the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 33 for ITU-R and in the fifth sub-paragraph of paragraph 37 for ITU-T. In his view, those two references were sufficient and it was unnecessary to go into detail. Furthermore, he thought that those tasks which were priorities for ITU-R were likewise priorities, without exception, for ITU-T. The delegate of Syria said that the Development Sector should likewise be taken into account. The Chairman proposed that the Vice-Chairman, in consultation with the Directors of ITU-R and ITU-T, and taking account of the comments by the delegate of Syria, should prepare a text amending paragraph 37 for submission to the Committee.

1.18 It was so decided.

1.19 The delegate of Lebanon proposed the addition of a part B.4 entitled "The Standardization Sector Actions", which would be a companion to part A.5: "The Radiocommunication Sector Actions".

1.20 That proposal was approved.

1.21 The delegate of Pakistan said that the question of the development of technologies appropriate to the developing countries required particular attention.

1.22 The delegate of Syria said that the new part B.5 was a literal repetition of the text of the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 33.

1.23 The Chairman requested the Director of the TSB to draft the text of the new part B.5.

#### Paragraph 38

1.24 The delegate of Jordan proposed the addition of the word "appropriate" in the fourth sub-paragraph.

1.25 That proposal was approved.

1.26 The delegate of Cuba, supported by the delegate of Spain, proposed the addition, in the third sub-paragraph of the words "in the developing countries" after "networks".

1.27 The proposal of the Cuban delegation was approved.

1.28 The delegate of Tunisia said, in connection with the French text of the first sub-paragraph, that the expression "faire comprendre l'importance des télécommunications" suggested that the developing countries failed to understand the importance of the issue. It would therefore be better to find an alternative French translation for the English expression "to raise awareness". With regard to the penultimate sub-paragraph, he proposed the deletion of the phrase "accelerate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries" and the replacement at the end of the sub-paragraph of the word "appropriate" by the phrase "adapted to the developing countries".

1.29 The Chairman requested the secretariat to find a French equivalent for the English expression "raise awareness".

1.30 The delegate of Lebanon supported the proposals of the Tunisian and Jordanian delegations.

1.31 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that the fourth sub-paragraph combined elements derived from Nos. 125 and 126 of the Constitution. For the sake of clarity, therefore, he proposed that it should be split into two parts. The first would read: "to promote and coordinate programmes to accelerate the transfer of technologies", while the second would reproduce the terms of No. 126 of the Constitution.

1.32 The delegate of Germany said that the concept of the transfer of technology had gained wide currency and that the present point at issue was the transfer of telecommunication technologies, which transcended the activities of the BDT and the ITU.

1.33 The Chairman invited the delegates of Tunisia, Jordan, Algeria and Germany to consult together with a view to submitting a text to the Committee.

#### Paragraph 39

1.34 The delegate of Tunisia expressed dissatisfaction with the beginning of the penultimate sub-paragraph, since it was somewhat exaggerated to say that development was moving "from aid to trade". The Secretary of the Committee thought that the terms employed tended to reflect the fact that development policies were increasingly geared to market mechanisms. Nevertheless, he acknowledged that the wording used was somewhat unsubtle. The Chairman suggested that the controversial expression might be replaced by "from aid to partnership". The delegate of Tunisia said that, although that proposal improved the text, it did not solve the problem of the assistance concept. He emphasized that development was the outcome of the actions of governments, operators and countries aimed at extending their networks and services, and that such actions were in some cases carried out by means of external, bilateral or multilateral, assistance, but often without any assistance whatever. To rank development with assistance therefore appeared to be overstating the case.

1.35 The Chairman read out the text which the delegate of Tunisia, after informal consultations, had proposed to replace the penultimate sub-paragraph: "with a consequent emphasis on policy and regulatory frameworks which create open markets and encourage private (including foreign) investment. It follows that development programmes call to a decreasing extent for technical assistance and more and more for partnership and trade agreements".

1.36 The proposal by the delegate of Tunisia was approved.

1.37 The Chairman said that the sub-paragraph thus approved would be placed within square brackets pending its translation into the various languages.

#### Paragraph 40

1.38 The delegate of South Africa proposed the replacement of the phrase following the heading "Direct assistance" by: "The Development Sector provides assistance to the developing countries ...".

1.39 That proposal was accepted and paragraph 40, thus amended, was approved.

#### Paragraph 41

1.40 The Vice-Chairman said that, in response to the Committee's wishes, that text referred specifically to the title of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) programmes. The precise titles of those programmes remained to be reviewed. He indicated a number of editorial changes.

1.41 The delegate of Germany said that paragraph 41 should be more closely aligned with the BAAP and should emphasize assistance to the least developed countries. He would supply the secretariat with a text modifying the introductory section of the paragraph. The delegate of Syria, pointing to the absence of a part C.5, hoped that the delegate of Germany would include in his proposal both the priorities and their implementation. The Chairman said that, pending receipt of the written text from the delegate of Germany, he would place the first sentence of paragraph 41 between square brackets.

1.42 The delegate of Greece proposed that the end of Chapter I should be amended to read: "namely, by the respective work of the two study groups ...", since the study groups concerned worked independently. That proposal was accepted.

1.43 The delegate of Papua New Guinea wished for a point concerning spectrum pricing to be introduced, either in the section relating to the Radiocommunication Bureau, already considered, or as an indent in Chapter 2 of paragraph 41. In that connection, he referred to the footnote concerning Programme No. 6, frequency management, of the BAAP.

1.44 The delegate of Syria said that the concern of the delegate of Papua New Guinea was taken into account in the penultimate indent of paragraph 30, as well as in the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 31. The delegates of the United States and Lebanon shared that view.

1.45 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that the references mentioned by the delegate of Syria did not relate directly to spectrum pricing and wished the addition to paragraph 33, for example, of the following sentence, which reflected the terms of the BAAP: "Study appropriate spectrum pricing strategies for effective utilization and management of this natural resource". The delegates of South Africa, Singapore, Uganda and Bangladesh supported that proposal.

1.46 The delegate of the United Kingdom wondered whether it was reasonable to single out one part of the BAAP. It would be preferable to add to the Radiocommunication Sector Actions an item relating to that Plan.

1.47 The Chairman requested the United Kingdom delegate to work out a compromise proposal in consultation with the delegations interested.

1.48 After informal consultations, the delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the addition, after the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 33, of a new sub-paragraph reading: "responding as appropriate to the items in the Buenos Aires Action Plan relating to radio spectrum management".

1.49 That proposal was accepted and paragraph 33, thus amended, was approved.

1.50 Reverting to Chapter 2, paragraph 41, the Chairman reminded the Vice-Chairman that an introductory sentence should be inserted at the beginning of that Chapter.

1.51 With regard to Chapter 3, the delegate of Syria proposed the replacement of the last words in the sentence by the following text: "to ensure the adequate participation of LDCs in the implementation of the BAAP". That proposal was approved.

1.52 To accompany those parts of the text dealing with the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors, the Chairman instructed the Chief of the Policies, Strategies and Programming Department to prepare a part C.5 to complete the part of the strategic plan devoted to development. He pointed out that the proposals for amendments which had been submitted in one language only would be left between square brackets, so that the delegations using another working language might revert to them in the Plenary Meeting. Before moving to Section IV of the strategic plan, he came back to the points which remained outstanding, inviting first of all the Chairman of the informal working group on relations between the ITU and the World Trade Organization to report on the outcome of the discussions held within the group.

1.53 The Chairman of the informal working group proposed to the Committee the replacement of the last sentence of paragraph 17 of the strategic plan by the sentence given in Document 219.

1.54 Paragraph 17, thus amended, was approved.

1.55 The Chairman then indicated that the amendment proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom in relation to paragraph 22 was merely a formal change and would appear between square brackets in the text of the strategic plan submitted to the Plenary Meeting. Reverting to the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 29, in which the words "a minimum" and "only" were placed between square brackets, he asked whether the delegations in favour of the word "minimum" maintained their position. Since they did not insist, it was decided to delete the square brackets around the word "only" in the phrase "the Radio Regulations contain only the". In connection with part B.5 to be added after paragraph 37, the Chairman proposed the inclusion between square brackets of the text he would be receiving from the Vice-Chairman, which would be based on the suggestions of the Director of the TSB. That text would be considered in the Plenary Meeting. It was so decided.

1.56 Reverting to paragraph 38, the delegate of Algeria said that, following informal consultations, he had reached agreement with the delegates of Tunisia and Jordan. He proposed, on the one hand, to reproduce in the penultimate sub-paragraph the wording of No. 125 of the Constitution, namely "promote and coordinate programmes to accelerate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries", and, on the other hand, to reproduce in full in the following sub-paragraph No. 126 of the Constitution ("encourage participation, etc."). That proposal was approved, it being also decided that the relevant numbers of the Constitution would be shown in brackets at the end of each of the sub-paragraphs.

1.57 Following informal consultations concerning paragraph 37, the Vice-Chairman proposed adding the words "and Mobile Satellite Systems" following the sub-paragraph worded "Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunication Systems (FPLMTS)". That proposal was approved.

#### **IV Management and personnel strategies and priorities**

1.58 The Chairman said that the text had already been considered in detail by Committee 6, which had approved a revised version (Document 220). He informed the delegate of Syria that the acronym TIES/ITUDOC would be explained in a footnote.

1.59 The delegate of Pakistan said that the words "and performance evaluation" should be added at the end of paragraph 43"; otherwise, career development would have no meaning. The Chairman recalled that since Committee 6 had already approved the text, that addition should be placed between square brackets for submission to the Plenary.

1.60 It was so decided.



## V Financial considerations

1.61 The Chairman said that the title would be maintained, but that the text of that section would be replaced by a text to be prepared by Committee 7.

## VI Conclusions

1.62 It was decided to delete section VI.

1.63 The Chairman said that the meeting had concluded its consideration of the strategic plan, recalling that the points in square brackets would be submitted to the Plenary.

## 2 Status of "m" members (Documents 142 and 162)

2.1 The Chairman of Working Group 4/1, introducing Document 142 concerning the granting of observer status to international organizations representing members, said that after having discussed the different possibilities regarding openness, the Working Group participants agreed to propose deleting the word "organizations" from No. 258 of the Convention and adding a No. 262bis to include a new category of members corresponding to that described in No. 229 of Article 19 of the Convention. Furthermore, the wording to be used in No. 262bis, namely "organizations of an international character", had been decided upon after consultation with the Legal Adviser and having regard to the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which defined non-governmental organizations in those terms. It had been view of the participants that observer status should in the first instance be granted to members only for Plenipotentiary Conferences, at which those members could already participate as part of their respective national delegations. They could thus participate either as members of national delegations or as observers, or both. As to the participation of other categories of member, the Review Committee referred to in Document 183 could take a decision at a later stage. The admission of those observers should not therefore lead to a considerable increase in the number of participants. If the Committee accepted that recommendation, the Editorial Committee and the Legal Adviser would review the relevant provisions of the instruments concerned. In reply to a question by the Chairman concerning the exclusion of the "m" members referred to in Nos. 230 and 231 of the Convention, he confirmed that, for the time being, only those members referred to No. 229 would enjoy observer status.

2.2 The Chairman asked the members of the Committee whether they could accept the recommendations of Working Group 4/1 and, if so, what category of members would be authorized to participate in Plenipotentiary Conferences. In addition, the Committee should decide whether or not to authorize bodies representing members to participate in Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.3 The delegate of Lebanon, expressing support for the conclusions contained in the report of the Working Group, pointed out that if observer status was granted to members, that would be all the more reason for granting observer status in the Council to non-elected Members.

2.4 The delegate of Japan was afraid that by granting observer status to those members, who could already participate in Plenipotentiary Conferences as part of their national delegation, the number of participants could become excessive. He was opposed to the conclusions expressed in the report of Working Group 4/1.

2.5 The delegate of the United States felt that the risk of excessive participation was more theoretical than real, and that in order to take account of that consideration, Working Group 4/1 had deliberately set limits to the category of entities which could enjoy observer status. He was fully in favour of the report of Working Group 4/1. His remarks were supported by the delegates of Spain and Portugal.

2.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom shared that view, emphasizing that the recommendations of the Working Group constituted a whole which could not be broken down into different parts.

2.7 In reply to a question by the delegate of Syria concerning the word "character" used to distinguish between non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations and the financial implications of participation by those entities, the Chairman recalled, first, that the text was to be submitted to Committee 5, which would take it into account when reviewing the relevant parts of the instruments of the Union and, second, that the Convention contained provisions relating to the contribution to expenses to be made by observers at conferences.

2.8 The delegate of the Republic of Korea said that his delegation shared in principle the conclusions of the Working Group; however, it reserved the right to revert to the matter pending the outcome of the work of the Review Committee referred to in Document 183.

2.9 The Chairman asked the Chairman of Working Group 4/1 whether his Group had envisaged the introduction of a filter such as the one provided for in Article 19, whereby the Council determined the criteria for acceptance of members.

2.10 The Chairman of Working Group 4/1 said that the Group had not considered it necessary to provide for such an eventuality, given that the members covered by the new provision were already members of the Union and participated in the work of its Sectors.

2.11 In reply to a comment by the Vice-Chairman of the RRB concerning the need to amend the definition contained in No. 1002 of the Annex to the Convention should the report of Working Group 4/1 be approved, the Chairman recalled that the provisions referred to in Document 142 would be reviewed by the Legal Adviser and by Committee 5.

2.12 Bearing in mind the remarks made, the conclusions of Working Group 4/1, which were contained in Document 142 and would be transmitted to Committee 5, were approved.

2.13 The Vice-Chairman, introducing the draft resolution contained in Document 162, said that the draft was intended to clarify those points in Document 41 which had given rise to a number of questions. The most important changes were in the operative part of the draft resolution, and included the addition of a provision concerning the Directors of the Sectors.

2.14 The delegate of Switzerland said that he was strongly in favour of increased participation by "m" members, and that he therefore fully approved Document 162.

2.15 Consideration of Document 162 was suspended.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary:  
D. MACLEAN

The Chairman:  
A. BERRADA



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 292-E  
12 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

R.6

PLENARY MEETING

## SECOND READING

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

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

Source	Document	Title	
COM 8	-	<b>Part I</b>	
	141(B.1)	<b>Constitution</b>	Article 8
	195(B.3)		Article 9
			Article 28
	279(B.9)	<b>Part II</b>	
	-	<b>Part I</b>	
	264(B.6)	<b>Convention</b>	Article 4
			Article 7
			Article 19
	279(B.9)		Article 23
			Article 24
	195(B.3)		Article 32
			Article 33
	279(B.9)		Annex (CV)

## Part II

M. BOURGEAT  
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex: 9 pages

- 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.

**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary  
Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**[PART I. Foreward**

**By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), in particular those in Article 55 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) has adopted the following amendments to the said Constitution:]**

**ARTICLE 8 (CS)**

**Plenipotentiary Conference**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>MOD 50</b> | <i>b)</i> 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;  |
| <b>MOD 57</b> | <i>i)</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; |
- 
- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>ADD 59A</b> | 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: |
| <b>ADD 59B</b> | <i>a)</i> by a decision of the preceding ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference;   |
| <b>ADD 59C</b> | <i>b)</i> should two-thirds of the Members of the Union individually so request the Secretary-General;  |
| <b>ADD 59D</b> | <i>c)</i> at the proposal of the Council with the approval of at least two-thirds of the Members of the Union.  |

## 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.



**[PART II - Date of Entry into Force]**

**The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996] [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.]**



**INSTRUMENT AMENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (GENEVA, 1992)**

**(Amendments adopted by the  
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994))**

**[PART I. Foreward**

**By virtue of and in implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), in particular those in Article 42 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) has adopted the following amendments to the said Convention:]**

**ARTICLE 4 (CV)**

**The Council**

- MOD 50**           1.    The number of Members of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference which is held every four years.
- ADD 50A**           2.    This number shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Members of the Union.
- 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;

**ARTICLE 7 (CV)**

**World Radiocommunication Conference**

- MOD 118**           (2)   The general scope of this agenda should be established four years in advance, and the final agenda shall be established by the Council preferably two years before the conference, with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of No. 47 of this Convention. These two versions of the agenda shall be established on the basis of the recommendations of the world radiocommunication conference, in accordance with No. 126 of this Convention.

## ARTICLE 19 (CV)

**Participation of Entities and Organizations Other than Administrations in the Union's Activities**

- MOD 239** 9. An entity or organization as mentioned in No. 229 or 230 above may act on behalf of the Member which has approved it, provided that Member informs the Director of the Bureau concerned that it is authorized to do so.

## ARTICLE 23 (CV)

- MOD 258** 3. The Secretary-General shall invite the following to send observers:  
**ADD 262bis** e) entities and organizations referred to in No. 229 of this Convention, and organizations of an international character representing such entities and organizations.  
**(MOD) 269** b) observers of organizations and agencies invited in accordance with Nos. 259 to 262bis.

## ARTICLE 24 (CV)

- MOD 271** 2. (1) The provisions of Nos. 256 to 265 of this Convention, with the exception of 262bis, shall apply to radiocommunication conferences.

## ARTICLE 32 (CV)

**Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings**

- MOD 379** (2) The texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.



## 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** 5. 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** 6. 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.



## ANNEX (CV)

**MOD 1002***Observer:* A person sent by:

- the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, a regional telecommunication organization, or an intergovernmental organization operating satellite systems, to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a Plenipotentiary Conference, a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
- an international organization to participate, in an advisory capacity, in a conference or a meeting of a Sector,
- the government of a Member of the Union to participate, in a non-voting capacity, in a regional conference, or
- an entity or organization referred to in No. 229 of the Convention or an organization of an international character representing such entities or organizations,

in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention.

**[PART II - Date of Entry into Force]**

The amendments contained in the present instrument shall, as a whole and in the form of one single instrument, enter into force on 1 January [1996] [1997] between Members being parties to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and having deposited before that date their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the present instrument.]



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 293-E  
12 October 1994**KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**R.7****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	273(B.8)	Resolutions COM4/18 to COM4/24
	279(B.9)	Resolutions COM4/26 to COM4/27
	273(B.8)	Resolutions COM5/4 and COM5/5
		Recommendation COM4/A

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 17 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION COM4/18

**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 telecommunication 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 of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications and related fields of activity;
- 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 regional 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 the permanent activities of the Union;
- b) that, further to a recommendation of the High Level Committee, a board has been established to assist the Secretary-General in the management of TELECOM activities;
- c) that TELECOM activities are subject to the ITU Staff Rules and Regulations, publication practices 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 minimizing expenses and encouraging wide participation;

3. that the management of TELECOM and its structure should be strengthened;
4. that the operational flexibility it needs in order to meet all the challenges of its field of activity should be maintained;
5. that a significant part of any surplus income over expenditure derived from the activities of TELECOM should be used for specific telecommunication 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 report on them in a regular annual report to Council, including on action taken with respect to the use of surplus income;
3. to ensure that the TELECOM secretariat, while being governed by the Staff Regulations of the Union, maintains 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 TELECOM activities,

**instructs the Council**

1. to review the annual report on TELECOM activities and give guidance on future trends for those 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 surplus TELECOM funds.



## RESOLUTION COM4/19

**Procedure for Defining a Region for the Purpose  
of Convening a Regional Radiocommunication Conference**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

- a) that certain provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) (in particular No. 43 of the Constitution and No. 138 of the Convention) relate to the convening of a regional radiocommunication conference;
- b) that some regions and areas are defined in the Radio Regulations;
- c) that a Plenipotentiary Conference and a world radiocommunication conference have the competence to define a region for a regional radiocommunication conference;
- d) that, whereas a regional radiocommunication conference may be convened on a proposal by the Council, the 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 radiocommunication conference;
- b) that the Council is the most appropriate body for defining a region, when such action is necessary in the interval between competent world radiocommunication conferences or Plenipotentiary Conferences,

**resolves**

- 1. that, if and when it becomes necessary to define a region for the purpose of convening a regional radiocommunication conference, the Council shall propose a definition of the region;
- 2. that all Members of the proposed region shall be consulted on and all Members of the Union informed of that 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 Council;
- 4. that the composition of the region shall be communicated to all Members,

**invites the Council**

- 1. to take note of this Resolution and to take any appropriate action;
- 2. where appropriate, to consider combining the consultation of Members on the definition of the region with the consultation on convening the regional radiocommunication conference.

## RESOLUTION COM4/20

**Role of the International Telecommunication Union  
in the Development of World Telecommunications**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), together with those of the International Telecommunication Regulations (Melbourne, 1988) and the Radio Regulations;
- b) the recommendations of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**considering also**

- a) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunication services throughout the world;
- b) that the pace of development of technology and services necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and recognized operating agencies to ensure the worldwide compatibility of telecommunication systems;
- c) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

**recognizing**

the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other international organizations in certain aspects of telecommunications,

**resolves**

that the International Telecommunication Union should:

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;
2. ensure that all its work reflects its position as the authority responsible within the United Nations system for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunications and for effecting the rational use of the radio-frequency spectrum and of the geostationary-satellite orbit;
3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Members to the maximum possible extent.



## RESOLUTION COM4/21

**Improvement of the Union's Capabilities for Providing Technical Assistance and Advice to Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**having taken note**

of the sections of the report of the Council dealing with the activities of the Telecommunication Development Sector (Document 20),

**recognizing**

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992),

**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 least developed 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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors,

**resolves**

1. that the duties of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall include the provision of technical experts:

- 1.1 to work with the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux 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 the request of administrations, 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 to complement the expertise provided by the BDT,



**instructs the Secretary-General**

to include in the annual reports to the Council:

1. the specialities and the type of assistance required from the BDT by the developing countries, taking into account rapid changes in technology;
2. an appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided, mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting these requests,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the Secretary-General's annual reports and to take all necessary measures in order to meet requests for the BDT's services;
2. to include in the budget of the Union the credits necessary 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 COM4/22

**Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**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 worldwide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks,

**and recognizing in particular**

a) the need to bring telecommunications within easy reach of all mankind by the early part of the next century; and therefore

b) 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 telecommunication 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 of assistance to meet as many of the telecommunication requests of developing countries as possible,

**urges Members of the Union, their recognized 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 telecommunication 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;

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 Council an annual report on the development and management of the Programme,

**instructs the Council**

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



## RESOLUTION COM4/23

**International Programme for the Development of Communication**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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, 1980), and in particular Recommendation viii) of part III of the report of that 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 paramount 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 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 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 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 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 COM4/24

**Telecommunication Infrastructure and Socio-Economic  
and Cultural Development**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recognizing**

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

**considering**

- a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development;
- b) that telecommunications are an integral part of the national and international development process;
- c) that recent spectacular progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication and computer technologies and services, has transformed telecommunications into an agent of change for the information age,

**stressing**

the important participatory, and not merely infrastructural, role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries,

**recalling**

- a) that the Union's 1994 World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy the same;
- b) that in this context the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994) has *inter alia* called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in the developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications,

**recognizing**

- a) that given the constraints of the world economic situation, there is a continuing decline in resources available in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors;
- b) that, in this situation, doubts continue to arise as to the interrelated priorities for resource allocation among the various sectors to guide national decisions;



c) that it was therefore necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and overall contribution of telecommunications to the totality of planned development;

d) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications have had a salutary effect,

**appreciating**

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

**resolves**

1. that the Union should continue to organize, conduct or sponsor necessary studies to bring out, in a different and changing context, the contribution of telecommunications to overall development;

2. that the Union should also act as a clearing house for information on the results of similar studies carried out by other national, regional and international bodies,

**invites**

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

**urges**

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to attach greater importance to telecommunications in the development process and to accord an appropriate higher priority for resource allocation to this sector,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to bring this Resolution to the attention of all interested parties, including, in particular, the UNDP, IBRD, regional development banks and national development funds for cooperation;

2. to organize studies, from time to time, as necessary, within the available credits;

3. to report annually to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

4. to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings of the studies carried out in accordance with this Resolution,

**instructs the Council**

1. to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this Resolution;

2. to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

## RESOLUTION COM4/26

**Advisory Groups for the Radiocommunication and  
Telecommunication Standardization Sectors**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

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, and that the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groups have been set up to that end,

**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 Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Sectors by the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, and the desirability that this work should continue,

**resolves**

1. that world telecommunication standardization conferences and radiocommunication assemblies shall maintain these advisory groups;
2. that these groups shall continue 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 Telecommunication Development Sector, within and between the two Sectors, and with the Strategic Planning Unit in the General Secretariat,

**instructs the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication  
Standardization Bureaux**

1. to continue to support the work of 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. 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 COM4/27

**Improved Use of the Technical and  
Data Storage/Dissemination Facilities of  
the Radiocommunication Bureau**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**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 the relevant data;
- b) that the Master International Frequency Register contains records in excess of five million entries, representing over one million frequency assignments;
- c) that the Bureau handles more than 70 000 records annually, some of which require detailed 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 of 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**

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, shall continue to be studied,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to continue the study and report on its outcome, including possible ways of minimizing the above-mentioned costs,

**invites the Council**

to consider the matter in the light of the Secretary-General's report.

## RESOLUTION COM5/4

**Observer Status at Council Meetings for Members of the Union Which Are Not Members of the Council**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

that the number of Members of the Council shall not exceed 25% of the total number of Members of the Union,

**recognizing**

a) the important responsibilities of the Members elected to the Council, but also that the Members of the Union which are not Members of the Council have a legitimate interest in the work of the Council, its committees and its working groups;

b) that, in other specialized agencies of the United Nations, observer status for Members which are not Members of the governing body is a common practice,

**resolves**

1. that, for a trial period up to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference, any Member of the Union which is not a Member of the Council may, if it gives sufficient notice to the Secretary-General, send one observer, at its own expense, to meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups;

2. that an observer may receive documents during a meeting, but shall not have the right to vote or to address the meeting,

**instructs the Council**

to amend its Rules of Procedure accordingly, in order to allow observers of Members which are not Members of the Council to attend on a provisional basis the sessions held from 1995 until the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**further instructs the Council**

to report to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference on the results of the trial attendance at meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups during this period of observers from Members which are not Members of the Council,

**invites**

the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference to review the attendance at meetings of the Council, its committees and its working groups of observers from Members which are not Members of the Council, and to take any necessary action.



## RESOLUTION COM5/5

**Provisional Application of the Constitution and Convention of  
the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)  
by Members of the Union Which Have Not Yet Become  
States Parties to Those Instruments**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 1 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Geneva, 1992) on the provisional application of certain parts of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and Recommendation 1 of that Conference on the deposit of instruments and entry into force of the said Constitution and Convention,

**noting**

that, although the said Constitution and Convention entered into force on 1 July 1994 between Members having deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before that date, only 56 out of the 184 Members of the Union have deposited with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the said treaties,

**mindful**

of its call for expeditious deposit of such instruments as contained in Recommendation COM5/A of this Conference,

**considering**

that it is indispensable, for the proper functioning of the Union as an intergovernmental organization, that it be governed by one single set of provisions and rules as contained in its basic instrument, the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), and in the Convention (Geneva, 1992), the provisions of which complement those of the said Constitution,

**resolves**

to appeal to all Members of the Union which have not yet become States Parties to the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) provisionally to apply the provisions thereof, until such time as they have become States Parties thereto by depositing with the Secretary-General their respective instruments of consent to be bound by the two treaties, and to confirm that the provisions of No. 210 of the said Constitution shall continue to apply until such time of deposit.

## RECOMMENDATION COM4/A

**Favourable Treatment for Developing Countries**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**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**

- 1. that developed countries take into account 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;
- 2. 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 Council**

to review the results achieved and take any steps necessary to promote the objectives of this Recommendation.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 294-E  
11 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.11****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****ELEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
PLEN	237	Resolution PLEN/11*
		Resolution PLEN/12*
	272	Resolution PLEN/13*
COM 4	259	Resolution COM4/25 Resolutions COM4/28 and COM4/29

**\*Note by Committee 8:**

Texts transmitted to the Editorial Committee with the amendments adopted following their introduction in the Plenary Meeting.

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 10 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/11

**Interim Limitations in the Use of Official and Working Languages of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having regard**

to Article 29 of the Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

**recalling**

Resolution 59 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989),

**conscious**

- a) of the desirability of making greater use of the official and working languages of the Union, so as to enable a larger number of Members to participate more actively in the work of the Union;
- b) of the technological, administrative, financial and staffing advantages thereof;
- c) of the need for greater use of the official and working languages in order to permit greater understanding among Members and to achieve fully the Union's purposes,

**considering**

that the full-scale use of all official and working languages of the Union in the present structure of the Union could involve significant resources which can now hardly be provided,

**pursuant to**

the provisions of No. 172 of the Constitution,

**resolves**

1. that the following documents of the Union shall be drawn up in English, French and Spanish only:
  - all documents of conferences and assemblies of the Union except\* the final texts of Final Acts, protocols, resolutions, questions, recommendations, opinions and handbooks;
  - the preparatory documents of the study groups of the three Sectors of the ITU except\* the final texts of questions, recommendations and handbooks;

---

\* In these cases, Article 29 of the Constitution shall apply; namely, all six working languages shall be used, and all texts shall be translated.



- the proposals and contributions to conferences, assemblies and meetings of the three Sectors of the ITU communicated to Members, the originals of which have been submitted in any of the working languages of the Union;
- all other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties, except\*\* the weekly circulars of the Radiocommunication Bureau, the circular-letters of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors of the ITU, by agreement between the Secretary-General and the Members or group of Members concerned;

2. that at meetings of the three Sectors of the ITU other than the world conferences, assemblies and study groups included in the programme of work approved by a conference or an assembly, which are governed by Article 29 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) and at which all six working languages shall be used, reciprocal interpretation between English, French and Spanish is provided if those Members which require interpretation for one of these languages give at least 90 days notice of their participation in these meetings;

3. that, should the need arise, and by agreement between the Secretary-General and the Members or group of Members concerned, proposals and contributions to a regional development conference should be drawn up in a different subset of the official and working languages, taking into account the working languages of the ITU used in the region, limited to a maximum of three languages;

4. that the total expenditure incurred shall remain within the financial limits fixed in [Decision 1],

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to organize, after consulting the Members or groups of Members concerned, preparation of the documents of the Union in Arabic, Chinese and Russian as efficiently and economically as possible;
2. to submit a report to the Council on the progress made in this field,

**instructs the Council**

1. to consider the report of the Secretary-General;
2. to take any necessary action to ensure the general circulation, in the official and working languages of the Union, of the documents chosen by the Members or groups of Members concerned within the credit limits fixed by this Conference.

---

\*\* In these cases, Article 29 of the Constitution shall apply; namely, all six working languages shall be used.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/12

**Study of the Languages in the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**considering**

- a) the need to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications;
- b) Article 29 of the Constitution and Article 35 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) on languages;
- c) proposals to the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference on improving the use of languages;
- d) Resolution 59 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) on "Limitations in the Use of Working Languages";
- e) the desirability of making greater use of the official and working languages of the Union so as to enable a larger number of Members to participate more actively in the work of the Union,

**conscious of**

the impact on the finances and operation of the Union of the use of multiple languages,

**recognizing**

the need to adopt efficient, effective and balanced policies on the use of languages in the Union,

**noting**

the wide range of views on the optimum balance of working languages to be used in meetings, documents and publications versus the associated cost and timeliness of production of documents and publications,

**resolves**

that a study be conducted to address the relevant issues in order to provide a report with recommendations for consideration at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference,

**instructs the Council and the Secretary-General**

a) to carry out a study of the effective and efficient use of languages to be used in the Union, considering, *inter alia*:

1. practices followed by other UN and international organizations;
2. the role that emerging modern technological tools may play in the future;
3. the interests of different language groups;

b) to produce, no later than 1996, a report on the results of the study together with alternative recommendations;

c) to distribute this report to all Members for comment before submitting it to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference.



## RESOLUTION PLEN/13

**Instructions for the Continuation of Work on the Rules of  
Procedure of Conferences and Meetings of the  
International Telecommunication Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 12 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**considering**

the report which the Council has submitted to this Conference (Document 30 + Corr.1) for obtaining instructions or guidelines on the continuation of work on the Rules of Procedure of conferences and meetings of the ITU,

**having examined**

the aforementioned report,

**instructs the Council**

1. to continue the preparation and revision of the draft Rules of Procedure, on the basis of the first draft and of comments submitted by Members, as contained in the report or received by the Secretary-General by 1 March 1995;

2. to ensure, should the preparation of the draft necessitate establishment of the group of experts which the Council is empowered to set up under the terms of the aforementioned Resolution 12:

2.1 that the group of experts or the Secretary-General submits a preliminary provisional report, along with all related documentation, to the 1996 session of the Council for consideration, and that the provisional report, together with the Council's views, is circulated to the Member States of the Union for comment;

2.2 that the group of experts or the Secretary-General submits to the 1997 session of the Council for further consideration a final report containing the draft Rules of Procedure, and that the report is subsequently circulated to the Member States at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

3. to submit through the Secretary-General a report containing the final draft Rules of Procedure to the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference for decision,

**authorizes the Council**

to modify the above timetable, if necessary, in the light of any decision it may take with regard to the establishment of the group of experts and the accomplishment of the work to be carried out.



## RESOLUTION COM4/25

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the  
Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Atlantic City, 1947), and in particular Article 16 thereof;
- b) that, by its Resolution 50, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989) resolved that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies under specific conditions,

**noting**

- a) that 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;
- b) that, since 1989, ITU has been collaborating closely with the United Nations Telecommunication Service in the enhancement of the United Nations telecommunication network,

**resolves**

that the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which wish to use it, on condition that:

1. the specialized agencies pay for the telecommunication 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.

## RESOLUTION COM4/28

**Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development  
Programme, in Other Programmes of the United Nations  
System and in Other Funding Arrangements**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**having noted**

- a) No. 45 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Nice, 1989) establishing the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT);
- b) the sections of the report of the Council dealing with the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document 20) and the decisions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994),

**recognizing**

- a) that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and particularly its inter-country programme, is one of the valuable means of assisting the developing countries in improving their telecommunication services,
- b) the action taken by the Council in application of Resolution 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) as regards participation of the Union in UNDP,

**expressing its appreciation**

of the consideration given to this matter in certain regions by 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**

that the Union, as part of its dual function as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications and a UNDP executing agency, shall continue to participate fully in UNDP activities, within the framework of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992) and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system,

**invites 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 country and inter-country assistance projects and to sectoral support activities in this sector,

**invites Member 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 UNDP Governing Council**

to take steps to ensure this Resolution is given favourable consideration in that Council,



**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to submit each year to the Council a detailed report on the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;
2. to submit to the Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of that participation,

**instructs the Council**

to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP activities and other funding arrangements, taking into account the decisions of the UNDP Governing Council and the need to maintain a balance between income and expenditure.

## RESOLUTION COM4/29

**Support to Members Hosting United Nations Peacekeeping Forces**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recognizing**

- a) that some Members have to rely on the support of the United Nations to aid in resolving conflicts, restoring peace and security and providing humanitarian assistance during times of crisis;
- b) that effective telecommunications for United Nations agencies and other aid agencies are vital for the accomplishment of these important missions;
- c) that, in carrying out such missions, United Nations peacekeeping operations undertaken pursuant to a mandate from the United Nations Security Council may involve the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces and aid agencies (governmental and private) together with their communications facilities,

**recognizing further**

- a) that, in establishing their telecommunication facilities, United Nations peacekeeping forces would normally require the support of a host administration for such matters as application of national telecommunication regulations and frequency assignment;
- b) that the time when it is receiving a United Nations peacekeeping force is often when a Member most needs to apply its national regulations but is least able to do so because the situation which has made the United Nations intervention necessary may have rendered the host administration inoperable,

**recalling**

the Union's responsibility as a specialized agency of the United Nations and its agreement to cooperate with and render all possible assistance to the United Nations in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (Article VI) and with their respective basic instruments,

**consistent with**

- a) the Purposes of the Union set out in Article 1 of the Constitution, and specifically the ITU's mandate to coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference and to promote the use of telecommunications to facilitate peaceful relations;

b) the procedures set forth under "Communications" (Annex II, Article IV, Part B) in the MCDA Project<sup>1</sup>,

**considering**

that the purposes of the Union also include providing direct assistance to Members in matters related to the implementation of the provisions of the Radio Regulations, and that the ITU has regularly deployed missions of experts provided by Members,

**considering further**

that the lack of an effective host administration able to support visiting United Nations military forces and aid agencies may:

- hamper the operations of United Nations peacekeeping forces, thereby hindering the restoration of peace in the region or the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- create situations in which neighbouring Members may suffer harmful interference and disruption to their telecommunication services;
- result in situations in which the long-term interests of the host administration may be compromised because it is unable to exercise its rights in spectrum utilization and international coordination,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

to study potential roles for the ITU and its Members in the area of frequency management support for selected peacekeeping endeavours, in consultation with the appropriate United Nations entities, taking into account legal, jurisdictional and financial considerations, and to report the findings to Council in 1996,

**instructs the Council**

to review the Secretary-General's report at its 1996 session and make appropriate recommendations for follow-up by the ITU and its Members.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Project on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets for Natural Disaster Relief is under the mandate of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and its guidelines refer to the use of such assets in situations where they are used exclusively as part of international humanitarian assistance following a natural disaster.





**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)**

**Document 295-E  
12 October 1994  
Original: English**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

**COMMITTEE 7**

**SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7  
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)**

Friday, 7 October 1994, at 0950 hours

**Chairman:** Mr. P. GAGNE (Canada)

**Subjects discussed**

- 1** Approval of the summary record of the second meeting
- 2** Ceiling for the expenditure of the Union for period 1995-1999 (continued)

**Documents**

177

138+Add.1,  
DT/17+Corr.1,  
DT/23, DT/24, DT/26,

● 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 summary record of the second meeting (Document 177)**

1.1 The delegate of the United States requested that the summary record be corrected to reflect the fact that the draft resolution in Document DT/10 had been amended at the proposal of the delegate of the Netherlands (cf. Document 177, paragraph 1.21).

1.2 On that understanding, the summary record of the second meeting (Document 177) was approved.

## **2 Ceiling for the expenditure of the Union for the period 1995-1999 (continued)**

### **Evolution of contributory units and staff costs between 1982 and 1994; evolution of the ordinary budget between 1982 and 1995 (Documents DT/17 and Corrigendum 1)**

2.1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document DT/17, which contained information supplied by the Secretary-General in response to an earlier request by the Committee. With regard to Annex 1, he drew attention to the fact that although the number of Members had risen from 155 in 1982 to 180 in 1994 there had been a substantial fall in the number of contributory units, from 428 to 374. Meanwhile, as Annex 2 in the Corrigendum showed, the contributory units of "small-m" members had kept pace with the number of such members; their total contribution had increased by 120% between 1982 and 1994. As for the increase in staff costs, shown in Annex 3, it was noteworthy that salaries in the General Service category had risen much more than in the Professional category. Particularly striking had been the situation in January 1989, when from a base of 100% in September 1982 salaries in the General Service category had risen from 132% to 171%, while those in the Professional and higher categories had risen from 103% to 121%. As far as the evolution of the ordinary budget was concerned (Annex 4), he pointed out that the increase in the budget was due not only to inflation but also to decisions taken at Nairobi and Nice.

2.2 The delegate of France asked, with regard to Annex 3, whether the rise in staff costs was due to an increase in staff numbers or the effect of higher salaries. The Secretary of the Committee said that it reflected the salaries paid to staff members and not a growth in staff numbers.

### **Provisional budget for 1995 (continued) (Document DT/23)**

2.3 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document DT/23, drew attention to the fact that according to Council Resolution 1067, paragraph 2, additional appropriations for the year 1995 for the Telecommunication Development Sector for implementation of the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAAP) could only be drawn from the Reserve Fund once the financial plan for 1995-1999 had been adopted by the Conference.

2.4 The delegate of Kuwait noted that whereas according to Resolution 1067 the amount the contributory unit was provisionally fixed on the basis of 375 6/16 units, Annex 1 to Document DT/17, listed 374 9/16 units for 1994. He queried the anomaly. Similarly, Document DT/17 gave the number of Members as 180, but his understanding was that there were currently 184. The Secretary of the Committee said that it was the practice of the Council at its June meeting to base the budget on the number of Members at 1 January of the previous year. The number of Members had indeed increased since 1 January 1993.

### **Basis for the financial plan 1995-1999 (Document DT/24)**

2.5 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document DT/24, said that it focused on past expenditure as a guide to the future. He drew attention to the fact that, as Table I in Annex 1 showed, actual and budgeted expenditure for 1990-1994 was 4.39% lower than the limit set by the Nice Conference. As for both Table II and Annex 2, it would be noted that limits on expenditure were

projected to rise, compared with 1990-1994. That was due to changes in the United Nations common system and a rise in the Geneva cost-of-living index. He added that any decisions taken by Committee 4 would have to be taken into account in that context. On Annex 3 he noted that throughout the years 1995-1999 there would continue to be a cost to the Union as a result of implementing UNDP and funds-in-trust projects. Costs would also increase for the Telecommunication Development Sector. In respect of Annex 4, he drew the Committee's attention to the total cost of Option 1 (743.73 million Swiss francs) or, with the deduction of project support cost income, 729.37 million Swiss francs.

2.6 The delegate of France asked whether it was reasonable that the cost to the Union of the implementation of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects should be estimated at a constant 616 000 Swiss francs. By its nature, that cost could be expected to fluctuate. In view of the shift from UNDP to funds-in-trust projects, he hoped that income might increase but that was not certain. While he agreed that it might be prudent to allow for a shortfall, that could also be unhealthy, since support costs were supposed to cover all expenditures. The Director of the BDT should ensure that such was the case when negotiating funds-in-trust projects.

2.7 The delegate of Japan agreed with the delegate of France. Under the new management system, the assumption was that income would match expenditure.

2.8 The delegate of Spain said that he would have welcomed additional information in Annex 4 reflecting the effects of inflation over the five-year period. The Secretary of the Committee replied that most increases resulted from decisions taken by the United Nations General Assembly in relation to the common system. In drafting a decision for the Plenipotentiary, the Council could, as it had for the Nairobi and Nice Plenipotentiary Conferences, provide for an adjustment in current Swiss francs, to take account of future inflation. In reply to a question by the delegate of Germany, he said that the twenty-one non-ordinary budget posts in the Development Sector were not included in the staff expenditure shown in Table II. In Annex 3, the average cost increase was a real increase expressed in Swiss francs at 1 January 1994 value (27.66 million Swiss francs) compared with the average for the five-year period 1990-1994 (115.11 million Swiss francs divided by 5, i.e. 23.02 million Swiss francs), a difference of 4.64 million Swiss francs. With regard to the comments by the delegate of France, he said that the Financial Regulations provided for a number of safeguards. It was very difficult to forecast the level of implementation of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects. Using the 1995 budget gave a low base. The Financial Regulations provided that where there was a shortfall, it should be absorbed within the Sector budget by the Director of the BDT. Any surplus would be transferred to the Reserve Fund and could be used to cover any shortfall, subject to Council approval. That was a key component of the financial management of the Union. It also ensured a clear limit to ITU's participation in project funding.

2.9 The Director of the BDT, replying to the delegates of France and Japan, said that it was inappropriate to describe the difference between income and expenditure in relation to UNDP and funds-in-trust projects as a deficit. In reality, it was a shortfall which represented the Union's participation in UNDP as confirmed in Resolution 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989). The only way to avoid such shortfalls would be to cease all technical cooperation through UNDP. As shown in the table on page 177 of the Council's report to the Conference (Document 20), the overall level of UNDP projects had declined from \$US 26.9 million in 1989 to \$US 11.6 million in 1993. Of the latter figure, 4.3 million related to sub-agency activities, such as procurement which only yielded 7.5% support costs. Fluctuations in the level of implementation created problems of retention and recruitment of expert staff. It did not make sense to dispense with highly experienced staff because of fluctuation in implementation, only to recruit new and inexperienced experts subsequently. If such staff were already on the payroll, it made sense to use them for any project which could be implemented, even if yielding only a low percentage of support cost.

2.10 The delegate of France said that he did not agree with the previous speaker's interpretation of Nice Resolution 21. In his view it was very clear that the Council was instructed to take into account the need to maintain a balance between income and expenditure. The Director of the BDT was right to recognize the difficulties caused by income fluctuations, but it was the objective of good management to adjust staff to changing needs. There should certainly be a permanent core of expert staff, but not necessarily on permanent contracts, as experts in one field might no longer be as expert many years later. It was not satisfactory to accept projects simply for the purpose of keeping staff occupied.

2.11 The Chairman observed that the Committee's task was to establish ceilings. The setting of detailed budgets was a matter for the Council. He therefore suggested that the implementation of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects should be excluded from the ceiling. The Council, in the budgetary process, would deal with the question of balancing income and expenditure.

#### **United States proposal: Kyoto ceiling (Document DT/2)**

2.12 The delegate of the United States said that the purpose of "option A", as the document was headed, was to establish that it was possible to have a ceiling within the means of the Union, together with successful implementation of the BAAP and no global cuts. He therefore suggested that a second addendum to Document 138 should be published setting out option A which showed 738.8 million Swiss francs as the ceiling, together with a statement that that sum provided for implementation of the BAAP and did not entail global cuts. The base was the ceiling adopted at Nice. The Chairman having enquired whether the figure of 699.40 million Swiss francs was the intended base, he said that as he understood it the Committee had agreed to use the Canadian proposal to work "top down" from the ceiling. The figure of 699.40 million Swiss francs was derived from option 1, and not from detailed analysis. It was intended for illustrative purposes only.

2.13 The delegate of France said that he had difficulty in understanding the starting point, i.e. the base of the United States proposal. In Document DT/24, the adjusted Nice ceiling was given as 738.8 million Swiss francs, a difference of almost 40 million Swiss francs compared with the figure of 699.4 million Swiss francs given in Document DT/26. If items 3 and 4 in Document DT/26 were then added, the result would not be the same.

2.14 The Chairman said that the delegate of France had raised several interesting points of substance. It was to avoid reopening debate on the substance that he had earlier suggested that the section on implementation of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects should be excluded from the ceilings.

2.15 The delegate of Japan supported the Chairman's suggestion to exclude the UNDP component from the budget ceiling.

2.16 The delegate of the Netherlands said that although the Chairman's suggestion would have the effect of reducing the budget ceiling, the ITU would still have to cover the expenditure from its ordinary budget. In that connection, he was rather concerned by the Director of the BDT's comments regarding the deficit that had accumulated over the years in respect of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects. The Union was obliged to write off that deficit, which left few resources for project implementation. That issue must be addressed and priorities set, as necessary. He endorsed the French delegate's comments regarding projects and also expressed support for the United States proposal in Document DT/26, for while his delegation attached great importance to the BAAP, it had difficulty in believing that the current budget would not be sufficient to ensure its full implementation.

2.17 The delegate of Italy endorsed the Chairman's suggestion and expressed support for the budget ceiling proposed by the United States.

2.18 The delegate of Algeria, referring to Annex 3 to Document DT/24, said that, as he understood it, the figure of 4.64 million Swiss francs did not reflect the average cost increase for the

Telecommunication Development Sector during the 1995-1999 period as indicated but, rather, the amount required to cover the cost of implementing the greater part of the BAAP. Furthermore, the figure of 11.325 million Swiss francs given in Document DT/26 was somewhat misleading: it corresponded to the amount required for BAAP implementation that could not be covered by the ITU-D budget. He endorsed the French delegate's remarks regarding the budget ceiling - the figure of 699.4 million Swiss francs was not acceptable. Table II in Annex 1 to Document DT/24 showed quite clearly how the figure of 738.8 million Swiss francs had been reached, to which the sum of 4.64 million Swiss francs for the implementation of the BAAP should be added.

2.19 The delegate of New Zealand said that he found it difficult to endorse the Chairman's suggestion, in view of the fact that the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference had instructed the Council to deal with the UNDP income shortfall by making provision for it in the ordinary budget. Even if the shortfall were excluded from the budget ceiling, it still had to be paid for; moreover, its inclusion in the budget ceiling would not necessarily entail a further increase. It might make more sense for the Committee to focus on the overall picture and establish a global ceiling for the forthcoming five-year period rather than wasting further time on smaller sums such as the UNDP income shortfall. In his view, a budget ceiling in the region of 7.38 to 7.40 million Swiss francs would be acceptable, taking into account the increase in inflation over the last few years. However, it should be borne in mind that not all the allocations made in the past had been utilized; the Conference would thus have some room for manoeuvre that would enable the proper funding of important projects such as the BAAP.

2.20 The delegate of Kuwait, referring to Annex 4 to Document DT/24, asked why no provision had been made for telecommunication development conferences in the section of the table relating to the Telecommunication Development Sector. Surely there were some regional development conferences planned for the forthcoming Plenipotentiary period. How would they be funded?

2.21 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that different figures were given for the total estimated budget of the Telecommunication Development Sector in Annexes 2 and 4 to Document DT/24 (27.66 million and 29.81 million Swiss francs respectively). She enquired how those figures tallied and whether any withdrawals from the Reserve Fund were envisaged to cover shortfalls that might arise in the forthcoming plenipotentiary period.

2.22 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the Kuwaiti delegate's query, said that the sum of 29.8 million Swiss francs shown for telecommunication development activities and programmes in 1995 did not include provision for a regional development conference. In the light of some Committee 4 decisions, the Committee would examine the BAAP as a whole, in conjunction with the estimates given in Annex 4 to Document DT/24. The distribution of the funds allocated among the different activities and programmes would also have to be decided. Regional development conferences had been scheduled for 1996 and 1999 but was contingent on the approval of an additional allocation of approximately 11.3 million Swiss francs. The purpose of Annex 4 to Document DT/24 was to establish overall budget ceilings on which the Committee could base its discussion; it would not prejudice in any way possible future allocations for development conferences. In reply to the question by the United Kingdom delegate, he said that the figure of 27.66 million Swiss francs was based on the 1994 level and did not include any provision for the implementation of technical cooperation projects. The figure of 29.81 million Swiss francs given in Annex 4 allowed for the cost of implementing such projects, which were included in the ordinary budget. So the figures were not comparable.

2.23 The delegate of Germany said that the growing shortfall in income should be considered as expenditure and therefore included in the overall budget ceiling. Nevertheless, it should be noted that because of the revision of the Union's Financial Regulations, the budget ceiling set by the present Conference would not be comparable to that established in Nice; consequently, the projects financed by UNDP and funds-in-trust should not be taken into account in that connection.



2.24 The delegate of Tanzania was not entirely satisfied with the draft financial plan in Annex 4 to Document DT/24, since it showed an imbalance between the allocations for conferences in the Radiocommunication and Standardization Sectors on the one hand and the Telecommunication Development Sector on the other. Greater provision must be made for the Telecommunication Development Sector, in line with recommendations of the Buenos Aires Conference.

2.25 The Chairman pointed out that the table in Annex 4 was intended as a basis for discussion only. Once a ceiling had been agreed upon, the Committee could examine other activities such as implementation of the BAAP, which made provision for development conferences.

2.26 The Secretary of the Committee endorsed the Chairman's remarks, confirming that Annex 4 to Document DT/24 described option 1 which was based on a zero-growth budget and was merely a starting point for the Committee's discussion. Document 138 and its addendum described the various options and additional resources required for implementing the BAAP, which included provision for development conferences.

#### **Preliminary outline of the ITU financial plan for 1995-1999 (Document 138 and Addendum 1)**

2.27 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document 138 and its addendum which set forth four options relating to the ITU financial plan for 1995-1999. The total of 743.73 million Swiss francs shown for option 1 might need to be adjusted in the light of the suggestion to exclude the component for the implementation of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects. Option 2 included a step increase in staff costs to comply with common system conditions of service as well as additional estimated costs resulting from increased study group activities between 1997 and 1999. The upper expenditure limit for option 3 was in line with the United States proposal in Document DT/26. Option 4 provided for full implementation of the BAAP, through an additional allocation of 11.32 million Swiss francs. Subject to changes proposed by the other committees and the Plenary Meeting, the maximum upper limit for expenditure under option 4 would be 788.82 million Swiss francs, less 17.44 million Swiss francs for the UNDP and funds-in-trust component (Annex 3 to Document DT/24), giving a total of approximately 771 million Swiss francs.

2.28 The Chairman, responding to a question by the delegate of Switzerland, said that the increase in the volume of documentation provided for in option 2 related to ITU-R and ITU-T study groups only.

2.29 The delegate of New Zealand said that apart from the four options outlined in Document 138 and its addendum, the Committee would also need to consider other issues with financial implications taken up by the Conference, including the increase in Council membership. Before embarking on a detailed examination of the options, for he was in no doubt that some combination of them was the most desirable solution, it would be useful for those other proposals to be costed.

2.30 The delegate of Italy said that while Document 138 was useful in some respects, it had unfortunately been drafted on the basis of a "bottom up" approach instead of the "top down" approach now agreed upon. Since there was broad support for the United States proposal, he suggested that the Committee should base its discussion on Document DT/26, which contained a number of valid proposals. However, on no account should the Committee base itself on the conditions prevailing at the time of the Nice Plenipotentiary Conference, since the Union's current situation was quite different. It was important to remember that 1989-1994 constituted a transitional period for the Development Sector, whose situation had since stabilized. Any estimates for the Development Sector should therefore be based on 1993-1995 estimates. The Committee should focus on how to distribute total allocations within expenditure limits among the different Sectors, although that exercise might also be left to the Council. Given the number of draft resolutions being approved by the present Conference, some cuts would undoubtedly prove necessary. Turning to Table I in Document DT/23, he drew attention to the seemingly excessive increase in expenditure in

the 1993-1995 period for the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors compared with the modest increase of 5% for the Telecommunication Development Sector. That imbalance was reflected in Document 138 which could therefore not be used as a starting point for the Committee's work.

2.31 The Director of the BR pointed out that there had been no increase in the Radiocommunication Sector's expenditure per se. The additional costs indicated in Table I of Document DT/23 were the result of the transfer of certain activities from the General Secretariat to the Radiocommunication Sector.

2.32 In the ensuing discussion, the Chairman endorsed the idea of using the Nice ceiling as a starting point, but stressed the need to agree on a figure for the upper limit of expenditure. As to the question of cuts, it was the Committee's responsibility to decide what cuts should be made and in which sectors. The delegate of the United States, noting the support for his proposal, requested that a document be prepared for the following meeting on the basis of a ceiling of 738.8 million Swiss francs. The delegate of the Netherlands maintained his delegation's position regarding the budget ceiling but was willing to discuss the document requested by the United States delegate in order to facilitate the proceedings. The delegate of Morocco observed that none of the delegates had so far queried the Nice ceiling amounting to 600 million Swiss francs, value 1 April 1989. Subject to further explanation of how the figure of 738.8 million Swiss francs had been reached, he would have no difficulty in adopting that ceiling as a basis for discussion.

2.33 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, noted that while some delegates supported the United States proposal, other delegates had expressed preference for another approach. He therefore suggested that for the following meeting two documents should be prepared, on the basis of the figures given in the United States proposal (Document DT/26) and those in Document 138 and its addendum, respectively. In its discussion the Committee would also have to take account of decisions taken in other committees and the Plenary Meeting. There seemed to be support that the Committee's discussion on an expenditure limit of 738.8 million Swiss francs, adjusted to exclude the cost of UNDP and funds-in-trust projects.

The meeting rose at 1245 hours.

The Secretary:  
A. TAZI-RIFFI

The Chairman:  
P. GAGNE



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 296-E  
13 October 1994  
Original: English

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### **SIGNING CEREMONY**

1. At the close of the last Plenary Meeting, the Chairman will announce the time at which the signing ceremony and closure of the Conference will take place.
2. The procedure for the signing ceremony will be as follows :
  - 2.1 Before the ceremony begins, delegations are invited to collect the files containing the sheets of paper to be signed. The files will be distributed at the entrance of the Main Hall.
  - 2.2 In the files, delegations will find the following :
    - a) a sheet marked "ACTES FINALS" for signature to the Final Acts;
    - b) a sheet marked "DECLARATIONS / RESERVES" for signature to the Declarations and Reservations;
    - c) a pink sheet, on which those signing are kindly requested to print their surnames and first names (or initials) in the order in which they sign.
3. At the opening of the signing ceremony, the Secretary of the Plenary will invite delegations to sign the sheets as indicated above.
4. After a period of about ten minutes, the roll will be called of delegations whose credentials entitle them to sign, inviting delegations to deposit the files with the signed sheets on the table below the rostrum.
5. As the signatures are deposited, the name of the delegation which has deposited its signatures will be announced.
6. At the end of the signing ceremony, the total number of delegations that have deposited their signatures will be announced.

Pekka TARJANNE  
Secretary-General



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

**Corrigendum 1 au  
Document 297-F/E/S  
13 octobre 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBRE - 14 OCTOBRE 1994

---

R.8

SEANCE PLENIERE

**DEUXIEME LECTURE**

**HUITIEME SERIE DE TEXTES SOUMISE PAR LA COMMISSION  
DE REDACTION A LA SEANCE PLENIERE**

Ce corrigendum ne concerne pas le texte français.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please add the attached page 7 to document 297.

\*\*\*\*\*

Este corrigendum no concierne al texto español.

## RESOLUTION COM4/1\*

## Strategic Plan of the Union, 1995-1999

**V Financial considerations**

**50 Expenditure side of the ITU budget:** The ITU has both fixed and variable expenditures:

- approximately 75% of the fixed expenditures are staff costs; the bulk of the remainder is for maintaining and improving physical facilities;
- the variable expenditures are related mainly to the programme of conferences and meetings; approximately 20% of the ITU's total expenditure falls in this class.

**51** Against this background, and taking into account the maximum total that the Members estimate they can spend, the Plenipotentiary Conference has adopted Decision COM7/2 establishing the limit of expenditure for the financial period 1995-1999 for a maximum of 750 million Swiss francs, value at 1 January 1994.

**52** In the light of the many changes taking place in the telecommunication environment, Resolution COM7/7 provides for a comprehensive study of the financial foundations of the Union during the plenipotentiary period 1995-1998, involving participation by Members and members.

---

\* **Note from Committee 8:** See Document 275, page R.2/24.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 297-E  
13 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**R.8****PLENARY MEETING****SECOND READING****EIGHTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL  
COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
COM 8	289 (B.10)	Decision COM7/2 Resolutions COM7/6 to COM7/8 Resolution COM4/1 (Section V)

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 7 pages**

- 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.

## DECISION COM7/2

**Expenditure of the Union for the Period 1995 to 1999\***

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992),

**considering**

the strategic plans and goals established for the Union and its Sectors for the period 1995 to 1999,

**resolves**

1.1 that the Council is authorized to draw up the ordinary budgets of the Union in such a way that the total expenditure of the General Secretariat and the three Sectors of the Union does not exceed:

- 150.6 million Swiss francs for the year 1995;
- 296.8 million Swiss francs for the years 1996 and 1997;
- 302.6 million Swiss francs for the years 1998 and 1999;

1.2 that the amounts specified in paragraph 1.1 do not include expenditure for the implementation of Technical Cooperation projects by the Telecommunication Development Bureau;

1.3 that the amounts specified in paragraph 1.1 include expenditure in respect of additional working languages (Arabic, Chinese and Russian), to an amount not exceeding 22.5 million Swiss francs for the years 1995 to 1999;

2. that if no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1998, the Council shall establish the biennial budgets of the Union for the year 2000 and thereafter, having first obtained approval for the budgeted expenditures from a majority of the Members of the Union;

3. that the Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for conferences, meetings and seminars if such excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits accrued from previous years or charged to the following year;

4. that the Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess retrospectively the changes that have taken place and the changes likely to take place in the current and coming budgetary periods under the following items:

- 4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations common system, and applicable to the staff employed by the Union;

---

\* All amounts indicated in this Decision are expressed in Swiss francs with the value at 1 January 1994.

- 4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar in so far as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales;
- 4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non-staff items of expenditure;

5. that, in the light of this information, the Council may authorize expenditure up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraph 1.1 above, adjusted to take account of paragraphs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 above, giving weight to the desirability of achieving savings within the Union, while also recognizing that certain expenditures cannot be adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 4 above;

6. that the Council shall have the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Council to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraph 1, if necessary taking into account the provisions of paragraph 4;

7. that, if appropriations which the Council may authorize by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above are insufficient to meet the expenditures on unforeseen yet urgent activities which are in the interest of the Union, the Council may exceed by up to 1% the budgetary limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the proposed appropriations exceed the limit by 1% or more, the Council may authorize them only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted; they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying this step;

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



## RESOLUTION COM7/6

**Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) that No. 468 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class;
- b) that, under this provision, the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Council;
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal, that all countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union and that all Members are able to pay their contributions,

**instructs the Council**

at each session to review, on request, the situation of countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 or 1/16 unit class.

## RESOLUTION COM7/7

**Strengthening the Financial Base of the  
International Telecommunication Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**considering**

- a) the adoption of a strategic planning approach to ITU management and budgeting, as recommended by the High Level Committee on the structure and functioning of the ITU;
- b) the need to look more closely for savings and revenue options to enable the ITU to take on additional high-priority tasks while containing costs;
- c) that entities participating in the work of the ITU should make financial contributions at least in line with the costs attributable to their use of ITU services and to their involvement in the ITU Sectors,

**noting**

- a) the responsibilities assigned to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee for strategic planning and management of the work of the Union in Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Constitution and Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992);
- b) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) on the improved use of the technical and data storage/dissemination facilities of the Radiocommunication Bureau;
- c) action taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 5 of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) to implement improved management practices relating to the transparency of cost allocations and budget controls;
- d) the need to ensure that the ordinary budget of the ITU, provided by Members' contributions in accordance with Article 28 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992), continues to provide a secure base for the services provided to Members in line with the purposes of the Union, and is subject to strict financial discipline under the supervision of the Secretary-General and the Council;
- e) that cost recovery is already practised, to some extent, in various ITU activities including the sale of publications, the holding of TELECOMs and the assignment of issuer identification numbers for international telecommunications charge cards,



**noting also**

the significant number of entities, principally recognized operating agencies, that currently make no financial contribution to the ITU Sectors,

**requests**

Members to take steps to encourage all entities that they have recognized and sponsored to make an appropriate financial contribution (see **considering c)** above),

**resolves**

1. that a cost attribution framework be developed to identify clearly the costs connected with specific functions and activities of the ITU;
2. that an examination of the costs and revenue options in ITU activities be undertaken with a view to strengthening the financial base of the Union, including:
  - 2.1 options to reduce costs, where practicable, with close attention to more effective allocation of resources and ranking of activities according to the objectives set out in the strategic plan;
  - 2.2 further steps to encourage wider financial participation by non-Member entities;
  - 2.3 ways of making better use of the ITU's information resources, and, where appropriate, of charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to conduct a study of the issues and options outlined in **resolves 1 and 2**, and to report his findings and recommendations to the Council;
2. when presenting draft ITU budgets to the Council, to identify off-setting savings and revenue options that can assist the ITU in funding its work without increasing the level of the contributory unit.

## RESOLUTION COM7/8

**Funding Arrangements for Telecommunications Programmes**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),

**recognizing**

- a) the essential role of the ITU as the global specialized agency for telecommunications;
- b) the economic importance of modern telecommunications to all ITU Member States;
- c) the growing demands on the Union to discharge its global responsibilities in relation to the promotion and development of telecommunications in ITU Member States,

**noting**

- a) that the funding arrangements of the ITU have not changed since its establishment;
- b) that assessed contributions from Member States to the ordinary budget have reached a plateau,

**resolves**

that Member States of the ITU should, where necessary, seek new and innovative ways of honouring their responsibilities to contribute to the financial health of the Union, given the derived benefits of telecommunications.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE (PP-94)****Document 298-E  
13 October 1994**

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

**B.12****PLENARY MEETING****FIRST READING****TWELFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL  
COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING**

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>
PLEN	76	Resolution PLEN/14

**M. BOURGEAT**  
Chairman of Committee 8

**Annex: 2 pages**

- 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.

## RESOLUTION PLEN/14

**Premises at the Seat of the Union: Construction of the "Montbrillant Building"**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994),  
**recalling**

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nice, 1989), in its Resolution 57, authorized the Council:

"1. to consider the study submitted to it by the Secretary-General as soon as possible and to decide on the construction programme;

2. to take the administrative and financial action necessary for the implementation of its decision. The proposals of the Administrative Council and the resulting financial implications shall be submitted to Members for approval in accordance with section 8 of Decision 1,"

**having studied**

section 2.2.7.1 of the report of the Council (Document 20) on the preliminary project relating to the new "Montbrillant Building" to provide the Union with the necessary premises,

**considering**

that adequate premises are required at the seat of the Union in Geneva to organize effective meetings, to provide sufficient office space, to make rational use of office space for all the staff at the seat of the Union and to improve space for the information services, the library and the archives services, as well as to provide the facilities, equipment and storage space necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

**aware**

that there is an exceptional and unique opportunity for the Union to construct the said building on the plot of land adjacent to its existing building in the rue de Varembe and in closest vicinity to its Tower building in the avenue Giuseppe Motta in Geneva,

**resolves**

to construct the new "Montbrillant Building", in order to provide the premises and facilities necessary to meet the Union's requirements, in accordance with the financing scheme proposed by the Council in section 2.2.7.1 of Document 20,

**instructs the Secretary-General**

1. to confirm to the Swiss authorities the Union's decision to construct the new "Montbrillant Building", and to arrange with them the required financing for the construction project;

2. to organize the building project under efficient management and with due regard to cost, functional design and quality;

3. to ensure that the detailed design and construction of the building and related installations and facilities are carried out in the most appropriate manner;

4. to submit an annual report to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution,

**instructs the Council**

to make all the administrative and financial arrangements and take the decisions necessary to facilitate the implementation of this Resolution, in the light of the annual reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General.





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 299-E  
13 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

## PLENARY MEETING

### DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

made at the end of the

Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union

(Kyoto, 1994)\*

The undersigned plenipotentiaries confirm, through their signing of the present document, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), that they have taken note of the following declarations and reservations made at the end of that Conference:

1

**Original: Spanish**

#### **For Costa Rica:**

The delegation of Costa Rica to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994):

1. reserves for its Government the right:
  - a) to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its national interests and its telecommunication services, should other Members fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of this Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
  - b) to enter any reservations it deems necessary prior to the ratification of the Final Acts of this Conference (Kyoto, 1994) in respect of any provisions of the Final Acts which may contravene the Constitution of Costa Rica.

---

\* Note by the General Secretariat - The texts of the declarations and reservations are shown in the chronological order of their deposit.

In the table of contents these texts are grouped in the alphabetical order of the names of the Members which have made them.

● 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.

2. declares that Costa Rica shall be bound by the instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, comprising the Constitution, Convention, Administrative Regulations and amendments or modifications thereto only, when it explicitly signifies its consent to be bound by each of those instruments and subject to prior completion of its relevant Constitutional procedures.

**2**

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of Cameroon:**

1. The delegation of the Republic of Cameroon to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail to comply with the requirements of the present Final Acts, or the Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

2. The delegation of the Republic of Cameroon also reserves for its Government the right, if necessary, to make further reservations to the present Final Acts.

**3**

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of Burundi:**

The delegation of the Republic of Burundi reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interest should any Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes and Protocols thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services;

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

**4**

**Original: Spanish**

**For Ecuador:**

The delegation of Ecuador, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it may deem necessary, pursuant to its sovereign right, national laws and international law, should its interests be jeopardized in any way by any act on the part of other countries.

Original: English

**For the Islamic Republic of Iran:**

In the name of God, most merciful, most compassionate,

the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on signing the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take such action as it may consider necessary or to take any measures required to safeguard its rights and interests should other Members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the present Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or the Annexes or the Protocols and Regulations attached thereto;
2. to protect its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should the reservations by other Members jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
3. not to be bound by any provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
4. to make any other reservation or statement until such time as the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) are ratified.

Original: Spanish

**For Venezuela:**

The delegation of the Republic of Venezuela reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any other present or future Members fail to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

It also expresses reservations should the application, by other Members, of the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) have a negative effect on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the radio spectrum for the provision of its telecommunication services or impede or delay the notification, coordination and registration procedures.

Furthermore, it expresses reservations with respect to all Articles of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) related to arbitration as a means of settling disputes, in conformity with the international policy of the Government of Venezuela in that respect.

7

**Original: English**

**For the Republic of Zimbabwe:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe declares that it reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it considers or deems necessary and appropriate to safeguard its interests, should any Member fail to comply with or abide by the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Protocols, Annexes or Regulations attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its Telecommunications Sector.

8

**Original: English**

**For the Kingdom of Bhutan:**

The delegation of the Kingdom of Bhutan reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

9

**Original: French**

**For the Gabonese Republic:**

The delegation of the Gabonese Republic reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take any action necessary to protect its interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other Members be likely to jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services;
2. to accept or not to accept any financial consequences that may result from such reservations.

Original: English

**For the Republic of Zambia:**

The delegation of the Republic of Zambia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take any such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by such Members directly or indirectly affect the operations of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty.

The delegation of the Republic of Zambia further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification by the Republic of Zambia of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

Original: English

**For the Republic of Indonesia:**

On behalf of the Republic of Indonesia, the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994):

1. reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any provision of the Constitution, the Convention and the Resolutions, as well as any decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Kyoto, 1994), directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention of the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Indonesia as a party to other treaties and conventions and from any principles of international law;
2. further reserves the right for its Government to take any action and preservation measures it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should the consequences of reservations by any Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or result in an increase of its contributory share towards defraying expenses of the Union.



12

Original: English

**For Malaysia:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Malaysia hereby reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest should certain Members do not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Members fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or its Annexes attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.

13

Original: Spanish

**For Spain:**

The Spanish delegation reserves for the Kingdom of Spain the right, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, to express reservations to the Final Acts adopted by the present Conference up until the time of deposit of the appropriate instrument of ratification.

14

Original: English

**For Brunei Darussalam:**

The delegation of Brunei Darussalam reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or their Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations made by other countries adversely affect the interest of Brunei Darussalam or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of Brunei Darussalam further reserves the right of its Government to make such additional reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification by Brunei Darussalam of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

15

**Original: French**

**For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:**

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should any Members fail in any way to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should the reservations made by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Algeria's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

16

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of Chad:**

In signing the instruments containing amendments to the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992), the delegation of the Republic of Chad to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary:

1. should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention (Kyoto, 1994) and/or their respective annexes;
2. should the reservations made by other Members be likely to jeopardize the orderly functioning and technical operation of the telecommunication services of the Republic of Chad.

The delegation of the Republic of Chad further reserves for its Government the right to make any declaration or reservation at the time of ratifying the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

17

**Original: English**

**For the Kingdom of Swaziland:**

In signing these Final Acts, the delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes and Regulations annexed thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

18

Original: English

**For the Republic of Sudan:**

The delegation of the Republic of Sudan declares that its Government reserves the right to take such actions as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should the reservations made by any Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Sudan's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

19

Original: French

**For Burkina Faso:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Burkina Faso reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard the interests of Burkina Faso:

1. should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and/or their respective Annexes;
2. should any Members not pay their share of the Union's expenses;
3. should reservations made by other Members be likely to jeopardize the technical and/or commercial operation of its telecommunication services.

The delegation of Burkina Faso further reserves for its Government the right to make any declaration or reservation at the time of ratifying the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994).

20

Original: English

**For Ethiopia:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the Ethiopian delegation reserves for its Government the right:

1. to make whatever reservations it shall deem appropriate with respect to any text, resolution, recommendation and opinion in the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) which may directly or indirectly affect its interests and the operation of its telecommunication services;
2. to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard and protect its interests should any Member of the Union fail to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention;
3. to make any other declaration or reservation until such time that it ratifies this Constitution and the Convention.

21

Original: English

**For Malawi:**

The delegation of Malawi to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by any Member of the Union jeopardize its telecommunication services.

22

Original: Spanish

**For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:**

The delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay declares, on behalf of its Government, that it reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should other Members fail to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or the Optional Protocol, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

23

Original: English

**For the People's Republic of China:**

The delegation of the People's Republic of China in signing this Final Acts reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or the Annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their interests.

24

Original: English

**For the Republic of Uganda:**

The delegation of the Republic of Uganda in signing the Final Acts reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests.

25

Original: English

**For the United Republic of Tanzania:**

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of any Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

26

Original: English

**For People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Bahrain, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, Republic of Djibouti, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Yemen:**

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) declare that the signature and possible ratification by their respective Governments of the Final Acts of this Conference, should not be valid for the ITU Member under the name "Israel", and in no way whatsoever imply its recognition by these Governments.

27

Original: French

**For the Republic of Guinea:**

The delegation of the Republic of Guinea to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services or entail an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.



28

Original: English

**For the Republic of San Marino:**

In signing the Final Protocol of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) the delegation of the Republic of San Marino reserves for its Government the right to take all necessary measures which it will deem necessary so as to protect its interests in the event that any Member of the Union fail to attain to the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of its Annexes, Additional Protocols and Administrative Regulations.

The same rights are also reserved to the Government of the Republic of San Marino towards reservations made by other Members which might interfere with, limit or jeopardize the correct functioning of the telecommunications services of the Republic of San Marino.

29

Original: English

**For the Commonwealth of the Bahamas:**

The delegation of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on behalf of its Government, reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to observe a provision of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or an instrument attached thereto, or should a reservation by another country jeopardize its telecommunication services.

30

Original: French

**For the Republic of Mali:**

The delegation of the Republic of Mali, in signing the Final Acts of this Conference, reserves for its Government the right to take whatever measures or action may be necessary to safeguard its rights and national interests in the event that certain Members of the Union should fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the said Acts or should directly or indirectly jeopardize the interests of its telecommunication services, its national security or its sovereignty.

31

Original: English

**For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:**

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), on the Annexes attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

32

Original: English

**For the Syrian Arab Republic:**

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic declares that its Government reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and the Final Acts of this Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should the reservations made by such Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Syria's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

33

Original: English

**For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:**

The delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on behalf of its Government, reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member fail to observe a provision of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or an Instrument attached thereto, or should a reservation by another country, jeopardize its telecommunication services.

34

Original: English

**For Barbados:**

The delegation of Barbados on behalf of its Government, reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member fail to observe a provision of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or an Instrument attached thereto, or should a reservation by another country, jeopardize its telecommunication services.

35

Original: French

**For the Republic of Benin:**

The delegation of the Republic of Benin to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests should certain Members fail to comply with the provisions of the present Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

36

Original: English

**For Guyana:**

The delegation of Guyana, on behalf of its Government, reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member fail to observe a provision of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or an instrument attached thereto, or should a reservation by another country jeopardize its telecommunication services.

37

Original: Spanish

**For the Republic of Colombia:**

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 19 September - 14 October 1994), the delegation of the Republic of Colombia:

1. renews and incorporates by referral all the reservations and declarations made at world administrative conferences;
2. reaffirms in its essence Reservation No. 48, made at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

38

Original: French

**For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Mauritania declares that its Government reserves the right:

1. to take any measure it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other Members not be in accordance with our chief concern, namely to operate our telecommunication network in as satisfactory manner as possible;
2. to accept or not to accept any financial implications that might arise from the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) or from reservations by other Members.

The delegation of Mauritania further declares that the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and any amendment introduced by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) in those instruments shall be subject to ratification by the competent national institution.

**Original: French**

**For the Kingdom of Cambodia:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia reserves for its Government:

1. the right to take all measures deemed necessary to protect the interests of the Kingdom of Cambodia:
  - a) should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the ITU Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and its respective Annexes, as well as the texts amended and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
  - b) should the reservations made by other Members be liable to jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
2. the delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia further reserves for its Government the right to take appropriate measures to settle the arrears due to ITU from the events of 1970 to the present day.

**Original: Spanish**

**For Cuba:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Republic of Cuba declares that:

- In view of the continuing interventionist practice by the Government of the United States of America of setting up radio and television broadcasting stations directed towards Cuban territory for political and destabilizing purposes, in open violation of the provisions and principles which govern telecommunications throughout the world, especially those aimed at facilitating international cooperation and economic and social development between peoples, and to the detriment of the normal operation and development of Cuba's own radiocommunication services, the Cuban Administration reserves the right to take any steps it may deem necessary.  
  
The consequences of any action which the Cuban Administration might see fit to take on account of the underhand behaviour of the Government of the United States of America will be the sole responsibility of that Government.
- It in no way recognizes the notification, registration or use of frequencies by the Government of the United States of America in that part of Cuban territory in the province of Guantánamo which the United States is occupying by force, contrary to the express will of the people and the Government of Cuba.

- It does not accept the Optional Protocol on the settlement of disputes relating to this Constitution, Convention and Administrative Regulations.
- It reserves for its Government the right to take whatever measures it considers necessary to protect its interests should any other Member countries in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or with the Administrative Regulations, or should reservations by other Members in any way jeopardize Cuba's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union. The delegation of Cuba likewise reserves for its Government the right to make any further declaration or reservation which may be necessary at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the Constitution and the Convention.

41

**Original:** English

**For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the Vietnamese delegation declares on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam that it maintains the reservations made at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and reaffirmed at the Nice, 1989 and the Geneva, 1992 Plenipotentiary Conferences of the International Telecommunication Union.

42

**Original:** Spanish

**For Mexico:**

The delegation of Mexico renews and incorporates by referral the reservations made at world administrative conferences and at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992), and further declares that it reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems relevant to safeguard its interests should other Members fail in any way to comply with the agreed amendments to the Constitution and the Convention or with any other decision adopted by the Conference, or should the reservations made by them jeopardize its telecommunication services or give rise to an increase in Mexico's contribution towards defraying the Union's expenses.

43

**Original:** English

**For the Republic of Korea:**

The delegation of the Republic of Korea reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or the Annexes attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests.



**44**

**Original: English**

**For Thailand:**

The delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government to take action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member or member fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as adopted at Kyoto, 1994 or if any reservation should be made by any Member or member jeopardizing Thailand's telecommunication services or leading to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

**45**

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of the Niger:**

The delegation of Niger to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take such action as it may consider necessary should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the instruments of the International Telecommunication Union as adopted in Kyoto (September/October 1994) or should any reservations by such Members jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services;
2. not to accept any consequences of reservations likely to lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure.

**46**

**Original: Spanish**

**For Peru:**

The delegation of Peru reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should other Members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions adopted at the present Plenipotentiary Conference, or should the reservations made by them jeopardize its telecommunication services;
2. to accept or not to accept the consequences of any other Member States' reservations which might lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union; and
3. to make any other reservation it deems necessary at the time of ratification.

47

Original: French

**For the Republic of Senegal:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, held at Kyoto from 19 September to 14 October 1994, the delegation of the Republic of Senegal declares on behalf of its Government that it accepts no consequences arising from reservations made by other governments which result in an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

The Republic of Senegal further reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members fail to comply with the provisions contained in the instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992), as adopted by the Conference, or should reservations by other countries tend to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

48

Original: French

**For Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg:**

1. The delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare that they maintain the declarations and reservations made at the end of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and that these declarations and reservations likewise apply to the instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) amending the Constitution and the Convention.

2. They also declare that they reserve the right of their Governments not to recognize any reservations or declarations which may be made by other Members of the Union after the signature of the Final Acts.

49

Original: French

**For the Confederation of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein:**

1. The delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare that they maintain the declarations and reservations made at the end of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and that these declarations and reservations likewise apply to the instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) amending the Constitution and the Convention.

2. They also declare that they reserve the right of their Governments not to recognize any reservations or declarations which may be made by other Members of the Union after the signature of the Final Acts.

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of Cape Verde:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Cape Verde declares on behalf of its Government:

- a) that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other Governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;
- b) that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this Conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;
- c) that it also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

**Original: French**

**For the Republic of Angola:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Angola declares on behalf of its Government:

- a) that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other government which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;
- b) that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provision of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this Conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;
- c) that it also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

52

Original: English

**For the Republic of Singapore:**

The delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Final Acts of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference, 1994, or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by any Member of the Union jeopardize the Republic of Singapore's telecommunication services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

The delegation of the Republic of Singapore further reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations which it considers necessary up to and including the time of its ratification of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

53

Original: English

**For the Republic of South Africa:**

The delegation of the Republic of South Africa declares that it reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, and as amended by the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations or actions by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.

54

Original: French

**For the Republic of Poland:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Republic of Poland declares on behalf of its Government:

1. that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;

2. that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provision of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this Conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;

3. that it also reserves for its Government the right to express specific reservations additional to the aforesaid Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

55

Original: English

**For the Czech Republic:**

The delegation of the Czech Republic reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or its Annexes or the Protocols or the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), attached thereto.

56

Original: English

**For the Slovak Republic:**

The delegation of the Slovak Republic reserves for its Government the right to take action as they may consider necessary, to safeguard their interests, should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union or its Annexes or Protocols or the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), attached thereto or finally, should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

57

Original: English

**For Papua New Guinea:**

The delegation of Papua New Guinea reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of Papua New Guinea.



58

Original: French

**For the Principality of Monaco:**

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco reserves for its Government the right to take such action and measures as it may consider necessary to safeguard its national interests should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) adopted by this Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other countries be such as to jeopardize its telecommunication services or increase its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

59

Original: French

**For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire:**

The delegation of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire reserves for its Government the right:

- a) to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the present Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994);
- b) to reject the consequences of any reservations made to the Final Acts of the present Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) by other Members which might give rise to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union or which might jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services;
- c) to make reservations or reject any amendments made by the present Conference to the Constitution and the Convention of the Union which might jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services or directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

60

Original: English

**For the Republic of Bulgaria:**

The delegation of the Republic of Bulgaria to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or should the consequences of reservations made by other countries jeopardize Bulgarian telecommunication services;

2. not to support any financial measures which may entail an unjustified increase in the share of its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union;

3. to make any statement or reservation when ratifying the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992) adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Kyoto, 1994).

**61**

**Original:** English

**For Canada:**

The delegation of Canada declares that it reserves for its Government the right to make any statements or reservations when depositing its instruments of ratification for the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

**62**

**Original:** English

**For the Republic of Fiji:**

In signing this document which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) and taking note of the provisions of No. 16 of Article 32 of the Convention, the delegation of the Republic of Fiji reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or the Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize Fiji's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

**63**

**Original:** English

**For Italy:**

The delegation of Italy reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it might consider necessary to safeguard its interest should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses or, finally, should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

64

Original: English

**For the Republic of the Philippines:**

The delegation of the Republic of the Philippines reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary and sufficient, consistent with its national law to safeguard its interests, should reservations made by representatives of other States jeopardize its telecommunication services or prejudice its rights as a sovereign country.

The Philippine delegation further reserves for its Government the right to make any declarations or reservations prior to the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the International Telecommunication Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) its amendments thereto, as approved by the 1994 Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference.

65

Original: English

**For the State of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates:**

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) declare that their Governments reserve the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any way to comply with the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or the Resolutions attached thereto, or should reservations made by any Member jeopardize their telecommunication services.

66

Original: English

**For the Republic of Hungary:**

The delegation of the Republic of Hungary reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure liable to lead to unjustified increases in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union and the right to take any action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests if certain Members fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, or if they jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services and the right to make specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

67

Original: French

**For the Lao People's Democratic Republic:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic reserves for its Government the right to take any steps which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should Members of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of these Final Acts, of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or the Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should the reservations made by other countries compromise the proper operation of its telecommunications services.

68

Original: English

**For Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, the Republic of Latvia, Norway and Sweden:**

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference the delegations of the above-mentioned countries formally declare that they maintain the declarations and reservations (No. 46) made by their countries when signing the Final Acts of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).

69

Original: English

**For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:**

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserves for its Government the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their interests.

70

Original: Russian

**For the Republic of Belarus, Mongolia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine:**

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their respective Governments the right to make any statement or reservation when ratifying the amendments of the Constitution and of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), and the right to take any action they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should any Member of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of the telecommunication services of the above-mentioned countries or lead to an increase in their annual contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

71

Original: English

**For Turkey:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Republic of Turkey reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or Annexes or Protocols thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

72

Original: English

**For the Republic of Kenya:**

I

The delegation of the Republic of Kenya reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary and/or appropriate to safeguard and protect its interests should any Member fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and any amendments made thereto in Kyoto, 1994 and/or any other instruments associated therewith. The declaration further affirms that the Government of the Republic of Kenya does not accept responsibility for the consequences arising thereof out of any reservations made by other Members of the Union.

II

The delegation of the Republic of Kenya recalling reservation No. 90 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982 reaffirms, on behalf of its Government, the letter and intent of the said reservation.

73

Original: French

**For Greece:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Greece declares:

1. that it reserves for its Government the right:
  - a) to take any action consistent with its domestic law and with international law that it may consider or deem necessary or useful to protect and safeguard its sovereign and inalienable rights and legitimate interests, should any Member States of the International Telecommunication Union fail in any way to comply with or apply the provisions of these Final Acts and the Annexes and Administrative Regulations pertaining to them, or should the acts of any other entities or third parties affect or jeopardize its national sovereignty;



- b) to make, under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, reservations to the said Final Acts at any time it sees fit between the date of signature and the date of ratification of those instruments and to any other instrument of other relevant conferences of the Union that has not yet been ratified, and not to be bound by any provision of such instruments restricting its sovereign right to make reservations;
- c) not to accept any consequences of any reservations by other contracting parties which could, inter alia, lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure or to other financial implications, or should such reservations jeopardize the proper and efficient operation of the telecommunication services of the Republic of Greece;

2. that it is fully established that the term "country" used in the provisions of these Final Acts and in any other instrument or act of the International Telecommunication Union with regard to its Members and their rights and obligations is regarded as being synonymous in all respects with the term "sovereign State" as legally constituted and internationally recognized.

74

Original: English

**For the Federal Republic of Germany:**

1. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the 1994 Kyoto instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or should reservations by other countries be likely to increase its share in defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunication services.

2. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany declares with regard to Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) that it maintains the reservations made on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article 4.

75

Original: French

**For Tunisia:**

The Tunisian delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), reserves for its Government the right to:

1. take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to share in defraying the expenses of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes, Protocols or Resolutions attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;

2. make any statement or reservation until the ratification of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

76

Original: English

**For the Republic of Namibia:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), subject to formal ratification, the delegation of the Republic of Namibia reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention, or the Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize Namibia's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

77

Original: French

**For the Republic of Burundi:**

The delegation of the Republic of Burundi reserves for its Government the right:

1. to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes and Protocols thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services;
2. to accept or not to accept any measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share.

78

Original: English

**For the Republic of India:**

1. In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of the Republic of India does not accept any financial implications for its Government, resulting from any reservations that might be made by any Member on matters pertaining to the finances of the Union.

2. The delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary, to safeguard and protect its interest in the event of any Member failing in any way to comply with one or more provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), or the Administrative Regulations.

Original: English

**For New Zealand:**

In signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) the delegation of the New Zealand Government reiterates the declaration and reservation No. 29 made on signature of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) in relation to any amendments made to the Geneva Constitution and Convention by the Kyoto instruments.

Original: French

**For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, State of Bahrain, Barbados, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Guyana, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kenya, State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Kingdom of Morocco, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, State of Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Zimbabwe:**

These delegations consider that the Administrative Regulations referred in No. 31 of the Constitution are the Radio Regulations and the International Telecommunication Regulations, as amended by competent conferences subsequent to the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992). Proposals were put forward at this Conference to affirm the binding nature of the revised Administrative Regulations; those proposals were not adopted by the competent Committee solely in order to limit the number of amendments that the Conference might make to the Constitution. At the time those proposals were discussed, the "international treaty" aspect incumbent upon all Members who had signed the successive revisions was not questioned.

It is likewise recognized that reservations on the part of Members to the effect that they will not apply all or part of the revision of a Regulation, and declarations to the same effect during the period following the competent conference which has revised a Regulation, are not in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which stipulates, in its Article 27, that a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law to justify non-execution of a treaty.

The Conference has recognized that a legal void remains with regard to Members who stated, during the period following the competent conference which revised a Regulation, that they did not agree to be bound by revisions of Administrative Regulations.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, and taking into consideration that the World Radiocommunication Conference to be held in 1995 is to review the entire Radio Regulations, the signatories reiterate their sovereign right, shared by all Members of the ITU, over the common resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit. Their participation in the 1995 World Radiocommunication Conference and their acceptance of its decisions will be based on the principle that the international Regulations as revised by that Conference constitute a treaty which binds all the Members who have signed it, in conformity with Nos. 30 and 31 of the Constitution.

**Original: French**

**For Portugal:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994), the delegation of Portugal declares on behalf of its Government:

- a) that it accepts no consequence of the reservations made by other Governments which might entail an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenditure of the Union;
- b) that it reserves for its Government the right to take any steps it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not contribute their share to defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in any way whatever to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union as amended by the Final Acts of this Conference, or if any reservations expressed by other countries were to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services;
- c) that it also reserves for its Government the right to express additional specific reservations to these Final Acts or to any other instrument arising from other relevant ITU conferences which has not yet been ratified until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited.

**Original: English**

**For Japan:**

The delegation of Japan reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the amendments of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations by other countries jeopardize in any way its interests.

Original: English

**For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:**

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), hereby declares that its Government reserves the right to:

1. take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members of the Union fail to share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members of the Union endanger in any way the telecommunication services of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
2. make any statement or reservation until the time of ratification by the Federal Republic of Nigeria of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

Original: English

**For the United States of America:**

The United States of America refers to Nos. 445 and 446 of the Convention (Geneva, 1992) and notes that in considering the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto 1994), the United States may find it necessary to make additional declarations or reservations. Accordingly, the United States of America reserves the right to make additional specific declarations or reservations at the time of deposit of its instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

The United States of America reiterates and incorporates by reference all declarations or reservations made at world administrative conferences and world radiocommunication conferences prior to signature of these Final Acts.

The United States of America does not by signature or by any subsequent ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and Convention adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) consent to be bound by the Administrative Regulations adopted prior to the date of signature of these Final Acts. Nor shall the United States of America be deemed to have consented to be bound by revisions of the Administrative Regulations whether partial or complete revisions, adopted subsequent to the date of signature of these Final Acts, without specific notification to the International Telecommunication Union by the United States of America of its consent to be bound.



85

Original: French

**For France:**

The French delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests in the event that certain Members do not share in defraying the expenditure of the Union or fail in whatever manner to comply with the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), adopted by this Conference (Kyoto, 1994), or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services or entail an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenditure of the Union.

86

Original: English

**For the Republic of Cyprus:**

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and/or Annexes and Protocols thereof, as amended by the Kyoto 1994 instrument, or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses or jeopardize its telecommunication services, or should any other action taken or intended to be taken by any person, physical or juridical directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

The delegation of the Republic of Cyprus further reserves for its Government the right to make any other declaration or reservation until and up to the time that the Kyoto 1994 instrument amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) is ratified by the Republic of Cyprus.

87

Original: English

**For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:**

I

The delegation of the Netherlands reserves for its Government the right to take any action which it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Kyoto instruments (1994), or their Annexes, or the Optional Protocol attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory shares in defraying Union expenses, or, finally, should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

II

The Netherlands delegation formally declares, with regard to Article 54 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Kyoto instruments (1994), that it maintains the reservations made on behalf of its Government when signing the Administrative Regulations mentioned in Article 4.

88

**Original: English**

**For the Arab Republic of Egypt:**

The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any other present or future Member fail to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, as amended by Kyoto instrument or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

---



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (PP-94)

Document 300-E  
14 October 1994

KYOTO, 19 SEPTEMBER - 14 OCTOBER 1994

---

### PLENARY SESSION

#### ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS

89

Original: English

##### For Ireland:

Taking account of the declarations and reservations deposited by certain Members, the Government of Ireland reiterates the reservations made when signing the Final Acts of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and reserves furthermore the right to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any manner to comply with its obligations under the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992 as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, 1994) or the annexes thereto.

90

Original: English

##### For the State of Israel:

1. The declaration made by certain delegations in No. 26 of the Final Acts being in flagrant contradiction with the principles and purposes of the International Telecommunication Union is therefore, devoid of any legal validity.

The Government of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects outright these declarations which politicize and undermine the work of the ITU. The delegation of Israel will proceed on the assumption that they have no bearing whatsoever with respect to the rights and duties of any Member State of the International Telecommunication Union.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that Israel and many Arab States are currently in the midst of negotiations on a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the delegation of Israel finds the Arab Declaration counterproductive and damaging to the cause of peace in the Middle East; it also contradicts the spirit of Resolution 290 which was adopted unanimously at this Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference on 13 October 1994.

The delegation of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Members whose delegations have made the above-mentioned Declaration, an attitude of complete reciprocity.

- 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.

The delegation of Israel further notes that Declaration No. 26 contrary to ITU procedures does not refer to the State of Israel by its full name. As such it introduces to the professional work of the Conference inadmissible elements of discord and enmity, and must be repudiated as a grave violation of recognized rules and norms of international behaviour.

2. Furthermore, after noting various other declarations already deposited, the delegation of Israel reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests and to safeguard the operation of its telecommunication services should they be affected by the decisions of this Conference or by the reservations made by other delegations.

91

Original: English

**For Bangladesh:**

After having considered the declarations contained in Document 299 the delegation of Bangladesh reserves the right of its Government to take actions that it deems necessary to safeguard its interest, should any Member or member fail, in any way to comply with the requirements of the instrument amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, as adopted at Kyoto, 1994 (ITU PP-94, Kyoto), or if any reservation should be made by any Member or member jeopardizing the technical and/or commercial operation of the telecommunication services of Bangladesh or leading to any increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

92

Original: English

**For the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Republic of Cyprus, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, the United States of America, Finland, France, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Ireland, the State of Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Principality of Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey:**

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries referring to the Declarations made by the Republic of Colombia (No. 37) and the Republic of Kenya (No. 72), inasmuch as these and any similar statements refer to the Bogota Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, consider that the claims in question cannot be recognized by this Conference.

Further, the above-mentioned delegations wish to affirm or reaffirm the Declaration made by a number of delegations (No. 73) at the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1992) and declarations at conferences referred to therein as if these Declarations were here repeated in full.

The above-mentioned delegations also wish to state that the reference in Article 44 of the Constitution to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply a recognition of claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary-satellite orbit.

93

Original: English

**For the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Monaco, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Turkey**

With regard to the declarations of several delegations to express reservations and declarations to the Final Acts of the present Conference at or before the time of deposit of their instruments of ratification, these delegations reserve the right of its/their Government not to recognize reservations and declarations made by other Members of the Union after signing the Final Acts of this Conference.

94

Original: English

**For the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Republic of Cyprus, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Principality of Monaco, Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey**

These delegations, referring to Declaration No. 80 made by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the State of Bahrain, Barbados, the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Guyana, the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Kenya, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the State of Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Zimbabwe, note(s) that this Declaration was not made at the time of signature of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and does not affect the application of Article 54 of the Constitution to the delegations making this present Declaration.

95

Original: English

**For Australia:**

After having considered the Declarations and reservations contained in Conference Document 299, the delegation of Australia declares that it reserves for its Government the right to make any statements or reservations when depositing its instruments of ratification for the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994).

96

Original: English

**For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:**

After having considered the Declarations and reservations contained in Document 299 the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Kyoto, 1994) reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its national interests and telecommunication services, should any Member fail to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Kyoto Conference (1994). It also reserves for its Government the right to make any reservation it deems necessary prior to the ratification of these Final Acts if any provision may contradict with the Constitution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

97

Original: English

**For the United States of America:**

The United States of America refers to Declaration No. 80 made by many delegations. The United States of America notes that the United States of America does not agree with various points in that Declaration and that Declaration No. 80, which is prospective in nature, was not made at the time of signature of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) and does not affect the application to the United States of America of Article 54 of the Constitution (Geneva, 1992).

98

Original: English

**For the United States of America:**

The United States of America, noting the Statement (No. 40) entered by the delegation of Cuba, recalls its rights to broadcast to Cuba on appropriate frequencies free of jamming or other wrongful interference and reserves its rights with respect to existing interference and any future interference by Cuba with United States broadcasting. Furthermore, the United States of America notes that its presence in Guantanamo is by virtue of an international agreement presently in force; the United States of America reserves the right to meet its radiocommunication requirements there as heretofore.

99

Original: English

**For the Kingdom of Tonga:**

The delegation of the Kingdom of Tonga with reference to the provision of the Declarations and reservations as contained in Document 299 of 13 October 1994 reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to comply with the provisions contained in the instrument amending the Constitution and the Convention (Geneva, 1992) as adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) or should reservations by other administrations jeopardize the proper operation of the Kingdom of Tonga's telecommunication services.



100

Original: English

**For The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:**

After having considered the Declarations and reservations contained in Conference Document 299 the delegation of the Republic of Macedonia reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members, present or future, not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the 1994 Kyoto instruments amending the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU (Geneva, 1992), or should reservations by other countries be likely to increase its share in defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunication services.

101

Original: English

**For the Republic of Ghana:**

The delegation of the Republic of Ghana after having considered the Declarations contained in Conference Document 299, in signing the Kyoto 1994 Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, reserves the right to take any measures it considers appropriate to safeguard its interests.

The Ghana delegation further reserves for the Government of Ghana the right to make any statements and reservations when depositing its instrument of ratification for the Final Acts of the Kyoto 1994 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

---