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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 401-500
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-537

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 401-E

6 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO PROPOSAL No. 8

(SWITZERLAND)

The Chairman of the Conference has received the following communication, from the Head of the Swiss Delegation :

"Sir,

"I would take this opportunity of drawing your attention to Proposal No. 8 (Switzerland) in the first volume of proposals. Since this proposal has to be considered by the Plenary Assembly (see Document No. 30 - apportionment of questions) I take the liberty of suggesting that consideration of this proposal be placed on the agenda of the Assembly for examination in the near future. To save time, and with the assent of the Director of the C.C.I.R., I wish to see this proposal transformed into a new question for study by the C.C.I.R., in virtue of Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Atlantic City Convention.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

A. Möckli

HEAD OF THE SWISS DELEGATION"

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOURTH REPORT BY THE
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4

At its meeting on 29 November 1952, Committee 4 considered the report by Sub-Committee 4 A (Document No.280), containing a draft text for the IIInd part of the General Regulations.

When the draft text of Chapter 11, in the IIInd part of the General Regulations, was being considered, three different views were advanced in connection with the right to vote which might be accorded to the representatives of recognized private operating agencies, when taking part in C.C.I. activities in the absence of delegates from their respective countries.

These views are embodied in the proposals published by the Secretary-General as Nos. 520, 521 and 602.

In the course of discussion, the Argentine Delegation declared that it withdrew its Proposal No. 520, and would support Proposal No. 521, which the Bulgarian Delegation was desirous of submitting in its own name.

The Bulgarian proposal, seconded by Argentine, was, at the request of the Argentine Delegation, put to a vote by secret ballot, with the following results:

In favour of Proposal No. 521	-	18
Against	-	19
Abstentions	-	3

In view of the fact that votes in connection with this matter of principle were about evenly divided, and bearing in mind the statement made by the Argentine Delegation to the effect that should it be decided to grant a vote to the representatives of recognized private operating agencies (one vote for all the agencies from any one country) without the

- 2 -
(402-E)

consent of the administration of the I.T.U. Member concerned, Argentina would be obliged to make a reservation, Committee 4 decided to refer this question of principle to the Plenary Assembly for consideration.

The Bulgarian Delegation declared that in those circumstances it could present Proposal No.520 in its own name.

Chairman
Committee 4

I.A.Tsingovarov

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIFTH REPORT

BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4

Attached hereto are the draft texts of Chapters 1, 2, 2bis, 2 ter, 3, 4, 4 bis, of the 1st part of the General Regulations, annexed to the Convention, such as they have been adopted by Committee 5.

Some delegations have stated that they do not agree with several of the provisions of these texts and they reserved the right to re-open discussion on these questions in Plenary Assembly (see the summary records of the Committee's meetings).

In conformity with the decision of the Steering Committee, the texts annexed hereto, relating to the 1st part of the General Regulations, have been sent to the Editorial Committee for subsequent submission to the Plenary Assembly.

I. Tsingovatov

Chairman of Committee 4

Annexes : Draft texts for
Chapters 1, 2, 2 bis,
2 ter, 3, 4, 4 bis of
the 1st part of the
General Regulations.

ANNEX

GENERAL REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(ANNEX 4)

PART 1

General provisions regarding conferences

CHAPTER 1

Invitation and Admission to

Plenipotentiary Conferences

1. The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
2. 1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union and to each Associate Member of the Union.
2) These invitations may be sent directly, or through the Secretary General, or through another government.
3. The Secretary General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.
4. The inviting government, in agreement with, or on a proposal by, the Administrative Council, may invite such Specialized Agencies in relationship with the United Nations as grant to the I.T.U. reciprocal representation at their conferences, to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
5. The inviting government, in agreement with, or on a proposal by, the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the Conference in an advisory capacity.

6. The replies of the Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the Conference, and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegations.

7. Any permanent organ of the Union shall be entitled to be represented at the Conference in an advisory capacity when the Conference is discussing matters coming within its competence. In case of need, the Conference may invite an organ which has not seen fit to be represented.

8. The following shall be admitted to the Conference:

- Delegations as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention.
- United Nations observers.
- Specialized Agencies observers in conformity with paragraph 4.
- According to circumstances, the observers as defined in paragraph 5.

CHAPTER 2

Invitation and Admission to
Administrative Conferences

1. 1) Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 1 above shall be applicable to Administrative Conferences.

2) However, as regards extraordinary Administrative Conferences, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months.

3) Members and Associate Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received.

2. 1) The inviting government, in agreement with, or on a proposal by, the Administrative Council may notify those international organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the work of the Conference in an advisory capacity.

2) The interested international organizations shall make applications for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of the notification.

3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the Conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted or not.

3. The following shall be admitted to Administrative Conferences:

- a) Delegations as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention;
- b) United Nations observers;
- c) Specialized Agencies observers in conformity with paragraph 4 of Chapter 1;
- d) Observers from International Organizations admitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this chapter;
- e) Should circumstances warrant, observers from non-contracting governments;
- f) Representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member-country to which they belong;
- g) Permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in Chapter 1, paragraph 6.

CHAPTER 2 bis

Time-limits for presentation of proposals to Conferences
and conditions of submission

1. Immediately after the inviting government has despatched invitations, the Secretary General shall ask Members and Associate Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the Conference.

2. All presented proposals, the adoption of which require revision of the text of the Convention or Regulations, must carry references identifying by chapter, article or paragraph number those facts of the text which will require such revision.

3. The Secretary General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received, and shall communicate them, at least three months before the opening of the Conference, to all Members and Associate Members.

CHAPTER 2 ter

Special Provisions for Conferences meeting at the

Seat of the Union

1. 1) When a conference is to be convened without an inviting government, the Secretary General shall take the necessary steps to convene it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2) In such cases, the Secretary General shall himself perform the tasks of organization normally incumbent upon the inviting government.

CHAPTER 3

Credentials for Conferences

1. Delegations sent by Members of the Union to take part in a Conference must be duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and must be equipped with the powers required for the signing of the Final Acts.

2. For the Plenipotentiary Conference,

1) Delegations shall be accredited by instruments signed:

a - by the Chief of State

b - or by the Head of the Government

c - or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

However, they may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission with the government of the country in which the Conference is held.

2) In order to sign the Final Acts of the Conference, delegations must be equipped with full powers signed by the authorities mentioned under a, b, or c above.

3. For Administrative Conferences,

1) The provisions of paragraph 2 above are applicable.

2) In addition, a delegation may be accredited and equipped with full powers signed by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the Conference.

4. A special Committee shall be entrusted with the verification of the credentials of each delegation; this Committee shall reach its conclusions within the period specified by the Plenary Assembly.

5. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise its right to vote:

1) on a provisional basis, from the time that it begins to participate in the work of the Conference;

2) on a definitive basis, from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are in order.

6. A delegation shall no longer have the right to vote from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are not in order and until this state of affairs has been rectified.

7. As a general rule, Member countries should endeavour to send their own delegations to the Conferences of the Union. Nevertheless, if, for exceptional reasons, a Member is unable to send its own delegation it may accredit the delegation of another Member of the Union and give this delegation powers to act and sign on its behalf.

8. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present.

9. In no case provided for in paragraphs 7 and 8 above may a delegation exercise more than one proxy vote.

CHAPTER 4

Procedure for calling Extraordinary Administrative
Conferences at the request of Members of the Union
or on a proposal of the Administrative Council

1. Any Members of the Union wishing to have an Extraordinary Administrative Conference convened shall inform the Secretary General of the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.

2. On receipt of 20 concordant requests, the Secretary General shall inform all Members and Associate Members thereof by telegram, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.

3. If the majority of the Members agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary General shall so inform the Members of the Union by circular telegram.

4. 1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government.

2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference.

3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference.

5. In cases where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Chapter 2^{ter} shall apply.

6. 1) If the majority of the Members do not accept the proposal as a whole (agenda, time, ~~and~~ place), the Secretary General shall inform the Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute.

2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members.

7. The procedure indicated above shall be applicable when the proposal to convene an extraordinary administrative conference emanates from the Administrative Council.

CHAPTER 4 bis

Provisions common to all Conferences

Change in the time or place of a conference

- 1) The provisions of Article 4 above shall apply, by analogy, in the case of a change in the time or place of a conference, upon the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal of the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if two-thirds of the Members have pronounced in favour.
- 2) Where the issue arises, the Secretary General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in Chapter 4, paragraph 2, the probable financial consequences of a change in the time or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the Conference at the place initially chosen.

CHAPTER 5

(deleted)

Union internationale
des télécommunications

Document N° 404-FES
5 décembre 1952

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMISSION 8

7ème SERIE

DE TEXTES TRANSMIS A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION

(Voir Annexes au Document 403-F)

7th SERIES

OF TEXTS TRANSMITTED TO THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

(See Annexes to Document 403-E)

8a SERIE

DE TEXTOS COMUNICADOS A LA COMISION DE REDACCION

(Véase Anexos al Documento N° 403-S)

PROPOSED TEXT OF ARTICLES 1, 16 AND 17 OF THE CONVENTION

A R T I C L E 1

Composition of the Union

(Note: Proposal No. 11 has been referred by Committee 3 to the Editorial Committee.)

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members. (no change)

2. A Member of the Union shall be:

- a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf; (no change) (Note: Annex 1, referred to herein, to be modified so as to comprise all the countries which by the 20th of December 1952 have either signed and ratified, or acceded to, the Atlantic City Convention.)
- b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17; (no change) (See Note above)
- c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17. (no change) (See Note above)

3. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs. (no change)

(2) Each Member shall have one vote at any Conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union of which it is a Member. (no change, apart from a drafting-modification)



4. An Associate Member shall be:

- a) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 17, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union; (no change)
- b) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which this Convention has been accepted by a Member of the Union in accordance with Article 17 or 18, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union; (no change) (Note: In the English text the word "accepted" should be replaced by the words "signed and ratified" in order to conform with the French text)
- c) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations. (no change)
- c bis) (new) Any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 bis upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf. (Note: Annex 1 bis will comprise a list of the Associate Members of the Union existing as on 20th December 1952)

4. bis (new) If any territory or group of territories, forming part of a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union, becomes or has become an Associate Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) above, its rights and obligations under this Convention shall be those of an Associate Member only.

5. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any Conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference. (no change)

6. For purposes of paragraphs 2 (c) and 4 (a) and (b) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested. (Note: Existing text modified in the English text only, a grammatical change has also been made.)

A R T I C L E 16

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification. (no change)

1. bis) (new) 1) During a period of two years running from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in paragraph 3 of Article 1 of this Convention.

2) After the end of a period of two years, running from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 above, shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union or at any meeting of any of its permanent organs until it has so deposited such an instrument.

2. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 49, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat. (no change)

3. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

A R T I C L E 17

Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1. (no change)

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession. (no change)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 369

(Classification of I.T.U. Members and Associate Members)

Greece:

Former class	VI	5 units
New class	VII	3 units
Difference		<u>2 units</u>

On page 5, replace the new total of 682 by 680. The letter from the Hellenic Delegation is dated 2 December (see Annex 1).

Notifications of changes in class and reservations received
after the time limit had expired at noon on 2 December 1952

Notifications of change in class:

Belgium:

Former class	V	10 units
New class	VI	5 units

(see Annex 2)

Reservation:

Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (see Annex 3).

Annexes: 3

- 2 -
(406-E)

A N N E X 1

Buenos Aires, 2 December 1952

ROYAL GREEK LEGATION
IN ARGENTINA

HELLENIC DELEGATION
TO THE I.T.U.
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

CHOICE OF CONTRIBUTORY CLASS
No. 2474 B/2

Mr. L. Mulatier,
Secretary General of the
International Telecommunication
Union,
Buenos Aires.

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated 29 November 1952, and to my reservation in connection with the request for a lower class by Greece, I beg to inform you that the Hellenic Administration has decided to contribute in Class VII instead of in Class VI, to which it at present belongs.

I should be grateful if you would kindly note this communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

Constantin Vatikiotty

Head of the Hellenic Delegation.

- 3 -
(406-E)

A N N E X 2

Buenos Aires, 5 December 1952

Subject: Change in class of contribution to I.T.U. expenditure

Mr. L. Mulatier,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication
Union,
Buenos Aires.

Dear Mr. Mulatier,

I hereby inform you that, invoking the right accorded in Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention, Belgium has decided in favour of Class VI (5 units) for its share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure.

Yours faithfully,

R. Vandenhove
Head of the Belgian Delegation

A N N E X 3

Buenos Aires, 4 December 1952

Mr. E. Mulatier,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication
Union,
Buenos Aires.

Sir,

With reference to the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly on 26 November 1952 (Document No. 318), in connection with the classification of I.T.U. Members and Associate Members:

The Delegation of the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi noted that some delegations stated that their countries wished to take a lower class of contribution than the one to which they already belonged. Should those, and possibly other countries, finally decide to take a lower class, that might have a direct influence on the decision to be taken as regards maintenance of the class to which the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi belongs.

This being so, I have to inform you that the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi reserves its position as regards the class of contribution to be chosen by the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, pending a decision by my Government after thorough consideration of the problem.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

de Selys Longchamps

Head of the Delegation of the Belgian Congo
and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi

TENTH REPORT BY COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Texts proposed for Articles 5, 10, and 11 of the Convention.

At its 29th meeting, Committee 3 considered the texts for Articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Convention (Document No. 362) drafted by its Working Group 2. As a result, it hereby submits the attached texts for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

Some delegations have objected to certain provisions in the draft Article 5, in particular to those which lay down that the Administrative Council may conclude provisional agreements with international organizations, and may submit opinions to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

As regards the clauses relative to changes in the place or date of a conference (Articles 10 and 11), the Committee has taken pains to ensure that the texts submitted to the Plenary Assembly are in harmony with those submitted by Committee 4 in connection with the same question. For example, it took no decision on the question of whether such changes should be approved by more than 50%, or by more than two-thirds of I.T.U. Members (or of the Members in a particular region, in the case of a regional conference). This decision it leaves to the Plenary Assembly.

C. Ribeiro

Chairman, Committee 3

Annex: 1

A N N E X

ARTICLE 5

Administrative Council

A. Organization and working arrangements

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. The Members of the Union elected to the Council shall hold office until the time when a new Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They are eligible for re-election.

(2) (Unaltered) If between two Plenipotentiary Conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union, from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, who had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

2. Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services.

3. (1) (Unaltered) Each Member of the Council shall have one vote.

(2) The Administrative Council shall establish its own Rules of Procedure.

4. The Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the latter's absence.

5. (1) The Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union.

(2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session.

(3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened (as a general rule at the seat of the Union) by its Chairman at the request of the majority of its Members.

6. The Secretary General and the two Assistant Secretaries General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. shall participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the Council may exceptionally hold meetings confined to its own Members.

7. (Unaltered) The Secretary General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council.

8. (1) (Text of present paragraph 8 unaltered) In the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter.

(2) The Council shall act only in formal session.

9. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Council in this capacity shall be borne by the Union.

B. Duties

10. (1) The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union.

(2) (Unaltered) It shall ensure the efficient co-ordination of the work of the Union.

11. In particular the Administrative Council shall :

a) (unaltered) perform any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conferences;

(Ann. to Doc. 407-E)

- b) in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, be responsible for effecting the co-ordination with all international organizations contemplated in Articles 26 and 27 of this Convention;

and, to this end,

- (i) conclude, on the behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations contemplated in Article 27 of the Convention, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement contained in Annex 5 to the Convention; these provisional Agreements shall be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
 - (ii) appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the conferences of such organizations, and, when necessary, of co-ordinating committees established in conjunction with those organizations;
- c) (unaltered) appoint the Secretary General and the two Assistant Secretaries General of the Union;
 - c bis) (new) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the Specialized Secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
 - c ter) (new) draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administration of the Union.
 - d) (unaltered) supervise the administrative functions of the Union;
 - e) (unaltered) review and approve the annual budget of the Union;
 - f) (unaltered) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary General and approve them for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

- f bis) text in preparation by Committee 5;
- g) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of this Convention;
- g bis) (new) present to the Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union any opinions deemed useful;
- h) co-ordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union, take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such organs, and fill ad interim vacancies for C.C.I. Directorships or Vice-Directorships;
- i) (~~Unaltered~~) perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations, the functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union;
- j) (new) submit a report on its activities and those of the Union for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ARTICLE 10

Plenipotentiary Conference

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall :

- a) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the ordinary expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b bis) (new) establish the basic salary scales of all I.T.U. staff and of the members of the I.F.R.B.;
- c) (unaltered) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- d) (unaltered) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- e) (unaltered) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- f) if necessary, conclude or revise agreements between the Union and other international organizations and examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- g) (unaltered) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

2. (unaltered) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet once every five years at a time and place fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The time or place or both of the next Plenipotentiary Conference may be changed :

- a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary General;
- b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

In either case a new time or new place or both shall be determined with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

ARTICLE 11

Administrative Conferences

Zero (new) Administrative Conferences of the Union comprise:

- a) ordinary Administrative Conferences;
- b) extraordinary Administrative Conferences;
- c) special conferences, which include regional and service conferences.

1. (1) Ordinary Administrative Conferences shall:

- a) (unaltered) revise the Regulations provided for in Article 13 paragraph 2 of this Convention with which they are respectively concerned;
- b) (unaltered) deal with all other matters deemed necessary within the terms of the Convention and the General Regulations or in accordance with any directive given by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

(2) In addition, the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall:

- a) (unaltered) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- b) (unaltered) review its activities.

2. Ordinary Administrative Conferences shall normally meet every five years, preferably at the same time and place as the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2. (bis) (new) The time or place or both of the next ordinary Administrative Conference may be changed:

- a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary General;

(Ann. to Doc. 407-E)

- b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

In either case a new time or place or both shall be determined with the consent of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

3. (1) (Unaltered) An extraordinary administrative conference may be convened:

- a) (unaltered) by a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference which shall determine its agenda and the time and place of its meeting; or
- b) when at least twenty Members of the Union have made known to the Secretary General their desire that such a Conference shall be held to consider an agenda proposed by them; or
- c) (unaltered) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in b) and c) of sub-paragraph 1) above, the time and place of the Conference, as well as its agenda, shall be determined with the concurrence of more than fifty per cent of the Members of the Union.

4. (new)

(1) A special conference may be convened:

- a) by decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference or an ordinary or extraordinary Administrative Conference which shall determine its agenda and the time and place at which it shall meet;
- b) when at least twenty Members of the Union in the case of a world conference, or one quarter of the Members of the region concerned in the case of a regional conference have made known to the Secretary General their desire that such a conference should be held to consider an agenda proposed by them;
- c) on a proposal by the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in sub-paragraphs b) and c) of sub-paragraph 1) above, the time and place of the conference as well as its agenda shall be determined with the concurrence of more than fifty per cent of the Members of the Union for world conferences, or of more than fifty per cent of the Members in the region concerned for regional conferences.

5. (1) Extraordinary Administrative Conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunication matters of an urgent nature. Their deliberations shall be strictly confined to the items included in their agenda.

Extraordinary Administrative Conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included in the agenda approved by more than fifty per cent of the Members of the Union, in accordance with paragraph 4.2) above.

(2) Special Conferences shall only be convened to consider the matters included in their agenda. Their decisions must in all circumstances be in conformity with the terms of the Convention and Administrative Regulations.

6. (new) Proposals for changing the time or place or both of extraordinary administrative conferences and of special conferences must, to be adopted, have the approval of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union (or of more than two-thirds of the Members in the region concerned in the case of regional conferences). Detailed provisions governing such changes are contained in Chapter 4 of the General Regulations.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMISSION 8

HUITIEME SERIE

DE TEXTES TRANSMIS A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION

(Textes soumis par la Commission 3)

Voir le document N° 407 (dixième rapport de la Commission 3 à l'Assemblée plénière) qui contient les textes des Articles 5, 10 et 11 de la Convention.

EIGHTH SERIES

OF TEXTS TRANSMITTED TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

(Texts submitted by Committee 3)

See Document N° 407 (10th report by Committee 3 to the Plenary Assembly) which contains the texts of Articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Convention.

8a. SERIE

DE TEXTOS ENVIADOS A LA COMISION EDITORA

(Textos presentados por la Comisión 3)

Ver el Documento Núm. 407 (10° informe de la Comisión 3 a la Asamblea Plenaria) que contiene el texto de los Artículos 5, 10 y 11 del Convenio).

APPEAL OF IRAQ
TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE
BUENOS AIRES PLENIPOTENTIARY TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE

Basing its arguments on the solemn approval by the Plenary Assembly of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference (10th Meeting, November 28th) of the principle of unassailable right of a member country to choose the region it prefers, my Delegation took the opportunity to bring to the attention of the Assembly, the precarious position in which Iraq found itself as a result of its exclusion, in spite of its wishes, from the "European Area" of "Region 1", by the Atlantic City decisions, and requested the intervention of this Assembly to enforce the principle adopted in order to correct the anomaly.

The following details are given to elucidate the situation of how Iraq had been deliberately and artificially excluded from the "European Area" by the Atlantic City decisions :

1. By restricting the eastern boundary of the "European Area" to meridian 40° East of Greenwich, instead of the Near Eastern boundary of Region 1, Iraq was deliberately and artificially denied the natural geographical right to be in line with its neighbours of the same region. Since Iraq's eastern boundary coincides with the Near Eastern limit of Region 1, discrete judgement and practical considerations would have required that the eastern limit of the "European Area" should also have coincided with this boundary in order not to inadvertently create a territory of "no man's land".
2. Almost the whole territory of Iraq falls north of parallel 30° North which is the southern limit of the "European Area". Although Iraq naturally falls in within this area, it was only by discriminatory and artificial "exceptions" that it was excluded from this area.

The implications of the above indiscrete decisions were as follows :

a) Iraq virtually became a territory of "no man's land" in the "medium wave" broadcasting systems of frequency assignments and allocations. Being surrounded on the east by Region 3, on the west by the "European Area", on the north by the "Eastern Zone of U.S.S.R."

The I.F.R.B., as custodian of international public trust, facing the situation, found it deprived of all logical and practical consideration, had no alternative but to do an "acrobatic feat" by pulling this country down to another "continent" and give it a place in the "African Area" with full disregard for geography and principles of electromagnetic wave-propagations.

b) The non-alignment of Iraq with its geographical neighbours of Region 1 that fall north of parallel 30° N is a decision without precedence and its shifting to the "African Area" disregards ethnical, cultural, social and other ties of community interests.

c) The artificial paper-work-shifting of Iraq to the "African Area" is inconsistent with scientific principles of wave-propagation, since by no known natural phenomena could these waves reflect or deflect themselves on reaching the boundaries of Iraq.

d) The artificial shifting of Iraq to the "African Area" caused unnecessary confusion of its Broadcast Services on the medium wave and denied to it an orderly existence in line with its geographical neighbours and menaced its interests.

Iraq, with extremely limited frequency requirements does not constitute a serious problem in any plan for "European Area" frequency assignments and allocations. While admission to such a plan insures to it its legitimate rights and satisfies its orderly subscription as a good citizen of the Telecommunication Union, its exclusion on the other hand denies to it the fundamental considerations of the "Convention".

The "Baghdad Broadcast Station" which had been broadcasting on 767 Kc. for the last 17 years, finds itself unable to continue its emissions on this frequency because of abnormality of Iraq's position.

The "African Plan" shifted it to another frequency. The E.A.R.C. decisions disregarded the African Plan and caused another shift. All these abnormalities make the situation difficult and unbearable.

A member country of the Telecommunication Union is entitled to maintain its medium wave broadcast on a frequency on which it had been broadcasting for the last seventeen years, particularly if it had utilized only one such medium wave frequency in the capital of the country which represented the only broadcast service in the country. The present situation in which Iraq finds itself disregards these facts and fails to make provisions for its contemplated plans for opening new broadcast services in other major cities of Iraq.

My Delegation, therefore, takes this opportunity to bring this matter to the attention of the Plenary Assembly for favour of intervention and adoption of a resolution or recommendation to the Administrative Council to reconsider the matter and take the necessary steps with other organs of the Union with a view to normalize the situation and insure the legitimate rights as the merits of the case demand.

My Delegation expresses its regret for taking up the valuable time of the Plenary Session but had no other choice than to appeal to its good senses of justice and authority since none of the other organizations of the Union, including the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R., are competent to do so independently.

Raghib Rashid
CHIEF DELEGATE OF IRAQ

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 410-E
6 December 1952

COMMITTEE 6

Summary Record of the Second and Third Meetings

Saturday 29 November and Thursday 4 December

Chairman: Mr. Libero O. de Miranda (Brazil)

The Conference Budget Committee met as scheduled on 29 November at 4 p.m. The agenda was as follows:

1. Approval of the summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 68).
2. Report by Working Group (Document No. 261), and
3. Second report by Working Group (Document No. 307).

The Chairman opened the meeting and submitted Document No. 68 for approval. It was adopted without comment. Document No. 261 was then submitted to the Committee prior to its being sent to the Plenary Assembly unless the Committee was opposed to this procedure.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. Territories pointed out that the document was merely informative, having been drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Plenary Assembly. As the Chairman had suggested, it should be transmitted to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Spanish Morocco said that the second paragraph on page 2 of the document expressed legal opinions that went beyond the informative character of the document as a whole and were not covered by the recommendation of the Plenary Assembly. It was unanimously agreed to delete references of this nature.

The document was then approved without further comment except for some details of drafting.

The Chairman submitted Document No. 307, the third and last item on the agenda, for approval.

The Secretary General of the Union began by expressing his surprise at some paragraphs of the report which, in his opinion, contained perplexing statements and mistaken ideas, particularly in section 4, "Agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration". The report seemed to imply a degree of censure that a better rate of exchange for Swiss francs in Argentine pesos had not been obtained in the Agreement signed by the Union and the Central Bank. The Report even appeared to cast a slur on the Argentine Administration. The Secretary General pointed out that in all, or nearly all, the countries of the world there existed an official rate of exchange determined by the respective Governments, and this was the rate that had to be used. In no case had the Secretariat of the Union taken upon itself to evade the currency legislation of the inviting country.

The statement of the Secretary General gave rise to a long discussion from which, for reasons of brevity, only extracts have been recorded.

The Delegate of the U.S. Territories, Chairman of the Working Group, said that comments on this subject were not, and could not be, outside the competence of the Committee since it was precisely one of the fundamental tasks with which it had been entrusted. He regretted that more information on the points raised had not been available when the Working Group drew up its report.

Mr. Dellamula, as member of the Coordination Committee of the Union, was of the opinion that the matter must be discussed as it was of great importance, and above all because it was something that would occur again in the future.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, quoting the legal aphorism "Locus regit actum", was of the opinion that the point at issue was within the competence of the laws of the inviting country and beyond the prerogatives of the Union.

The Secretary General proposed that one paragraph should be deleted and after a long discussion this was agreed to.

Mr. Dellamula was of the opinion that the wording of the report contained no unjust complaints against the Argentine Administration but that all the comments made were permissible within the limits of accepted criticism.

The Delegate of Argentina wished to identify himself with the words of Mr. Dellamula.

The Secretary General agreed with those views, and saying that one could not be "plus royaliste que le roi", closed the discussion on this point.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the opinion expressed by Mr. Dellamula.

The Chairman said that for the sake of orderly discussion the document would be considered paragraph by paragraph.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Document No. 307 were approved.

Under Section 3, reference was made to Annex 1 which was then discussed.

The Secretary General referred to paragraph 3 of the resolution contained in Annex 1, and asked for it to be recorded that Annex 1 was not related to Annex 2, so that at no time could the clarity and precision required from agreements by the third paragraph of the resolution in Annex 1 be taken to apply to Annex 2, which would imply that the Agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration was lacking in clarity and precision.

At the request of the Secretary General, the Committee agreed to insert the phrase "as far as possible" between the words "assuring" and "the" of the second consideration preceding the resolution in Annex 2.

After a long discussion it was decided to delete paragraph 4 of the resolution in Annex 1.

Returning to Section 4, paragraph d) of the report, a discussion arose on the need for, and duties of, a liaison officer, and it was agreed to substitute another paragraph and introduce some drafting changes.

Paragraphs e), f) and g), under Section 4, and Annex 2 to Document No. 307, were approved.

Mr. Dellamula asked for the floor concerning paragraph a) under Section 5, and made the following statement which he asked should be included in the summary record:

"With reference to the report by the Working Group that appears in Document No. 307, and particularly with regard to the representation of the I.F.R.B. at this Conference, I have to state that I voice the same opinion and have taken careful note of the comments made. However, I would ask you to allow me to clarify one concept which, I fear, has not been analyzed in all its aspects.

"In paragraph a) of Section 5, on page 7 of the report, it is stated that the Agenda of this Conference indicated that only questions of structure would be discussed and that no consideration would be given to the tasks or specific duties of the C.C.I.'s; otherwise the Secretary General would have been able to provide the necessary information. The same is true of the I.F.R.B.

"While giving due consideration to the opinion expressed by the Working Group, I must point out that current events during the Conference, as can be seen from the proposals that have been submitted, concerning the I.F.R.B., discredit this statement.

"As far as the I.F.R.B. is concerned, not only have its structure and organization been discussed, but also its tasks and substantive work as laid down in the Convention, as well as its organization and the financial effects of carrying out those duties in accordance with the Radio Regulations and the decisions of the E.A.R.C.; this last being a fundamental point that will also probably be discussed at the Conference. As the decisions of the E.A.R.C. affect the entire organization and specific tasks of the I.F.R.B. and furthermore, since the Board, in addition to taking an active part in the E.A.R.C., was entrusted with the preparatory work by a Resolution of the Administrative Council, I did not consider that the Secretary General or his Assistant were the officials indicated to provide the technical information required in this context and even less concerning the specific functions and special tasks of the I.F.R.B. In Committee 3 alone, there have been 8 meetings over a period of almost three weeks on matters connected with the I.F.R.B.

"At the meetings of Committees and Working Groups of this Conference, as well as individually with several Delegations, the I.F.R.B. has had to provide information and details on questions inherent in its functions and duties and on the way it has been organized to carry out those duties; I do not think this action has been in vain nor that it fails to justify the expense entailed in having the I.F.R.B. represented at this Conference.

"At a Conference of this nature, where the Convention of our Union is being discussed, I feel that the presence of the heads of the permanent organs of the Union is justified. They can thus appreciate and ascertain directly the feelings of the Plenipotentiary Delegates concerning the policy to be followed in the future and will therefore be in a position to do their work with a direct and extensive knowledge of the desires and anxieties of the Members of the Union."

Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., said that he and the Director of the C.C.I.F. and the Director of the C.C.I.R. believed that Section 5a), page 7, of Document No. 307, was likely to be misleading as it stood at present. In particular the statement that "it was clearly not anticipated that their substantive work was to be considered", needed elaboration.

After all, the Directors of the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.R. and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. were elected by, and were responsible to, their Plenary Assemblies. As, among the proposals before the Conference, there was one for changing the whole structure and organization of the C.C.I.'s, which would in their view, make it impossible for these specialized secretariats to continue to operate efficiently, they felt it to be their duty to their respective Plenary Assemblies to be present at the Conference when this proposal was discussed. But quite apart from this and of great importance, they believed it to be their duty to the Conference to provide, on demand, first hand and exact information about the actual working of their own specialized secretariats as this might be valuable during the consideration of their future structure and organization - information not necessarily in the possession either of the Secretary General or the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T. Indeed, Mr. Townshend had told Mr. Hayes that he could not provide detailed information about the C.C.I.R. It must be remembered that the organization of the Union for the next five years was being considered.

The report in Document No. 307 went on to refer to "tacit" approval by the Administrative Council. In fact, the Council, after lengthy discussion, gave explicit approval to the budget for the Conference which included the credits recommended by the Secretary General with the concurrence of the Coordination Committee. The statement on page 8 that "the Council and the Secretary General should give careful attention to this point in the future" would seem to be

- 7 -
(410-E)

pointless if not to imply that they had not done so in the past. In fact, very careful consideration had been given by all the members of the Coordination Committee and the Council.

The discussion was adjourned until the next meeting.

COMMITTEE 6 (Continued)

Thursday, 4 December at 4 p.m.

The Committee continued its examination of Section 5 of Document No. 307, which had been interrupted at the end of the meeting on 29 November.

It was agreed that, in view of the references to the International Consultative Committees, part of paragraph 5a) should be deleted before adopting the Document as a Committee Document.

Paragraph b) of Section 5 was approved.

When paragraph c) came up for discussion, the Chairman of the Working Group, (The Delegate of the U.S. Territories), submitted an amended 2nd part to the paragraph, the original text to be deleted. After a long discussion and explanations, this was done. The new text included a recommendation that the Secretary General should, in future, clearly differentiate between salaries and per diem allowances for supernumerary staff. After more discussion this was finally approved.

Section 6, paragraph a) was approved. Following a majority decision, the words "at the earliest opportunity" occurring at the end of the first sub-paragraph were replaced by the words "when the Conference has finished its work". During the discussion of the duties of this liaison officer, Mr. Navata spoke of the embarrassing position in which he had been placed. On the one hand this was an Argentine official, and on the other he was bound to defend the interests of the Union which required the retention of this official. He hoped the Argentine Administration at the end of the Conference would take over at its own expense the work being done by this official so that the amendment that had been adopted could take effect.

Paragraph c) was approved. Paragraph d) gave rise to much comment concerning the distribution of overtime between the various officials, but after the deletion of a sentence in the last sub-paragraph, the paragraph was approved.

Paragraph e) also gave rise to a long discussion but it was approved after deletion of an intermediate sub-paragraph.

Paragraph f) was discussed at length and approved after the addition of a new sub-paragraph.

With the approval of Section 7, the examination of Document No. 307 was complete and the meeting rose.

Chairman
Libero O. de Miranda

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6

1. Organization and Work of the Committee

The Committee set up a Working Group at the first meeting on October 10, 1952 in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council to review the budget of the Conference.

The Group held an organizational meeting on October 30, 1952 and subsequently held six meetings, in which representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States Territories and Yugoslavia participated. The Group was assisted by Mr. Joan Millot and Mr. René Prélaz as representatives of the Secretary General and is grateful to them for their wholehearted cooperation and their patience in furnishing the information needed by the Group in the accomplishment of its task.

In determining the scope of its work, the Group formed the opinion that its terms of reference should extend beyond a mere examination of the budget expenditures, in view of the facts that no action had been taken by the Conference as yet to approve Resolution No. 83 of the Administrative Council and that the agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration had merely been "noted" by the Council in connection with the adoption of the extraordinary budget for 1952. It was felt that it would be helpful to Committee 6 to have the benefit of any comments which might serve the Conference in approving the work of the Administrative Council and in establishing guidance for both the Secretariat and the Council in making arrangements for future conferences or meetings of the Union. The Group agreed to approach its tasks from this viewpoint, and this was approved by the Committee.

2. Background

The agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration (Document No. 1) was negotiated and signed September 25, 1951 at Buenos Aires, and a draft budget for the Conference was prepared on the basis of that agreement.

Paragraph B (5) of Resolution No. 83 specifies that the agreement reached with the inviting government and the draft budget shall be submitted for approval to the Administrative Council if the latter holds a Session prior to the conference or meeting. In connection with the adoption of the extraordinary budget for 1952 in which the budget for this Conference was included, the Administrative Council at its 7th Session considered certain parts of the agreement and "took note" of those parts it had considered. (Documents Nos. 1139, 1173 and 1185 CA/7).

It is assumed that the Council expected the full agreement would require the formal approval of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as would its action in formulating Resolution No. 83 in the first instance.

3. Resolution No. 83

In view of the organizational difficulties resulting from the action of certain conferences in extending their duration or in scheduling additional sessions, and the financial effects thereof, the action of the Administrative Council in adopting Resolution No. 83 is felt to be completely justified and should have the full approval of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Resolution provides guidance and directives for the Secretariat in dealing with the affairs of the conference or meeting as well as for the conference or meeting itself and its usefulness and worth is demonstrated in the history of the activities of the Union since its adoption. The Committee therefore recommends the adoption of the resolution attached as Annex 1 to this report.

4. Agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration

In examining the agreement, the Committee noted the following points which it is believed should be brought to the attention of the Conference :

- a) Resolution No. 83 states with respect to expenses covered by advances of the inviting administration :

"B.2. These expenses shall be refunded to the inviting administration by the Secretary General of the Union, as soon as the latter has decided upon the shares to be allocated to those taking part in the conferences or meetings."

The terms of the present agreement specify in this connection :

"2c) In accordance with the conditions specified in Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 for the reimbursement of advances, the Secretary General shall credit the Argentine Administration with the funds advanced by that Administration under sub-paragraph a)."

Although it is understood that the intent of the provisions of Resolution No. 83, in admitting the possibility of advances by the inviting administration, is to facilitate for Members their payment of their share of the costs of the conference or meeting by permitting them to pay part of their share of the costs in the currency of the funds advanced by the inviting administration, in this instance, the agreement contemplated the repayment of the funds advanced in Swiss francs to accrue to the credit of the Argentine Administration. The costs of this Conference, therefore, will be payable by Members only in Swiss francs.

b) The terms of the agreement further specify :

"2a.....

The funds advanced by the Argentine Administration shall be free of interest."

According to the provisions of the quoted paragraphs in (a) above, the credit at the disposal of the Argentine Administration is subject to claim as soon as the contributory shares for the Conference are decided and the accounts sent out. If the Argentine Administration does not claim its credit immediately on the date it will become payable (i.e. the date when the accounts are sent out) then the Union will benefit to the extent of any payment of interest on contributory shares by Members.

c) In his report on the advances to finance the Conference at the first meeting of Committee 6 (Document No. 68), the Secretary General expressed the hope that there might be an improvement favourable to the Conference in the rate of exchange of 1 Swiss franc to 3.2405 Argentine pesos which is the rate set by the Central Bank of Argentina for the exchange between Argentine currency and Swiss francs.

The agreement specifies that the exchange of Swiss francs for Argentine pesos and vice versa shall be at the rate set by the Central Bank. The rate of exchange at the headquarters of the Union is 4.80 pesos to 1 Swiss franc. However, the accounts of the Conference are kept in one single account in Swiss francs and the funds for the Conference costs in Buenos Aires can be used at the rate of only 3.2405 pesos to 1 Swiss franc.

d) Regarding the staff of the Conference Secretariat, it was noted that two lists of personnel were prepared, one list for those persons to be recruited with the assistance of the Argentine Administration, and the other for those to be sent from or recruited by the Secretariat at Geneva. These two lists created some confusion in analysis, especially since the numbers of persons involved were altered as between the two lists after the agreement was signed. It is noted that the total numbers of personnel listed were not in every case hired and the Chief of the Secretariat is to be commended for his action in reducing the total numbers where possible and employing only those persons necessary for the tasks. For future guidance, however, in drafting similar agreements, the personnel requirements could more desirably be listed as an annex and the Secretariat given certain flexibility in determining the final list dependent upon changing circumstances, within the budget limit for the purpose.

The Committee noted exceptionally that the list of persons required included that of a liaison officer (who receives a remuneration of 90 Swiss francs per day). The functions of this officer have no connection with the substantive work of the Conference but deal merely with organization matters. The group is of the opinion that this expense is extraneous and could not occur if, for instance, the conference were held at the seat of the Union. It is understood such an expense was not incurred at any previous conference of the Union, and the present instance should not necessarily be used as a precedent in organizing the staff of the Secretariat for any future conferences or meetings of the Union.

e) With regard to the installations, services and equipment, it is noted here too that circumstances regarding requirements for and the availability of space changed considerably between the time the agreement was drawn up and the time when space was prepared for the Conference. The space available to this Conference is considered of course to be more than adequate and it is only desired to suggest in this connection that future agreements need not be so rigid in detailed specifications which could more properly be left the subject of correspondence and arrangement between the Secretariat and the inviting administration within the limits of the budget for the purpose.

On the subject of the budget for premises, it is noted that the agreement specifies a sum of 75,000 Swiss francs to accrue to the credit of the Argentine Administration as the Union's contribution to the expenses incurred by the Argentine Administration in the preparation of the premises for the Conference. The Argentine Administration has undoubtedly been faced with a far greater expenditure than the sum mentioned in the preparation of these premises for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and the Conference should be grateful for its generosity. However, it would ease the financial burden to the Union and to the inviting administration concerned if, whenever possible in the future, efforts are made to select adequate available space which will not require extensive alteration.

f) Just as personnel and space requirements may alter, so may the needs for equipment and these requirements could similarly be listed in an annex in future agreements and adjusted as circumstances warrant, within the budget. With particular reference to the typewriters which are in use by the Conference, the agreement included conditional arrangements to rent this equipment if it could not be supplied by the inviting administration. It would have been easier to estimate more accurately the expenses involved if a definite commitment had been possible, and while the uncertainty of the availability of the equipment at the time the agreement was drawn up is appreciated, it would be helpful if in the future more definite information, not regarding the exact numbers of machines involved, but the source of them can be supplied. The Committee desires to stress however, that the generosity of the Argentine Administration in providing the essential equipment in this instance has resulted in a saving of about 6000 Pesos.

g) It would have been helpful also, in making more accurate estimates, if definite information had been obtainable at the time the agreement was drawn up as to the space for installation and the requirements for the use of simultaneous interpretation equipment. Because of alterations in space requirements after the negotiation of the agreement, the provisions regarding the installation and renting of simultaneous interpretation equipment could not be followed. The I.T.U. Siemens equipment was found to be unuseable because of the layout of the Plenary Hall and I.B.M. equipment was therefore installed at a rental of approximately 2000 Swiss francs per week.

As an incidental note, that part of the Siemens equipment which was shipped to Buenos Aires and not used for this Conference, was rented to a meeting of the International Society of Hematologists held at Mar del Plata and the remuneration therefrom will be used against the expenses of this Conference.

In consequence of its study of the agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration, the Committee is of the opinion that the agreement should be approved by the Conference, provided the above comments receive appropriate attention by the Secretary General and study by the Administrative Council in connection with arrangements for any future conference. Annex II attached hereto is a recommendation that the agreement be approved.

5. Budget of the Conference

Comments have already been made in the preceding paragraphs which relate to the drawing up of the budget for the Conference. The following additional points are believed to be of interest to the Conference and the Committee recommends that the Secretary General be requested to take special note of these points in drafting budgets and making arrangements for any future conferences or meetings and be guided accordingly.

a. I.F.R.B. and C.C.I. Representation

The budget included provision for participation of representatives of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I's.

It is recognized that the Administrative Council in adopting the extraordinary budget for 1952 gave tacit approval to this representation and participation. However, the Committee is of the view that the Council and the Secretary General should give careful attention to this point in the future in order to ensure that Conferences are attended only by those high officials of the Union whose technical services are essential to their work.

b. Conference Preparatory Work

The budget included an item for the preparatory work of the Conference. The budgeted sums amounted to 60,000 Swiss francs for the publication and distribution of proposals and 17,500 for the trip to Buenos Aires of two officials of the Union to make initial arrangements for the Conference. The item of 60,000 s.f. has been exceeded and a total expense of 95,083.70 s.f. has been incurred. Additionally, salaries of personnel who were engaged in Geneva in preparatory work have been charged against the Conference costs. This additional sum is approximately 20,000 s.f.

A further point is that the proposals were prepared for and distributed to all Members of the Union. According to the accounting procedure followed, only those Members will pay these costs who are participating in this Conference. Those Members who are not participating but who have already benefited from the preparatory work, will be spared their share of this cost.

It is appreciated that the ceiling for ordinary expenses is at present too low to permit such charges as are incurred by conference preparatory work to be included in the ordinary budget. The foregoing information may therefore be of interest to that Committee of the Conference which is studying the budget ceiling. At the same time, the Secretary General should be requested to take special note of these comments so that, in the future, if an adequate ceiling for ordinary expenses is established there can be no question about the charges for the preparatory work for conferences, or meetings of the Union.

c. Salaries and Other Remuneration for the Conference Staff

The Committee noted that the salaries paid to locally hired personnel are comparatively higher by about 30% than the scale usually used by the I.T.U. for conference work. The usual I.T.U. salary scale for conferences was used as a basis in drawing up the Conference Budget and was later revised on the advice of the Argentine Administration in order to attract efficient and specialized personnel under the special conditions of temporary employment. In the circumstances, the Committee is of the opinion that the action of the Secretary General in allowing higher remuneration is justified.

It was brought to the attention of the Committee that the supernumerary and the permanent I.T.U. staff on the Secretariat of the Conference may experience some loss due to currency exchange limitations. The permanent employees are paid their salary in swiss francs and a specified per diem allowance in pesos. The agreed compensation for supernumerary personnel is an overall sum, not specific as to salary or per diem allowance.

In an effort to reach a reasonable arrangement to cover the payment of the living expenses in Buenos Aires of all personnel from abroad, the Secretary General established a figure of 70 swiss francs (or 75 or 80 depending on the category) to be payable in pesos in Argentina. Payment in pesos will apply only for the month of November, however, because all personnel from abroad were paid in advance until November 1 in swiss francs in Geneva for their full compensation due for that period and will be paid, according to information received from the Secretary General, in swiss francs for their full compensation from December 1 onwards. The per diem rates for permanent employees and the overall compensation due supernumerary personnel were decided upon for this Conference in order to compensate for any difference in the exchange rate of francs into pesos, and the payment in swiss francs of the entire compensation due for all personnel from abroad for the period before November 1 and after December 1 was also intended to compensate for the situation. Nonetheless, the payment in pesos in Buenos Aires does represent some loss, as compared with payment in swiss francs in Geneva, which applies to the entire staff from abroad. Taking into account the period involved and without listing the details of the calculations, the loss per day is equal to approximately five swiss francs for each person. The Committee therefore recommends the added

payment in swiss francs in Geneva of five swiss francs per diem for each staff member from abroad for the period during which payment was made in pesos. The added cost will be approximately 8000 swiss francs.

With regard to the compensation for supernumerary personnel which is listed in their contracts as an overall sum, the questions which arose regarding the partial payment of the sum in pesos were occasioned by the fact that the salaries and the per diem allowances for these employees were not separately listed in the contracts. It is recommended that the Secretary General be requested to determine a clear-cut definition between the basic salary figure and the per diem allowance and to include this information in similar contracts for future conferences.

6. Expenditures of the Conference and Recommendations for their Limitations

a. Arrival and Departure of Geneva Secretariat Personnel

It was noted that three members of the Secretariat, one official and two stenographers were dispatched from Geneva and arrived in Buenos Aires in August. It is recognized that certain final arrangements and recruitment required the presence of a representative of the Secretariat at this early date. However, inasmuch as the Argentine Administration had undertaken to arrange the premises and to recruit personnel, the Committee is of the opinion that the services of one official and one stenographer would have been sufficient and recommends that the Secretary General be requested to take note of this point in order that this situation may not be repeated in the future. In this connection, the Committee recommends that the Secretary General be instructed to arrange the return of Geneva personnel to their headquarters at the earliest practicable date, preferably on a staggered basis as soon as their services are no longer needed.

b. Supernumerary Personnel

The Committee noted especially that the services of the liaison officer (mentioned in paragraph 4 (d) of this report) should be terminated as soon as possible after the Conference has finished its work.

Arrangements should also be made to release supernumerary personnel (hired locally both in Geneva and in Buenos Aires) as soon as practicable.

c. Representatives of Permanent Organs of the I.T.U.

The Committee noted that the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. travelled to London enroute to Buenos Aires. It is understood that this trip was for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the Seventh Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to be held in England in 1953. This added cost would not have been properly chargeable to this Conference; however, it is noted that in so doing, the Vice-Director was enabled to take a faster means of transportation to Buenos Aires thus saving a number of days per diem allowance. In these circumstances, the Committee decided not to request the transfer of the added cost for the trip to London.

The Committee noted also that the Director of the C.C.I.R. did not travel directly to Buenos Aires from Geneva but rather came to the Conference from another international meeting. It is understood that the costs involved in that travel and representation at this Conference will be pro-rated against the expenses of this Conference and against another fund. In any event, no more than the cost of travel to and from Geneva by fast available transportation and the per diem allowance involved should be charged against this Conference.

d. Overtime

The costs for overtime for October amounted to 3,267.95 swiss francs for the reproduction and document distribution service. The principal reason for this large overtime payment is that the services

of the Secretariat have been taxed by delegates requirements for the immediate, sometimes within a 12 hour overnight period, translation, reproduction and distribution of documents. It has been sometimes necessary to hold personnel in one section in reserve while waiting for the previous step to be completed. This has resulted in a disruption of routine and caused, in the long run, more time to be spent than would otherwise be necessary in the ordinary processing of documents. The Committee considers that the flow of the work of the Conference could be speeded up considerably if the Conference would accept a rule that documents for publication must be turned over to the Secretariat 48 hours before the publication and distribution hour requested. It is recommended that the Secretary General be requested to take steps in this direction in order to alleviate the burdens of the Secretariat and to control the costs of the Conference.

In studying the overtime charges, it was noted that in at least one instance there is a charge for 100 hours overtime in the month of October. Roughly, this means 4 hours overtime each day for a month and represents the limit of 12 hours per day consecutive work permitted under the staff regulations. Furthermore, this charge does not come from a section which is excessively burdened with work, such as the financial service or the typing services, but rather represents ordinary stenographic service in the Secretariat. It is considered that such excessive overtime will operate to the physical detriment of the staff, and, if such long hours are necessary, then the overtime work should be apportioned among the other stenographers in the Secretariat. It is strongly recommended that the Secretary General be requested to take immediate steps to ensure that this type of overtime work is controlled.

Further in connection with overtime, the Committee is advised that the staff regulations require Secretariat personnel to work

only 40 hours a week, even when attending conferences. Taking into account the uncertain working conditions and the long hours which are associated with conferences and which the delegations and their staffs undertake as a matter of course, it seems reasonable to expect that the staff of the Secretariat from Geneva should work longer hours when necessary in the course of the Conference's work, without claiming full overtime. It is noted that, in this particular instance, while overtime is charged against the Conference here, it will be payable in Geneva. It seems that some system could be instituted to allow compensatory time off for such overtime work while at conferences, such time to be taken at the site of the conference if convenient or at Geneva after the conference closes and the Committee strongly recommends that the Administrative Council be requested to study these comments.

e. Postage

The costs for postage are quite high. This is occasioned by the fact that postage expenses from Geneva to Buenos Aires, as well as those from Buenos Aires to Geneva, are charged against the Conference accounts. For instance, as only one item in October there is a charge of 944 swiss francs from Geneva to Buenos Aires. It is therefore recommended that the Secretary General be requested to exercise more care in the despatch of correspondence using air facilities only when necessary.

f. Equipment

The Committee found a charge of 1,404.55 swiss francs in the expenses of the Conference for a recording machine. This constitutes capital equipment of the Union and, as such, its purchase cost is not properly chargeable against the Conference. It was recalled that similar instances of the purchase of capital equipment against conference costs have occurred in the past and have been the subject of criticism.

In view of this, the present instance should not have occurred. There is no objection to charging a sum comparable to rent for the equipment against the Conference but the purchase cost of the equipment should have been charged against the ordinary expenses of the Union. However, the Committee recognizes that the machine was purchased only because it was needed for this Conference and therefore approves the charge against the budget of this Conference as an exceptional measure.

7. Present Status of the Budget

The Conference expenses prepared by the Secretariat as of October 31, 1952, were published in Document No. 212 as information for the Conference. Attached hereto as Annex III is a statement of the actual expenditures as of November 15, 1952, the expenses committed but not paid as of that date, the expected expenditures as of December 20, 1952 (the date specified for the close of the Conference), expenses expected after December 20 irrespective of the duration of the Conference and the expected balance available after that date. It is considered important to give the Conference this information in view of the fact that the budget as originally drawn up anticipated the closing date of the Conference as December 15, 1952.

signed: Ing. Libero O. de Miranda

Annexes : 3

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION REGARDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

RESOLUTION 83

The Plenipotentiary Conference

considering :

1. the organization and financial difficulties which arose as a result of the action of certain conferences of the Union in extending their duration and in scheduling additional sessions,
2. the desirability of establishing directives for the guidance of the Secretary General and administrations in assuring as far as possible the uniform organization of conferences and meetings,
3. the need for limiting in so far as possible the costs to Members of conferences and meetings,

resolves :

1. that the action of the Administrative Council in adopting Resolution 83 is approved,
2. that arrangements for all future conferences and meetings of the Union be made in accordance with the intent of the provisions of the Resolution,
3. that any agreement drawn up with the inviting administration should be clear and specific in its terms regarding financial arrangements for advances and the reimbursement thereof.

ANNEX II

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECRETARY GENERAL
AND THE ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference

considering :

1. that Resolution 83 of the Administrative Council (paragraph B 5) contemplates the approval by the Council of agreements with inviting governments for conferences, and
2. that the Seventh Session of the Administrative Council in considering the agreement between the Argentine Administration and the Secretary General for the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires, did not state its approval but merely "took note" of the parts of the agreement which it studied,

decides :

that the agreement is approved.

Sub-heads and articles	Budget approved by the Council	Expenses up to 15.11.52	Budget Balance	Expenses Chargeable and to be included in estimates up to 20.12.52	Estimate of expenses after 20.12.52 independent of duration	GRAND TOTAL	Estimated Budget Balance	Excess of Expenses over Credit
Sub-Head I. Staff expenses								
1. Administration	466.000.-	206.535.-	259.465.-	87.270.-	74.195.- ¹⁾	368.000.-	98.000.-	
2. Languages	650.000.-	331.641,90	318.358,10	187.770.-	120.104.-	639.515,90	10.500.-	
3. Roneo	40.500.-	21.410,40	19.089,60	19.650.-	3.900.-	44.960,40		4.500.-
4. Insurance	35.000.-	15.637,30	19.362,70	537.-	1.830.-	18.004,30	17.000.-	
	1,191.500.-	575.224,60	616.275,40	295.227.-	200.029.-	1,070.480,60	125.500.-	4.500.-
Sub-Head II. Premises and Equipment								
5. Premises, furniture machines	90.000.-	78.106,30	11.893,70	2.250.-		80.356,30	9.600.-	
6. Documents	85.500.-	35.558,95	48.941,05	35.390.-	6.920.-	77.868,95	7.600.-	
7. Supplies & Office overheads	65.000.-	48.204,30	16.795,70	15.000.-	25.000.-	88.204,30		23.200.-
8. Simult. interpret. & other techn. install.	90.000.-	8.000.-	82.000.-	63.200.- ²⁾	8.000.-	79.200.-	10.800.-	
9. Unforeseen	31.000.-	3.909,55	27.090,45	2.500.-	500.-	6.909,55	24.000.-	
	361.500.-	173.779,10	187.720,90	118.340.-	40.420.-	332.539,10	52.000.-	23.200.-
Sub-Head III. Accounting Expenses								
10. Interest on advances	20.800.-	666,55	20.133,45	12.500.-	6.000.-	19.166,55	1.600.-	
Sub-Head IV. Preparatory work								
11. Public. & Distrib. of Proposals	60.000.-	95.083,70	-35.083,70	-	-	95.083,70		35.083,70
12. Journey to Bs.As. for prep. of Confer.	17.500.-	17.312,70	187,30	-	-	17.312,70		
Sub-Head V. Sundry								
13. Part. of ISND in BA	28.700.-	12.992,35	15.707,65	5.425.-	7.150.- ¹⁾	25.567,35	3.000.-	
14. Part. of CCIF in BA	15.000.-	6.798.-	8.202.-	2.800.-	3.800.- ¹⁾	13.398.-	1.600.-	
15. Part. of CCIT in BA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Part. of CCIR in BA	25.000.-	3.742,60	21.257,40	11.360.-	9.500.- ¹⁾	24.602,60	500.-	
Total: Swiss francs	1,720.000.-	885.599,60	834.400,40	445.652.-	266.899.-	1,598.150,60	84.200.-	62,783,-
								62,783.-
1) Including travelling expenses for the return journey.								
2) Including the sum of 29.250.- for the installation of the simultaneous interpretation system.								
						Approximate Balance	120.000.-	

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires)

Considering :

1. the situation of accounts in arrears under the Madrid Convention,
2. the arrears relating to the supply of publications,

Is of the opinion

1. that payments by Members of the Union should, if necessary, be used primarily to pay off accounts in arrears under the Madrid Convention,
2. that Members and Associate Members of the Union, as well as the other administrative services of administrations and the private operating agencies, should settle their accounts for the supply of publications within a reasonable period,
3. that, if not settled within a reasonable period, the accounts for the supply of publications to Members and Associate Members should bear interest,
4. that it would be advisable to suspend the despatch of all documents to private operating agencies and private individuals, or to send them cash on delivery, whenever feasible, if they do not settle the accounts for the supply of publications within a reasonable period and cannot prove that the delay was caused by reasons beyond their control,

Instructs

the Administrative Council to study these questions and give the Secretary General the necessary directives.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 413-E
7 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING

AFTER THEIR REVISION BY THE EDITORIAL

COMMITTEE

2ND SERIES

- 2 -
(413-E)

CHAPTER 6

(See Document No. 351)

Rules of Procedure of Conferences

RULE 1

Inauguration of the Conference

The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government. When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the Chairman of the Administrative Council or by the Secretary-General.

RULE 2

Order of Seating

At meetings of the Plenary Assembly, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

RULE 3

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen;

Constitution of the Secretariat

At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly:

- a) The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the conference shall be elected;
- b) the Conference Secretariat, made up of staff of the General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting government, shall be constituted.

RULE 4

Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

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

RULE 5

Appointment of Committees

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint subcommittees, and the subcommittees may set up sub-subcommittees. Committees and subcommittees may, if necessary, form working groups.

- 4 -
(413-E)

RULE 6

Composition of Committees

1. Plenipotentiary Conferences:

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Associate Members and the observers referred to in Chapter 1 paragraph 8 of the General Regulations, who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Assembly.

2. Administrative Conferences:

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Associate Members, and the observers and representatives referred to in Chapter 2 paragraph 3 of the General Regulations, who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Assembly.

RULE 7

Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Reporters of Committees

1. The Chairman of the conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the choice of the Chairman, and of the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of each committee.

2. The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the nomination of the reporters and the choice of the chairmen, vice-chairmen, and reporters of the subcommittees which may be set up.

RULE 8

Summons to Meetings

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly, committees, subcommittees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.

- 5 -
(413-E)

RULE 9

Proposals presented before
the opening of the Conference

Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Assembly to the appropriate committees appointed in accordance with Rule 5 of these Rules of Procedure. Nevertheless the Plenary Assembly itself shall be entitled to deal directly with any proposal.

RULE 10

Proposals or Amendments presented
during the Conference

1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the conference, or to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be. They may also be handed to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.
2. No proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed or approved by the head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy.
3. Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.
4. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment shall be presented to delegations in writing or orally.

(2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly shall be distributed, in good time, in the working languages of the Conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.

(3) In addition, the Chairman of the conference on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Rule, shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Assembly as the case may be.

5. Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly, any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the conference, and he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

RULE 11

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

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

2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

RULE 12

Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

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

RULE 13

Rules for Debates of the Plenary Assembly

1. Quorum

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

2. Order of debates

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

- 7 -
(413-E)

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

3. Motions or order and points of order

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

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

4. Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Rule shall be dealt with in the following order:

- a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure;
- b) suspension of a meeting;
- c) adjournment of a meeting;
- d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion;
- e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;
- f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

5. Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting

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

6. Motion for postponement of debate

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

7. Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time propose that discussion on the point at issue be closed when the list of speakers whose names have so far been recorded has been exhausted. In such cases, before a vote is taken on the proposal, the floor may be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion.

8. Limitation of speeches

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

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

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

9. Closing the list of speakers

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

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

10. Questions of competence

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

11. Withdrawal and re-submission of a motion

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

RULE 14

Right to Vote

1. At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention.

2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Chapter 3 of the General Regulations.

- 10 -
(413-E)

RULE 15

Voting

1. Definition of a majority

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

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

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

(4) For the purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.

(5) The delegations present which do not participate in a particular vote or which expressly declare their unwillingness to participate therein shall not be considered absent for the purposes of determining the quorum, nor as abstaining for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Rule.

2. Special majority

In cases where Members of the Union are to be admitted, the majority described in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply.

3. Abstentions of more than fifty per cent

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

4. Voting procedures

(1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted except in the case provided for in paragraph 5 of this Rule:

- 11 -
(413-E)

- a) by a show of hands, as a general rule;
- b) by roll call, if the above-mentioned procedure shows no clear majority or if so requested by a delegation.

(2) Votes by roll call shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members represented.

5. Secret ballot

Voting shall be by secret ballot when at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request. In such cases, the Secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

6. Prohibition of interruptions during votes

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

7. Reasons for votes

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

8. Voting on parts of a proposal

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

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

- 12 -
(413-E)

9. Order of voting on concurrent proposals

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

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

10. Amendments

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

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

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

11. Voting on amendments

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

(2) When two or more amendments are submitted to a proposal, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first; of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until all the amendments submitted have been considered.

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

(4) If no amendment is adopted, the original proposal shall be put to the vote.

- 13 -
(413-E)

RULE 16

Committees and Subcommittees;

Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

1. The chairmen of all committees and subcommittees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 4 on the Chairman of the Conference.
2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Assembly shall also apply to the discussions of committees and subcommittees, except in the matter of the quorum.
3. The provisions set forth in Rule 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and subcommittees, except as regards paragraph 2.

RULE 17

Reservations

1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.
2. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the Regulations, the delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding this decision.

RULE 18

Minutes of Plenary Assemblies

1. The minutes of Plenary Assemblies shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall endeavour to ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible before the date on which they are to be considered.

- 14 -
(413-E)

2. After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified; this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.

3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them, presented in terms as concise as possible.

(2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.

4. The right accorded in paragraph 3.(2) regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.

RULE 19

Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Subcommittees

1. (1) The debates of committees and subcommittees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in summary records, in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debate as a whole.

(2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke Rule 18, paragraph 3.(2).

(3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.

- 15 -
(413-E)

2. Committees and subcommittees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

RULE 20

Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Assembly, committee, or subcommittee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or subcommittees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the Secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.

(2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or subcommittee concerned.

2. (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Assembly.

(2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or subcommittee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE 21

Editorial Committee

1. The texts of the Convention, the Regulations and other Final Acts of the Conference, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

- 16 -
(413-E)

2. The texts shall be submitted by the editorial committee to the Plenary Assembly of the conference, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

RULE 22

Numbering

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc. and the numbers of deleted passages shall not be used.

2. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading.

RULE 23

Final Approval

The texts of the Convention, the Regulations and other Final Acts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Assembly.

RULE 24

Signature

1. The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the full powers defined in Chapter 3 of the General Regulations.

- 17 -
(413-E)

RULE 25

Press Notices

Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the conference.

RULE 26

Franking Privileges

During the conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the inviting government in agreement with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P.V.11.

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the 11th Meeting

Wednesday, 3 December at 9 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. M. A. Andrada (Argentino Republic)

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE I.T.U.

Delegations present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Bolivia; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kingdom of Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Luxembourg; United States of Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Eastern Republic of Uruguay;

United States of Venezuela; State of Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

East Africa (Associate Member).

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE I.T.U.

After the voting slips had been distributed to all Delegations, the Chairman reminded the Assembly of the procedure to be followed for the election, as given in Document No. 333.

Representatives of four countries not included in the list of candidates submitted were then designated as tellers, namely, Cuba (Region A), the Vatican City State (Region B), the Roumanian People's Republic (Region C) and the Commonwealth of Australia (Region D). They would be assisted by the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Haiti proposed that, since the Argentine Republic was certain to be re-elected, the formality of its election by vote should be waived as a token of gratitude to the Argentine Government for its organization of the Conference, its hospitality to Delegates and the tact and skill with which Dr. Andrada had directed the debates. (Applause).

Dr. Mayo (Argentine Republic) warmly thanked the Delegate of Haiti, but preferred the election to take place in the normal way, according to democratic procedure. (Applause)

The Delegate of Haiti congratulated the Delegate of Argentina on his democratic attitude and would defer to his wishes.

The tellers took their places at 9.40 a.m.

The Secretary General of the I.T.U. summoned the Delegates, in the French alphabetical order, to deposit their voting slips, duly marked, in the urn. The Heads of Delegations successively lodged their votes.

The Meeting was suspended until 11.30 a.m. for the account.

After the recess, the Chairman announced that the 81 Delegations present had voted. One voting slip was invalid. However, a special position arose from the fact that 9 votes had been cast in favour of "the People's Republic of China". As the country mentioned on the voting slips was simply called "China", the Assembly would have to decide what action to take before he announced the results of the vote. Three courses were open: a) the 9 slips could be regarded as valid without further ado; b) the mention "People's Republic of China" could be regarded as invalid and the votes cast in favour of China decreased by 9; c) the whole procedure could be regarded as invalid, in which case there would be a recount.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"Mr. Chairman, you have asked us to consider whether the votes cast for the People's Republic of China are valid or not.

"In fact, no question arises. They are valid.

"I would refer you to the voting procedure followed in elections for the principal organs of the United Nations.

"Thus, for example, in 1951, when elections for the Economic and Social Council were being held in the United Nations General Assembly, some delegations voted for the People's Republic of China.

"It is clear that (as was pointed out) only one country was being considered, since, apart from the People's Republic of China, there is no other China. Since the People's Republic of China has been in existence since 1 October 1949, the name of that country had to be clearly set forth in the voting slips. Several delegations proceeded accordingly.

"At the 13th Session of the Economic and Social Council, when elections were made to various committees, votes were cast in favour of the People's Republic of China. Those votes were regarded as in every way normal. Hence the voting slips must be considered as valid, and it should be recorded in the minutes that the votes cast, as is apparent from the voting slips, were votes in favour of the People's Republic of China."

The Delegate of Cuba said that only one China was marked on the voting slip. He proposed that the votes cast should be counted as votes in favour of China, even though certain words had been added.

The Delegate of India thought it would not be judicial to reject or ignore those votes. The Assembly was not concerned with what kind of China was represented. Rightly or wrongly, it had been decided that one China would be represented in the Conference and the votes should be regarded as having been cast in favour of that China. China would still be represented on the Administrative Council even should the political situation change at a later date.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"Mr. Chairman, I have an observation to make.

"In view of the information you have provided, it should be clearly recorded in the minutes of this meeting that the votes here cast were cast in favour of the People's Republic of China.

"The fact should merely be recorded, without conclusions being drawn therefrom. There is, of course, but one China - the People's Republic of China. Hence the People's Republic of China can alone be referred to when a vote is being taken in connection with the question of Chinese participation in the I.T.U. Administrative Council.

"A number of delegations considered it necessary to make that fact clear, namely, that the country in question - China - is called the People's Republic of China.

"Such a clarification is both right and necessary; it should be recorded in the minutes."

The Delegate of China wished, on behalf of his Delegation, to express his appreciation of the spirit of genuine cooperation shown by the Delegate of Cuba. He also believed the consensus of opinion to be that only one China was represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that was the China he had the Honour to represent.

At the same time, he felt that if the Plenary Assembly acceded to the views expressed by the Delegate of Cuba, his Delegation would wish it to be placed on record that such a decision was understood not to mean that the Plenipotentiary Conference had in any way agreed with the terms used by the nine Delegations who had cast their votes in favour of the so-called "People's Republic of China".

He did not wish to provoke a debate on the matter; the only reason for his statement was to express his appreciation of those delegations who had realized that in international bodies such as the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., the only legitimate China was that represented by his Delegation. He asked for his comments to be placed on record and would have no objection if the procedure advocated by the Delegate of Cuba were adopted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics then said:

"Mr. Chairman, I would ask you to have the following statement by my Delegation included in the minutes of this meeting:

"As my Delegation has stated in the course of this Conference China, i.e., the People's Republic of China, is not represented here.

"The Delegates of China are absent because, at the first Plenary Meeting, the Conference, at the insistence of the Delegation of the United States of America, rejected the proposal that delegates of the People's Republic of China should be invited and that the Kuomintang representatives should be evicted.

"Hence we now note that China is not at present represented in the Union and its organs. That is wrong and illegal, since China is a Member of the I.T.U.

"The Kuomintang representatives present here do not in fact - although they are endeavouring to speak and act on behalf of China - represent China, nor are they entitled to represent it and act on its behalf.

"This reactionary group does not of course represent China. It is well known that the Chinese people long ago drove it out. Only the representatives appointed by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic can speak and act in I.T.U. conferences on behalf of China.

"Hence the votes cast in favour of China can only relate to the Chinese People's Republic, and signify a vote in favour of the Chinese People's Republic.

"Thus the voting slips referred to by you, Mr. Chairman, are valid."

The Chairman announced that the 9 votes in question would therefore be regarded as having been cast in favour of China. The voting slips concerned would be regarded as valid and taken into consideration in the count.

Result of the vote.

The following is the list of candidates by Region, classified in decreasing number of votes obtained, as announced by the Chairman:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
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Region A - American Region

Argentine Republic	74
Brazil	71
Canada	68
United States of America	57
Mexico	51
Republic of Colombia	38
United States of Venezuela	20

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
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Region B - Western Europe and African Region

France	74
Swiss Confederation	62
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	48
Spain	45
Italy	41
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	29
Portugal	28
Sweden	24
Greece	22

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	58
Czechoslovakia	57
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	53
People's Republic of Poland	35

Region D - Other Countries

Egypt	59
India	56
Pakistan	51
China	46
Turkey	41
Lebanon	35
Japan	32
New Zealand	26
Republic of Indonesia	18
Ceylon	7

The following countries were thus elected Members of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U.: for Region A: Argentine Republic; Brazil; Canada; United States of America; Mexico. For Region B: France; Swiss Confederation; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Spain, Italy. For Region C: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Czechoslovakia; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. For Region D: Egypt; India, Pakistan; China; Turkey.

Consequently, the Membership of the Administrative Council is as follows (in French alphabetical order):

Argentine Republic, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Chairman congratulated the countries elected and wished them success in their duties as custodians of an international trust.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Rapporteur:

H. Heaton

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M. A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 415-E
7 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A G E N D A

of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 9 December, at 9 a.m.

in the Plenary Hall

1. Examination of Proposal No. 8, by Switzerland
(Document No. 401).
2. Examination of the Fourth Report by Committee 4
(Document No. 402).
3. Appeal by Iraq concerning its exclusion from the European
Area of Region 1 (Document No. 409).
4. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial
Committee - First Series (Document No. 360).
5. Chapters I to III of the Report by the Administrative
Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
6. Other business.

COMMITTEE 5

(Finances of the Union)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 17th MEETING

Friday, 5th December 1952

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The meeting opened at 1000 hours.

The Chairman submitted for approval the minutes of the 14th meeting (Document No.341).

These were adopted, subject to the following amendment requested by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia:

On page 2 of Document No.341, delete the statement attributed to the Delegate of Czechoslovakia and substitute the following:

"The Delegate of Czechoslovakia informed the Committee of the proposal that Working Group 5/1 was going to make:

- a) to institute a period of grace for the payment of extraordinary expenses during which the accounts would not be subject to interest;
- b) to suppress the reference to documents in Article 14, paragraph 7, of the Convention.

With reference to the rate of interest quoted in paragraph 7, he indicated three possibilities:

- 1) an interest rate of 4%, with the risk that Switzerland might alter the rate charged;
- 2) the possibility that the Administrative Council might fix the rate in conformity with the prevailing level of interest;
- 3) leave the present text."

The Chairman said that the time at the disposal of the Committee was very short and the following items of business remained to be disposed of:

- (1) The unit scale of contribution (possible re-classifications)
- (2) The report of Working Group I - Document No.342
- (3) " " " " " II - " " 372
- (4) A draft resolution on outstanding debts - Document No.371
- (5) The U.S.S.R. Proposal No.211
- (6) The Report of Working Group VI
- (7) " " " " " III
- (8) " " " " " II - Document No.389
- (9) " " " " " V
- (10) Final budget and ceiling
- (11) Chairman's report.

As regards item (1) above, the Chairman said that the Buenos Aires Convention would probably not come into force before first January 1954 and meanwhile decisions had to be taken on those applications for de-classification made at this Conference, or prior to it and also to the re-classification notified up to midday of the 2nd November 1952. It was also necessary to fix a date for "freezing" such applications - see Document No.256 - and also a "de-freezing" date.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested the following procedure:

- 1) The classification of Members as at the beginning of the Conference should hold good for the 1953 accounts for ordinary expenses.
- 2) New classes notified before and during this Conference as well as any received before 1st July 1953 should be applied for the 1954 accounts.
- 3) As soon as the budget ceiling is fixed, all Members should consider the position afresh and notify the Secretary-General of their final selection. Such choices could still be modified up to the freezing date which should be 30th June, 1953, but everyone should undertake to do his best not to alter the classification.

The Delegate of Cuba was unable to accept this solution. Each country is free to make its own choice, and he would oppose the proposal at every stage. If it passed the Plenary Assembly, he was prepared to enter a formal reservation. The Delegates of Yemen and Colombia supported the point of view expressed by the Delegate of Cuba.

The Delegate of China advocated a policy of caution. He thought that the decision of the previous day, when the "status quo" was voted out after a tie, ought to be reconsidered, as some delegations were not present when the vote was taken. He was against the United Kingdom proposal.

The Delegate of Egypt said that the main question was the size of the budget for 1953. He did not think that countries could be forced to pay, bearing in mind the freedom of choice offered to them under the existing Convention.

The Delegate of Belgium was prepared to agree to the United Kingdom proposal with some modification.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said he would propose a further compromise, that, provided the Secretary-General could confirm that there were no accounting complications, the new Buenos Aires scale should be used for the extraordinary expenses accounts for 1953.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said:

"My Delegation vehemently objects to the Argentine and English proposal to the effect that applications by countries for a lower class of contribution in the Atlantic City scale should not be taken into account for 1953.

"The Atlantic City Convention, Article 14, paragraph 5, laid down that countries should be free to choose their classes for the period elapsing between Plenipotentiary Conferences. That principle must be scrupulously observed. There can be no reason to hinder countries in the exercise of their right to choose their class without let or hindrance.

That principle must be applied immediately after the end of this Plenipotentiary Conference, i.e., from 1 January 1953. That is all the more necessary in that the new budget to be adopted by this Conference for 1953 will take effect from 1 January 1953.

"We all know full well that it is precisely because of the increased budget for 1953 that a majority of countries have applied for lower classes. They did so in full accordance with the Convention, Article 14, paragraph 5. This Conference must not take decisions running counter to one of the basic principles of the Union - namely the principle that countries shall be free to choose, without let or hindrance, in what class they wish to share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure."

The Delegate of France said that if all delegates had read the Administrative Council's Report, much time would have been saved in debate. The details of the Budget for 1953 had been published months ago and it was no use protesting now against the continued use of the Atlantic City scale. He thought that the United Kingdom proposal was fair to all.

The Delegate of Canada said that some Members seemed to think that any increase in cost should not be borne by them but passed on to others. He appealed to all countries to agree to the compromise put forward by the United Kingdom and Belgium, which he supported.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement:

"My Delegation objects to the proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the effect that for 1953, all countries should stay in the classes in which they have hitherto contributed.

"This proposal runs counter to Article 14, paragraph 5, of the existing Convention, and cannot, therefore, be adopted by the Committee.

"We insist that countries should continue to enjoy the right of changing their class at a Plenipotentiary Conference, as provided for in the Convention."

The Delegate of Brazil supported the United Kingdom proposal.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that in principle he favoured the freedom of choice of the class of contribution as laid down in Article 14, paragraph 5.

The Delegate of Cuba said he could agree to accept the compromise proposed, but only on condition that on review of the position not more than 10 countries maintained their new reduced class of contribution.

The Delegate of China again stressed the risks which a hasty decision might entail, and said he thought the matter should go to the Plenary Assembly.

On the proposal of the Chairman to put the question to the vote, various speakers requested clarification, and the delegate of Belgium re-stated his suggestion as follows:

"For the 1953 Budget only, apply the Atlantic City classification, but taking into account all requests for de-classification submitted before 26th November." (See list on page 1 of Document No.348)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said:

"The Belgian amendment cannot possibly be adopted by this Committee. It is a flagrant breach of the existing Atlantic City Convention, Article 14, paragraph 5.

"The Committee cannot make two categories out of the statements made by countries about their choice of class, on the basis of the dates on which those statements were submitted. Countries freely submit their statements at any time during the Conference. Should the Conference set 29 November 1952 as the final date, then all statements submitted up to that date should be considered as equivalent at law. To separate them into two categories is a gross and unfounded breach of the Convention.

"If the statements submitted up to 29 November 1952 be not accepted, that would be dishonesty in relation to those countries which have been guided by Article 14, paragraph 5, of the Convention. We cannot agree to this Conference side-tracking the legitimate hopes entertained by countries in connection with their right to change their contributory class."

There was a short interval and when the Committee resumed, the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Belgium, in view of the opposition, and in order to save time in debate, withdrew their joint proposal. It was therefore agreed that the accounts for 1953 should be prepared on the basis of the de-classifications notified up to the 2nd December 1952.

The Chairman then passed on to the draft Protocol (Document No.256) and after a discussion in which the Delegates of France and the Argentine Republic took part, the date of 1st July 1953 was agreed as the time limit to be inserted in paragraph 2. It was also agreed that the present text of Article 14, paragraph 5, should be retained unaltered, and that before the end of the present Conference a roll-call should be taken in Plenary Assembly, in order that each country should declare in which class of the new scale it proposed to contribute in future.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that the present situation was unjust to those small countries which were already in Class VIII under Atlantic City, since they had no option but to bear the increased costs, and whose contributions would be automatically increased owing to the downward movement of Members in classes above them in the scale.

The Delegate of Lebanon also said he considered the present position was very unfair to the small countries.

The Committee then considered Document No.256 as a whole and after discussion in which the Delegates of the Argentine Republic, Egypt, U.S.S.R., and United States of America took part, approved it after deleting paragraph 1.

The meeting closed at 1310 hours.

Reporters:

J.T. Arregui
J. Bouchon
M. Caws

Chairman:

K. Prasada

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 417-E

8 December 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(Finances of the Union)

Summary Record of the 18th Meeting

Saturday, 6 December 1952

Chairman: Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 0900 hours.

The first item to be considered was Document No. 342 - Report of Working Group 1. After a brief analysis of this document by the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"As regards the full accounts of the Union for 1949-1951, now being considered here, I have a statement to make.

"At the 4th, 6th and 7th Sessions of the Administrative Council, the representative of the U.S.S.R., when the annual budgets of the I.T.U. were being discussed, objected to any increase in the fiscal limit on I.T.U. ordinary expenditure set by the Atlantic City Conference.

"At the 6th and 7th Sessions, the representative of the U.S.S.R. objected to a continuation of the financing of the I.F.R.B., the existence of which, in the absence of the new International Frequency List, finds no basis in the Convention or Radio Regulations.

"He also pointed out that to have a separate publications budget, and to debit the salaries of Union staff to that budget, was equivalent to side-tracking the limit set on I.T.U. ordinary expenditure (4,000,000 Swiss francs).



"In addition, he objected to an increase in the expenditure of the I.F.R.B., resulting from implementation of the decisions illegitimately taken by the E.A.R.C., which entrusted to the I.F.R.B. tasks not provided for in the Convention and Radio Regulations. He likewise protested against use of the Reserve Account for financing the I.F.R.B.

"I wish at this time to point out the ways in which the limit set on I.T.U. ordinary expenses by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference has been side-tracked with the assent of the Council, together with the illegality of the Council's decisions relative to financing of the I.F.R.B. after 28 February 1950.

"Hence my Delegation will vote against approval of I.T.U. accounts for 1949-1951, since those accounts are the result of the wrong and illegal decisions taken by the Administrative Council in defiance of the above-mentioned provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations."

The Delegate of Sweden drew attention to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Document No. 342 (Annex 2), which referred to extraordinary expenses of the C.C.I.R. He said that these paragraphs appeared to question the usefulness of the journeys undertaken by C.C.I.R. officials, but he was well acquainted with the matter and considered that such journeys were profitable for the C.C.I.R.

The Chairman agreed. With reference to Annexes 4 and 5 of Document No. 342, he suggested that they might be modified as follows:

Annex 4

"The Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, places on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for their collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union in the field of finance, particularly in regard to the advancement of loans, which the Union was obliged to ask for on several occasions between 1947 and 1952, for the courtesy shown in accepting a flat rate of interest on advances as from 1 July 1951, and further for auditing the accounts of the Union for the years 1947-1952. The Union expresses the hope that the Government of the Swiss Confederation will extend to it in the future the same courtesy as in the past.

"The Conference requests the Chairman to convey this Resolution to the Government of the Swiss Confederation."

Annex 5

"The Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, places on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for kindly undertaking to defray the expenses of the preparatory work for the Extraordinary Radio Conference scheduled to be held at The Hague in 1950, but which was subsequently cancelled, and for the courtesy shown to the International Telecommunication Union in waning the interest on the sums advanced for the Conference.

"The Chairman is requested to convey the Resolution to the Government of the Netherlands."

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia thought it would be better for the Chairman of the Conference to communicate by letter the substance of these resolutions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considered that the resolutions could be accepted and annexed to the letters sent by the Chairman of the Conference. This was agreed, together with the drafting amendments suggested by the Chairman.

The Delegate of Portugal said that he disagreed with the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Certain decisions might not accord with the views of particular countries but there was no doubt about their legality and their being binding upon the Union.

The Delegate of France agreed with this point of view. In any case, the observations of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not amount to a reservation on the principle of the resolution.

The Chairman concurred and said that if the Administrative Council had not considered it necessary to take the action which it did, it would have been to blame.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the declaration made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman of Working Group 1 proposed to take Document No. 342 point by point.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that his statement had reference to the accounts of the years 1949-1951. Moreover, as the representative of the U.S.S.R. on the Administrative Council had made a declaration in similar terms before that body, it seemed to him quite legitimate to repeat in this Conference the criticisms made in the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Portugal agreed, but said that the point of view which he had stated in the Council was just the opposite of that held by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He repeated that the decisions taken by the Administrative Council were strictly legal.

The Chairman put to the Committee the various parts of resolutions embodied in Annex 3 one by one. Parts a), b) and d) were unanimously approved. Point c) was agreed, subject to observations made by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

With reference to Annex 2, the Delegate of France said he thought it would be sufficient if the remarks of Dr. Sterky concerning paragraphs 7 and 8 figured in the minutes.

The Chairman of Working Group 1 agreed that the first two paragraphs of paragraphs 7 and 8 might give rise to differences of opinion. The rest of this section was the outcome of a suggestion made by the Working Group.

The Delegate of Sweden said he was in full agreement with the remarks of Dr. Busak. He fully supported the Working Group in its search for economies, but repeated his objection to the last two phrases of the first paragraph of paragraph 8. He thought they should be omitted.

Dr. Busak remarked that of course the Committee had full power to make this alteration. He thought it would be possible to return to this question in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegates of France and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the objection of the Delegate of Sweden, and without objection, this was approved.

Dr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., thought that the last two phrases of the first two paragraphs of paragraphs 7 and 8 which contained some rather severe criticism, might be worded differently. He complained that no prior opportunity had been given to the C.C.I.R. representatives to explain their case before the Working Group.

The Chairman then submitted the document as a whole to the Committee, and it was approved without further objection, subject to the alterations which had been agreed to. He warmly congratulated Dr. Busak and the members of the Working Group upon the production of a remarkably good report. (Unanimous applause by the Committee.) Dr. Busak thanked the Chairman and the members of the Committee, but said the credit was really due to his country. He reminded them that the work of his other Group (5) was still unfinished, but said that with a further two meetings he hoped to complete his task.

The Committee then took up Document No. 372. On the first point (expatriation allowances), after comments from the Delegates of France, U.S.A. and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it was decided to retain the existing system of expatriation allowances. On the second point, after the Delegates of Czechoslovakia and Belgium had spoken, it was decided to sanction the new expenditure required to grant allowances for children's educational expenses.

The Committee next examined Document No. 371. On point 1 of the "instructions" section, the Delegate of the U.S.A. said that he thought uncontested debts should be specified. In his view, it would be wrong to apply this provision to debts which had been contested. The Delegate of Sweden enquired the meaning of the words "if necessary", and the Delegate of Portugal suggested that "if the case arises" might be a better expression.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic asked what action was contemplated under points 2 and 3. What was the "customary period"?

The Delegate of Portugal thought it might not be a bad thing to leave the language rather vague. Interest charges by the Swiss Government might vary and prices of documents should be correspondingly adjusted so that there is neither a profit nor a loss on their sale. Thus the customary period might be variable.

The Delegate of Egypt did not think countries should be encouraged to delay payment. After, say, three months, interest should be charged as for any other account.

The Delegate of Portugal said that "normal" was preferable to "customary". He thought the period should vary, but it was not easy to put this into a resolution.

The Chairman said he thought the wording should be more precise. The Delegate of Sweden agreed, and also pointed out that if the Administrative Council were instructed to consider the matter, it was hardly proper to order what steps should be taken. The Delegates of Portugal and the Union of South Africa agreed that drafting changes were necessary.

Referring to paragraph 4, the Delegate of France expressed some doubt as to whether in all cases documents could be despatched against payment, since in some relations currency exchange restrictions were in force. If so, how could the supply of documents be stopped altogether?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland raised the question of certain classes of documents which ships and aeroplanes were obliged to carry under the Radio Regulations and in conformity with the Conventions relating to safety of life at sea and in the air. The Union would be likely to find itself in trouble if the supply of these particular documents were stopped to a member or to a private operating agency.

The Secretary General, at the request of the Chairman, said that, in his opinion, there was not much danger of what Col. Read feared. He read extracts from a list of the outstanding amounts, some of them considerable, owed by private operating agencies, who were well able to pay. He considered that the course advocated in the resolution would hold the budget.

The Delegates of Portugal and Morocco and Tunisia agreed with the course proposed, but the latter suggested an amplification to confine the application of paragraph 4 to debtors who were unable to justify the delay in payment. Subject to the above drafting modifications, the document was approved.

The next item on the Committee's agenda was Proposal No. 211 of the U.S.S.R. (Article 14, paragraph 3) referring to payment of extraordinary expenses for conferences and meetings. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it was not logical or equitable to require countries which had agreed to attend a conference to share in the expenses if they had been prevented from sending a representative by some unforeseen circumstance. Conferences should only be paid for by countries which have actually participated in them.

The Delegates of Czechoslovakia and Hungary supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while admitting that there was something to be said for the proposal, foresaw some practical difficulties. He pointed out that the arrangements for accommodation, interpretation, etc. have to be made a long way ahead, and are based on the expected number of participants. If some fail to come, and under this proposal any such would not pay, those who do attend would have to pay more.

The Delegate of France agreed, and said that the principle sounded good, but in the end someone would have to pay. Perhaps there might be a rule to cover exceptional cases, but in general he considered it was a dangerous proposal.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Roumania said that the U.S.S.R. proposal was logical and fair, and he supported it.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following declaration:

"U.S.S.R. Proposal No. 211 (with amendment No. 663 thereto in Document No. 24) advocates a change in paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention. That paragraph lays down that the extraordinary expenses of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, together with those of meetings held by the International Consultative Committees, shall be apportioned among those Members and Associate Members which have agreed to share in defraying the expenses of those conferences and meetings. It would be logical, we feel, to apportion extraordinary expenses among Members and Associate Members which have in fact taken part in the activities of conferences and meetings.

"It is not hard to imagine a situation in which a Member or Associate Member which has previously agreed to take part in the work of conferences and meetings would in practice be unable to send a delegation for reasons which could not have been foreseen when the invitation was received. In such cases it would be unjust to require Members or Associate Members which did not take part in the work of conferences or meetings to share in defraying the expenses thereof.

"Hence we propose that extraordinary expenditure be apportioned among those Members and Associate Members which took part in the work of conferences and meetings."

The Delegate of Egypt asked for a concrete example. What difference did it make if a country agreed to participate but did not come? Suppose a country made no promise but attended after all?

The Secretary General stated that there had been one instance where some members who had promised to come attended for one day only and then went home. If a country attends without being invited, an account for its share is sent in due course, and this is usually paid. He thought it would be better to cover both possibilities.

The Delegate of France said he had intended to accept the U.S.S.R. proposal with the following reservations:

- (1) A country which has undertaken to attend but is unavoidably prevented should as far as possible notify the host Government or the Secretary General.
- (2) Any country attending either as a delegation or attached to another delegation shall be bound to pay its share of Conference expenses.

The Director of the C.C.I.F. said this situation had already arisen on occasions in the C.C.I.F. It is necessary to know a long way ahead what countries are proposing to attend, as this number is the governing factor in the production of the preparatory documents, which are large and costly to produce.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that it was the free will of Members which decided the issue. Even if Members do not notify their intention, they can still attend.

There was a vote by show of hands, and the proposal was rejected by 8 for, 28 against, and 7 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by India - viz. to insert in the text the words "or who have actually participated" - was carried by 26 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The Delegate of Sweden then brought forward Proposal No. 233. He said that everyone was looking for economies, and this was a small one. They had used this system in Sweden for a long time, and it worked well.

The Delegate of France thought that we ought to accept the sacrifice which the existing subsidy entails, for although the Journal is not self-supporting we all deserved the largest possible circulation. This saving is not really a saving in the long run. The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and Mexico supported this point of view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Swedish proposal, which he considered would lead to economy. It did not conflict with Article 15.

Proposal No. 233 was then put to the vote, and was rejected by 12 votes for to 17 against, with 9 abstentions.

The Committee then turned to the Report of Working Group 6 - Document No. 378, containing a draft text of Article 14 -.

After remarks on paragraph 3 (2) by the Delegates of France, Italy and Egypt, the Director of the C.C.I.F. said that so far as private operating agencies were concerned, there were two qualifications necessary for their participation in meetings of the C.C.I.'s, viz. (1) they must be recognized by their Administrations, (2) they must submit a request in proper form. If their representatives were included in an official delegation, then the expenses account would be sent to the Administration, but if the agency were the sole representative of its country, then it would receive the bill. Cases have occurred where several companies have jointly represented their country and have shared the expenses. After further debate, in which the Delegates of Egypt, Italy, France and Portugal took part, it was agreed that the Drafting Committee should ensure that the text of paragraph 3 (2) did not conflict with the General Regulations.

The Delegate of Italy drew attention to the last clause of paragraph 5. If a country could not change its classification during a specified period, it could not increase its contribution if it wished to do so. He would like to see the text amended to allow a country to move up, but not down, at any time.

The Delegate of France said that care was necessary but he thought that two principles might be laid down: (1) Notifications of change of class may be made as soon as a Plenipotentiary Conference opens. (2) Contributions should continue to be paid on the old scale until a new Convention comes into force.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic agreed, but pointed out that the Committee had agreed to apply the new Buenos Aires scale for 1953.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the Committee that two decisions had already been taken at previous meetings: (1) to maintain the existing text of paragraph 5 unchanged; (2) to allow requests for a lower class of contribution to take effect as from 1 January 1953. The Committee could not go back on decisions previously taken, but if necessary the matter could be raised in the Plenary Assembly.

After further remarks by the Delegates of France, Morocco and Tunisia, and Egypt, the Chairman passed on to paragraph 6 and said that proposals by several countries had been made that contributions should be payable in half-yearly instalments. After the Delegates of Sweden, Portugal and the U.S.A. had spoken, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia drew attention to paragraph 39 of the Financial Operating Report for 1951, which showed in graphical form how the money came in. The accounts for 1952 were sent out in June 1951, and half of the total amount due was paid before 1 January 1952. If payment were made in two instalments it would reduce the income of the Union, because it would mean increased borrowing and hence increased interest payments. He preferred the status quo. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was of the same opinion. The Committee decided in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia then said that the acceptance of Document No. 342 meant that the Committee had dealt with Chapter IV of the Administrative Council's Report, but the rest of the Report was very important, though not within the competence of Committee 5, and the Conference would have to look at it. So far as Working Group 5 was concerned, good progress had been made, but two more meetings would be required. He would do his utmost to produce the report as early as possible, but it would necessarily be a lengthy document, probably running to 15 or 20 pages, which had to be produced in three languages, and he thought it would not be available until 10 December.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 1315 hours.

Reporters:

J. T. Arregui
H. Bouchon
M. Caws

Chairman:

K. Prasada

Union internationale
des télécommunications

Document N° 418-FES
8 décembre 1952

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMISSION 8

9ème SERIE

DE TEXTES TRANSMIS A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION

(Voir Annexes au Document N° 365-F)

9th SERIES

OF TEXTS TRANSMITTED TO THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

(See Annexes to Document N° 365-E)

9a. SERIE

DE TEXTOS COMUNICADOS A LA COMISION DE REDACCION

(Véase Anexos al Documento N° 365-S)

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES
Buenos Aires, 1952

SEANCE PLENIERE

ADDENDUM A L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA 12ème SEANCE PLENIERE
(Document N° 415)

A l'ordre du jour de la 12ème séance plénière publié
dans le Document N° 415, il convient d'ajouter le point suivant :

- 5 bis - Examen des propositions de modification à l'Article 29
de la Convention (question renvoyée par la Commission 3).

PLENARY MEETING

ADDENDUM TO THE AGENDA OF THE 12th PLENARY MEETING
(Document No. 415)

To the agenda of the 12th Plenary Meeting (Document No. 415),
the following item should be added :

- 5 bis - Proposals for amendment of Article 29 of the Convention
(question referred to the Assembly by Committee 3).

SESION PLENARIA

ADDENDUM AL ORDEN DEL DIA DE LA 12a. SESION PLENARIA
(Documento N° 415)

En el Orden del Día de la 12a. sesión plenaria, publicado
en el Documento N° 415, conviene agregar el punto siguiente :

- 5 bis - Examen de las proposiciones de modificación al Art. 29
del Convenio (Asunto remitido por la Comisión 3).

Union internationale
des télécommunications

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIARES

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document N°420-FES

8 Décembre 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

CORRIGENDUM AU DOCUMENT N°402

Ne concerne que le texte anglais.

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No.402-E

(Fourth Report by the Chairman of Committee 4)

Page 2:

Replace the last paragraph by the following:

"The Brazilian Delegation declared that in these circumstances
it could present Proposal No.520 in its own name."

CORRIGENDUM AL DOCUMENTO NUM. 402

Corresponde solamente al texto en inglés.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 421-E
8 December 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 27th meeting

Wednesday, 3 December, 1952, at 12 noon

Chairman : Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted the summary record of the 23rd meeting (Document No. 326) to the Committee, which approved it subject to the following amendment requested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

On page 8 (last line) insert the following sentence in the statement by the U.S.S.R. Delegate : "I have already stated why we were not in favour of granting the Administrative Council the right to submit proposals in its own name".

The Committee then resumed its examination of Document No. 303 : Second Report by Sub-Committee 3-A (new text of Article 9).

Paragraph 2

This paragraph was approved without amendment.

During consideration of sub-paragraph o), the Delegate of Argentina suggested that the Secretary General's annual report on the activities of the Union should be sent to the United Nations as well as to Members and Associate Members. Following a comment by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the Delegate of Argentina agreed that there might be occasions when it would be advisable to make two different reports, one to the Members of the Union and the other to the United Nations, and he withdrew his proposal.



Paragraph 3

This paragraph was approved; the Editorial Committee was asked to consider the advisability of following a suggestion by the Delegates of Sweden and India to replace "all conferences" by "all the other conferences".

Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6

These paragraphs were approved without observation.

The text of Article 9, as approved by the Committee, would constitute the 6th report by Committee 3 (Document No. 375).

The Committee then considered the Preamble to the Convention.

The following two proposals had been submitted : No. 10 (Portugal) and No. 724 (France). Proposal No. 10 was withdrawn.

The Chairman took a vote on the maintenance of the existing text. The Committee decided, by 17 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions, to retain the present text of the Preamble to the Convention.

The Committee then examined the questions of the composition of the Union, ratification of the Convention and accession to the Convention (Articles 1, 16 and 17).

The Chairman suggested that the Committee study the questions in the following order : accession to the Convention, ratification of the Convention, the consequences of ratification, status of Associate Members.

With regard to accession to the Convention, he drew attention to Proposals Nos. 30 and 268 (France), 667 (U.S.S.R.) and 677 (Chile). Proposal No. 667 (U.S.S.R.) was discussed first.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"We draw the attention of Committee 3 to our Proposal No. 667, published in Document No. 20; it replaces Proposals Nos. 13 and 18 which we submitted earlier. We must also draw your attention to the corrigendum, Document No. 31, which contains corrections of errors in translation.

"1. The substance of our proposal is fully explained in Document No. 20. In it we have given the full text of the new Article 1 of the Convention, and I feel that I should now give some clarification.

"Our proposal covers three fundamental questions.

"First and foremost, our proposal provides the possibility for any sovereign country to accede freely to the Convention without consultation of the Members of the Union. Taking into consideration the purposes and the composition of the Union, we feel that the door should not be "closed" or "half-open". We think that the Union must open its doors to any sovereign country that wishes to enter. Our view is based on the fact that the International Telecommunication Union, by its very nature, by its tasks and its activities, should aim at universality, at assembling all sovereign countries.

"The I.T.U. is a specialized technical organization, interested in the broadest collaboration between all countries. If we wish to have a world-wide telecommunication system organized on uniform operational principles, if we are to facilitate the solution of international telecommunication problems, then in all justice we must give the Union an authentic world-wide universal character.

"The provisions of Article 1 of the Convention do not embrace this idea, and consequently they should be altered.

"Our proposal aims at making our Union universal in character, and for this reason it covers the interests of all the Members of the Union. We recommend the Committee to adopt it.

"2. The Convention cannot effectively come into force until it has been ratified. This fact cannot be denied; it is quite obvious. Practice has, however, shown that very often ratification of the Convention is delayed, that several countries take a long time to ratify the Convention. Admittedly the internal conditions of each country are different, in the same way that their procedure for ratification is different, and we do not wish to criticize that procedure. Nevertheless, we propose to fix a time limit for ratification. It would seem reasonable to adopt a fixed time limit: for example a year and a half to two years. We could discuss this question separately and decide on a suitable, adequate time limit for ratification.

"The fixing of such a time limit is necessary to speed up ratification of the Convention. It would be quite incorrect if this ratification were delayed for five years (as happens now). That is why we are in favour of fixing a set time limit for ratification.

"3. But if we set a time limit, it will be logical to foresee what will happen if the Convention is not ratified within that period.

"Sub-paragraph 3.2 of the text we propose for Article 1 reads :

"Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member. Any Member which has failed to deposit an instrument of ratification by the end of the period laid down in para. 2 a) above shall be considered as not entitled to vote at any conference of the Union or at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member, until the instrument has been deposited with the Secretary General."

"What does that signify ? We do not wish to deprive Members of the Union of their right to vote. But if we set a time limit for ratification, Members of the Union will have to make arrangements to ratify within that period. Somehow or other we must urge Members to ratify the Convention, and to ratify it quickly.

"Those are the three fundamental provisions of our Proposal No. 667. We recommend the Committee to adopt this proposal. It may be advisable to discuss this proposal section by section, in the order in which it is submitted."

The meeting was suspended from 1 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

After the recess, the Chairman opened the discussion on the first part of the U.S.S.R. proposal : accession to the Convention.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said :

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supports Proposal No. 667 by the Soviet Union, according to which every sovereign country can accede to the Convention.

"As can be seen from Article 3 of the Convention, the purpose of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds. We must coordinate the activities of countries which strive to achieve the above-mentioned aim.

"This purpose and these tasks of the International Telecommunication Union can be achieved only when all sovereign countries are Members of the Telecommunication Union, without any limitation. For this reason, we support the Soviet Proposal No. 667."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said :

"While discussing Proposal No. 667, it would seem advisable to recall that at Atlantic City paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Convention was rejected by several delegations. In its reservation, appearing in the Final Protocol, the Soviet Union, expressing a point of view which coincided with the opinion of several delegations, said that it disagreed with paragraph 2 of Article 1, because it was legally unfounded and contradictory to the other articles of the Convention.

"It is easy to confirm this contradiction by reading this paragraph in conjunction with Article 3 of the Convention. The purposes of the Union have been recalled in detail by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R., and it seems unnecessary to repeat them. It is quite obvious that with the present procedure for acceding to the Convention we cannot achieve the purposes of the I.T.U., which are to maintain and extend international cooperation in the sphere of telecommunication.

"It is impossible to extend and maintain that cooperation if there exists in the Union a restrictive principle which deprives a whole series of countries of the opportunity to take part in the activities of the Union.

"If the Union genuinely intends to extend and maintain international cooperation, this restrictive principle must be replaced by the principle of free accession to the Union for all sovereign countries. In other words this latter principle must become operative.

"The Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wholeheartedly supports the principles and the text of the Soviet Proposal No. 667. It considers that the adoption of this proposal will help to maintain and extend international cooperation even more widely in the sphere of telecommunications."

The Delegate of France recalled that since Atlantic City the Union was no longer an "open" organization. Without wishing to pass judgement on the new situation, he thought that, as long as the I.T.U. was linked with the United Nations, the existing state of affairs should continue.

The Delegate of the United States said that the concept of the sovereignty of a State was a very delicate matter, and that the definition of it was so vague that from the practical point of view it would be advisable to retain the Atlantic City definition of sovereignty, i.e., a referendum of two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

The Delegates of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed with the two previous speakers.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said :

"The Delegate of France, when opposing our proposal, referred to the agreements between our Union and the United Nations. We think that that reference has nothing whatever to do with the question of the admission of new Members to the I.T.U. There is indeed an agreement between the I.T.U. and the U.N., but that agreement in no way prevents us from altering Article 1 and giving the Union a universal character.

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of Members of the I.T.U. is sovereign in this matter. In the agreement between the U.N. and the I.T.U., the U.N. and the I.T.U. are represented as two freely contracting parties. The agreement does not affect the sovereign rights of the two parties. Consequently, the I.T.U. is quite free to establish its own constitution - i.e. the Convention; and is also free to define the conditions for admitting new Members to the Union.

"It must not be said that we can only admit Members of the U.N. to the Union. In the I.T.U. there are countries which are not Members of the United Nations, and that does not hinder them from collaborating effectively : for example, Finland and Switzerland

are not Members of the United Nations, but that does not prevent their working effectively in the Union.

"Furthermore, we cannot agree with the Delegate of the United States. He maintained that it is difficult, or impossible, to define the term "sovereign state", but the characteristics of a sovereign state are sufficiently well known. Among those characteristics I will quote : a clearly defined territory, the existence of a permanent population, the existence of a government, the existence of executive and legislative powers, the right of the country, on the basis of its constitution, to conclude international agreements. These characteristics of sovereignty are quite real and are not "nebulous". Consequently the objections raised by the United States Delegation have no foundation.

"What, then, is the real motive of the objections raised by the Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom ? The real reason is that for political ends those two countries would like to continue to control the admission of new countries to the I.T.U. But the I.T.U. is not a political organization, it is a technical organization, which should consequently be guided only by technical motives and should always take decisions that would further its aims.

"It is well known that in latter years the United States tries, by active propaganda, to show how 'difficult' it is to define the term 'sovereignty', and how 'sovereignty' in general is an 'out-of-date idea'.

"Nevertheless, it is not hard to perceive the real reason for this attitude on the part of the United States. The sovereignty of countries prevents American monopolies from establishing themselves in other countries, from seizing new markets, from consolidating their economic, financial, and consequently political, influence. Uncontrolled expansion ; that is the real reason for the propaganda in favour of this American conception of the 'impossibility' of defining the term 'sovereign country'.

"But we are now at the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference. The purpose of the Union is to improve and make rational use of telecommunications of all sorts, increasing their usefulness to the public - in other words to extend international collaboration.

"Article 3 of the Convention mentions this purpose: to extend international cooperation. Now our proposal is a direct attempt to achieve this object; that is why the Conference must adopt it.

"We categorically reject the allegations of the Delegates of the United States and France, and we insist on the adoption of our proposal."

The Chairman then asked the Committee to vote on the principle of free accession to the Convention (sub-paragraph 2 b) of Proposal No. 667).

This principle was rejected by 38 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The following delegations voted in favour of sub-paragraph 2 b) of Proposal No. 667: 9 delegations.

P.R. of Albania, Bielorussian S.S.R., P.R. of Bulgaria, Hungarian P.R., P.R. of Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., Roumanian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

The following delegations voted against sub-paragraph 2 b) of Proposal No. 667: 38 delegations.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Belgian Congo, Korea, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, United States of America, France, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal German Republic, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States Territories, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: 9 delegations.

Austria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Syria, Portuguese Overseas Territories.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the ratification of the Convention. The only proposals before the Committee were: Proposal No. 667 by the U.S.S.R., Proposal No. 735 jointly prepared by Argentina, the United States, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and finally, the status quo.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal No. 735 had been submitted in the hope of avoiding difficulties due to the obligation to ratify the Convention in order to become a Member of the Union; the Atlantic City Convention had in fact not been strictly respected in that sphere. It was therefore necessary to make sure that membership of the Union should not depend upon ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention; it was also feared that if a country was deprived of its right to vote - i.e. of its membership - because it had not ratified the Convention, it might refuse to pay its contributions to the Union.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also explained the advantages of Proposal No. 735, particularly in that it provided that the list of Members of the Union under the Atlantic City regime should be maintained. Another essential provision of the proposal concerned the admission of a country as a Member of the Union after approval by two-thirds of its Members.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that his country's proposal concerning Article 1 appeared in full in Proposal No. 667, and said:

"We propose that a fixed time limit for ratifying the Convention should be established and indicated in the Convention. Any Member of the Union which, at the expiry of that period, has not deposited an instrument of ratification, must be regarded as deprived of the right to vote at conferences and meetings of the Union until it has deposited the instrument with the Secretary General.

"This does not mean that a Member which delays ratification loses its rights as a Member. Until the expiry of the time limit for ratification, the Member of the Union loses none of its rights.

"We therefore think that Proposal No. 735 should be rejected and we recommend the Committee to adopt our Proposal No. 667 to set a definite time limit for ratification."

The Delegate of Belgium said he could not agree with Proposal No. 735. Belgian law insisted that international Conventions must be ratified. He nevertheless agreed to a specific time limit for ratification.

The Delegate of Italy was of the same opinion, and recalled that his country's Proposal No. 262 specified a time limit of two years for ratification of the Convention.

The Delegate of France was in favour of ratification of the Convention, but without fixing a time limit. If a time limit were imposed, it would be necessary to take some action amounting to sanctions against the Members who had not ratified within the period specified; he thought it would be impossible to apply such sanctions. He recalled his country's Proposal No. 267, according to which the Convention should be ratified "with the utmost possible despatch".

The Delegate of India also favoured the fixing of a reasonable time limit. He recalled his country's Proposal No. 670 which provided for the possibility of suspending the right to vote, with a view to encouraging Members of the Union to fulfil their obligations without delay.

The Delegate of Egypt also thought that membership should depend on ratification; the credentials of the majority of the Delegates to the present Conference authorized them to sign the Convention, but subject to ratification.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria drew attention to Proposals Nos. 612 and 614 by his country, which fixed a certain time limit for ratification of the Convention and the application of sanctions against any country that did not respect the time limit.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said:

"The Delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. objects to Proposal No. 735, according to which the procedure for ratifying the Convention is not obligatory.

"We are preparing here a new Convention - the Buenos Aires Convention - and we consider that this Convention must be ratified by every signatory government, in the same way that all the preceding conventions were ratified, including those of Madrid and Atlantic City.

"This basic procedure has always existed in the I.T.U., and cannot be infringed. Governments have to ratify the Buenos Aires Convention, and for that a reasonable period will have to be laid down, bearing in mind the possibilities open to the different countries.

"In order to lay down a definite ratification procedure, it must be specified in the new Convention that once the period allowed for ratification has expired, the countries which have not ratified the Convention would lose their right to vote in I.T.U. conferences and meetings until they had lodged their instrument of ratification.

"Hence my Delegation fully supports U.S.S.R. Proposal No. 667."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"In the interests of the Union, my Delegation considers that a definite period should be specified for ratification.

"Ratification, we consider, is an obligatory action, and one of special importance, on the part of I.T.U. Members. By ratification, the supreme authority in each country expresses approval of the Convention and confirms its agreement to fulfil the obligations deriving therefrom.

"In the existing Convention, no time limit is laid down for ratification. That is certainly an omission. In practice, it means that ratification is not obligatory. Experience has shown that some countries have not yet ratified the Convention. This state of affairs is abnormal, and should be put right.

"My Delegation wholeheartedly supports the Soviet proposal that the Convention be ratified within a period to be laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"Our task is to revise the Convention and to draft a new one.

"This new Convention is subject to ratification. In accordance with the legislation in force in our country (and the same is customary in other countries), an international agreement like the International Telecommunication Convention has to be ratified.

"We are not authorized to sign the Convention without having specified that its ratification is obligatory. The right to ratify rests with our government. It is universally recognized that ratification is obligatory. There is no government, we imagine, which would authorize its delegation to sign the Convention while foregoing ratification. Hence Proposal No. 735 is entirely unacceptable, for no government will forego its right to ratify.

"This proposal, to speak objectively, does not conduce to consolidation of the Union and of the rights of its Members, but makes for destruction of the Union. In practice, it leads to the majority of I.T.U. Members being deprived of the right to ratify the new Convention. This proposal is entirely unacceptable, and the majority of delegations will not, we feel, agree to sign the Convention in such circumstances.

"To fortify the Union, a time limit acceptable to its Members must be laid down for ratification of the Convention. Before ratification, Members of the Union will always enjoy all their rights as Members and will have the same obligations."

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic showed by specific examples that the provisions relative to ratification had to be rendered more flexible. A period of two to three years seemed reasonable, but effective collaboration, financial participation, and obvious tokens of good will were better demonstrations of a country's attitude than speedy ratification of the Convention.

The Chairman noted that a good many delegations did not favour Proposal No. 735. The question of Membership was one in connection with which as large a majority as possible should agree. His country had been one of those submitting Proposal No. 735; he had signed it, because it laid down a procedure somewhat different from that which had been in force under the Madrid Convention and from that which obtained in the U.P.U.

However, in view of the objections raised, he would withdraw it as far as Portugal was concerned and would support the proposal that a reasonable period be allowed for ratification.

The Delegates of France and of the United States of America also withdrew their support of Proposal No. 735 and agreed to a time limit for ratification; the former thought that the time limit would lose all significance if more than two years were allowed, while the latter proposed four years. Both considered that sanction in case of failure to ratify within the time limit were impracticable.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said he had always advocated ratification of the Convention. If he had submitted Proposal No. 735 with four other Delegations, it was because he had had in mind the countries which experienced difficulties with their ratification formalities. Hence he was in favour of ratification, with a time limit which would have to be determined.

The Delegates of Egypt and Italy spoke to the same effect. The Chairman noted that the Committee unanimously adopted the principle that ratification of the Convention was obligatory, with a certain period being accorded to countries for performance of ratification formalities.

After a discussion, the Committee decided that two years should be allowed for ratification from the effective date of the Convention.

The Delegate of France asked about sanctions in case of non-ratification within the period laid down.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that there was no question of excluding Members. The only object of laying down a time limit was to incite countries to ratify as soon as possible, and there could be no doubt that all Members would be able to do so within the period in question. At the request of the Delegate of France, he made his position clear, adding:

"The Delegates of France and of the United States of America have drawn a fearful picture: three years have elapsed, and some Members are excluded. Is that possible?

"The Union has an Administrative Council; it has a Secretary General. They will certainly send a timely reminder to Members of the Union about the need, the obligation, to ratify.

"If a Member of the Union really wishes to ratify the Convention, three years should be amply sufficient. If it does not, then, obviously, it does not wish to do so, consciously and deliberately. Hence we appeal to the Committee to settle this matter in a specific manner; in setting a definite time limit for ratification, no restriction of the rights of Members could be implied."

The Delegate of France said he was not entirely convinced by what he had heard. He still thought that the measures proposed would be ineffective, and sanctions would be inapplicable - he was against them. In three years the Members of the Council that morning elected would see whether he had been right or wrong.

The Committee then discussed the question of whether the decisions just taken should appear in the Convention itself or in a Protocol.

The Delegates of Egypt, the United States of America, and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland favoured a Protocol, since the measure in question was exceptional and of a transitional nature.

The Delegates of Italy and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics favoured the Convention itself, in view of the importance of the question.

It was decided by 27 votes to 20, with 1 abstention, to include these provisions in the Convention.

The Delegate of France, seconded by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, proposed, and it was so decided, that in order not to overload Article 1, those provisions should appear in Article 16 of the Convention.

Then passing to the question of Associate Membership, the Committee adopted without discussion Proposal No. 734 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) which would form a new ~~sub~~-paragraph of Article 1, paragraph 4.

The basic decisions of principle having been taken, the Chairman proposed that Article 1 should be taken paragraph by paragraph.

Article 1, paragraph 1

Proposal No. 11 (Switzerland) was referred to the Editorial Committee.

Article 1, paragraph 2

This was left as it stood. However, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics repeated that he disagreed with the decisions taken on the Soviet Proposal in connection with free accession to the Convention, and reserved the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

The meeting rose at 8 p.m.

Reporter:

J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 28th meeting

Thursday, 4 December, 1952, at 4 o'clock

Chairman: Mr. Carlos Ribeiro (Portugal)

Articles 1, 16, and 17 (continued):

The Chairman, opening the meeting, recalled that the questions of principle relative to Article 1, 16 and 17 had been settled at the preceding meeting. Hence the Committee merely had to examine proposals bearing on points of detail or drafting.

The Committee thereupon considered the following proposals in connection with Article 1 : 23 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); 16 (Argentine Republic); 26 (Argentine Republic); 28 (Italy); and 15 (Belgium).

Proposal 23 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland):

This was for an additional paragraph laying down that a territory or group of territories admitted to Associate Membership after having belonged to a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union should cease to form part of the Member in question.

The Delegates of Egypt and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics advocated embodying the provision in a resolution.

The Delegate of France thought the text proposed would be more suitable in the Convention, but said it was pointless, since it was perfectly clear that a territory separating itself from a group of territories became an independent entity.

Finally, the Committee decided by 23 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions, to embody the text in Article 1 after drafting improvements.

Proposal No. 16 (Argentine Republic):

This was a drafting change in Article 1, paragraph 3 (1).

The Chairman and the Delegate of France said that the text required some revision. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics preferred the existing wording of paragraph 3 (1).

It was decided to maintain the existing wording.

Proposal No. 26 (Argentine Republic):

This proposal contained two provisions relative to the submission of an application for accession between two plenipotentiary conferences. Such an application would have to be submitted by diplomatic channels and through the country in which the Union had its headquarters. The Secretary-General had to consult Members of the Union without questioning the political status of the country submitting the application.

After a brief discussion, it was decided to include in paragraph 6 the first of these provisions only.

Proposal No. 28 (Italy):

After a short discussion, this proposal was withdrawn by its author.

Proposal No. 15 (Belgium):

This ran as follows:

"When two governments claim to represent a Member of the Union, the government which shall represent that country in the Union shall be the government recognized by the United Nations."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said the proposal was unacceptable. The I.T.U. was an independent technical organ, which had to have the development of international telecommunications, and that alone, at heart. Proposal No. 15 was not in harmony with that aim, and should be rejected.

Proposal No. 15 was then withdrawn by its author.

Consideration of Article 1 was thus ended.

Article 16 (Ratification of the Convention):

Article 16, paragraph 1:

The Chairman reviewed the various proposals relative to this paragraph. The time decided on for ratification satisfied the following proposals: 262 (Italy); 264 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); 687 (India); 642 (People's Republic of Bulgaria), and 643 (Czechoslovakia). Proposal 263 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) had been withdrawn. The principle of Proposal 267 (France) had been rejected. Proposal 699 (Chile) dealt with drafting matters only.

Paragraph 1 therefore remained unchanged.

Article 16, paragraph 2:

The Committee had already taken a decision on the principle of the proposals relative to this paragraph.

Article 16, paragraph 3:

Proposal 266 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) had been withdrawn, and Proposal 267 (France) had been considered as far as the principle thereof was concerned. Hence, for the wording, only Proposals 264 and 667 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) remained.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, according to Proposal No. 667 (Document No. 20), a Member which had lost the right to vote because it had failed to lodge its instrument of ratification within the period specified in the Convention would regain its rights immediately on depositing that instrument.

It was finally decided that an additional paragraph, based on U.S.S.R. Proposal No. 667, would be included in Article 16 to cover the decisions taken the day before in regard to the time limit for ratification.

Article 17 (Accession to the Convention):

The only proposal submitted was No. 700 (Chile). Since it dealt with drafting questions only, it was referred to the Editorial Committee.

Consideration of Articles 1, 16 and 17 having been thus completed, the Chairman asked Mr. Townshend, with the assistance of Mr. R.V. Hatton and Mr. Revoy, to draft a new text of those articles for consideration by the Committee and transmission to the Plenary Assembly.

The Committee then proceeded to consider Articles 2 (seat of the Union), 3 (its aims) and 4 (its structure).

Article 2 (seat of the Union):

Proposal No. 671 (India) was withdrawn.

Article 3 (aims of the Union):

At the request of the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Delegate of France withdrew his Proposal No. 666 (Document No. 14) and supported the status quo.

Article 4 (structure of the Union):

The Delegates of France, the Argentine Republic and Italy agreed with Proposal No. 36 (France) that the General-Secretariat should not appear among the permanent organs of the Union. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics disagreed.

By 21 votes to 19, with 7 abstentions, it was decided to maintain Article 4 without change.

Thus no change was made to Articles 2, 3, and 4.

The Committee thereupon considered the draft text prepared by Working Group 1 for Article 1 of the Convention (Document No. 363).

It was approved, subject to one change. Paragraph 4 a) was amended to read:

"a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every three years;"

Thus the text adopted was in line with Chapter 10 of the General Regulations.

The Director of the C.C.I.F. said that C.C.I.F. study groups generally met in Geneva. That arrangement had proved satisfactory. But too rigid a provision on those lines should not be made binding on Plenary Assemblies. It might be useful and interesting for participants to see at first hand the achievements of certain countries in the field of telecommunication.

The text adopted by the Committee for Article 8 appears in Document No. 390.

The Committee then passed to the consideration of the draft text prepared for Article 15 of the Convention (Document No. 354).

Paragraph 1 (1)

No comments.

Paragraph 1 (1 bis):

"(1 bis) The working languages of the Union shall be English, French and Spanish."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"My Delegation is against this paragraph. It has submitted Proposal No. 240, giving a different provision. We consider that both final and working documents of I.T.U. conferences and meetings must be drawn up in the five official languages. In Proposal No. 247, we are proposing that the five official languages be used in debates on an equal footing.

"On that we insist. The official languages must be used on an equal footing, both for oral translations and the publications of documents.

"Paragraph 1 (1 bis) as it stands, is not acceptable. The five official languages of the Union must be adopted as working languages."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"When Article 15 of the Convention was being considered, my Delegation stated that paragraph 1 (1 bis) was not acceptable, since it lays down that two of the five official I.T.U. languages are not on an equal footing with the three others.

"This paragraph (1 bis) is a measure of discrimination, and we vehemently oppose its adoption. My Delegation reserves the right to explain its views afresh when the Convention is being considered in Plenary Assembly."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation is against paragraph 1 (1 bis) of Document No. 354, which definitely discriminates against two of the official languages of the Union. At all I.T.U. conferences and meetings, the five official languages must be used on an equal footing, both for oral statements and written translations. Should Committee 3 feel that the idea of 'working languages' should be introduced, paragraph 1 (1 bis) might be amended as in the U.S.S.R. proposal, to wit: 'The working languages of the Union shall be the five official languages.'"

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics called for a vote on the paragraph, and asked that the Chairman's report should make it clear that a considerable number of the provisions of the draft Article 15 being considered were, in the opinion of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., incorrect, unjust, and hence entirely unacceptable.

Paragraph 1 (1 bis) was thereupon approved by 39 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 1 (2)

No comment.

Paragraph 2 (1)

The Delegate of Italy requested, and it was so decided, that this paragraph should read: ". . .their Final Acts, Protocols and Resolutions. . ."

Paragraph 2 (2)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"We are against this paragraph. It lays down that the working documents shall be drawn up only in the working languages of the Union, which is, in principle, wrong. The working documents of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences must be drawn up in the five official languages.

"We emphatically object to a state of affairs in which two official languages are discriminated against. That is inadmissible, and hence we are against paragraph 2 (2)."

Paragraph 2 (2) was then approved by 35 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 (1)

The Delegate of Italy proposed, and it was so decided, that the expression: "Regulations annexed to the Convention" should be replaced by: "Administrative Regulations".

Paragraph 3 (2)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"Paragraph 3 (2) talks about the other documents which the Secretary-General has to distribute to Members of the Union. These are notifications, circulars, and statistics, i.e., documents published periodically.

"These documents, we consider, should be published in one language only, to wit, French. In that way a considerable saving would be effected.

"Hence we submit an amendment to paragraph 3 (2): 'These documents shall be drawn up in French'.

"We are also submitting a second amendment, and we propose that the paragraph read: '... in the course of his duties, together with the working documents of I.T.U. permanent organs.' I would request that these two amendments be considered."

The Chairman put to the vote the text proposed for paragraph 3 (2) in Document No. 354.

Paragraph 3 (2) was approved by 33 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 bis

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that the paragraph contained a reference to paragraphs 2 and 3, and therefore to paragraph 2 (2). His Delegation considered that the documents in question should be issued in the five official languages, and hence was opposed to paragraph 3 bis as it stood.

Paragraph 3 bis was approved by 40 votes to 8.

Paragraph 4

The Delegate of France proposed that a comma be put after "At conferences of the Union and" and that "whenever necessary" be inserted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"We are against paragraph 4. To increase the productivity of I.T.U. conferences and meetings, an efficient system of simultaneous interpretation must be used in the five official languages. Hence we are against paragraph 4 and the French amendment.

"We shall vote against that paragraph and against the amendment thereto."

The French amendment was adopted by 37 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4 thus amended was approved by 34 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 5

The Committee noted that this paragraph had been deleted.

Paragraph 6 (1) a)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was against this paragraph, on the grounds that it discriminated against two of the official languages.

Paragraph 6 (1) a) was approved by 37 votes to 9.

Paragraph 6 (1) b)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wanted the words: "subject to the concurrence of the conference or meeting concerned" deleted. If a delegation wished to use oral translation from an additional language, it merely had to inform the Secretary-General, and there was no need to raise the question in the conference.

This amendment was approved without comment.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed a second amendment, and said:

"At the end of this paragraph, add the following sentence: 'In this case, the delegation in question shall be exonerated from its share in defraying the cost of using the three working languages.'

"This principle is just. It would be unjust were a country paying for the cost of using its mother tongue to be placed at a disadvantage, and were it required to pay not only for the language it uses, but also for the other working languages. It is unjust to oblige a country to bear double costs. Hence we consider that the Committee should adopt this amendment."

In reply to a comment by the Delegate of Egypt, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted on his proposal, repeating that it was a question of justice.

The amendment was rejected by 36 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 (1) b), amended in accordance with the first amendment submitted by the U.S.S.R., was approved by 35 votes to 8.

Paragraph 6 (2) a)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the words: "to the extent practicable" be deleted. If a delegation asked the Secretary-General or the Head of a permanent organ to provide for one or more additional languages, oral or written, then he should take the requisite action to meet that request.

The Delegates of France and Italy said that it might not always be possible to do so.

The U.S.S.R. amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 (2) a) was approved by 39 votes to 8.

Paragraph 6 (2) b)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared this paragraph unacceptable.

Article 15 as a whole

Before Article 15 was put to the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared:

"The text of Article 15 of the Convention submitted to us discriminates against two official languages, namely, Russian and Chinese.

"We are emphatically against this draft of Article 15 as it stands, and reserve the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

"We shall, then, vote against Article 15 as a whole."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.:

"In view of the fact that Article 15, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, discriminates against two of the official languages of the Union, the whole of the Article is unacceptable for my Delegation.

"My Delegation will vote against the adoption of Article 15, which definitely discriminates against two official languages of the Union. We reserve the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.:

"My Delegation is against the draft Article 15, since it definitely discriminates against two of the official languages of the Union. We reserve the right to revert to this matter in Plenary Assembly."

Article 15 as a whole was then adopted by 40 votes to 8, without abstentions.

The meeting rose at 2000 hours.

Reporters:

G. Terras
J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH REPORT BY COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject : Articles 20, 23, 23 (bis), 41, 45 and 49 of the Convention.

At its 30th meeting on the 6th December, Committee 3 considered Articles 20, 23, 23 bis (see French Proposal No. 276), 41, 45 and 49 of the Convention, the results of its deliberations being as follows:

Article 20 - the status quo was adopted by 21 votes to 13 with 4 abstentions.

Article 41 - the status quo was adopted by 27 votes to 10 with 4 abstentions.

Article 23 - the text annexed was adopted by 29 votes to 4 with 6 abstentions.

Article 23 (bis) - the text annexed was adopted by 28 votes to 8 with 2 abstentions.

Article 45 - the annexed text for paragraph two was adopted by 36 votes to nil with 2 abstentions, the Committee declaring that this text covered both wire and radio communications and suggesting that the Drafting Committee might consider whether paragraph 2 of Article 45 as amended might not be better placed in Chapter IV of the Convention.

Article 49 - The Committee felt that the existing text of the first paragraph was satisfactory and that the Drafting Committee could alter the date to 1st January 1954 in due course.

As regards the second paragraph, some delegations were of the opinion that this should specify that the Convention be signed in all five official languages of the Union. The Chairman stated that neither the Committee nor the Plenary Assembly could take a decision contrary to the provisions of Article 15.

Vice-Chairman of Committee 3

F. Kroutl

Annex : 1

ANNEX

Article 23.

Abrogation of the earlier Convention.

1. (1) This convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the Atlantic City Convention.
- (2) Its validity shall cease at the time of entry into force of a new Convention.

Article 23 (bis) (new)

Validity of Administrative Regulations in force.

The administrative regulations referred to in Article 13 paragraph 2 shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new regulations drawn up by the competent ordinary administrative conferences.

Article 45.

Distress calls and messages.

1. (Unchanged) Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.
2. The international telegraph and telephone services must accord absolute priority to communications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, and to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH REPORT

BY COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Article 29 of the Convention (Stoppage of Telecommunications)

At its 31st and last meeting, Committee 3 considered Article 29 of the Convention. The discussion centered on Proposal No. 721 submitted by Switzerland. By 23 votes to 22, and 14 abstentions, the Committee rejected the maintenance of the current text of Article 29. However, since no conclusion could be reached, the Committee agreed to refer the consideration of the Article in question to the Plenary Assembly.

C. Ribeiro

Chairman, Committee 3

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 425-E

8 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH REPORT

BY COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Texts proposed for Articles 1, 16 and 17 of the
Convention, and for the Preamble.

At its 31st and last meeting, Committee 3 considered the proposed texts for Articles 1, 16 and 17 of the Convention (Document No. 405). As a result it hereby submits the attached texts for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

Some delegations were opposed to some paragraphs of Article 1 and reserved the right to make their opinion known to the Plenary Assembly. Article 1 as a whole was approved by 44 votes to 8.

With regard to Article 16, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed a new text for paragraph 1 bis) which did not differ materially from the text attached herewith. The Committee requested the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to submit its text in writing to the Editorial Committee. The Delegation of Lebanon submitted an amendment to that same paragraph 1 bis), which the Committee rejected by 12 votes to 11, with 18 abstentions, and which that Delegation stated it would submit again to the Plenary Assembly.

With regard to Article 17, the Committee had no amendments to make to the text of the Atlantic City Convention.

The Committee likewise decided not to effect any changes in the current Preamble.

C. Ribeiro
Chairman, Committee 3

Annex: 1.

- 2 -
(425-E)

A N N E X

(Articles 1, 16, 17, see texts included in Document No. 405.)

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 426-E
9 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY
ASSEMBLY FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION
BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

3rd S E R I E S

- 2 -
(426-E)

ARTICLE 5 (see doc. No. 407)

Administrative Council

A. Organization and working arrangements

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Members of the Union elected by the plenipotentiary conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. The Members of the Union elected to the Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected by the plenipotentiary conference. They are eligible for re-election.

(2) If between two plenipotentiary conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union, from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, who had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

2. Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services.

3. Each Member of the Council shall have one vote.

3.bis The Administrative Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

4. The Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the latter's absence of the latter.

5. (1) The Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union.

(2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session.

(3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of the majority of its Members.

- 3 -
(426-E)

6. The Secretary-General and the two Assistant Secretaries General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the Council may exceptionally hold meetings confined to its own Members.

7. The Secretary-General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council.

8. (1) In the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the plenipotentiary conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter.

(2) The Council shall act only in formal session.

9. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in this capacity shall be borne by the Union.

B. Duties

10. (1) The Administrative Council shall be responsible for taking all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members and Associate Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Regulations, of the decisions of the plenipotentiary conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union.

(2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union.

11. In particular the Administrative Council shall:

- a) perform any duties assigned to it by the plenipotentiary conferences;

- 4 -
(426-E)

- b) in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 26 and 27 of this Convention;

and, to this end,

1. conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 27 of the Convention, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement contained in Annex 5 to the Convention; these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference;
 2. appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the conferences of such organizations, and, when necessary, in coordinating committees established in conjunction with those organizations;
- c) appoint the Secretary-General and the two Assistant-Secretaries General of the Union;
- c bis) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the plenipotentiary conference;
- c ter) draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administration of the Union;
- d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union;
- e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union;
- f) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them for submission to the next plenipotentiary conference;

- 5 -
(426-E)

f bis) (reserved)

g) arrange for the convening of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of this Convention;

g bis) present to the plenipotentiary conference of the Union any opinions deemed useful;

h) co-ordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union, take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such organs, and fill vacancies ad interim in respect of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee;

i) perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations, any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union;

j) submit a report on its activities and those of the Union for consideration by the plenipotentiary conference.

- 6.-
(426-E)

ARTICLE 8 (See Doc. No. 390)

International Consultative Committees

1. (1) The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) shall be to study technical, operating, and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them.

(2) The duties of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

(3) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) shall be to study technical radio questions and operating questions, the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical radio character and to issue recommendations on them.

2. The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, are those submitted to it by the plenipotentiary conference, by an administrative conference, by the Administrative Council, by another Consultative Committee or by the International Frequency Registration Board. A Consultative Committee shall likewise issue its recommendations on questions, the study of which has been decided upon by its Plenary Assembly or requested by at least twelve Members or Associate Members in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly concerned.

3. The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

- a) of right, the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these Committees.

- 7 -
(426-E)

4. Each Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of:

- a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every three years;
- b) study groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be studied;
- c) a Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for an indefinite period, but with the reciprocal right of terminating the appointment; the Director of the Radio Consultative Committee shall be assisted by a Vice-Director specializing in broadcasting, appointed under the same conditions;
- d) a specialized secretariat, which assists the Director;
- e) laboratories or technical installations set up by the Union.

5. (1) Consultative Committees shall apply the Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

(2) The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may adopt such additional provisions as may facilitate the work of the Committee if they do not conflict with the Rules of Procedure of Conferences.

6. The working arrangements of the Consultative Committees are defined in Part II of the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

- 8 -
(426-E)

ARTICLE 9 (See Document No.375)

General Secretariat

1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by two Assistant Secretaries-General, who shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

(2) The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat, and for all the administrative and financial services of the Union. The Assistant Secretaries-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

2. The Secretary-General shall:

- a) organize the work of the General Secretariat and appoint the staff of that Secretariat in accordance with the directives of the plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;
- b) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats in agreement with the head of each permanent organ; the appointments shall be made on the basis of the latter's choice, but the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General;
- c) ensure that in the specialized secretariats all the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council are applied;
- d) supervise for administrative purposes only the staff of those specialized secretariats, which shall work directly under the orders of the heads of the permanent organs of the Union.

- 9 -
(426-E)

- e) undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences of the Union;
- f) provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of every conference of the Union, and, when so requested or provided in the Regulations annexed to the Convention, the secretariat of meetings of the permanent organs of the Union or meetings placed under its auspices; he may also, when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis;
- g) keep up to date the official lists, other than the master registers and such other essential records as may be related to the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board compiled from data supplied for this purpose by the permanent organs of the Union or by Administrations;
- h) publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;
- i) publish international and regional telecommunication agreements communicated to them by the parties thereto, and keep up to date records of them,
- j) publish such data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies as are prepared by the International Frequency Registration Board in the discharge of its duties,
- k) prepare, publish and keep up to date with the assistance, where appropriate, of the other permanent organs of the Union:
 - 1. a record of the composition and structure of the Union;
 - 2. the general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed to the Convention;

- 10 -
(426-E)

3. such other documents as conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;

- l) distribute the published documents;
- m) collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication throughout the world;
- n) collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members and Associate Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially the best possible use of radiofrequencies so as to diminish interference;
- o) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;
- p) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council an annual budget which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members and Associate Members;
- q) prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and a consolidated account immediately preceding each plenipotentiary conference; these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and Associate Members and be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference for examination and final approval;
- r) prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members and Associate Members;
- s) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

- 11 -
(426-E)

3. The Secretary-General or one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General shall participate, in a consultative capacity, in Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees and may so participate in all conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in a consultative capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

4. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard must be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. (1) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the staff must not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Union. They must refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

(2) Each Member and Associate Member shall undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the staff, and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 10 (See Doc. No. 407)

Plenipotentiary Conference

1. The plenipotentiary conference shall :
 - a) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last plenipotentiary conference;
 - b) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the ordinary expenditure of the Union until the next plenipotentiary conference;
 - b bis) establish the basic salary scales of all of the Union staff and of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
 - c) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
 - d) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
 - e) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
 - f) if necessary, conclude or revise agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
 - g) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.
2. The plenipotentiary conference shall normally meet once every five years at a time and place fixed by the preceding plenipotentiary conference.
3. (1) The time or place of the next plenipotentiary conference may be changed :
 - a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary-General;
 - b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.
- (2) In either case a new time or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

- 13 -
(426-E)

ARTICLE 11 (See Doc. No. 407)

Administrative Conferences

Zero Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise:

- a) ordinary administrative conferences;
- b) extraordinary administrative conferences;
- c) special conferences, which include regional and service conferences.

1. (1) Ordinary administrative conferences shall:

- a) revise the Regulations provided for in Article 13 paragraph 2 of this Convention with which they are respectively concerned;
- b) deal with all other matters deemed necessary within the terms of the Convention and the General Regulations and any directives given by the plenipotentiary Conference.

(2) In addition, the ordinary administrative radio conference shall:

- a) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- b) review the activities of the Board.

2. Ordinary administrative conferences shall normally meet every five years, preferably at the same time and place as the plenipotentiary conference.

2.(bis) (1) The time or place of an ordinary administrative conference may be changed:

- a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary-General;

- 14 -
(426-E)

b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In either case a new time or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union.

3. (1) An extraordinary administrative conference may be convened:

a) by a decision of the plenipotentiary conference which shall determine its agenda and the time and place of its meetings; or

b) when at least twenty Members of the Union have made known to the Secretary-General their desire that such a conference shall be held to consider an agenda proposed by them; or

c) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in b) and c) of sub-paragraph (1) above, the time and place of the conference, as well as its agenda, shall be determined with the concurrence of more than half the Members of the Union.

4. (1) A special conference may be convened:

a) by a decision of the plenipotentiary conference or an ordinary or extraordinary administrative conference which shall determine its agenda and the time and place at which it shall meet;

b) when at least twenty Members of the Union in the case of a world conference, or one quarter of the Members of the region concerned in the case of a regional conference, have made known to the Secretary-General their desire that such a conference should be held to consider an agenda proposed by them;

c) on a proposal by the Administrative Council.

- 15 -
(426-E)

(2) In the cases specified in sub-paragraphs (1) b) and (1) c) above, the time and place of the conference as well as its agenda shall be determined with the concurrence of more than half the Members of the Union for world conferences, or of more than half the Members in the region concerned for regional conferences.

5. (1) Extraordinary administrative conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunication matters of an urgent nature. Their deliberations shall be strictly confined to the items included in their agenda.

(2) Extraordinary administrative conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included in the agenda approved by more than half the Members of the Union in accordance with paragraph 3. (2) above.

6. Special conferences shall only be convened to consider the matters included in their agenda. Their decisions must in all circumstances be in conformity with the terms of the Convention and Administrative Regulations.

7. Proposals for changing the time or place of extraordinary administrative conferences and of special conferences must, to be adopted, have the approval of more than two-thirds of the Members of the Union, or of more than two-thirds of the Members in the region concerned in the case of regional conferences. Detailed provisions governing such changes are contained in Chapter 4 bis of the General Regulations.

- 16 -
(426-E)

ARTICLE 12 (See Doc. No. 361)

Rules of Procedure of Conferences

For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, administrative conferences shall apply the Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention. However, before starting its deliberations, each conference may adopt such additional provisions as, in its view, may make for smooth and speedy work.

ARTICLE 13 (See Doc. No. 361)

Regulations

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 12 above, the General Regulations contained in Annex 4 to this Convention shall have the same force and duration as the Convention.

2. (1) The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members :

Telegraph Regulations,
Telephone Regulations,
Radio Regulations,
Additional Radio Regulations.

(2) Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members and Associate Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

3. In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

- 17 -
(426-E)

ARTICLE 15 (See doc.No.392)

Languages

1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English French, Russian and Spanish.

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

(2) In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.

2. (1) The final documents of the plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, as well as their final acts, protocols and resolutions shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union in versions equivalent in form and content.

(2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union.

3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations shall be published in the five official languages.

(2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three working languages.

3.bis Any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members or Associate Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

- 18 -
(426-E)

4. At conferences of the Union and whenever it is necessary at meetings of its permanent organs, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the three working languages.

5. (Deleted)

6. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs, languages other than the three working languages may be used:

- a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members which have made or supported the application; or
- b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the three working languages.

(2) In the case provided for in sub-paragraph 6 (1) a) above, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members or Associate Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union;

(3) In the case provided for in sub-paragraph 6 (1) b) above, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral interpretation into its own language from one of the three working languages.

- 19 -
(426-E)

RESOLUTION No... (See doc.No.382)
on Article IV, Section 11 of the Convontion
on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

Considering

1. the seeming conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;
2. that the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, recommended to the Administrative Council that the Secretary-General of the Union be instructed to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the proposal that the United Nations should consider the revision of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention, on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;
3. that as a result of this recommendation, the proposal was put on the Agenda of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and that the Sixth Committee of that Assembly merely took note of the situation;
4. that the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires has decided not to include, in Annex 2 of the Convention, the Heads of the Specialized Agencies among the authorities entitled to send government telegrams or to request government telephone calls;

- 20 -
(426-E)

Recognizing

that it is desirable that the United Nations be asked to reconsider this problem;

Instructs

the Secretary-General of the Union to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to place before the Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the opinion of this Conference that Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies should be revised in view of the decision taken.

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 29th Meeting

Friday, 5 December 1952, at 4 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. C. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Chairman submitted the Summary Record of the 24th Meeting (Document No. 349) for consideration.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that in the English text, page 4, 2nd sub-paragraph of his statement, 2nd line, the word "metaphysics" should be replaced by "philosophy".

The Delegates of Spain and Colombia asked that the fifth paragraph on page 6 be replaced by the following verbatim statements :

"The Delegate of Spain began by declaring that his Delegation had drawn up a proposal for amendment of Article 15, paragraph 1 (2), to the effect that not only the French text, as in the formula : "In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic", but also the Spanish and English texts should be authentic.

"In fact, the Spanish Delegation had not submitted that proposal - a proposal which expressed the desires of Spain's sister-nations. Nevertheless, there were solid arguments, both legal and practical, which could be adduced in support of it. The Spanish Delegation wished most expressly to oppose the motion that the Spanish proposal had been inspired by national pride. Spain, no matter what some might think, had throughout its history been universalist in outlook.

"That, combined with a concern to ensure complete equity, had inspired the Spanish amendment. Indeed, if among the working languages were to be found Russian, Chinese or Arabic - languages with a most glorious literary and historical background (especially Arabic, which had intimate links with Spanish), the Spanish Delegation would have demanded equal treatment for them all.

"If the reasons given, and others of a practical nature, had led the Spanish Delegation to adopt that attitude, it wished expressly to safeguard the principle of its amendment, and reserved the right to raise the question when the time was ripe.

"There was, however, one point on which compromise was impossible. The error (it could be called by no other word) which had crept into Article 49, paragraph 2, of the Convention - where it was laid down that the Convention should be drawn up in English and French alone, to the exclusion of Spanish, must be put right. It was entirely inconceivable that in Argentina (a country which had made a glorious contribution to Spanish literature), and at a conference attended by more than twenty Spanish-speaking countries, Spanish should, by a measure of discrimination, be excluded.

"The Delegate of Colombia replied that it was obviously by mistake that Spanish had been omitted from the languages enumerated in Article 49 of the Atlantic City Convention."

Thus amended, the summary record of the 24th meeting was adopted.

The Committee thereupon considered the report by Working Group 2 (Document No. 362) : draft text of Articles 5, 10, and 11 of the Convention.

Article 10 : Plenipotentiary Conference :

No comments.

Paragraph 1, f) :

This related to approval by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the provisional agreements concluded between the Administrative Council and international organizations.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"Paragraph 1, f) of Article 10 is to my mind wrongly drafted. It lays down that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall approve the provisional agreements concluded by the Administrative Council with international organizations. We are against this text, and propose the following :

"..... approve the draft agreements with international organizations drawn up by the Administrative Council."

"The Council cannot be authorized to conclude agreements of no matter what nature, on behalf of I.T.U. Members, with international organizations. We cannot agree to such agreements being concluded behind our backs, all the more so in that such agreements may entail consequences, especially consequences of a financial nature.

"The Plenipotentiary Conference alone can conclude agreements with other international organizations on behalf of all Members of the Union."

The Delegate of the Biclorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supported both statement and amendment.

The Delegates of France and India asked that there should be no new debate on the substance of the matter.

The Delegates of Egypt and Iraq were also against paragraph 1,f). That paragraph was illegal, since it bestowed on the Council authority which properly belonged to the Conference. The Chairman having replied that the Council was authorized, for example, to approve the I.T.U. budget, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared :

"This discussion clearly demonstrates that all delegations have not fully grasped the substance of the point at issue. Let us consider the case in which the Council, by virtue of paragraph 1, f) of Article 10, concludes an agreement with an international organization. That agreement

makes provision for Members of the Union to have certain obligations, financial obligations among others. Now can the Council be endowed with the right to do this? No, it cannot.

"We cannot bestow such a right on the Council, for such agreements can only be concluded with the assent of all Members of the Union. The Council can only be authorized to draw up draft agreements, since the views of the majority of I.T.U. Members have to be borne in mind. Hence our amendment is essential.

"As regards the Council's right to approve the budget, that right is not unrestricted. The Council is merely entitled to approve a budget within the fiscal limit on expenditure.

"Hence the example quoted by you, Mr. Chairman, is not entirely felicitous, and we insist on adoption of our amendment."

The Soviet amendment was then put to the vote and rejected by 41 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics vehemently opposed the decision taken; he proposed that the word "any" in "any provisional agreements" be deleted, since it enlarged the scope of the paragraph to an inadmissible degree.

The second Soviet amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 10, with 20 abstentions.

The Delegate of Italy thereupon proposed that the paragraph run :
".....and shall take such action as it may see fit in regard to any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded; on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council." Seconded by the Delegates of France, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, China, and Mexico, the Italian amendment was adopted by 43 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said :

"Since the Conference has not adopted our amendment, we shall, to defend the rights of I.T.U. Members against any consequences which may flow from this decision, present a new amendment. To the end of paragraph 1, f), add :

"These provisional agreements shall not run counter to the Convention or Administrative Regulations, and shall not entail additional financial obligations for Members of the Union.'"

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic seconded.

The Delegate of France observed that such a provision would be more appropriate in Article 5 (Administrative Council).

The third Soviet amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 16, with 17 abstentions.

The Delegate of Egypt said that he would be forced to make a formal reservation since, in accordance with the approved text, the Council would be empowered to enter into Agreements contrary to the Convention and to the Regulations and which would impose on the Members of the Union additional financial burdens.

The Delegates of Argentina and Italy replied that it manifestedly was not to be feared that the Council would act in that manner and therefore the amendment which had been rejected was completely useless.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that a new vote be taken by roll-call to find out which delegations would permit the Council to enter into agreements contrary to the Convention and to the Regulations and which entailed financial commitments for the Members of the Union.

The third amendment of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was rejected by roll-call vote by 18 votes for, 22 against, with 20 abstentions.

For :

Saudi Arabia; Bielorussian S.S.R.; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Cuba; Egypt; P.R. of Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Jordan; P.R. of Poland; Portugal; Ukrainian S.S.R.; P.R. of Roumania; Syria; Czechoslovakia; Portuguese Oversea Territory; U.S.S.R.

Against :

Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Denmark; Spain; United States of America; Greece; New Zealand; Peru; P.R. of Yugoslavia; Sweden; United States Territories; Turkey; Uruguay; Viet-Nam; Spanish Zone of Morocco.

Abstentions :

Afghanistan; Belgium; Cambodia; France; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Norway; Netherlands; French Protectorate of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Switzerland; French Oversea Territory; Thailand; Venezuela.

Sub-paragraph f) of paragraph 1 as amended by the Delegate of Italy was put to the vote and adopted as a whole by 45 votes for, 14 against, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph g)

No comments.

Paragraph 2

No comments.

Paragraph 3

Some Delegates pointed out that the procedure for changing the date and place of a plenipotentiary conference was already established in the General Regulations and they suggested that paragraph 3 should be limited to a reference in the appropriate part of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that in view of the importance of that question it should appear in the Convention itself.

It was thus decided by 39 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

Then, so that there should be no discrepancy with the text already adopted by Committee 4 for Chapter 4 of the General Regulations, the Committee approved the U.S.S.R. proposal to replace "fifty per cent of the Members of the Union" by "two-thirds of the Members of the Union" and to delete, in sub-paragraph a) the reference to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that the question had been exhaustively debated in Committee 4, which had finally replaced, in Chapter 4 of the General Regulations, the word "unanimity" by "two-thirds". He supported that decision of Committee 4, because the question of changing the place and date of a conference had financial implications and the consent of a qualified majority of Members was required to decide the matter.

The Delegates of Argentina and Cuba requested that the question be fully discussed, but the Chairman seconded by the Delegates of the United States of America and France, opposed that view in order that the Plenary Assembly could discuss the texts from Committees 3 and 4 that were in agreement.

It was agreed that the report to the Plenary Assembly would mention the fact that Committee 3 was not in favour of the text it had submitted; its only reason for doing so was to present a text which was in agreement with that already established by Committee 4. The Plenary Assembly would have every opportunity to decide if the majority required to approve a change of place and date of a conference should be a simple majority or a two-thirds majority.

Article 11. Administrative conferences.

Paragraph 0

Approved, with the deletion of the words: "... held under the auspices" requested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

Paragraph 1

Approved with the insertion of the word "ordinary" in sub-paragraph 2), requested by the Delegate of Denmark, so that it would read: "The ordinary Administrative Radio Conference...".

Paragraph 2

No comments.

Paragraph 2 bis

In the same way as regards Article 10, and for the same reasons, it was decided to delete the reference to the Administrative Council and to replace the words "Fifty per cent of the Members of the Union" by "two-thirds of the Members of the Union".

Paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1)

For the same reasons as mentioned above, reference to the Administrative Council was deleted from sub-paragraph b).

Paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 2)

The Delegates of France and Brazil suggested that the words: "Fifty per cent of the Members of the Union" should be replaced by "the majority of the Members of the Union". The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Switzerland stated that, on the contrary, the text which had been adopted unanimously by the Working Group should be maintained.

That point of view was upheld by 20 votes to 17, with 8 abstentions.

Paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 1

Same amendment as for paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1).

Paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2)

No comments.

Paragraph 5, sub-paragraph 1)

At the suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the phrase "provided that such revision is included...." was replaced by: ".... provided that the revision of these provisions be included....".

Paragraph 5, sub-paragraph 2)

In answer to a question from the Delegate of Denmark, the Chairman explained that special conferences were defined in paragraph 0 of the current Article; they included regional and service conferences, the latter whereof could be worldwide in scope.

Paragraph 6

Approved with the replacement in the fourth and fifth line of the phrase "fifty per cent of the Members of the Union" by "two-thirds of the Members of the Union".

Article 5, Administrative Council

Paragraph 1

No comments.

Paragraph 2

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates of France and Argentina suggested that the words "in the exclusive interests of the Union" should be deleted. The Delegate of Switzerland opposed that deletion and recalled that the principle involved had been established when Proposal No. 42 had been adopted.

The amendment submitted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was adopted by 17 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions.

Paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1)

No comments.

Paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 2

That paragraph established that "The Administrative Council shall establish its own Rules of Procedure".

The Delegate of Cuba pointed out that Conferences were forced to take as a basis the Rules of Procedure annexed to the General Regulations while the Council was left free to establish its own Rules of Procedure. He regretted the trend to increase the prerogatives of the Council.

The Delegate of Italy made the point that there was a great difference between the Rules of Procedure of the Council and those of a Conference.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. considered that the Council should also take the General Regulations as the basis for its Rules of Procedure, introducing the necessary modifications and additions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported that point of view. He fully realized that the work of the Council was different from that of a Conference, nevertheless it was necessary that the Rules of Procedure of the Council should be based on the General Regulations. It should be indicated that the working procedure of all the organs of the Union should rest on the provisions of the General Regulations.

Therefore the sub-paragraph under discussion should be completed with the following addition: "...taking as a basis the General Regulations annexed to the Convention".

The U.S.S.R. amendment was rejected by 28 votes to 16 with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 4

That paragraph referred to the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated: "I have objections of principle to this paragraph. It must be decided that besides the Chairman, four Vice-Chairmen must be elected who shall succeed each other in the Chair. We recommend the Committee to take this decision, that is to retain the former text of the Convention".

The U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected by 33 votes to 9 with 8 abstentions.

Paragraphs 5 to 9

No comments.

Paragraph 10, sub-paragraph 1

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested the deletion of the words "and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union", which he considered superfluous.

This proposal was rejected by 41 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

Paragraphs 10, paragraph 2), and 11, paragraph a):

No comments.

Paragraph 11, b)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he was against sub-paragraph b) (i) for the reasons explained that day by him. The Council should not be authorized to conclude provisional agreements with other international organizations on behalf of the Union.

The Chairman proposed that the sub-paragraph be adopted minus the words: "for examination and, if it is so decided, for final approval".

The Committee adopted the sub-paragraph thus amended, subject to the objections raised by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Paragraph 11, c) to g)

No comments.

Paragraph 11, g bis)

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"It is for I.T.U. Members and Associate Members alone, we consider, to submit proposals and opinions. Hence we ask that paragraph g bis) be deleted."

The Committee adopted paragraph g bis), subject to the objections raised by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Paragraph 11, h) to j)

No comments.

Thus consideration of Article 5 was over.

The Delegate of Iraq asked for the addition of a sub-paragraph k), laying down that the Council should consider questions submitted to it by Members and Associate Members in connection with difficulties encountered by them in implementing the Convention.

The Chairman said it was getting late and asked the Delegate of Iraq to be so good as to present his proposal at a later meeting.

The meeting rose at 8.35 p.m.

Reporters:

G. Terras

J. Revoy

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONVENTION

4. (1) The following shall be the scale for contributions to the Union:

30-units class	8-units class
25-units "	5-units "
20-units "	4-units "
18-units "	3-units "
15-units "	2-units "
13-units "	1-unit "
10-units "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -unit "

4 bis. (1) Members and Associate Members, international organizations, scientific or manufacturing concerns and recognized private operating agencies shall be free to choose the class in which they will share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

(2) However, Members which feel unable to accept the financial responsibilities entailed by belonging to a class above the 14th, must make application to the Plenipotentiary Conference for admission to that class. (1)

(1) The Buenos Aires Conference will consider applications by Members represented by a delegation and desirous of belonging to the 14th class.

(3) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall consider applications submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 above, and shall accept them if, in its opinion, they are justified. (1)

5. (1) Each Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary General, before the Convention comes into force, of the class it has chosen.

(2) This decision shall be notified to Members and Associate Members by the Secretary-General.

(3) Members and Associate Members may at any time choose a class higher than the one already adopted by them.

(4) Any application submitted after the effective date of the Convention and entailing a reduction in the number of contributory units of a Member or Associate Member shall be referred to the following plenipotentiary conference and shall take effect from a date to be determined by that conference.

(1) The Buenos Aires Conference will consider applications by Members represented by a delegation and desirous of belonging to the 14th class.

FINAL REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF
WORKING GROUP 5/5
TO COMMITTEE 5

Subject: Limit on expenditure for the period 1953 to 1957.

- I. Working Group 5/5 was set up by decision of Committee 5 on 26 November 1952 (Doc. No. 313).

It was instructed to determine the limit on expenditure for the period 1953 to 1957 on the basis of the following documents:

- a) Estimate of overall I.T.U. ordinary expenditure, 1953 (Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, pages 117 to 123);
- b) Doc. No. 278: page 1, items 1 to 10 (items 10 to 20 on page 2 of Document No. 278 were reserved for consideration by Working Groups 5/2, 5/3, 5/4 and by Committee 5).

Working Group 5/5 received no firm directives, apart from instructions to cut down expenses.

It was suggested that the Working Group should, if possible, submit its final report to Committee 5 in three days. However, the Group's work was held up by plenary meetings and by simultaneous meetings of other Working Groups of Committee 5, at which the presence of the representatives of the Finance Department of the Union was essential. The progress of its work depended, moreover, on the work of Group 5/2 and the relevant decisions of Committee 5.

Working Group 5/5 held 6 meetings (on 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9 December 1952).



The heaviest items of expenditure are the salaries of staff of all the organs of the Union and the various allowances (items 10 to 19 of sub-head "Staff" in the budget). These expenses can be estimated at 80 to 85% of the overall expenses. Consequently substantial reductions could only be made by reducing staff costs. To save money, it would be necessary to consider :

1. abolishing some of the organs of the Union;
2. limiting the tasks of those organs;
3. reducing staff salaries;
4. reducing the number of staff of those organs.

Solutions 1 and 2 would seem impossible, in view of the Conference decision not to alter the structure of the Union. Moreover, the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva 1951) entrusted additional tasks to the I.F.R.B. Although several Members of the Union objected to those decisions, the Buenos Aires Conference has instructed the I.F.R.B. to take over the new tasks. Solution 3 is also excluded, because of the decisions of the present conference. Indeed, it must not be forgotten that there is a move to assimilate the salaries of the Union staff to those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in Geneva.

Thus, only Solution 4 remains. However, the Working Group, which worked out the budget estimates only shortly before the close of the Conference, has not been able to examine in detail the staff strength of the Union. It has had to confine itself to a general examination of staff numbers, on the basis of the Administrative Council Report and the information received from the representatives of the various organs of the Union. For these reasons, the Working Group took as a basis the staff numbers in 1952, (Annex 3) increasing it by only 3 units for the period 1953 to 1957 for the General Secretariat, which had asked for 7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had even proposed maintaining the 1952 staff numbers. Provision is made for one new C.C.I.T. post from 1955.

It should be pointed out that from 1950 the staff numbers have remained the same, and that the increase in 1952 was due to the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva 1951) in connection with the I.F.R.B.

It is proposed that the number of staff in the Union should be examined by the Coordination Committee and, the Administrative Council, so that the latter may have some basis on which to approve the revised budgets for 1953 and subsequent years.

The next Plenipotentiary Conference should consider the staffing question immediately it opens, so that there may be a firm basis from which the limit on expenditure can be determined.

III. With regard to the estimate of overall I.T.U. ordinary expenditure for 1953 prepared by the Administrative Council, and that for the years 1954 to 1957 (Doc. No. 278, page 1), the following should be noted :

A. Section 1 - Administrative Council

The Working Group considers that the Administrative Council might save some money in its own budget by adopting more efficient working methods and cutting down the length of its sessions. Moreover, many of the problems arising might be examined and prepared for the sessions of the Council by the Coordination Committee, which was set up in accordance with Council Resolution 48 and is composed of Senior Union officials. Expenses might also be reduced by cutting down the overheads of the Council (it might be possible, for example, to reduce the number of documents to the strict minimum and to limit as far as possible the recruitment of supernumerary staff by using not only staff of the General Secretariat but also staff from the other organs).

For these reasons the Working Group reduced the Administrative Council budget for 1953 from 230,000 Swiss francs to 200,000 Swiss francs.

B. Section 2 - General Secretariat

1. The Working Group transferred from Section 2 (General Secretariat) to Section 3 (I.F.R.B.) the expenses relating to the salaries and other items of the 44 employees working for the I.F.R.B. This transfer was made in order to show clearly the ordinary expenses of the various organs of the Union, and solely for budget reasons. It should not in any way affect the present organization of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. and the classification of staff, these 44 persons being attached for administrative purposes to the General Secretariat of the Union.

2. To make some reductions in the expenses under Section 2 of the budget, the Working Group decided to take as a basis the staff strength of 88 units (present number 85, the General Secretariat requesting 92). The Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of Czechoslovakia suggested that staff should not be increased, but the proposal was not adopted by the Group.

This reduction in the number of units means a reduction in the amounts appearing under budget sub-heads 10, 11, 191 and 192.

Further, the Working Group reduced the amount entered under sub-head 18 (temporary staff) to 16,000 Swiss francs, after rejecting the U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the whole item.

The Working Group also made certain reductions under sub-heads 12, 14, 15, 20, 21 and 22.

C. Section 4 (C.C.I.F.)

The Working Group made a slight reduction in item 51.

D. Section 5 (C.C.I.T.)

The Working Group drew up the budget estimates on the assumption that the C.C.I.T. would remain organized as at present. Some increase in the activities of the C.C.I.T. may reasonably be expected; hence the estimates for the period 1955-1957 (sub-head 1) provide for the staff to be increased by 1 person. Should the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. be amalgamated, as envisaged in a resolution of this Conference, then the Administrative Council will have to revise these estimates, bearing in mind any recommendations the future Telegraph and Telephone Conference may make in 1954.

Some slight reduction in expenses has been made under items 310, 311, and 52.

E. Section 6 (C.C.I.R.)

1. For 1953, the Group worked on the assumption that there would be 14 persons on the staff (increase from 13 to 14 from 1 July 1953). Two posts remain vacant, but from 1954 onwards provision will have to be made for 17 persons on the staff (no vacancies) to make allowance

for whatever decisions the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly may take in 1953. Slight reductions have been made in items 321 and 323, 51 and 52.

2. In considering the C.C.I.R. budget, the Group found that the expenses appearing under items 21, 310 and 311 were high in comparison with the expenses of the C.C.I.F. Not having been able to consider these estimates in detail, the Group recommends that the Council bear this in mind when drawing up the budgets of the Union.

F. Section 3 (I.F.R.B.)

1. Having transferred 44 posts from the General Secretariat to the I.F.R.B., the Group noted that staff numbers have been steadily increasing (1948 - 18 persons; 1949 - 19; 1950 - 20; 1951 - 26; 1952 - 69, including the eleven members of the I.F.R.B.). The increase for 1952 was caused by the additional tasks entrusted to the I.F.R.B. by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (1951). For those same reasons, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. has asked for a fresh increase in staff, proposing 70 persons for 1953, 74 for 1954, for 1955, 82 and for 1956 and 1957, 83.

Having noted that the I.F.R.B. budget for 1953 amounted to 1,921,530 Swiss francs and that budget estimates for the years 1954 to 1957 would require to be progressively increased to two-and-a-half million Swiss francs, the Group endeavoured to reduce I.F.R.B. expenditure. To this end, three proposals were submitted when budget estimates were being considered.

- a) The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that budget estimates for 1953-1957 should be based on the staff numbers in 1951 (26 persons including the members of the I.F.R.B.), and that the budget should be 800,000 Swiss francs a year. This proposal was supported by the Czechoslovak Delegation only; all the others were against it.
- b) The Swiss Delegation suggested a reduction in the emoluments of I.F.R.B. members (the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would continue to draw his present salary, while some reduction would be made in that enjoyed by the Vice-Chairman, and a still larger reduction would be made in the salaries of the nine other members). The Group could not support this proposal, being of opinion that it ran beyond its terms of reference. It is, however, brought to the notice of Committee 5 (Annex 5).

- c) The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that staff numbers should be kept at the 1953 level (70 persons, including the 11 members of the I.F.R.B.), on the assumption that the Administrative Council, while abiding by the limit on expenditure set by this Conference, would consider the matter. The Administrative Council might also settle the question by consulting I.T.U. Members, if it proved impossible to keep expenditure below the fiscal limit. This solution was accepted by the Group, except for the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. likewise accepted it.

2. When the budget estimates for I.F.R.B. staff were being considered, two delegations (those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia) proposed that the Class 1 official should not be replaced by a Counsellor, Class D. Two others (the United States of America and Switzerland) expressed doubts as to the need for such a Class D post, and suggested that the matter be considered by the Administrative Council. Two delegations only (those of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) were against proposals in this connection being submitted to Committee 5. The attention of the Committee is drawn to these suggestions.

3. The Working Group made reductions under sub-head 52.

4. The Working Group draws the attention of the Conference to the increase in I.F.R.B. expenses:

1948 accounts	1,060,714	Swiss francs ¹⁾	(staff - 18 persons);
1949 accounts	888,535	Swiss francs	(staff - 19 persons);
1950 accounts	959,824	Swiss francs	(staff - 20 persons);
1951 accounts	1,033,122	Swiss francs	(staff - 26 persons);
1952 budget	1,060,320 ²⁾	Swiss francs	(staff - 69 persons);
1953 budget	1,917,500	Swiss francs	(staff - 70 persons);
1954 estimate	2,027,000	Swiss francs	(staff - 70 persons);
1955 estimate	1,983,000	Swiss francs	(staff - 70 persons);
1956 estimate	1,998,000	Swiss francs	(staff - 70 persons);
1957 estimate	2,017,000	Swiss francs	(staff - 70 persons);

1) Including members' removal expenses, and the cost of setting up premises in Geneva (270,426 Swiss francs).

2) Plus 790,000 Swiss francs posted to the budget of the General Secretariat.

The increases for 1952 and 1953 are due to the work undertaken as a result of the decisions of the E.A.R.C. (see also the Report by the Administrative Council, page 119).

G. C.C.I. Travel expenses:

In the General Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention the following new provisions will appear:

"Chapter 16, paragraph 2. The Plenary Assembly or the Director of an International Consultative Committee may designate a representative of that Committee to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of the other Committees of the Union or meetings of other International Organizations to which the Consultative Committee has been invited."

"Chapter 17, paragraph 5. Each Administration, recognized private operating agency, international organization or scientific or industrial organization shall defray the personal expenses of its representatives.

"Paragraph 6. Nevertheless, personal expenses due to participation by the representative of the International Consultative Committee mentioned under paragraph 2 of Chapter 16 shall be borne by that Committee."

Up to the present, when an International Consultative Committee A deemed it advisable to be represented at a Study Group meeting or Plenary Assembly of another International Consultative Committee B of the I.T.U. or at a meeting of another international organization, the personal expenses of the Director (or his Assistant) were written into the ordinary budget of Committee A (Article concerning missions in Switzerland or other countries) whereas the personal expenses of the other representatives of Committee A were defrayed by their respective countries.

Since the aim of such representation of Committee A at a meeting of Committee B or another international organization is to prepare the work of the following Plenary Assembly of Committee A, the Administrative Council might usefully study the advisability of including the personal expenses (both of the I.T.U. official and of the other representatives designated under Chapter 16, paragraph 2) in the extraordinary expenses of Committee A.

- IV. 1. The following table shows the overall estimate of ordinary expenditure appearing in Document No. 278, page 1, against the estimates as revised by the Working Group (see Annexes 1 and 2):

Year:	Original Estimate: (Document 278, page 1)	Revised estimate:	Difference:
In Swiss francs:			
1953	5,455,820	5,241,150	214,670
1954	6,010,470	5,481,650	528,820
1955	6,401,040	5,600,650	800,390
1956	6,590,570	5,601,450	989,120
1957	6,752,246	5,722,550	1,029,696

Generally speaking, the increase in expenditure for the years 1954 to 1955 is due to the increases in staff salaries (automatic advancements from one step to another within any one class).

To the revised estimates for the years 1953 to 1957 should be added the amounts resulting from the decisions taken at this Conference. These sums appear in Annex 1 hereinafter, and replace the indications appearing in Document No. 278, page 2.

The estimates appearing in Annex 1, pages 1 and 2, are only estimates that can be assessed with some accuracy. They include no reserve for expenses which cannot be estimated beforehand but will prove necessary in future.

2. As regards the limits within which the Administrative Council might be authorized to draw up the annual I.T.U. ordinary budget, there are two possible solutions:

- a) To take as a basis the total estimates of ordinary expenditure (Line A, on page ..., Annex 1);

- b) To take as a basis the difference to be covered by the total contributions of Members and Associate Members (Line B, on page... , Annex 1).

Further, a decision will have to be taken as to whether a safety margin should be added to the sums indicated in Lines A and B, and how much it should be.

Since this is a matter of principle which does not come within the Group's terms of reference, and in view of the divergent views expressed within the Group, it will be for Committee 5 to consider the question and reach a decision. Hence the draft resolution in Annex 6 provides for both of these two solutions, but the final amounts to be provided for according to the solution chosen have not been indicated.

Special resolutions deal with the additional credits required for the temporary cost-of-living allowance for 1954 to 1957 (replacing item 10 on page 2 of Document No. 278) and for rent of the building (item 3.c), page 1, Document No. 278).

3. The Working Group proposes that the 1953 budget prepared by the Group (see Annex 4) should be submitted to the new Administrative Council at its first session in Buenos Aires, in order that it may be approved, within the limits indicated, for transmission to Members of the Union.

4. The Working Group would draw the Committee's attention to the fact that a decision will also have to be taken about the fiscal limit on expenditure for 1958, in order to avoid the disadvantages arising from the fact that the Atlantic City Conference laid down a fiscal limit only up to 1952. This matter being outside the Group's terms of reference, it will be for Committee 5 to consider it.

In order to speed up the work of the Conference, the Working Group asked its Chairman to submit his report to Committee 5 direct, without prior approval by the Group.

In submitting this report to Committee 5, I wish to thank the members of the Group, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I. Directors, and I hereby express my gratitude, on behalf of the Group, to the General Secretariat staff for their valuable assistance.

Annexes: 6

J. Busak

Chairman, Working Group 5/5

Annex 1 : Fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure of the Union, 1953

Annex 2 : Detailed estimates;

Annex 3 : I.T.U. staff;

Annex 4 : 1953 ordinary budget (for information);

Annex 5 : Emoluments of I.F.R.B. members;

Annex 6 : Resolution relative to the fiscal limit on expenditure (draft).

A N N E X 1

ESTIMATES OF I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1953 to 1957

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<hr/>					
<u>Regular ordinary expenditure of</u> <u>the permanent organs of the Union</u>					
1. Administrative Council	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-
2. General Secretariat	2.096.400.-	2.199.700.-	2.301.700.-	2.317.200.-	2.360.600.-
3. I.F.R.B.	1.917.500.-	2.027.000.-	1.983.000.-	1.998.000.-	2.017.000.-
4. C.C.I.F.	459.750.-	476.750.-	487.550.-	480.050.-	502.850.-
5. C.C.I.T.	78.900.-	82.900.-	92.600.-	93.200.-	94.700.-
6. C.C.I.R.	488.600.-	495.300.-	535.800.-	513.000.-	547.400.-
<hr/>					
Total carried forward	5.241.150.-	5.481.650.-	5.600.650.-	5.601.450.-	5.722.550.-
<hr/>					
/: Doc. 278 - page 1	5.455.820.-	6.010.470.-	6.401.040.-	6.590.570.-	6.752.246.-

- 11 -
(Ann.1 to Doc.429-E)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brought forward from page 1	5.241.150.-	5.481.650.-	5.600.650.-	5.601.450.-	5.722.550.-
<u>Increases and reductions in expenses resulting from the decisions of the Buenos Aires Conference</u>					
1) Effects of the new salary scale for Class 8	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-
2) Temporary allowance for provisional adjustment of salaries to the increased cost of living (Classes 1 to 8,3%)	66.000.-	68.000.-	71.000.-	73.000.-	75.000.-
3) Reclassification of duties of I.T.U. staff: Salaries	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-
Insurances	47.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-
4) Children's education allowance	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-
5) Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-
6) Increases in single contributions for officials over 40 years of age	30.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-
7) Settlement of accounts in suspense (10% of 372,050)	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-
Interest on these amounts	13.000.-	12.000.-	11.000.-	9.000.-	7.000.-
8) Cost-of-living allowance to pensioners	12.000.-	13.000.-	14.000.-	15.000.-	16.000.-
9) Expatriation allowance x)	-30.000.-	-50.000.-	-70.000.-	-100.000.-	-105.000.-
10) Subsidy to Publications Service for documents showing a deficit	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-
Total	466.205.-	403.205.-	386.205.-	357.205.-	353.205.-
General total (including regular ordinary expenses)	5.707.355.-	5.884.855.-	5.986.855.-	5.958.655.-	6.075.755.-

x) Corrected estimates

- 12 -
(Ann.1.to Doc.429-E)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
A. Total estimated ordinary expenditure ++)	5,707,355.-	5,884,855.-	5,986,855.-	5,958,655.-	6,075,755.-
<u>Income</u> (other than income from contributions)					
a) Refund from the Publications Budget to the Ordinary Budget	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-
b) Excess interest	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-
c) Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000.-	20,000.-	10,000.-	8,000.-	8,000.-
Total income	365,000.-	365,000.-	355,000.-	353,000.-	353,000.-
B. Difference to be covered by the total ordinary contributions of Members and Associate Members	5,342,355.-	5,519,855.-	5,631,855.-	5,605,655.-	5,722,755.-
<u>Credits allocated outside the fiscal limit</u>					
1) For increase in rent (special resolution)				60,000.-	60,000.-
2) Credit for temporary cost-of-living allowance		200,000.-	200,000.-	200,000.-	200,000.-

++) These figures do not include interest to be paid to the Swiss Government or publications expenses, except for the subsidy mentioned in item 10) on page 33.

DETAILED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1953 TO 1957

	<u>1953 Budget</u>	Increases in expenditure in :			
		1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Section 1. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL</u>					
1.1 Councillors' travelling expenses.	55.000.—				
.2 Per diem allowances	59.000.—				
.3 Insurance and luggage	4.500.—				
.4 General expenses	81.500.—				
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	200.000.—	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>			

(Ann.2 to Doc.429-E)

Section 2. <u>General Secretariat</u>		<u>1953</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Increases in expenditure in:</u>			
<u>Subheads</u>			<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. <u>STAFF</u>						
.10	Salaries	1,400,000.-	53,000.-	111,000.-	146,600.-	172,300.-
.11	Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	224,000.-	8,500.-	17,800.-	23,500.-	27,600.-
.12	Expatriation allowances	37,000.-				
.13	Family allowances	65,000.-	5,000.-	10,000.-	10,000.-	10,000.-
.14	Removal expenses	22,000.-				
.15	Overtime	7,500.-				
.16	Gratuities for long service	2,400.-				
.17	Home leave	32,000.-	15,000.-		15,000.-	
.18	Temporary staff	16,000.-				
.19	Other staff expenses:					
.191	Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme	87,000.-	39,750.-	43,500.-	26,700.-	19,300.-
.192	Insurance of dependents of retired staff	23,000.-	5,000.-	15,000.-	15,000.-	20,000.-
.193	Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	12,000.-				
		1,927,900.-	96,250.-	197,300.-	206,800.-	249,200.-
2. <u>TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES</u>						
.20	Travel expenses in Switzerland	1,000.-				
.21	Travel expenses outside Switzerland)	17,500.-				
.22	Representation of the Union at meetings of other organiz.)					
.23	Local transport	500.-				
		19,000.-				
3. <u>OFFICES</u>						
.30	<u>Rent</u>					
.301	Rent Palais Wilson	21,000.-				
.302	Rent Maison des Congrès	12,650.-				
		33,650.-				

Section 2. General Secretariat (Continuation)

		1953	Increases in expenditure in :			
		Budget	1954	1955	1956	1957
.31	<u>Office Equipment</u>					
.310	Books, maps, papers	3.000.-				
.311	Furniture and office machines	5.960.-				
		8.960.-				
.32	<u>Office Overheads</u>					
.320	Office equipment	17.000.-				
.321	Lighting, heating	12.250.-				
.322	Postage, telephone subscriptions and charges	26.000.-				
.323	Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	15.200.-				
		70.450.-	5.000.-	5.000.-	10.000.-	10.000.-
.33	<u>Installations, transfer and repairs</u>					
.330	Transfer expenses	-.-				
.331	Installations, repairs	5.000.-				
		5.000.-				
.34	<u>Central Library (contribution)</u>	3.000.-				
.35	<u>Darkroom (contribution)</u>	500.-				
5.	<u>MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN</u>					
.51	Miscellaneous	1.500.-				
.52	Unforeseen	840.-				
		2.340.-				
7.	<u>SPECIAL EXPENSES</u>					
.71	Existing pension fund 1)	25.600.-	2.000.-	3.000.-	4.000.-	5.000.-
.72	Sickness insurance (for all organs)		103.300.-	205.300.-	220.800.-	264.200.-
	Totals					
	Totals for the years 1953 to 1957	2.096.400.-	2.199.700.-	2.301.700.-	2.317.200.-	2.360.600.-

1) For the General Secretariat and the C.C.I.R. See Annex 1, page 11, item 5

(Ann.2 to Doc.429-E)

Section 3. I.F.R.B.

<u>Items</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increases in expenditure in:</u>			
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. <u>STAFF</u>					
.101 Salaries of the 11 members	567.600.-	-	-	-	-
.102 Salaries of the Secretariat	642.800.-	19.840.-	55.800.-	74.880.-	106.900.-
.11 Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	190.875.-	3.110.-	8.605.-	11.680.-	16.710.-
.12 Expatriation allowances	70.700.-	1)			
.13 Family allowances	40.400.-	-2.800.-	-2.800.-	-2.800.-	-2.800.-
.14 Removal expenses.	44.000.-	-20.000.-	-44.000.-	-44.000.-	-44.000.-
.15 Overtime.					
.16 Gratuities.					
.17 Home leave.	8.800.-	67.800.-	57.800.-	57.800.-	30.050.-
.18 Temporary Staff	10.580.-	420.-	420.-	920.-	920.-
.19 Other staff expenses:					
.191 Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme (for Secretariat Staff) . . .	37.290.-	52.510.-	-8.420.-	-13.375.-	-7.370.-
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	4.000.-	1.000.-	4.000.-	1.000.-	4.000.-
	<u>1.617.045.-</u>	<u>121.880.-</u>	<u>71.405.-</u>	<u>86.105.-</u>	<u>104.410.-</u>
2. <u>TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES</u>					
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland.	400.-				
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland	15.500.-				
.22 Represent. of the Union at meetings of other organizations.					
	<u>15.900.-</u>	4.100.-	4.100.-	4.100.-	4.100.-
3. <u>OFFICES</u>					
.30 <u>Rent</u>					
.301 Rent of Palais Wilson.	13.000.-				
.302 Rent of Maison des Congres	14.650.-				
	<u>27.650.-</u>	1.000.-	2.450.-	2.770.-	2.770.-
.31 <u>Office Equipment</u>					
.310 Books, maps, papers.	4.000.-				
.311 Furniture and machines	104.040.-				
.312 Other Office equipment					
	<u>108.040.-</u>	-23.000.-	-16.840.-	-22.540.-	-22.540.-

1) See Annex 1, page 11, item 9 (reduction)

(Ann. 2 to Doc.429-E)

Section 3. I.F.R.B. (continued).

	<u>1953 Budget</u>	<u>Increases in expenditure in:</u>			
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>.32 Office overheads</u>					
.320 Office supplies	50,000.-				
.321 Lighting, heating	14,100.-				
.322 Postage, telephone charges and subscrip- tions	15,000.-				
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge). .	10,300.-				
.324 Preparation and publication of R.H.F. report and plans	50,000.-				
	<u>139,400.-</u>	3,600.-	1,900.-	7,100.-	7,600.-
<u>.33 Installation, transfer and repairs</u>					
.330 Transfer expenses					
.331 Installations, repairs	1,000.-				
<u>.34 Central Library (contribution)</u>	3,000.-				
<u>.35 Darkroom (contribution)</u>	500.-	1,500.-	2,000.-	2,000.-	2,000.-
<u>5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN</u>					
.51 Miscellaneous	1,500.-				
.52 Unforeseen	3,465.-				
	<u>4,965.-</u>	460.-	485.-	965.-	1,160.-
		<u>109,500.-</u>	<u>65,600.-</u>	<u>80,500.-</u>	<u>99,500.-</u>
Total for the years 1953 to 1957	1,917,500.-	2,027,000.-	1,983,000.-	1,998,000.-	2,017,000.-

Section 4		C.C.I.F.	1953 Budget	Increases in expenditure in:			
- Subheads				1954	1955	1956	1957
1.	<u>STAFF</u>						
.10	Salaries	186.500.-	-	8.000.-	8.000.-	16.000.-	
.11	Superannuation and Benevolent Funds . . .	31.000.-		1.300.-	1.300.-	2.600.-	
.12	Expatriation allowances	10.500.-					
.13	Family allowances	5.000.-		1.000.-	1.000.-	2.000.-	
.14	Removal expenses	1.000.-		1.000.-			
.15	Overtime	400.-					
.16	Gratuities	-					
.17	Home leave	-	4.000.-	-	4.000.-		
.18	Temporary staff	5.950.-					
.19	Other staff expenses:						
.191	Other contributions by the Union to the Pension Scheme	16.500.-	- 4.000.-	2.000.-	- 4.000.-	2.000.-	
.193	Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	1.500.-					
		258.350.-	-	13.300.-	10.300.-	22.600.-	
2.	<u>TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES</u>						
.20	Travel expenses in Switzerland	500.-					
.21	Travel expenses outside Switzerland . . .	4.500.-					
.22	Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	5.000.-	3.000.-	2.000.-	2.000.-	2.000.-	
3.	<u>OFFICES</u>						
.30	<u>Rent</u>						
.301	Rent of Palais Wilson	-					
.302	Rent of Maison des Congrès	5.900.-					
.31	<u>Office equipment</u>						
.310	Books, maps, papers	350.-					
.311	Furniture and machines	800.-					
		1.150.-	500.-	500.-	500.-	500.-	

(Ann.2 to Doc.429-E) :

Section 4	C.C.I.F. (continued)	<u>1953 Budget</u>	Increases in expenditure in:			
			1954	1955	1956	1957
.32	<u>OFFICE OVERHEADS</u>					
.320	Office supplies	20.000.-	11.000.-	10.000.-	10.000.-	10.000.-
.321	Lighting, heating	4.400.-				
.322	Postage, telephone subscriptions & charges	6.000.-	2.000.-	2.000.-	2.000.-	2.000.-
.323	Service (cleaning, upkeep,concierge).	500.-				
		<u>30.900.-</u>				
.33	<u>INSTALLATIONS, TRANSFERS AND REPAIRS</u>					
.331	Installations and repairs					
.34	<u>CENTRAL LIBRARY</u> (contribution).	3.000.-				
.35	<u>DARKROOM</u> (contribution)	500.-				
.5	<u>MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN</u>					
.51	Miscellaneous	500.-				
.52	Unforeseen	1.335.-				
		<u>1.835.-</u>	500.-	500.-	500.-	500.-
.6	<u>LABORATORY</u>					
.600	Salaries	93.700.-		6.000.-	6.000.-	12.000.-
.601	Staff insurance and superannuation	15.415.-		1.000.-	1.000.-	2.000.-
.602	Expatriation allowances	6.000.-				
.603	Family allowances	5.000.-				1.000.-
.604	Home leave	-.-	2.000.-		2.000.-	
.605	Removal expenses	1.000.-				
.606	Other Union contributions to Pension Scheme	4.500.-	- 2.000.-	2.500.-	- 2.000.-	2.500.-
.607	Management expenses of Staff Pension Scheme	500.-				
		<u>126.115.-</u>	-	9.500.-	7.000.-	17.500.-
.61	<u>UPKEEP OF THE LABORATORY</u>	7.000.-				
.62	<u>LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS</u>	20.000.-	1)	-10.000.-	-12.000.-	-12.000.-
	Totals		17.000.-	27.800.-	20.300.-	43.100.-
	Totals for the years 1953 to 1957	459.750.-	476.750.-	487.550.-	480.050.-	502.850.-

- 1) this item, assigned only for equipment of the laboratory, is made up for by a corresponding revenue taken from C.C.I.F. Working Reserve Fund. (see Annex 1, page 12 c))

Section 5 C.C.I.T.		Increases in expenditure in:			
		<u>1953 Budget</u>			
<u>Subheads</u>		1954	1955	1956	1957
1. STAFF					
.10 Salaries	32.000.-	.			
.11 Staff superannuation and Benevolent Funds.	8.500.-	100.-	1.400.-	1.500.-	1.750.-
.12 Expatriation allowances	2.200.-	1.000.-	1.000.-	1.000.-	1.000.-
.13 Family allowances	2.400.-				
.14 Removal expenses	-				
.15 Overtime	-				
.16 Gratuities for long service.	-				
.17 Home leave		1.500.-	1.000.-	1.500.-	1.000.-
.18 Temporary staff.	17.000.-	500.-	7.900.-	7.900.-	8.900.-
.19 Other staff expenses:					
.191 Other Union contributions to the Pension Scheme.	1.000.-	400.-	400.-	400.-	1.150.-
.193 Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme.	400.-				
	<u>63.500.-</u>	<u>3.500.-</u>	<u>11.700.-</u>	<u>12.300.-</u>	<u>13.800.-</u>
2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES					
.20 Travel expenses in Switzerland	200.-				
.21 Travel expenses outside Switzerland.	3.500.-				
.22 Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	-				
	<u>3.700.-</u>				
3. OFFICES					
.30 Rent : 301 Palais Wilson	1.000.-				
.31 Office Equipment					
.310 Books, maps, papers	500.-				
.311 Furniture and machines.	1.000.-				
	<u>1.500.-</u>				
		1.000.-	1.000.-	1.000.-	

(Ann.2 to Doc.429-E)

Section 5 C.C.I.T. (continued)		<u>1953 Budget</u>	1954	1955	1956	1957
.32	<u>Office overheads</u>					
.320	Office supplies	2.000.-		500.-	500.-	500.-
.321	Lighting, heating	300.-				
.322	Postage, telephone, subscriptions & charges	1.000.-				
.323	Service, (Cleaning, upkeep,concierge)	400.-				
		3.700.-				
.34	<u>Central library</u> (contribution)	3.000.-				
.35	<u>Darkroom</u> (contribution)	500.-				
5.	<u>MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN</u>					
.51	Miscellaneous	1.000.-				
.52	Unforeseen	1.000.-	500.-	500.-	500.-	500.-
		2.000.-	4.000.-	13.700.-	14.300.-	15.800.-
Totals for the years 1953 to 1957		78.900.-	82.900.-	92.600.-	93.200.-	94.700.-

Section 6	C.C.I.R.	1953 Budget	Increase in expenditure in:			
			1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Subheads</u>						
<u>1. STAFF</u>						
.10	Salaries	290,100.-	39,600.-	48,310.-	55,220.-	61,630.-
.11	Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	48,190.-	6,300.-	7,600.-	8,600.-	9,600.-
.12	Expatriation allowances	15,800.-	-	-	-	-
.13	Family allowances	5,600.-	800.-	800.-	1,600.-	1,600.-
.14	Removal expenses	1,000.-	-	1,500.-	-	-
.15	Overtime	500.-	-	-	-	-
.16	Gratuities for long service	-	-	-	-	-
.17	Home leave	25,000.-	-22,000.-	5,000.-	-22,000.-	5,000.-
.18	Temporary staff	5,950.-	-	-	-	-
.19	Other staff expenses:					
.191	Other Union contributions to the Pension Scheme	23,500.-	-19,000.-	-16,000.-	-18,000.-	-18,000.-
.193	Management expenses of the Staff Pension Scheme	2,500.-	-	-	-	-
		<u>418,140.-</u>	<u>+ 5,700.-</u>	<u>47,210.-</u>	<u>25,420.-</u>	<u>59,330.-</u>
<u>2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION EXPENSES</u>						
.20	Travel expenses in Switzerland	500.-				
.21	Travel expenses outside Switzerland	15,500.-				
.22	Representation of the Union at meetings of other organizations	<u>16,000.-</u>				
<u>3. OFFICES</u>						
<u>.30 RENT</u>						
.301	Rent of Palais Wilson	-				
.302	Rent Maison des Congrès	-				
.303	Rent Villa Bartholoni	18,000.-				
		<u>18,000.-</u>				
<u>.31 OFFICE EQUIPMENT</u>						
.310	Books, maps, papers	4,500.-				
.311	Furniture and machines	1,500.-				
		<u>6,000.-</u>				

Section 6 C.C.I.R. (cont'd)

1953 Budget

Increase in expenditure in:

	1954	1955	1956	1957
.32 OFFICE OVERHEADS				
.320 Office supplies	5,000.-	1,000.-	1,000.-	1,000.-
.321 Lighting, heating	3,000.-	-	-	-
.322 Postage, telephone subscriptions and charges	6,500.-	-	-	-
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, concierge)	500.-	-	-	-
	<u>15,000.-</u>			
.33 INSTALLATION, TRANSFER AND REPAIRS				
.331 Installation of the office and repairs to premises	-	-	-	-
.332 Technical apparatus	10,000.-	-	-	-
	<u>10,000.-</u>	-1,000.-	-2,000.-	-2,000.-
.34 CENTRAL LIBRARY (contribution)	3,000.-	-	-	-
.35 DARKROOM (contribution)	500.-	-	-	-
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN				
.51 Miscellaneous	1,000.-	-	-	-
.52 Unforeseen	960.-	-10.-	-20.-	-30.-
	<u>1,960.-</u>			
Totals for the years 1953 to 1957	<u>488,600.-</u>	<u>6,700.-</u>	<u>47,200.-</u>	<u>24,400.-</u>
		<u>495,300.-</u>	<u>535,800.-</u>	<u>513,000.-</u>
			<u>547,400.-</u>	

ANNEX 3

I.T.U. STAFF

1947 to 1957

	<u>General</u> <u>Secretariat</u>	<u>I.F.R.B.</u>	<u>C.C.I.F.</u>	<u>C.C.I.T.</u>	<u>C.C.I.R.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	44	-	13	-	-	57
1948	57	18	13	-	-	88
1949	78	19	16	-	8	121
1950	91	20	16	2	11	140
1951	87	26	16	2	12	143
1952	85	69	16	2	13	185
1953	88	70	16	2	14	190
1954	88	70	16	2	17	193
1955	88	70	16	3	17	194
1956	88	70	16	3	17	194
1957	88	70	16	3	17	194

A N N E X 4

1953 ORDINARY BUDGET
(for information)

I n c o m e	Swiss francs	E x p e n d i t u r e	Swiss francs
Balance brought forward from 1952	415.000	Admin. Council	200.000
Contributory shares 680 units at 7,560 Swiss francs a unit 1).....	5.140.800	General Secretariat	2.096.400
Withdrawal from C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund 2).....	20.000	I.F.R.B.	1.917.500
Refund from Supplementary Publications Budget	245.000	C.C.I.F.	459.750
Interest	350.000	C.C.I.T.	78.900
Unforeseen	6.555	C.C.I.R.	488.600
			<u>5.241.150</u>
		Expenditure resulting from decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference	<u>466.205</u>
			<u>5.707.355</u>
		Interest	<u>250.000</u>
			<u>5.957.355</u>
		Balance carried forward to 1954	<u>220.000</u>
	<u>6.177.355</u>		<u>6.177.355</u>

- 1) At its 7th Session (April/June 1952), the Council considered and approved the I.T.U. ordinary budget for 1953 and set the annual unit contributory share for defraying ordinary expenses at 5,060 Swiss francs (792 units). Further to the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the number of units for 1953 became 680.
- 2) In accordance with the C.C.I.F. ordinary budget. For the Laboratory only.

ANNEX 5

EMOLUMENTS OF I.F.R.B. MEMBERS

(For information)

In view of the financial difficulties confronting the Plenipotentiary Conference - difficulties which make it necessary to examine with most scrupulous attention any measure by which expenditure, and hence the fiscal limit thereon, might be reduced - it has been suggested that the emoluments of I.F.R.B. members should be equitably reduced, to the extent compatible with healthy administrative practices and normal organization.

The suggestion is based on the fact that all eleven members of the I.F.R.B. enjoy the salary corresponding to the highest class in the I.T.U. hierarchy - that of the Directors. Now it is understandable that large enterprises or government departments should be managed by two or more directors with definite, separate responsibilities, but it is difficult to understand why a body consisting of eleven high officials should be made up of directors only, the more so in that one of them performs the duties of a Chairman, a fact that places him above his colleagues and gives him added responsibilities.

It was suggested that I.F.R.B. salaries be reviewed in such a way that the I.F.R.B. have a Director (possibly a Vice-Director too), of whom the first would be in Class A as heretofore, and the second in Class B, with nine other members in Class C. In this manner some 100,000 - 120,000 Swiss francs could be saved.

Of course, the transition from old to new system would not take place at once, but in stages, as and when the present members of the I.F.R.B. leave that body, because of resignations, replacements, or death.

The Plenipotentiary Conference might instruct the Administrative Council to consider the matter and to take the requisite action.

ANNEX 6

RESOLUTION

relative to I.T.U. ordinary expenditure

1953 to 1957

(draft)

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952,

Considering :

Article 10, paragraph 1, b) of the Convention;

the Report by Committee 5 (Finance) - Document No....

Resolves :

1. The Administrative Council shall be authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that :

Alternative A : the total estimated ordinary expenditure;

Alternative B : the difference to be covered by the total
ordinary contributions of Members and
Associate Members

does not exceed the following sums for the years 1953 to 1957 :

.....Swiss francs in 1953

.....Swiss francs in 1954

.....Swiss francs in 1955

.....Swiss francs in 1956

.....Swiss francs in 1957

2. The Administrative Council shall endeavour to effect all possible savings, so as to reduce actual expenditure to the lowest level.

3. The Administrative Council shall not be entitled to take decisions which might lead to the credits accorded being exceeded, either directly or indirectly.

4. Should the Union require greater annual ordinary expenditure than the credits assigned to the Administrative Council, the Council shall not authorize the excess expenditure without having obtained the prior approval of the majority of Members of the Union. To obtain this approval, the Administrative Council shall instruct the Secretary General of the Union to inform Members of the resolution adopted, and to send them, at the same time, all possible information in support.

5. No administrative conference shall take decisions which might lead to an increase, either direct or indirect, in the ordinary expenses of the Union over and above the credits accorded to the Administrative Council, unless the action described in paragraph 4. above has first been taken.

Note : credit assigned to the Administrative Council besides the sums mentioned in paragraph 1 of this resolution.

Resolution.....relative to the rent of the new I.T.U. building
(60,000 Swiss francs a year for 1956 and 1957)

Resolution.....relative to salaries and cost-of-living allowances
(200,000 Swiss francs a year from 1954 to 1957).

COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. Finances)

Summary Record of the 19th Meeting

8 December 1952

Chairman : Mr. K. Prasada (India)

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4.10 p.m. and submitted for approval Document No. 370 (Summary Record of the 15th Meeting).

1. The Delegate of Sweden, referring to page 1, asked that the remarks in the 2nd paragraph be attributed to the Chairman of Working Group 3 and not to the Delegate of Sweden.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested that the second and third sentences of his remarks in paragraph 5 of page 3 should be combined and read : "He would vote against Solution B, which would make for inflation". He also asked that his remarks recorded on page 6, second sentence, be replaced by the following : "It represented a compromise between those who wanted any increase to be merged in the salaries and those who did not".

The Delegate of Portugal asked that his remarks recorded on page 5 be rectified to read as follows :

"the Delegate of Portugal said that in the Administrative Council he had declared in favour of an assimilation with the United Nations, giving rise to a slight increase in expenditure. He therefore proposed :

1° unchanged

2° unchanged"

The last line of his remarks should be deleted.

2. The Chairman of Working Group 5 informed the Committee of progress made by his Group and said that the financial report, in spite of all possible diligence, could not be distributed before Thursday.

Nevertheless he felt he should already give some financial information to the Committee. Referring to the figures given on page 1 of Document No. 278, he pointed out that the corrected figures would be as follows :

1953	5,249,150	as against	5,455,820
1954	5,481,650	" "	6,010,478
1955	5,600,650	" "	6,401,090
1956	5,601,450	" "	6,590,570
1957	5,722,550	" "	6,752,246

Those amounts, after being reduced or increased following the decisions of the Committee, would be definitively established as follows :

1953	5,342,355	as against	5,455,820
1954	5,519,855	" "	6,010,478
1955	5,631,855	" "	6,401,040
1956	5,605,655	" "	6,590,570
1957	5,722,755	" "	6,572,246

In considering these figures the following credits outside the fiscal limit should be borne in mind :

1956 - 1957 = 60,000 Swiss francs for rent of the building.

From 1954 onwards = 50,000 Swiss francs for the payment of cost-of-living allowances.

The Chairman, after analyzing briefly Document No. 368 of the Working Group 3, opened the discussion on Resolution 1.

3. The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement :

"Resolution 84 of the Administrative Council giving the interpretation of Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention expressly envisages that the use of supplementary working languages shall entail financial obligations only for the countries which asked for the use of such working languages.

"Furthermore, Resolution 85, referring to Resolution 84, states clearly that contributions to expenses which are rejected shall be shared by the participating Administrations.

"In these conditions it is wrong :

1) to claim that the two resolutions are contradictory, as is done in Draft Resolution 1, annexed to Document No. 368;

2) to demand a supplementary contribution from countries such as Belgium, which did not request or approve the use of the Russian language, to the benefit of countries which were under an obligation to pay.

"Consequently, the Delegation of Belgium considers this draft unacceptable and that the only solution founded in law and equitable in fact consists in inviting Members who formally requested or approved the use of Russian to meet the obligations they freely undertook.

"The Delegation of Belgium also declares that its Administration will refuse to pay any account relating to the use of Russian and it will regard any such account as a non-existent debt, not open to contestation."

The Delegate of Canada said that there was nothing obligatory in the draft resolution concerning debts resulting from the use of Russian. His Delegation had never asked for the use of that language; nevertheless he thought that his Government would be prepared, as a gesture of good-will, to make the payment. But taking into account the other debts (P.F.B., E.A.R.C. etc.) he was of the opinion that as long as debts of that kind were queried, Canada would not be prepared to consider paying for the use of Russian.

4. This point of view was shared by the Delegate of Australia.

The Chairman of Working Group 3 stressed that his Group had found itself in a difficult position. From the financial point of view he had pointed out that if certain Member countries contested their debts, those always represented a deficit for the Union and that the only way to cover such a deficit would be to post it against either all other participants in the conferences in question or against all members of the Union.

Speaking in his capacity as Head of the Delegation of Sweden he said that his country would be prepared to pay its share of the debts as a gesture of good international collaboration.

The Delegate of Portugal acknowledged that Resolutions 84 and 85 led to contradictory results. To overcome the difficulty Portugal would be prepared to pay its contribution on receipt of an invoice bearing the words : "expenses to be settled in accordance with Resolution X...".

The Delegate of Argentina said that when "contested accounts" had been discussed in Working Group 5/3, his Delegation had reserved its opinion. The system introduced by Resolution 84 was clear and supported by Article 15 of the Convention. His Delegation was nevertheless prepared to collaborate by accepting "Draft Resolution 1", with the reservation that all countries adopt the same attitude towards this and the other suggestions contained in Document No. 368.

The Delegate of China regretted that he was unable to accept the resolution.

5. The Delegate of the U.S.A. was prepared to accept the resolution but he could not foresee what attitude his Government would adopt after receiving the supplementary information that the Secretary-General was going to provide.

The Chairman put Resolution 1 to the vote with the following result :

In favour 30, against 3, abstentions 14.

The Delegate of Egypt reserved the position of his Government on this question.

The Committee then passed to Resolution 2.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"My Delegation wishes to make the following statement:

"Draft Resolution 2, submitted by the Working Group, confirms Administrative Council Resolution 203, relative to shares in defraying the expenditure of the Provisional Frequency Board.

"The Atlantic City Radio Conference of course decided that the P.F.B. should finish its work on 15 November 1948.

"The work of the Provisional Frequency Board dragged on unsatisfactorily because the working methods adopted by it were mistaken, and continued considerably beyond the target date.

"On 26 October 1949, the Soviet Delegation in the P.F.B. made a statement, to the effect that since it was obviously useless to go on spending money on unproductive P.F.B. activities, and since that body had continued substantially longer than the Atlantic City target date, it would no longer take part in P.F.B. activities, and that the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. would take no share in defraying expenditure incurred by the P.F.B. after 26 October 1949, i.e., after the date on which the Soviet Delegation had ceased to take part therein.

"We now confirm that the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. refuses to share in defraying the expenses of the P.F.B. incurred after 26 October 1949.

"In making this statement, my Delegation is guided by the decision taken by the Atlantic City Conference, and not by the resolutions of the Administrative Council, running counter as they do to the above-mentioned decision. Hence we shall vote against Resolution 2."

The Chairman put Resolution 2 to the vote with the following result:

In favour 33, against 8, with 8 abstentions.

The Committee passed to Resolution 3.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The Working Group has submitted draft Resolution 3, in which it is proposed that Administrative Council Resolutions 188, 204, and 218 be approved.

"We are against Resolution 3, for the following reasons:

"1) Administrative Council Resolution 188 proposes that countries which did not take part in the Florence/Rapallo Conference (1950) should share in defraying the expenses thereof.

"The Soviet Union did not take part in the Florence/Rapallo Conference, and that Conference was informed of this at its outset.

"In a telegram dated 13 April 1950, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. informed the I.T.U. Secretary-General that it would take no share in defraying the expenses of the Florence/Rapallo Conference.

"My Delegation, taking its stand on Article 14 of the existing Convention, hereby confirms the statement then made by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R.

"2) On 14 October 1949, the Soviet Delegation in the T.P.C. discontinued its participation in the work of that body, on the grounds that the time limit set by the Mexico City Conference had been exceeded and that nothing was to be expected of its further activities. In doing so, it stated that the Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., and Bielorussian S.S.R. would not accept responsibility for any expenses incurred after 15 October 1949.

"My Delegation hereby confirms that statement.

"3) The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and the E.A.R.C. emphatically protested at the illegal decisions taken by that Conference in entrusting duties not provided for in Article 6 of the Convention, to the I.F.R.B.

"However, in spite of these protests by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of a number of other countries, the E.A.R.C. illegally

entrusted to the I.F.R.B. work foreign to that body, in connection with the preparation of draft frequency allotment plans, and other duties. For the performance of these duties, the Conference, in Resolution 10, provided the I.F.R.B. with a credit of 200,000 Swiss francs.

"Considering that that resolution obviously ran counter to Article 6 of the Convention, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R., in a letter dated 15 April 1952 to the Secretary-General, stated that, in accordance with the statement made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. at the E.A.R.C., it would take no account of Resolution 10 and would accept no responsibility for expenses arising therefrom.

"My Delegation hereby confirms that statement. The E.A.R.C. was not competent to reach decisions running counter to the Convention and Regulations.

"Hence my Delegation will vote against Resolution 3."

The result of the vote on Resolution 3 was as follows:

In favour 35, against 8, with 7 abstentions.

6. The Committee passed to Resolution 4 which was accepted by 41 votes to 0 with 10 abstentions.

Resolution 5 was then examined, and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"Draft Resolution 5, submitted by the Working Group, invites all those who took part in the E.A.R.C. to pay for the use of English and Spanish at that Conference.

"In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 16 May 1952, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that it would accept responsibility for the cost of using one language only, as laid down in Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

"My Delegation hereby confirms that statement. The Soviet Union will (apart from Russian) share in the cost of using French only. It will take no share in paying for the use of English and Spanish, nor in the additional expenditure in connection with the publication of the Conference's Final Acts.

"Hence, we shall vote against Resolution 5."

The result of the vote on Resolution 5 was as follows:

In favour 36, against 8, abstentions 5.

On the subject of Resolution 6, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"In connection with draft Resolution 6, my Delegation confirms the communication dated 8 January 1951 from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R., to the effect that it declined to share in the costs of preparing the Hague Conference. My Administration not only, as is well known, declined to take part in that conference - it vehemently protested against the fact that it was being convened. That being so, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. cannot, under Article 14, paragraph 3, be asked to share in defraying the expenses of the Hague Conference.

"Hence we shall vote against Resolution 6."

This statement was supported by the Delegates of the Hungarian P.R. and the P.R. of Bulgaria.

The Resolution was adopted by 41 votes to 9 with 5 abstentions.

7. The Chairman invited the attention of the Committee to paragraph 3 on page 3 of Document No.368, according to which the total of debts in arrears to be written off amounted to 372,050 Swiss francs to be paid off over a period of ten years, according to a suggestion already adopted.

This statement gave rise to no comments.

The Chairman expressed the Committee's thanks to Dr. Storky for the excellent work done by the Group over which he had presided (applause).

Dr. Storky thanked the Committee on his own behalf and in the name of the Delegates who had taken part in the work of the Group.

The Committee passed to the examination of Document No. 389, the 4th Report by Working Group 2.

At the request of the Delegate of Franco, Mr. Vandenhove, Chairman of Working Group 2 gave a complete account of the work of his Group.

The Delegate of France recalled Proposal No. 729, submitted by him, and was of the opinion that the question of buying-in fees for pensions should be settled immediately.

8. The Delegate of Portugal admitted that the Administrative Council should be instructed to make a study of the matter but he was of the opinion that the Conference could have taken certain steps to lighten the financial burden.

The Secretary General said that the ideas expressed by the Chairman of Working Group 2 were very interesting but that it would not be very wise to go too fast along the road he had indicated. Very few advantages had been conceded to the staff. The balance in that respect was almost negative, but, above all, the staff was anxious that rights acquired should be respected.

It would be, in particular, a psychological error to suspend, even temporarily, all payments by the Union to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

9. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia speaking in his capacity as Chairman of Working Group 1 invited the Committee's attention to the report by his Group (Document No. 342, paragraph 15, page 11). He also pointed out paragraph 11, stressing that Resolution 160 of the Administrative Council was not in accordance with the pension scheme for officials of the I.T.U. who entered its service before 1.1.49.

The Committee passed to the examination of Document No. 398 which contained the resolutions drawn up in accordance with the directives of Working Group 2.

Resolution 1 was unanimously approved after the addition, at the request of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, of the words "from 1954 onwards..." to the last sentence of paragraph 1 on page 3.

After the unanimous approval of Resolution 2, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. pointed out that the Spanish text of draft Resolution 2 was not clear. In the first "consideration" the words "functional classification" appeared, whereas it would be correct to write "classification of posts in accordance with duties...."; the same correction would have to be made to the operative part of the resolution itself. These corrections would have to be borne in mind by the Editorial Committee.

10. Resolution 3 gave rise to some remarks on the part of the Delegate of France. He was of the opinion that the Administrative Council would have difficulty in arriving at a decision in the matter of salaries.

The result of the vote on Resolution 3 was:

In favour 21, against 3, abstentions 29.

The number of abstentions being greater than half the total number of votes cast, the vote was invalid.

After a discussion in which took part the Delegates of Italy, Cuba, U.S.A., France and Canada, the Committee voted on a proposal to send the question to the Plenary Assembly. This proposal was adopted by 52 votes to 1 with 0 abstentions.

With regard to Resolution 4, the Chairman of Working Group 2 asked that it should read "Union officials entitled to, or having enjoyed in the past an expatriation allowance".

The Secretary General asked that in the 3rd paragraph of the decision, after "international school in Genova" the words "or at a Swiss school having a curriculum not specifically Swiss" should be added.

At the request of the Delegates of France and the Lebanon, the Secretary General made it clear that in the credit of 52,000 Swiss Francs for Children's Education Allowances, travelling expenses accounted for approximately 20,000 Swiss francs.

11. The Committee adopted Resolution 4 by 29 votes in favour with 3 against and 9 abstentions.
12. Resolution 6 was then adopted by 31 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.
13. The Committee passed to the examination of the first part of Resolution 5, following remarks by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to the effect that the words "since it is based on the principle of capitalization" be deleted and by the Delegate of Sweden to the effect that the second paragraph should read "the constitution of the requisite actuarial reserves is effected in accordance with ordinary actuarial assumptions which if applied to the Union may result in a wide margin of security"; the Chairman of Working Group 2 agreeing to these steps.

The Delegate of Portugal disagreed with sub-paragraph a) of the resolution.

The sub-paragraph a) of the resolution was adopted by 25 votes to 4 with 22 abstentions.

The Delegate of Portugal disagreed with the resolution because he was of the opinion that it was proposed to pay off a charge of 800,000 Swiss francs by annual payments of 100,000 Swiss francs and the next Conference would find itself faced with an even larger deficit. Furthermore the risks associated with investment in securities were not to be minimised.

14. The Committee then examined and approved sub-paragraph b) of the resolution.

The three last questions appearing in the resolution were examined.

The decision regarding the affiliation of temporary staff to the Pension Fund was approved. The reference to granting cost-of-living allowances to pensioners gave rise to remarks by the Delegates of Canada and Portugal.

This paragraph was approved by 21 votes to 0 with 20 abstentions.

The third question (alignment of pensions) was adopted without opposition.

The Delegate of France referred to Proposal No. 729 and asked that the Committee come to a decision on the urgency of the Administrative Council examining the following three points of the proposal:

- 1) buying-in fees to the Staff Superannuation and Provident Funds.
- 2) age limits
- 3) re-classification of duties of Union staff.

This point of view was supported by the Delegates of Switzerland, and Argentina.

The Chairman of Working Group 2 stressed that the only object of the remarks made by the Delegate of France was to give priority to the study by the Council of the 3 points of Proposal No. 729. The statement of this point of view in the summary record would suffice to attract the attention of the Administrative Council.

15. The Chairman thanked the Chairman of Working Group 2 for the excellent work that had been done by the Group (applause).

Examination of draft text of Article 14 (paragraphs 4 and 5)

The Delegate of France was of the opinion that it was necessary to restate paragraph b) of paragraph 4 and that paragraph c) should be brought into line with paragraph 5-2.

The Delegate of Italy agreed that a revision of the text was necessary.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. considered that the draft reflected well the principles of provisions already laid down.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the text of paragraph 5 had already been drawn up by the Committee which had decided on the retention of the Atlantic City text. (Summary record of the 10th meeting, Document No. 279, page 14.)

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported this point of view.

16.

The Delegate of France said that in fact paragraph 5 had been approved a first time without amendment. But after the long discussion that followed this approval and which alluded to the scale that would be applied in the 1953 budget, the Committee had been of the opinion that it would be advisable to draw up a new draft for paragraph 5 and this task had been entrusted to the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of France. It was this text that was being examined. He pointed out that paragraph 1 exactly repeated the provisions of Atlantic City. Paragraph 2 had been drafted taking into consideration the difficulties met with by the Committee during previous meetings.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirmed the statement made by the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had not expected a discussion of principle to take place. He stressed the differences that existed between the proposed text and that of Atlantic City.

After some discussion it was agreed to send the matter to the Plenary Assembly.

17.

The Chairman said that the Committee had come to the end of the Agenda for the meeting. He informed the Delegates present that he was obliged to leave Buenos Aires and return home, so that the Vice-Chairman (Dr. Sterky) would replace him for the last meeting of the Committee. He said that the Committee had been faced with a very heavy task which it had been able to complete thanks to the excellent spirit of collaboration of all the Delegates present. He wished to express his thanks from the Chair, of which he would always retain the most pleasant memories.

The Head of the Delegation of Argentina, in the name of the Committee and in his capacity as Chairman of the Conference, stressed

the fruitful work that had been done by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Prasada, and warmly thanked him. He mentioned particularly Mr. Prasada's great kindness and sense of humour which had made the Committee's work so pleasant. Finally he pointed out that Committee 5 had completed its difficult task almost within the time allotted, thanks to the ability of the Chairman of the Committee. (Loud applause)

The meeting rose at 8.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Arregui
H. Bouchon
M. Caws

On behalf of the Chairman:

Håkan Sterky

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

CORRIGENDUM N° 1 AU DOCUMENT N° 379

(texte français seulement)

1ère page: titre, lire:

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION 6

A

L'ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

3ème page: 6ème paragraphe, lire:

...et leur quote-part, par unité, aurait été de
860,85 fr.s. ($\frac{650.000}{755} = 860,85$ ou $286,95 \times 3 = 860,85$)

-oOo-

CORRIGENDUM No 1 TO DOCUMENT No 379

Concerns the French text only.

-oOo-

CORRIGENDUM Núm. 1 AL DOCUMENTO Núm.379

Corresponde solamente al texto en francés.

-oOo-

PROPOSAL OF DENMARK

RESOLUTION No...

on the position of Iraq in respect to the

European Area as defined in the Radio

Regulations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., Buenos Aires,

having examined the appeal of Iraq (Document No. 409) that this country be included in the European Area as defined by the Radio Regulations, and

Considering :

1. that the geographical position of Iraq makes it more natural for all practical purposes to relate Iraq to the European Area than to the Africa Area, and that
2. the close coordination between Iraq and nearby countries within the European Area will be of special importance for the preparation of frequency plans for broadcasting stations in this area, and that
3. such cooperation would be facilitated by the participation of Iraq in the European Broadcasting Conferences,

Invites :

the next Radio Conference to examine the possibilities of including Iraq in the European Area as defined in the Radio Regulations, and

Requests :

the I.F.R.B. to give any special assistance asked for by Iraq in connection with the frequency problems arising from Iraq's at present being outside the European Area.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention Committee)

Summary Record of the 30th Meeting

Saturday, 6th December, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. F. Kroutl (Czechoslovakia)

In accordance with the procedure agreed at the previous meeting, the Committee decided to consider only Articles 20, 23, Proposal No. 276 (France) for a new Article on the validity of Regulations and Agreements, 29, 41, 45 and 49 of the Convention, proposals for the amendment of all other Articles being regarded as withdrawn.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Brazil, the Chairman announced that, except for the Articles quoted above, the status quo was considered as approved. The Committee agreed.

The Committee further decided, at the suggestion of the Delegate of the United States, to leave the discussion of Article 29 until its 31st meeting that afternoon, when all interested delegations could be present.

Article 20, paragraph 1

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"The Soviet Delegation is proposing an amendment to Article 20, in which it is stated that Members and Associate Members undertake to abide by the Convention and Regulations annexed thereto.

"We propose that in paragraph 1 of this Article these obligations be made clearer, and we propose the following wording: 'Members and Associate Members undertake to abide by the Convention, the General Regulations, and the Administrative Regulations approved by them'."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland could not accept the U.S.S.R. amendment, which was in contradiction to the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention as agreed at the 26th meeting of Committee 3. Any delegation wishing to reserve on a set of Regulations could do so at the time of signature, when all other signatories would have an opportunity of accepting the reservation.

The Delegate of Switzerland could not agree with the point of view of the United Kingdom Delegate: it was clearly laid down in Article 13 that only approved Regulations were binding.

The Delegate of the United States suggested the deletion of the reference to the General Regulations, which were not of interest to telecommunications offices and stations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not object to the deletion of the words "the General Regulations" from their proposal.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Soviet proposal, but thought there was no need for the inclusion of the words "approved by them" which could be replaced by "in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 paragraph 3".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"We cannot accept the Italian amendment, and insist on adoption of our own.

"As regards the remarks made by the Delegate of Italy in connection with Article 13, we feel obliged to state that in Plenary Assembly we shall vehemently oppose any attempt to make all the Regulations binding, since that would signify an attempt to make the Regulations, some of which may be unacceptable to them, obligatory for Members and Associate Members. Article 13 as it stands is entirely unacceptable, representing an infringement of the sovereign rights of countries."

The Delegate of France could not accept the Soviet proposal, even as amended, since it would mean contradictory provisions in the Convention. He thought the status quo was to be preferred.

At the request of the Delegate of Turkey for clarification, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"Our amendment is so exceedingly short and clear that I see no need to clarify it. From the text thereof it is at once apparent that if any country cannot accept any set of Regulations, then it has a legal, incontrovertible right not to do so.

"The Union is a voluntary grouping of free countries. Nobody can impose any decisions on the Members and Associate Members if they cannot accept them.

"We insist on adoption of our proposal."

The Soviet proposal was defeated by 21 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions.

After the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement;

"Our amendment is based on the sovereign right of each country to decide for itself whether or not they can accept any particular set of regulations.

"Those Delegations which consider that rejection of our amendment makes any of the regulations binding are sadly mistaken.

"If our amendment is not adopted, we shall be obliged to make a formal reservation."

Article 23

Proposal No. 275 (France) for the modification of this Article, so far as it concerned the Convention, was considered first. The Delegate of France explained that it was unnecessary to list all previous Conventions and Regulations, as these would have been abrogated by the last Convention. Article 23 as revised would relate solely to the Convention and a separate Article (see Proposal No. 276, France) would cover the period of validity of the Regulations. The French Proposal No. 275 was supported by the Delegates of Brazil and Italy. The Delegate of the United States was in favour of maintaining the list of abrogated Conventions and Regulations in Article 23. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of the proposal in principle, but suggested that the words "in relations between the contracting Governments" be inserted after the word "replace". This amendment was accepted by the Delegate of France.

Proposal No. 275 (France) as amended by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was adopted by 29 votes to 4 with 6 abstentions.

New Article 23 (bis) (Proposal No. 276 - France)

The Delegate of Italy seconded the proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"In this proposal, we consider, a few corrections should be made in order to make provision for the fact that in signing and ratifying the Atlantic City Convention a number of countries made reservations about certain of the Regulations.

"An amendment should be made to the effect that these Regulations shall be binding for those Members of the Union which have accepted them. The rest of the text remains unchanged. Without this amendment, the proposal will not reflect the actual position."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation supports the amendment proposed by the Soviet Union to Proposal No. 276, namely, that the Administrative Regulations remain valid for those who have approved them. This amendment is made necessary because a whole series of I.T.U. Member-Countries have now made reservations about one or more sets of Regulations. We cannot consider those Regulations as binding on countries which have not approved them."

The Delegate of France could not accept the Soviet amendment, since it had the effect of re-opening discussion on Article 13 of the Convention. The Delegate of Brazil shared this view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"I wish to state that the first paragraph of Proposal No. 276 is not acceptable to my Delegation. I insist on the adoption of our amendment.

"As regards paragraph 2 of the French proposal, we consider that there is no need for it, since every service or regional agreement lays down the period during which those agreements are to be valid. Further, such regional or service agreements are reached by a proportion of I.T.U. Members only, and we cannot include provisions on this subject in the Convention.

"Hence we propose that paragraph 2 be entirely deleted."

The Delegate of Cuba supported the Soviet amendment and thought that Article 13 should cater for reservations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed with paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 276 in principle, but suggested that the words "and shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention" should be added at the end.

The Delegate of France accepted the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland amendment and, recognizing the validity of some of the Soviet arguments, withdrew paragraph 2 of his proposal.

The Soviet amendment to paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 276 was put to the vote and was defeated by 28 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

The Chairman then put to the vote paragraph 1 only of Proposal No. 276 as amended by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: it was adopted by 28 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

Article 41

Two proposals came under discussion - No. 306 (Italy) which combined Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention, and No. 307 (France) which, the Delegate of France explained, was simply designed to avoid confusion between regional conferences held under the auspices of the I.T.U. in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, and other regional conferences.

The Delegate of Denmark was in favour of the French proposal in principle.

The Delegate of the United States had no objection to Proposal No. 307 but thought a fourth paragraph might be added to the effect that

the regional conferences contemplated in Article 41 were quite distinct from the regional conferences referred to in Article 11. The Delegate of Brazil supported this point of view.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that, under Proposal No. 306, regional agreements would be limited only in that they might not cause harmful interference to the radio services of other countries. He thought the existing provisions were too restrictive and could not in practice be observed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"It seems to me that the question of Article 41 is being made excessively complicated. In reality, it is clear enough.

"Five years have elapsed since Atlantic City. Has Article 41 ever given rise to misunderstanding? No. Hence we consider that the status quo should simply be maintained in this matter."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"The Convention, in the view of my Delegation, must contain basic provisions governing the activities of the Union. It must be as precise, as clear, and as succinct as possible.

"It should not be overloaded with excessive detail as suggested by the French and Italian Delegations.

"Hence we support the proposal made by the Soviet Union, that the old text of Article 41 be kept as in the existing Convention."

The Chairman put to the vote the maintenance of the status quo which was adopted by 27 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

Article 45

The Committee proceeded to consider Proposal No. 313 (Switzerland), which would afford absolute priority to communications concerning catastrophes on land as well as at sea and in the air, and to epidemiological communications of exceptional urgency of the W.H.O.

The Delegates of Italy, the Philippines, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil and Mexico were in favour of the Swiss proposal.

The Delegate of the United States favoured the Swiss proposal as regards W.H.O. communications and withdrew U.S. Proposal No. 314. He was prepared to accept the majority view on the question of priority for communications concerning safety of life on land, while pointing out that land catastrophes would mostly occur in one country and priority would automatically be given in practice.

The Chairman suggested that a better place for paragraph 2 might be in Chapter IV of the Convention, say as a new Article 36 (bis), since Article 45 concerned the mobile service. This point of view was shared by the Delegates of Italy, the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico.

The Chairman put Proposal No. 313 to the vote on the understanding that both wire and radiocommunications were referred to, the Drafting Committee to decide on the most appropriate position for the paragraph in Chapter IV of the Convention.

Proposal No. 313 was carried by 36 votes to nil, with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of Italy suggested, and it was so agreed, that the expression "epidemiological communications" should be amended to "epidemiological telecommunications".

Article 49

The Chairman suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the first part of Article 49 was satisfactory and that the Drafting Committee should be left to insert the date "1st January 1954" in due course.

As regards the testimonium following Article 49, the Delegate of the Argentine pointed out that Committee 3 had accepted the fact that a Spanish text of the new Convention should be presented for signature, and that the testimonium should be amended accordingly. This formed the subject of Proposal No. 727 of Spain.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. :

"This last paragraph of the Convention speaks of signature of the Convention.

"We have an amendment to submit. It is stated in the text that the Convention is signed in two languages; a proposal has been made here to add a third Spanish.

"My Delegation would recall that according to Article 15 of the Convention all Final Acts and Protocols of Plenipotentiary Conferences have to be drawn up in the official languages of the Union. We must be guided by paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 15. Hence, the new Convention must be drawn up and signed in five official languages of the Union.

"We are therefore proposing that this part of the text should read as follows : '.... have signed this Convention in each of the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish languages, in a single copy, in which in case of dispute the French text shall be authentic'."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic :

"The proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

is in complete accordance with the existing Convention as well as with the Convention as drafted at this Plenipotentiary Conference. According to Article 15, all final documents of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences have to be drawn up in the five official languages.

"My Delegation fully supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., to the effect that the Buenos Aires Convention be signed in the five official languages."

The Delegate of the United States agreed that, in principle, Mr. Tsingovatov was right; but the essence of the matter was the practical difficulty. Could the Secretariat produce five texts of the Convention, including one in Chinese, by 20th December? He suggested that the Chinese and Russian texts might be proposed for signature later. The Delegate of Italy agreed with this point of view.

The Chairman stated that the practical difficulty was not under consideration. The point was that the final provision must refer to the five official languages of the Union.

The Delegate of China :

"As already pointed out by several Delegations, my Delegation considers that in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Atlantic City Convention, the new Convention should be drawn up in all five official languages to be signed simultaneously in Buenos Aires by all Delegations. This is the only correct interpretation of the terms of that Article, and this interpretation should equally apply to all final documents which the future Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union may adopt. When I talked to the Secretary General yesterday on this matter, he also did not dispute the validity of this interpretation.

"On the other hand, we also appreciate the practical difficulties with which the Secretariat will be confronted if it is required to draw up the Chinese, and for that matter the Russian, versions of the Buenos Aires Convention in the two weeks' time before the date of signature. I hope, however, that the Secretariat will find means to overcome these difficulties, so that the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention will be carried out.

"My Delegation wishes now to make it perfectly clear that should the Plenary Assembly decide to have the new Convention signed in the three working languages only, that decision, taken in derogation of the provisions of the existing Convention, could only be considered as an exceptional measure adopted merely for the sake of expediency. It should in no way and at no time be interpreted as prejudicing the full status of the Chinese language as an official language under Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention. Nor should it be followed as a precedent in any future conferences of the Union.

"My Delegation also wishes to reserve its right to raise this matter in the Plenary Assembly."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic :

"My Delegation supports the Soviet proposal that the Convention we are drawing up be signed in the five official languages.

"The proposal is based on Article 15 of the existing Convention. Hence no other decision can possibly be taken."

The Delegate of Brazil thought the problem a serious one and suggested that the Committee should leave the Plenary Assembly to decide the matter. The Chairman pointed out that, at Atlantic City

where it had been impracticable to draw up a Spanish text of the Convention the Spanish-speaking peoples had voluntarily agreed to dispense with a Spanish text. The Secretary-General should be approached as regards the practicability of producing texts in all five official languages.

The Delegate of the United States agreed that the best course was to submit the matter to the Plenary Assembly for decision. In essence, the problem was a practical one. The Chinese Delegation had stated that it would be impracticable to produce a Chinese text in time. It was not clear whether the same applied to Russian.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. :

"The justice of our view has been borne out by a number of Delegations. In connection with the statement made by the Delegate of the United States of America, I have the following comments to make :

"1. Mr. De Wolf spoke of the 'Chinese' Delegation. The Conference having taken a wrong decision on this question, postponing consideration of the question of inviting Delegates from the People's Republic of China, there is, of course, no Chinese Delegation here. The Kuomintang representative who spoke here does not represent China and cannot act on its behalf.

"2. It has been misleadingly said that the Delegations concerned should discuss the matter with the Secretary-General. We should willingly discuss with him any question in connection with the practical activities of the I.T.U. But in this case the Secretary-General's duties follow obviously from the Convention, and we would ask that Mr. Townshend, representing the Secretary-General here, take all necessary action in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention."

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that the final provision must mention all

five official languages. Mr. Townshend should convey this view to the Secretary-General and every effort should be made to produce final texts in all five languages.

The Chairman said that Article 15 was entirely unambiguous. Neither the Committee, nor even the Plenary Assembly, could reach a discriminatory decision or a decision running counter to Article 15. At Atlantic City, the Convention had been signed in two languages only because the delegations using other languages had freely agreed to that procedure. He concluded, then, that the only solution was to mention the five official languages in the sub-paragraph of Article 49, and to ask the Secretary-General to take all possible action in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention.

In conclusion, the Chairman stated that the study of all outstanding proposals on Articles 18 to 49 had been completed, except for Article 29, which was left to the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

Reporter

R.V. Hatton

Chairman

F. Kroutl

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

Summary Record of the 31st and Final Meeting

Saturday, 6 December, 4 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Ribeiro (Portugal)

The Committee studied Article 29 of the Convention: stoppage of telecommunications.

The following proposals were before the Committee: No. 665 (France), No. 703 (United States of America), No. 721 (Switzerland). It also had to consider Document No. 257 emanating from the International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors.

In its Proposal No. 703, the United States of America suggested the deletion of Article 29. Since it was not supported, the Delegate of the United States of America withdrew it and said he would submit as his own proposal the application contained in Document No. 257. After the Chairman had pointed out that it differed only very slightly from the Swiss Proposal No. 721, the United States Delegate agreed to support the Swiss proposal. The Delegate of France also dropped his own proposal in favour of the one by Switzerland.

The Committee thus had to consider only Proposal No. 721 by Switzerland (Document No. 135).

The proposal was merely to add the following sentence: "Members and Associate Members agree to encourage the free transmission of information by telecommunication services."



The Delegate of Italy made the following statement:

"First of all, I should like to remind you that the principles of Article 29 of the Convention have been in force for a century. They were included in the multilateral arrangements between European states concluded about 1850 and also in the first International Telegraph Convention (Paris, 1865), the International Telegraph Convention (St. Petersburg, 1875) and finally in the International Telecommunication Conventions (Madrid, 1932 and Atlantic City, 1947).

"I think it advisable to read to you the provisions concerning the stoppage of telegrams as they appear in the two oldest international documents:

Paris Convention (1865)

Art. 19 - THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES RESERVE THE RIGHT TO STOP THE TRANSMISSION OF ANY PRIVATE TELEGRAM WHICH MAY APPEAR DANGEROUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE STATE OR WHICH MAY BE CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY, TO PUBLIC ORDER OR TO DECENCY, PROVIDED THAT THEY NOTIFY THE SENDER IMMEDIATELY. THIS CONTROL SHALL BE EXERCIZED BY THE TERMINAL OR INTERMEDIATE TELEGRAPH OFFICES, SUBJECT TO RECOURSE TO THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION, WHOSE DECISION SHALL BE FINAL.

Art. 20 - EACH GOVERNMENT ALSO RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, IF IT DEEMS NECESSARY, EITHER GENERALLY, OR SPECIFICALLY ON CERTAIN LINES AND FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF CORRESPONDENCE, PROVIDED IT IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIES EACH OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS.

St. Petersburg Convention (1875)

Art. 7 - THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES RESERVE THE RIGHT TO STOP THE TRANSMISSION OF ANY PRIVATE TELEGRAM WHICH MAY APPEAR DANGEROUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE STATE OR WHICH MAY BE CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY, TO PUBLIC ORDER OR TO DECENCY.

Art. 8 - EACH GOVERNMENT ALSO RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, IF IT DEEMS NECESSARY, EITHER GENERALLY, OR SPECIFICALLY ON CERTAIN LINES AND FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF CORRESPONDENCE, PROVIDED IT IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIES EACH OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS.

"Since the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention are based on the experience of a century, I do not think they should be changed. If certain difficulties arise, they are not due to the existence of those provisions, but to the spirit in which they are interpreted. If we replace them by other provisions, they too will give rise to the same difficulties for the same reason.

"Consequently, I formally declare that I cannot agree to any amendment of the provisions of Article 29 of the Atlantic City Convention, which should remain as they are at present."

The Delegate of Egypt supported this statement.

Although he did not object to the Swiss proposal, the Delegate of India also preferred to retain the existing text.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"Since the United States has withdrawn its Proposal No. 703, we feel we should make some observations on the Swiss Proposal No. 721, which was supported by the United States Delegation.

"The United States Delegate said that in his opinion Article 29 would hinder the free transmission of information. That is incorrect.

"Article 29 applies only to communications which may appear dangerous to the security of the state, or contrary to the laws of a country, or to public order or to decency, i.e., to morality. If the information to be transmitted does not endanger the security of the state, does not violate the laws of the country, and is not contrary to public order or to decency, it is transmitted without hindrance.

"A state always has the right to safeguard its sovereignty.

"Article 29 is very closely linked with the Preamble to the Convention, which states that the signatories fully recognize the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication.

"In Document No. 257 the International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors coolly announces its 'opinion' on the need to alter our Convention. It should be pointed out that none of the representatives of newspaper monopolies and editors has the right to submit a proposal to our Conference.

"The Delegate of Italy is quite right. There is no reason to revise Article 29; there is no reason to amend it in any way whatsoever, and we are in favour of retaining this Article in its present form.

"Last September the American newspapers announced that the American Newspaper Editors' Association had approached the United States Department of State, demanding the deletion of Article 29. In an attempt to bring pressure to bear on this Conference, these representatives of American newspaper monopolies and editors stated that if this demand is not met, the United States should refuse to sign the Convention.

"A Buenos Aires newspaper, 'The Standard', published on 1 October an interview with the Head of the United States Delegation, Mr. De Wolf, who said that if Article 29 was not deleted, a less rigid form would have to be adopted for that Article - that is to say that it would have to be amended to include, at the beginning of the Article, the phrase 'to encourage the free transmission of information'.

"The Swiss Proposal No. 721 of 25 October is, in substance, an exact repetition of the American proposal that Mr. De Wolf had already formulated on 1 October of this year, so that if we are to speak of priority for the text contained in Proposal No. 721, that priority belongs to the United States Delegation.

"With regard to the substance of the question, we consider that it is unnecessary to make any amendment to Article 29, since it in no way restricts the free transmission of information that can really be transmitted.

"There is no reason to alter Article 29 and we support those Delegations which are in favour of retaining the Article as it stands."

The Delegates of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico supported the Swiss proposal. They recalled that the purpose of the I.T.U. was to permit the free use of telecommunications by the public and the press, that the right to freedom of information was recognized in the Declaration of Human Rights, and that the text proposed did not affect the sovereignty of countries in any way.

The Delegate of Japan supported the idea of encouraging the free exchange of press information and added:

"I may point out two reasons for my support, but I do not repeat the first reason, which is stressed by many previous speakers. I can add one reason: that is to protect the freedom of information and to protect our own telecommunication services as well - namely, to avoid delay of communications and confusion on our own services due to censorship. When we think how the means of communication are modernized and complicated, censorship is almost ineffective, and it only causes delay and confusion in our business. I therefore strongly support the first two lines of Proposal No. 721 by Switzerland."

The UNESCO Observer stressed the importance of the Swiss proposal, which completed Article 29 and rendered the drafting more logical. Moreover, it was completely in line with the Declaration of Human Rights.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. objected to the Swiss proposal and said:

"Article 29 does not prevent the free transmission of information, since it applies only to telegrams and telephone calls that may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency.

"Article 29 is closely linked to the Preamble to the Convention, which refers to the sovereign right of each country Member of the I.T.U. in the sphere of telecommunication. Consequently, our Delegation is in favour of retaining the original text of Article 29 as it appears in the Convention."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said:

"Our Delegation does not consider that the International Telecommunication Union is the correct place to discuss freedom of information. This question is the province of other international organizations which are discussing it at the present time.

"When considering Proposal No.721, there is only one question to be clarified. Have there been cases where Article 29 has been prejudicial to free transmission of information ?

"No Delegate who has spoken has said anything factual on the subject, because there are no such examples. There are none because Article 29 of the Convention does not prevent the free transmission of information. This Article applies only to telegrams which may appear dangerous to the security of the state, or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency.

"As a technical organization the I.T.U. should confine itself to the matters referred to in the Convention. The Preamble to the Convention and Article 3 thereof, unreservedly recognize the sovereign right of countries to regulate their telecommunications. The purpose of our Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation in the sphere of telecommunications.

"In other words, our Union must confine itself to technical and operational matters. Consequently, it is quite unnecessary to alter Article 29 of the Convention.

"For these reasons the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. wholeheartedly supports the proposal to maintain the status quo."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then said:

"Proposal No. 721 starts with the sentence: 'Members and Associate Members agree to encourage the free transmission of information.' In this connection, some questions spring to mind. To what sort of information does it refer, and who, precisely, insists on this ?

"We must be clear about this.

"The U.S.S.R. Delegation is in favour of the free transmission of genuine and objective information, information intended to consolidate the peace and international security, and to implement the U.N. resolutions of 3 November 1947, relating to the action to be taken against propaganda in favour of a new war. Consequently, we are categorically opposed to the free transmission of information containing propaganda boosting Nazism, Fascism, aggression and against information which extols violence, war, racial and national prejudice.

"That is exactly the sort of news with which the American press is at present filled.

"It is for news of this kind that the American monopolies are clamouring for free transmission. It should be made clear that such news is not entitled to diffusion. But true and objective news, designed to maintain peace and security, must be transmitted without let or hindrance.

"The whole question we are now discussing has arisen because of the insistence of American press monopolies.

"We know what American news is like and the aims it serves, and that is why we think that Article 29 should be left without change. We are against news which more often than not merely hoodwinks the public.

"My Delegation therefore submits the following amendment: delete the first sentence of paragraph 1 in Proposal No. 721.

"We reserve the right to present other amendments, if we should see fit to do so."

The Chairman observed that the Soviet amendment in fact meant maintenance of the existing text, so that it was incompatible with the original proposal.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia was also against any change in Article 29.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic also urged that the Article, comprising as it did principles going back to the foundation of the I.T.U., should be kept. The proposed addition was out of place in Article 29. If the Conference so desired, it could adopt a resolution by which Members would agree to further not only the free transmission of news, but also, for example, technical assistance, or any other end pursued by the I.T.U.

Argentina was of opinion that freedom of information was one of the elements in democracy, and had enthusiastically collaborated in drawing up the Convention on Freedom of Information. The Argentine Delegation favoured keeping Article 29. The preamble proposed by Switzerland was pointless, in so far as Article 28 already served that purpose.

The Delegate of Switzerland asked that his proposal be put to the vote by roll-call. Article 29 denoted a restriction on the free transmission of information and an exception to the normal rule. That is an exception which should be brought out in the preamble - that was the aim of his proposal.

The Delegates of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa and of the Republic of Colombia said the addition was pointless. They were against it. The Delegate of Iraq thought the word "encourage" dangerous. It might lead to undesirable consequences.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"Mr. Chairman, we have submitted an amendment to Proposal No. 721, but if you consider that it is incompatible with the proposal we shall not insist that it be put to the vote and shall support the status quo, i.e., maintenance of Article 29 as it at present is. I shall ask, after the discussion, that the Committee express itself first or all on maintenance of the status quo.

"As certain delegations have justly pointed out, we should not concern ourselves with matters going beyond the Convention. Article 29 is closely linked to the Preamble of the Convention and confirms the sovereign rights of countries.

"The sentence added at the beginning of Proposal No. 721 is vague and open to various interpretations. We shall, therefore, vote against that proposal.

"Article 29 is exceedingly clear. It has long existed and should be kept without change."

The Chairman, invoking a decision taken by the second meeting of Heads of Delegations, first put to the vote, by roll-call, maintenance of Article 29 without change.

Maintenance of the existing text of Article 29 was rejected by 23 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions.

Against the existing text: 23 delegations: Brazil; Canada; Colombia; Republic of Korea; Denmark; United States of America; France; Greece; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Mexico; Monaco; New Zealand; Netherlands; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Sweden; Switzerland; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Turkey; Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

For the existing text: 22 delegations: Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ceylon; Chile; China; Egypt; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Italy; Jordan; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: 14: Afghanistan; Australia; Belgium; Spain; Laos; Lebanon; Norway; Paraguay; Peru; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; United States of Venezuela; Spanish zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

The Delegate of Iraq said that since the existing text was not being kept, the words "agree to encourage" should be replaced by "agree that it is desirable to encourage", or something similar.

The Chairman asked all those delegations supporting the Swiss proposal to meet in order to draft a text bearing in mind the opinions expressed.

There was an interval.

The Chairman then read out the following text:

"Article 29.

"1. (no change)

"2. (no change)

"3. In applying paragraphs 1 and 2 above, Members and Associate Members shall as far as possible respect the free transmission of information."

The Chairman pointed out that this was the last Meeting of the Committee, and that if a decision was not reached shortly, he would close the discussion, so that Articles 1, 16 and 17 could be examined.

The Delegate of Switzerland asked for a roll-call vote to be taken immediately on the text proposed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposed paragraph 3 was unnecessary and he could not agree with it.

The Delegates of India, Iraq, and Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Hungarian P.R. also objected to it.

The Delegates of Colombia and Argentina favoured the inclusion of the paragraph in a resolution.

As only one hour remained for the conclusion of the work, the Chairman interrupted the discussion and said he would submit a report ¹⁾ to the Plenary Assembly, explaining how matters stood.

The Committee then undertook the consideration of Document No. 405: Proposed text of Articles 1, 16 and 17 of the Convention.

1) See Document No. 424

Article 1, Composition of the Union

Paragraph 1

No comments.

Paragraphs 2 and 4

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he reserved the right to submit his comments on Annex No. 1 when it was considered. Moreover, he could not agree to sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 2, and insisted on the proposal he had submitted concerning the admission of new Members. His delegation thought that admission to the Union should be free, without consultation or referendum. For the same reason, he could not agree to sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 4.

Paragraphs 3, 4 bis and 5

No comments.

Paragraph 6

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. objected to this paragraph for the reasons mentioned above, and reserved the right to revert to the matter at a plenary meeting. He asked for Article 1 as a whole to be put to the vote.

Article 1 (text in Document No. 405) was approved by 44 votes to 8.

Article 16. Ratification of the Convention

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3

No comments.

Paragraph 1 (bis)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recognized that the paragraph had been drafted on the basis of the Soviet proposal adopted by the Committee, but thought that the wording proposed was incorrect.

He said that the time limit granted for ratification should be clearly indicated; moreover, it should be stated that a country signing the Convention would not lose its rights as a Member of the Union during the period preceding ratification.

He therefore proposed that the Committee should not finally adopt the text of the paragraph, but send it to the Editorial Committee, to which he would submit his amendments. The text under discussion was unacceptable to him and, if put to the vote, he would vote against it.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking on a point of order, asked for the present text of paragraph 1 bis to be put to the vote. The point of order was agreed by 37 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

The Delegate of Lebanon submitted an amendment to the effect that a country whose right to vote had been suspended, because of failure to ratify within the specified period, should not have the right to be represented on the I.F.R.B. or the Administrative Council.

After a short discussion, this amendment was rejected by 12 votes to 11, with 18 abstentions. The Chairman told the Delegate of Lebanon that he could submit his amendment again in a Plenary Meeting if he wished.

Paragraph 1 bis (text of Document No. 405) was then approved by 38 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

It was, however, understood that the text would be forwarded to the Editorial Committee with a note to the effect that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to submit different wording for paragraph 1 bis - wording which had not been considered by Committee 3.

Article 17, Accession to the Convention

No comments.

Draft resolution submitted by Turkey (Document No. 301)

This document was not considered, for lack of time. The Delegate of Turkey agreed to submit it direct to the Plenary Assembly when the latter came to discuss the Article of the Convention relating to the International Consultative Committees.

The Chairman said that, unless something had been overlooked, Committee 3 had finished its work on the date and at the time fixed.

He thanked the Delegates for their collaboration, and said that he would have pleasant memories of the Conference and of the Committee over which he had had the honour to preside.

He was particularly grateful to the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Acton, who had given him valuable advice, and Mr. Kroutl, who had taken his place in the Chair on two occasions, to the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees and Working Groups, to the Secretary-General and to Mr. Townshend, who had been most helpful to him, to the Rapporteurs, who had drafted the many summary records and reports, and to all the staff of the Secretariat who had contributed to the success of the Committee's work.

Mr. Andrada thanked the Chairman on behalf of the Delegates, and on his own behalf as Chairman of the Conference, for all the work he had done in the interests of his Committee, the Buenos Aires Conference and the Union itself. He congratulated him for the way in which he had presided over his Committee, which had to deal with the most difficult task of the Conference, and concluded by expressing the hope that he would continue to take part in the work of the I.T.U.

(Applause)

The Chairman thanked Mr. Andrada for his kind remarks.

Mr. Gnome, speaking as the Doyen of the Conference, said he wished to be associated with the contratulations offered by the Chairman of the Conference. He recalled that Mr. Ribeiro had been one of his most efficient collaborators at many conferences and at the Administrative Council of the Union, and offered him his very best wishes for the future.

(Applause)

The Chairman said he had been very touched by Mr. Gnome's words, and thanked him warmly. He then declared that the work of the Convention Committee was completed.

The meeting rose at 8.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

J. Revoy

G. Terras

Chairman:

C. Ribeiro

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMISSION 8

10ème SERIE

DE TEXTES TRANSMIS A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION

(Textes soumis par la Commission 3)

Voir les documents N°s 423 et 425 qui contiennent respectivement en annexe les textes proposés pour les Articles 20, 23, 23 bis, 41, 45 et 49, ainsi que pour les Articles 1, 16, 17 et le Préambule de la Convention.

---oOo---

TENTH SERIES

OF TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

(Texts submitted by Committee 3)

See Documents Nos. 423 and 425 to which are annexed, respectively, the proposed texts of Articles 20, 23, 23 bis, 41, 45 and 49, as well as of Articles 1, 16, 17 and the Preamble of the Convention.

---oOo---

10a. SERIE

DE TEXTOS REMITIDOS A LA COMISION DE REDACCION

(Textos presentados por la Comisión 3)

Véanse los documentos Num. 423 y 425 que contienen como anexo, respectivamente, los textos preparados para los artículos 20, 23, 23 bis, 41, 45 y 49, así como para los artículos 1, 16 y 17 y el Preámbulo del Convenio.

---oOo---

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 436-E

9 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY

ASSEMBLY FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

4th SERIES

- 2 -
(436-E)

ANNEX 4 (See Doc. No. 403)

General Regulations annexed to the
International Telecommunication Convention

PART I

General provisions regarding Conferences

CHAPTER 1

Invitation and Admission to

Plenipotentiary Conferences

1. The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
2. (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union and to each Associate Member of the Union.

(2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
3. The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.
4. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite such specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations as grant to the Union reciprocal representation at their conferences, to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
5. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity.

- 3 -
(436-E)

6. The replies of the Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference, and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.

7. Any permanent organ of the Union shall be entitled to be represented at the conference in an advisory capacity when the conference is discussing matters coming within its competence. In case of need, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented.

8. The following shall be admitted to the conference :

- a) delegations as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention;
- b) observers of the United Nations;
- c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with paragraph 4 above;
- d) according to circumstances, observers referred to in paragraph 5 above.

- 4 -
(436-E)

CHAPTER 2 (See Doc. No. 403)

Invitation and Admission to

Administrative Conferences

1. (1) The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 1 above shall be applicable to administrative conferences.

(2) However, as regards extraordinary administrative conferences, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months.

(3) Members and Associate Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received.

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

(2) The interested international organizations shall make applications for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of the notification.

(3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted or not.

3. The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences :

- a) delegations as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention;
- b) observers of the United Nations;
- c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with Chapter 1 paragraph 4;
- d) observers from international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Chapter;

- 5 -
(436-E)

- e) according to circumstances, observers from non-contracting governments;
- f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member-country to which they belong;
- g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in Chapter 1 paragraph 7.

CHAPTER 2 bis (See Doc. No. 403)

Time-limits for presentation of proposals to conferences and conditions of submission

1. Immediately after the inviting government has despatched invitations, the Secretary-General shall ask Members and Associate Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.
2. All proposals submitted, the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Regulations, must carry references identifying by chapter, article or paragraph number those parts of the text which will require such revision.
3. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received, and shall communicate them, at least three months before the opening of the conference, to all Members and Associate Members.

- 6 -
(436-E)

CHAPTER 2 ter (See Doc.No.403)

Special provisions for conferences

meeting at the seat of the Union

1. (1) When a conference is to be held without an inviting government, the Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

(2) In such cases, the Secretary-General shall himself perform the tasks of organization normally incumbent upon the inviting government.

CHAPTER 3 (See Doc.No.403)

Credentials for conferences

1. Delegations sent by Members of the Union to take part in a conference must be duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and must be furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts.

2. (1) For plenipotentiary conferences:

a) delegations shall be accredited by instruments signed by the Head of State or by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

b) However, they may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission accredited to the government of the country in which the conference is held.

(2) In order to sign the Final Acts of the conference, delegations must be furnished with full powers signed by the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) a) above.

- 7 -
(436-E)

3. For administrative conferences:
 - (1) the provisions of paragraph 2 above are applicable.
 - (2) In addition, a delegation may be accredited and furnished with full powers signed by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the conference.
4. A special committee shall be entrusted with the verification of the credentials of each delegation; this committee shall reach its conclusions within the period specified by the Plenary Assembly.
5. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise its right to vote:
 - (1) on a provisional basis, from the time that it begins to participate in the work of the conference;
 - (2) on a definitive basis, from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are in order.
6. A delegation shall no longer have the right to vote from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are not in order until this state of affairs has been rectified.
7. As a general rule, Member countries should endeavour to send their own delegations to the conferences of the Union. Nevertheless, if, for exceptional reasons, a Member is unable to send its own delegation it may accredit the delegation of another Member of the Union and give this delegation powers to act and sign on its behalf.
8. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In this case it must notify the Chairman of the conference.
9. A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote in any of the cases referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above.

- 8 -
(436-E)

CHAPTER 4

Procedure for calling Extraordinary Administrative
Conferences at the request of Members of the Union
or on a proposal of the Administrative Council

1. Any Member of the Union wishing to have an extraordinary administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.
2. On receipt of twenty similar requests, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members and Associate Members thereof by telegram, asking the Members to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
3. If more than half the Members agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union by circular telegram.
4. (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government.

(2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference.

(3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference.
5. Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Chapter 2^{ter} shall apply.

- 9 -
(436-E)

6. (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, time, and place) is not accepted by more than half the Members, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting the Members to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute.

(2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by more than half the Members.

7. The procedure indicated above shall be applicable when the proposal to convene an extraordinary administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council.

CHAPTER 4 bis

Procedure for convening Special Administrative Conferences at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal by the Administrative Council

1. The provisions of Chapter 4 shall be applicable in their entirety to special conferences of a world-wide character.

2. In the case of a special conference of a regional character, the procedure described in Chapter 4 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that Region.

Note by the Editorial Committee : The Editorial Committee has noted that the texts in Document No. 403 do not contain any reference to the convening of special administrative conferences. Such conferences are mentioned in Article 11 of the Convention and the Editorial Committee ventures to suggest the above text of Chapter 4 bis for the consideration of the Plenary Assembly.

- 10 -
(436-E)

CHAPTER 4 ter (See Document No. 403)

Provisions common to all conferences

Change in the time or place of a conference

1. The provisions of Chapters 4 and [4 (bis)] above shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the time or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if two-thirds of the Members have pronounced in favour.

2. Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in Chapter 4 paragraph 2 the probable financial consequences of a change in the time or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the Conference at the place initially chosen.

CHAPTER 5 (See Document No. 403)

(replaced by paragraph 2 of Chapter 2 bis)

A G E N D A

of the 13th Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 10 December 1952, at 11 a.m.

in the Plenary Hall

1. Continuation of the discussion on amendments to Article 29 of the Convention.
2. First reading of the texts submitted by the Editorial Committee - 2nd Series (Document No. 413).
3. Examination of the 2nd Report by Committee 2 (Document No. 395).
4. Examination of the Reports by Committee 6 (Documents Nos. 379 and 411).
5. Draft Resolution concerning the efficient operation of the international telegraph and telephone network. Question transmitted to the Plenary Assembly by Committee 3 (Document No. 301).
6. Other business.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 438-E
10 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

CORRIGENDUM No.2 TO DOCUMENT No. 369

Page 9, Annex 3, in the letter from the Chinese Delegation,
replace, in the fifth line of the second paragraph:

"ten thousand U.S. dollars (US\$10,000)";

by

"one hundred thousand U.S. dollars (US\$100,000)".

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 439-E
9 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF I.T.U. MEMBERS AND

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Reservation by the Kingdom of Cambodia

(see Annex)

Annex: 1

- 2 -
(439~~23~~)

A N N E X

DELEGATION OF CAMBODIA

Buenos Aires, 6 December 1952

To the Secretary General,
International Telecommunication
Union,
Buenos Aires.

Subject: Class of contribution

Sir,

Further to the publication of Document No. 369, and because of the numerous applications for down-grading appearing therein, I have the honour to inform you that should the scale of contributions ~~appearing~~ in Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention be revised, Cambodia reserves the right to choose ~~a class lower than Class VIII, to which it at present belongs.~~

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

Chhat PHLEK

Head of the Cambodian Delegation

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 440-E
10 December 1952

COMMITTEE 8

ELEVENTH SERIES

OF TEXTS REFERRED TO

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

During the second part of its 4th meeting, the Plenary Assembly adopted the following resolution (see Documents Nos. 61 and 121).

Annex: 1

A N N E X

RESOLUTION

relative to the

Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement

Geneva, 1951

The I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference,

Recognizing:

a) that certain provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement (E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951) might be considered as conflicting with Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and with the Resolution concerning the participation of Members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the Provisional Frequency Board (Atlantic City, 1947),

b) that it is necessary to remove all doubts in this matter;

Considering

a) that the Agenda proposed for the E.A.R.C. by the Administrative Council was accepted by the majority of the Members of the Union;

b) that it was implicit in items 2, 3 and 5 of that Agenda that the Radio Regulations and the Resolution concerning the participation of the Members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the P.F.B. could be revised, if such a revision was found necessary;

c) that Administrations were invited to send proposals to the I.F.R.B. regarding these agenda items and that these proposals were communicated to all Members of the Union;

d) that the E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed by 63 Members of the Union;

Resolves

that any provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement which might be construed as conflicting with provisions of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations or with the Resolution concerning the participation of members of the I.F.R.B. in the work of the Provisional Frequency Board (Atlantic City, 1947), shall be deemed to supersede those provisions of the Regulations and of that Resolution.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 441-E
10 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDATION

RELATIVE TO THE FREE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, 1952,

in view of:

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

mindful of:

Articles 29 and 30 of the Atlantic City Convention, drawn
up before the Declaration of Human Rights;

conscious of:

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted;

recommends:

Members and Associate Members of the Union to facilitate
the free transmission of news by telecommunication services.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 442-E
10 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM No. 1 TO DOCUMENT No. 411-E

(Report by Committee 6)

Page 13,

at the bottom of the page, add:

Reporter:

E. Thomas De Carranda

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 443-E
10 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOURTEENTH REPORT BY COMMITTEE 3

(Convention)

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Subject: Possible amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F.

At its 19th and 20th meetings, Committee 3 adopted two draft resolutions and a draft protocol on the above question. The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that it reserved its opinion in connection with all the provisions of these three documents.

The resolutions and protocol in question appear in Document No. 203.

Committee 3 adopted these texts with but one amendment (see Document No. 264, page 10), namely, in the second paragraph of the preamble to Draft Resolution (A), replacement of "can be taken" by "should be taken".

Frantisek Kroutl

Vice-Chairman, Committee 3

~~Union internationale~~
des télécommunications

Document N° 444-FES
10 décembre 1952

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

COMMISSION 8

Buenos Aires, 1952

12ème SERIE

DE TEXTES TRANSMIS A LA COMMISSION DE REDACTION

(Textes soumis par la Commission 3 : deux projets de résolution et un projet de protocole - voir Document N° 443)

-oOo-

12th SERIES

OF TEXTS REFERRED TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

(Texts submitted by Committee 3 : two draft resolutions and a draft protocol - see Document No. 443).

-oOo-

12a. SERIE

DE TEXTOS COMUNICADOS A LA COMISION DE REDACCION

(Textos sometidos por la Comisión 3 : dos proyectos de resolución y un proyecto de protocolo (Véase Documento N° 443)).

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 445-E
15 December 1952

P.V. 12 (Part One)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the twelfth meeting (Part One)

Tuesday, 9 December, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentine Republic)

Subjects discussed:

1. Expression of sympathy with the Delegate of Pakistan.
2. Interference to radioncommunications: Proposal No. 8 by Switzerland (Document No. 401).
3. Fourth Report by the Chairman of Committee 4 (Document No. 402).
4. Appeal by Iraq concerning its exclusion from the European Area of Region 1 (Document No. 409).
5. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee - First series (blue sheets) (Document No. 360).

Delegations present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Bolivia; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kingdom of Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; East-ern Republic of Uruguay; United States of Venezuela; State of Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

1. EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY WITH THE DELEGATE OF PAKISTAN.

The Chairman expressed the sympathy of the Conference with Mr. Mirza, of the Pakistan Delegation, who had met with a serious road accident and was in hospital under the care of the Argentine Administration. He wished him a speedy recovery.

2. INTERFERENCE TO RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS: PROPOSAL No. 8 BY SWITZERLAND
(DOCUMENT No. 401).

2.1. The Delegate of Switzerland, introducing the proposal, said that it had no other aim than the purely technical study of the problem of interference. He asked for the words "at the international level" in paragraph 1) to be replaced by "on as wide a technical basis as possible".

2.2. The Delegate of Italy asked for the words "especially mobile" to be replaced by "especially broadcast and mobile".

2.3. The Delegate of Switzerland had no objection.

2.4 The Delegate of Denmark supported the Swiss proposal with the Italian amendment.

2.5. In reply to a question from the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, the Delegate of Switzerland said: "By intentional oscillations, we mean in the present case electromagnetic oscillations produced for industrial purposes in a high-frequency generator."

2.6. The Chairman put the Swiss proposal No. 8 as amended by Switzerland and Italy to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

2.7. Paragraph 1 was approved by 57 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

2.8. Paragraph 2 was approved by 55 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

2.9. Proposal No. 8 (Switzerland) as a whole was thus adopted with the two amendments mentioned above. It would be referred to the C.C.I.R. as a new question for study.

3. FOURTH REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4 (DOCUMENT No. 402).

3.1. The Chairman, after summing up the position as described in Document No. 402, said that the Plenary would have to decide the two questions of principle:

- 1) should the recognized private operating agencies be authorized by their Administrations to vote;
- 2) should they be allowed to vote, or admitted merely in an advisory capacity?

3.2. The Delegate of Brazil explained why his Delegation had adopted Proposal No. 520, submitted and subsequently withdrawn by Argentina. He asked for that proposal to be put to the vote with the addition of the words "whatever their number".

3.3. The Delegate of Cuba was, generally speaking, in favour of Proposal No. 520, but he thought the matter was being unnecessarily complicated. After all, if an Administration trusted its private operating agencies so far as to authorize them to vote on its behalf, why did it not simply accredit them as a delegation?

3.4. The Delegate of New Zealand was in favour of the status quo. He could agree with the Argentine proposal that private operating agencies should be authorized to vote by their Administration, but the proposal went further than that and said that they should vote on behalf of their Administration. He could not agree to the latter point because:

- 1) If the agencies voted on behalf of the Administration, could the Administration be regarded as absent? It was present in the form of the agency. Would the Administration in that case pay its share of the expenses?

- 2) An agency voting on behalf of its Administration would obviously be briefed by that Administration. What would be the difference in standing between that agency and an ordinary accredited delegation?

- 3) Administrations and their private operating agencies might not always see eye to eye. How then could an agency vote on behalf of its Administration?

3.5. The Delogate of the United States of America thought that the text of Proposal No. 520 should be amended, deleting "on behalf of the absent Administration". The financial question was simple: an Administration paid its share of the expenses if it sent a delegation. Incidentally, too much stress had been laid on voting in the C.C.I.s, where decisions were usually reached by mutual agreement. It should be made abundantly clear in the text of Proposal No. 520 that private operating agencies could not vote on behalf of Administrations, unless they were formally designated to represent those Administrations.

3.6. The Delogate of Argentina had already expressed his reasons for opposing the status quo in Committee 4. There was a subtle difference in the Argentine proposal which seemed to have been misunderstood. The agencies would not be voting in the name of their Administrations, but in the name of all the private operating agencies coming under the jurisdiction of a given Administration.

3.7. The Delogate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"My Delegation wishes to express its views on the matter under discussion. It is normal, we feel, for an administration to send its own delegation to a C.C.I. meeting.

"Should an administration accredit the representative of a private operating agency to participate in a C.C.I. meeting, then that representative would in fact be a delegate of that administration.

"However, if the representatives of private operating agencies are not accredited to act on behalf of the administration of their country, then they may, all together, constitute one entity present in an advisory capacity.

"Hence we support Proposal No. 521, submitted as its own proposal by the Bulgarian Delegation."

3.8. The Delogate of the United States of America could not see why the status quo should be changed. It had worked all right so far.

3.9. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria explained why his Delegation had submitted Proposal No. 521 in its own name.

3.10. Article 1 of the Convention clearly defined those who were entitled to vote and it did not include the private operating agencies. It would therefore be against Article 1 of the Convention to give those agencies the power to vote.

3.11. If the private operating agencies were authorized to vote on behalf of their Administrations, it would be tantamount to transforming them into delegations.

3.12. Since the interests of Administrations and private operating agencies were sometimes in conflict, it would not be wise to trust the interests of the I.T.U. to those agencies.

3.13. The Delegate of Argentina said that his Administration had prepared Proposal No. 520 on the basis of experience, since the status quo had given rise to difficulties and disagreeable situations. Under Chapter 11 of the General Regulations, the private operating agencies were allowed to vote. It was the inalienable right of any Administration to authorize its own agencies to vote on behalf of all the agencies coming under that Administration. He was strongly opposed to the status quo and if it were retained, his Delegation would make a reservation in the Final Acts.

3.14. The Delegate of Italy felt that there was some confusion. The C.C.I.s did not reach decisions. They merely expressed opinions and issued recommendations for subsequent action by Administrations. In his experience, no difficulties had so far arisen. He could not understand to what disagreeable situations the Argentine Delegate was referring.

3.15. The Delegate of Egypt was opposed to the status quo. It had been said that the status quo was satisfactory, but so far no occasion had arisen to question its efficacy. Such an occasion might at any time arise.

3.16. Another disadvantage of the status quo was that the attitude expressed by the vote of a private operating agency might be construed as representing the attitude of that agency's Administration, when the actual position might be quite different.

3.17. Should an Administration authorize an agency to vote, in whose name would be cast the vote? If the Administration were absent, the vote would obviously be taken to represent the views of that Administration. In that case, why not say so clearly?

3.18. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said:

"My Delegation is against the concession to private operating agencies of the right to vote at C.C.I. meetings, since that right can be enjoyed only by Members of the Union, i.e., by the representatives of national communications administrations.

"The interests of the private operating agencies are by no means the same as those of I.T.U. Member-Countries, and often run directly counter to them. We cannot accept that the private operating agencies should exert an influence on the decisions and recommendations adopted by the C.C.I.s. Hence we insist that the private operating agencies be represented at C.C.I. meetings in an advisory capacity only."

3.19. The Delegate of France asked by whom the authorization to vote would be given, if Proposal No.520 were adopted. Would it be the country which had recognized the private operating agency, i.e., the country in which its headquarters were situated, or would it be the country where it was actually operating?

3.20. The Delegate of Cuba was not in favour of granting the right to vote to the private operating agencies.

3.21. The Delegate of Italy felt that confusion still reigned. If the authorization were given by a country in which an agency was operating there might be ten different administrations giving such authorization to one company and they all might have different ideas. The existing text was quite clear; it referred to the Administration of the country in which the agency had its headquarters. In any case, voting in the C.C.I.s was only of very limited importance.

3.22. The Delegate of Egypt and the Chairman agreed with the Delegate of Italy that the authorizing Administration should be the Administration of the country in which the agency had its headquarters.

3.23. The Delegate of France was not satisfied with that explanation. Even if the authorization were given by the Administration of the country in which the agency had its seat, the agency would still be obliged to consider the interests of the countries in which it operated, however numerous they were. Such a solution would mean giving the recognizing country sole authority to sanction the agency's vote, which was a serious matter, as it restricted the right of the other countries to make themselves heard. He would vote for the status quo.

3.24. The Chairman said that, in accordance with a decision reached by the Heads of Delegations, he would first put the maintenance of the status quo to the vote, followed by the other proposals, if necessary.

3.25. By a show of hands, the status quo was maintained by 31 votes to 24, with 8 abstentions.

3.26. The Delegate of Argentina announced that his Delegation would submit a reservation on the matter.

4. APPEAL BY IRAQ CONCERNING ITS EXCLUSION FROM THE EUROPEAN AREA OF REGION 1
(Document No.409)

4.1. The Delegate of Denmark:

1) "By the decision of the Atlantic City Radio Conference, Iraq is inside Region 1, but outside the European Broadcasting Area as defined in No.107 of the Radio Regulations.

2) "As the European Broadcasting Area is only a part of Region 1, the same situation applies of course to several other countries in the middle East and Africa.

3) "All these countries near the borderline for the European Area will naturally have to coordinate their broadcasting frequencies with the frequencies in the European Broadcasting Plan. And in most cases, this is quite simple as only one or two countries of the European Area are so near that a close coordination is essential.

4) "However, in the case of Iraq we find that this country is quite close to 4 or 5 of the countries of the European Area and that the coordination for that reason is more complicated. And it can best be done at a Conference where all the neighbouring countries of the European Area are present.

5) "This could of course not be done at the Copenhagen Conference in 1948, which had to work under the directives of the Atlantic City Radio Conference.

6) "Probably no other country is in the same situation as Iraq. And the Danish Delegation is inclined to support the wish of Iraq for a revision in the future making it possible for Iraq to take part in the European Broadcasting Conferences.

7) "It would, in our opinion, not serve any useful purpose to revise the Radio Regulations now, in order to include Iraq in the European Area, as we cannot here follow it up by fitting Iraq's frequencies into the Copenhagen Plan.

8) "But we could invite the next Radio Conference to take steps to include Iraq in the European Area. And, in order to overcome the difficulties during the time up to the next European Broadcasting Conference we could ask the I.F.R.B. to give Iraq all possible assistance for overcoming the present difficulties.

"These actions could best be covered by a resolution of this Conference.

9) "I should like just for the sake of the record to point out that the specific frequency problems of Iraq when discussed in the Administrative Council were referred to the Extraordinary Radio Conference (E.A.R.C.) for solution. As Iraq was not represented at the E.A.R.C. no action could be taken at that occasion. And that is the reason why we now face the problem here."

4.2. The Delegates of Italy, Egypt, and Brazil agreed with the Delegate of Denmark.

4.3. The Delegate of Iraq, thanking the previous speakers for their sympathetic approach to the problem, explained that Iraq had been absent from the E.A.R.C. for financial reasons. It was sometimes very difficult for a small country to be represented at all the numerous conferences of the Union. His Delegation would be quite satisfied if the procedure proposed by the Delegate of Denmark were adopted.

4.4. It was decided that the Delegate of Denmark would prepare a draft resolution for subsequent submission to the Plenary Assembly.

5. FIRST READING OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE - FIRST SERIES (blue sheets) (Document No. 360).

Document No. 360 was discussed page by page.

Page 2 - approved.

Page 3 - Definition of "Observer".

5.1. The Delegate of the United States of America :

"The United States proposes that a fourth paragraph be added to the definition of 'Observer', to read as follows :

"the Government of a country Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a conference sponsored by the Union other than a Plenary or Administrative Conference."

5.2. "The United States recognizes that it is not desirable to permit Members or Associate Members to attend the major conferences of the Union as Observers. We support the principle that all Members and Associate Members should attend these conferences of the Union in a full capacity and contribute fully and directly to the decisions taken.

5.3. "At the same time, however, the United States does believe that, at Regional, sub-Regional, Area, or Service Conferences, some countries may have an indirect interest in the subjects under discussion and, as Members or Associate Members of the Union, they should not be deprived of the right to send "observers" to these conferences. This amendment is proposed to provide for the continuance of a condition which actually exists at the present time since countries Members and Associate Members have been sending observers to such conferences as occasion demanded.

5.4. "With regard to payment for participation in a Regional, sub-Regional, Area, or Service conference, the Delegation of the United States believes that a Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in the status of "observer" should be required to pay a full share toward the expenses of the conference."

5.5. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"I am speaking as the Chairman of Committee 4.

"After this proposal by the United States of America had been considered in Committee 4, the Committee rejected it by a considerable majority. The Committee took the view that Members of the Union should be represented at all conferences (whenever participation is possible) as full participants. Hence the Committee considered that there was no point in considering the possibility of Members being present as observers. Such was the decision taken by Committee 4.

"My Delegation supports that decision and is against the amendment submitted by the United States of America."

5.6. The amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United States of America was supported by the Delegates of Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

5.7. Put to the vote by a show of hands, it was adopted by 39 votes to 11, with 9 abstentions.

5.8. The definition of "observer" as a whole, including the United States amendment, was put to the vote by a show of hands and was adopted by 44 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

5.9. The Delegate of Mexico said that he had voted against the United States amendment and abstained from voting on the definition as a whole, since it was not clearly stated whether Members attending Administrative Conferences would pay their share of the expenses.

5.10. The Chairman said that, if he had understood the Delegate of the United States right, Members represented by observers would have to defray their share of the expenses.

5.11. The Delegate of the United States of America nodded his assent.

5.12. At the instigation of the Delegate of Brazil, a discussion arose on whether the definition of "observer" should cover the Specialized Agencies.

5.13. The Delegate of France considered that the third paragraph of the definition covered the Specialized Agencies.

5.14. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"It has been proposed that a reference be made to the Specialized Agencies where we speak of observers. It seems to me

that references to the General Regulations are amply sufficient. Hence my Delegation is against such an addition."

5.15. It was finally agreed that, for the sake of clarity, the third paragraph of the definition would be reworded : "One of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations to participate in the work of a conference."

Definition of "International Service"

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having questioned the drafting of the definition, it was put to the vote and approved by 53 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

Definition of "Broadcasting Service"

Put to the vote, it was adopted by 52 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

The remainder of the definitions on page 3 were approved without comment.

Page 4 - approved without amendment.

Page 5 - Definition of "public correspondence".

5.16. The Delegate of the United States of America made the following statement:

"When the definition of "public correspondence" was considered by Committee 4, it was amended by the deletion of one very important word. As approved in Committee 4, the definition of public correspondence no longer carries any obligation for a station open to public correspondence to accept messages for transmission, but instead, leaves the acceptance or rejection of messages to the discretion of the operators of the stations themselves.

5.17. "This may appear to be a very minor consideration. However, I would like to remind the delegates here that, prior to the Berlin

Conference of 1903, a coast station using a transmitter manufactured by one company refused to accept a message from a ship station using a transmitter manufactured by a different company. This one incident, in reality, was the reason why the Berlin Conferences were called, thus starting our entire series of international conferences dealing with radio matters.

5.18. "Those delegations which objected to the definition as proposed apparently did so because they believed that it would remove the right of Administrations to refuse certain communications. Such is not the case, Mr. Chairman. The definition, as it appeared in the Madrid Convention of 1932, and as it has been proposed by my delegation, actually places the responsibility for rejecting a communication where it properly belongs, that is, with the Governments or Administrations themselves, and not with a clerical staff of a station or office.

5.19. "Any communication which is contrary to the national laws concerning public order or decency of the Government of a Member or Associate Member is subject to the provisions of Article 29 and can therefore be stopped or refused delivery.

5.20. "My Delegation does not object to a reference in the definition to the limitations imposed by Article 29 of the Convention but considers such a reference unnecessary. However, we do feel strongly that the definition should be restored to its meaning contained in the Madrid Convention and as it was approved for inclusion in the Atlantic City Convention. Only then will it be possible to prevent a station or office open to public correspondence from repeating the mistake which preceded our series of international radio conferences.

5.21. "Mr. Chairman, my Delegation therefore proposes that the definition of public correspondence to be included in Annex 2 read as follows :

"Public correspondence : Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission."

5.22. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the proposal. The definition as it stood was merely stressing the obvious.

5.23. The Delegate of Mexico supported the proposal but pointed out that it meant the inclusion of a provision in a mere definition. Perhaps it would be better to include it somewhere in the text of the new Convention and leave the definition as it stood.

5.24. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"This matter was considered in Committee 4, and several delegations proposed that the word "must" in "must accept for transmission" be struck out. Obviously, its presence makes acceptance of any communications obligatory for stations. With this we cannot, bearing in mind Article 29, agree. Should the communication in question run counter to the security of the state or to its laws, to public order or to decency, then the station should refuse to accept it. That was why Committee 4 decided that the word "must" should be deleted.

"The definition appearing in Document No. 360 is perfectly correct, since the national administration lays down rules for the acceptance of correspondence and does so in accordance with the Convention. Should a communication not run counter to Article 29 of the Convention, then it would be accepted. That is enough. My Delegation therefore feels that the definition appearing in Document No. 360 should be kept, and proposes that the amendment submitted by the United States of America be rejected."

5.25. The Delegate of Argentina was sorry he could not agree to the proposed addition, which ran counter to Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention.

5.26. The Delegate of Canada supported the United States proposal, which clarified the text. If a station were to choose the messages it accepted from the public, it could no longer properly be called a public correspondence station.

5.27. The Delegate of India thought it illogical for a definition to contain an imperative. It was not the moment, however, to discuss the substance of the matter. He would support the views of the Soviet Union and the Argentine Republic.

5.28. The Delegate of Italy supported the United States amendment.

5.29. The Delegate of Colombia thought it wrong for a definition to contain an injunction.

5.30. The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia agreed with the United States amendment. From the legal point of view it was essential to retain a reference to the duties of public servants. The public could have no rights unless those rights were implemented by public servants.

5.31. The amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United States was put to the vote by a show of hands and was adopted by 32 votes to 24.

5.32. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"Since this Assembly has adopted the amendment submitted by the United States of America, I hereby propose the following amendment:

"At the end of the definition, put a comma, and add: "... in accordance with Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention."

5.33. The Delegate of France said that he had voted for the United States amendment since any definition must be absolute. If counter-clerks were entitled to decide what correspondence they would accept, the idea of public correspondence disappeared. In any case, telegrams were checked after being handed in.

5.34. The Delegate of Argentina approved the Soviet amendment and suggested the addition of Article 30. What would an operator do, if a

telegram handed in was calculated to overthrow the government, for instance? To whom should he refer?

5.35. The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the Delegate of France had already answered such a question. Telegrams were checked after being handed in.

5.36. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"We cannot agree with the nebulous considerations adduced by the Delegates of France and Italy. These considerations were adduced, quite obviously, in order to confuse the issue. We whole-heartedly support the remarks made by the Delegate of Argentina and are prepared to withdraw our own amendment and to rally to that of Argentina."

5.37. The Delegate of Argentina agreed that no satisfactory answer had been given by the Delegate of France. The definition of public correspondence spoke of "any telecommunication.... accepted for transmission". That meant that the operator accepted it for transmission and not for retention. If the operator did not possess authority to preserve the safety of the State, entrusted to him by the State in his capacity as operator, he could do nothing but transmit what he had received, even though it might propose subversion or disturbance of the public order. That was obvious.

5.38. The only course open to the operator was to refer to Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Convention. That being so, why should there not be a reference to those Articles in the Regulations?

5.39. If the Convention laid down the rights and the duties of the State, why not include them in the Regulations?

5.40. The Argentine Delegation was energetically opposed to such an attempt at going beyond the precise, clear and conclusive limits established by Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Convention.

5.41. The Chairman pointed out that Article 49 of the Telegraph Regulations obliged offices in certain cases to refuse telegrams. However, it was not the moment to go into the substance of the matter. The Assembly should decide on the U.S.S.R. amendment, with the addition of a reference to Article 30 of the Convention, as proposed by Argentina.

5.42. The Delegate of France pointed out that the sole object of the discussion was to give a clear definition of public correspondence. If the proposed amendments were accepted, the definition would have to be altered to "restricted correspondence", "mutilated correspondence", or any such term that would faithfully describe its character. It would certainly be no longer public correspondence. He would have thought it abundantly clear to everyone that the public was the only judge of its own correspondence. Provision had already been made for special cases in both the Convention and the Telegraph Regulations. What more could anyone desire ?

5.43. The Delegate of Mexico thought that there was no real divergence of opinion on the substance of the matter. It was mainly a question of drafting. The United States amendment could be included in the text, together with a reference to the limits imposed by Article 29 of the Convention, and it could be turned over to the Editorial Committee.

5.44. The Chairman said that, if the Chairman of the Editorial Committee agreed, the matter might well be referred to that Committee.

5.45. The Delegate of the United States of America reminded the Assembly that it had just accepted his amendment by vote.

5.46. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the Chairman that he too had submitted an amendment, which had not yet been put to the vote.

5.47. A roll-call vote was taken on the Soviet amendment, as completed by the Delegation of Argentina, namely, to add: "... in accordance with Article 28, 29 and 30 of the Convention" to the end of the definition.

5.48. Result of the vote:

In favour: 23

P.R. of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Bielorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Colombia; Cuba; Egypt; Hungarian P.R.; Iraq; Jordan; Lebanon; Mexico; Paraguay; Peru; P.R. of Poland; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; Syria; Czechoslovakia; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Yemen.

Against: 30

Belgium; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; China; Belgian Congo; Korea; Denmark; United States of America; France; Greece; Iceland; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Portugal; French Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; United States Territories; French Oversea Territories; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Uruguay; Viet-Nam.

Abstentions: 17

Afghanistan; Australia; Brazil; Chile; Dominican Republic; Spain; Ethiopia; India; Iran; Ireland; Israel; Laos; Nicaragua; Pakistan; Turkey; Venezuela; Spanish Possessions.

12 Delegations were absent.

The amendment was thus rejected by 30 votes to 23, with 17 abstentions.

The remainder of page 5 was approved without amendment.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

Reporter:

Secretary General:

Chairman:

H. Heaton

L. Mulatier

M.A. Andrada

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the 12th meeting (Part Two)

Tuesday, 9 December at 4.p.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A.Andrada (Argentine Republic)

Subjects discussed:

1. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee -
First series (Document No. 360) (continued, page 6 to the end).
2. Examination of Chapters I, II, and III of the Report by the
Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
3. Amendment to be made to Article 29 of the Convention.
(Proposal No. 721 of Switzerland. Document No. 135).

Delegations present:

Afghanistan; P.R. of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; P.R. of Bulgaria; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi; Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian P.R.; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; P.R. of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; French Oversea Territories and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; U.S.S.R.; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yomon; Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

1. FIRST READING OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE - 1st SERIES (Document No.360) - (Continued, page 6 to the end).

The Chairman returned to the examination of Document No.360 at page 6.

The Delegate of Argentina said that the text of page 6 should be headed "Recommendation" and not "Resolution". The Chairman of the Editorial Committee agreed. Subject to this amendment, page 6 was approved.

Page 7:

Mr. Townshend having pointed out a divergence between the French and the English texts in the third consideration, the Chairman said that the English text would be brought into line with the French, and subject to this reservation page 7 was approved.

Page 8:

The Delegate of Cuba pointed out a correction to the Spanish text. Paragraph 3 of the instructions should start with "to inform him that". With this reservation page 8 was approved.

Page 9, which contains the text of Article 6 of the Convention, gave rise to the following statement by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"In connection with Article 6 of the Convention, my Delegation finds that the Article, as submitted, is unacceptable.

"We voted against the adoption of this Article and this should be recorded in the minutes."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made an identical statement.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic made the following statement :

"During the discussion on Article 6 of the Convention, my Delegation, on several occasions, made known its opinion.

"In spite of the decision taken concerning the activities and particularly the additional tasks of the I.F.R.B., our Delegation is resolutely opposed to the adoption of this Article."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement :

"My Delegation finds Article 6 of the Convention unacceptable, for the reasons already given in Committee 3 and at meetings of the Plenary Assembly of this Conference."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he had opposed the adoption of this Article in Committee and he asked that his opposition to the adoption of page 9 of Document No. 360 be mentioned in the minutes.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said that Article 6, as drafted in Document No. 360, was unacceptable to his Delegation for the reasons he had already stated during the discussion of this Article.

The Delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Albania made similar statements.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement:

"Article 6, as drafted in document No. 360, is unacceptable to the Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R. for the reasons which were explained during the discussion of this Article."

The Delegate of Colombia asked that the words "a particular area of the world" appearing on page 10 at the end of the first subparagraph, be replaced by "of the Region which elected him".

The Delegate of Denmark contested the usefulness of this amendment and the Chairman said that the text, which had already been approved in Plenary Assembly, could perhaps be improved by the Editorial Committee.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. pointed out the need, in the Spanish text, of ensuring the correct use of capital and small M's, according to whether Member countries or members of the I.F.R.B. were referred to.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said that, in order to avoid all possible error, it would be advisable always to use the expression "Member countries". Subject to these remarks, page 10 was approved.

Mr. Townshend pointed out two divergencies between the English and French texts on pages 13 and 14:

1) At the bottom of page 13, the fourth consideration reads: "Upon any Member....." whereas the French text reads: "à quel Membre de l'Union..."

Mr. Laffay (Chairman, Editorial Committee) explained that the Resolution envisaged the definitive cancellation of certain debts. It was therefore necessary to indicate that, because they had not been successful in ascertaining to whom this debt should be attributed, it had been decided to write off the debt.

2) At the top of page 14, the English text read: "debts" without specifying, whereas the French text read: "these debts".

Mr. Laffay (Chairman, Editorial Committee), explained that it was a question of a particular measure relating to these debts and not a general measure.

The Chairman said that the English and Spanish texts should be brought into line with the French.

The Delegate of Sweden hoped that the title of the resolution would indicate that the debts in question were one of the consequences of the war, whereas the present text led one to suppose that they were the only consequence.

Subject to these reservations, pages 13 and 14 were approved.

With regard to page 16, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"As regards this resolution, certain amendments are, we consider, essential. The resolution speaks of I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations, but in the text there is not a single reference to the United Nations. Hence we propose that the resolution and its title be appropriately amended. In the title, and in the paragraph headed: 'endorses', for: 'Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance', read: 'United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance'.

"And make the same change in the paragraph headed: 'invites'."

The Delegate of the United States of America (Chairman, Committee 7), at the request of the Chairman, specified that Annex 5 to the Report by the Administrative Council (page 98) referred to the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance.

The Delegate of the Lebanon pointed out that the paragraph headed "authorizes" mentioned the question of arrangements, but it could not be seen between whom the arrangements had been made.

The Delegate of the United States of America (Chairman, Committee 7), therefore proposed to add the words "reached between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Secretariat General of the I.T.U." with, if necessary, a reference to page 98 of the Report by the Council.

Following a remark by the Delegate of the Philippines relating to the expression "to ensure the participation" in the paragraph headed "authorizes", the Chairman of the Editorial Committee explained that authorization could only be addressed to the Council which, in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, acted in the name of the I.T.U., and not to the I.T.U., since it was the latter which was speaking here through the Conference.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. pointed out that in the Spanish text it would be advisable to say "agreements arrived at", rather than "provisions adopted".

The Chairman said that the Editorial Committee would take into consideration these remarks and amendments in the text which would be submitted on pink sheets (Second Reading).

Subject to these reservations, Document No. 360 as a whole was approved.

The Delegate of Portugal (Chairman, Committee 3) said that his Committee had finished its work and could therefore not approve the last summary records which had not yet been distributed. He asked the Delegates who wished to submit amendments to transmit them to the Secretary-General for publication.

He specified that his Committee had decided to delete Article 7 and to transfer the part concerning the I.F.R.B. to Article 6, and the part concerning the Council to Article 5. An amendment, submitted by the Delegate of Lebanon, had been rejected, but its author reserved the right to raise the question again in Plenary Assembly. Once this question had been settled, Article 7 would have disappeared from the Convention.

2. EXAMINATION OF CHAPTERS I, II, AND III OF THE REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE.

The Chairman asked the Assembly, in conformity with Article 10 of the Convention, to examine the Chapters one after the other with a view to their approval.

In Chapter I, the Director of the C.C.I.F., asked that the table on page 3 be completed with regard to the C.C.I.F. by the addition of a small square marked "Laboratory".

Subject to this reservation, Chapter I was approved.

Concerning Chapter II, "The work of the Administrative Council" the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"In connection with the report submitted by the Administrative Council on I.T.U. activities from 1948 to 1952, my Delegation wishes to state that the action taken by the Council was not conducive to the settlement of the major problems with which the Union was confronted.

"1) Inter alia, in the absence of correct action on the part of the Council, the decisions taken by the Administrative Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947) relative to the preparation of the new International Frequency List, have not been carried out.

"Now the Atlantic City Radio Conference (1947) decided that a new, complete International Frequency List should be prepared, and laid down in the Radio Regulations (Article 47) that preparation and approval of that List was an essential prerequisite without which the changeover to the new Frequency Allocation Table could not be begun and without which the I.F.R.B. could not embark on its duties.

"It should be noted that this important task - preparation of a new International Frequency List - was not completed by the International Telecommunication Union in the period 1948-1952.

"The Administrative Council Report does not contain all the requisite data in connection with this matter, and does not reveal the

real reasons why those tasks remained unperformed. Inter alia, the Report does not state that one of the main reasons why those tasks were not performed is the fact that the methods whereby the P.F.B. and several other I.T.U. conferences tried to solve the problem were unsatisfactory. Those methods ignored the experience acquired in radiocommunications, not for the actual, existing apportionment of frequencies.

"2) The Administrative Council did nothing to further the implementation of several international agreements. Inter alia, it did nothing against breaches of the Copenhagen Plan by the American and United Kingdom authorities in Western Germany and Austria.

"From the very first day on which that Plan became effective - 15 March 1950 - the American and English occupation authorities in Western Germany and Austria permitted breaches of that Plan, involving more than thirty frequencies, by broadcasting stations under their control. This was, and continues to be, exceedingly harmful to the interests of many Members of the I.T.U. The Administrative Council, aware of this, nevertheless did nothing whatever about these breaches of the Plan.

"3) It should also be noted that the Administrative Council, at its various sessions, took a number of illegitimate decisions permitting the Kuomintang representatives to remain in the Union. It did nothing to enable the legal representatives of China (representatives appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China), to take the place which was their due in the Union.

"Hence my Delegation will vote against approval of the Administrative Council's Report."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement:

"Document No. 1240, of the VIIth Session of the Administrative Council, contains a statement made by the Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland in connection with the Report by the Administrative Council to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference. I shall not here analyse that report, and shall merely say that in my opinion the

Administrative Council has not acquitted itself of a whole series of tasks entrusted to it by the Atlantic City, and that fact has not been brought out in the Report. Hence the Report does not enable the mistakes made in the past to be correctly appreciated and the necessary conclusions to be drawn for the future.

"The facts just adduced by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confirm my opinion. Hence the Report by the Administrative Council is not acceptable to the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland."

The Delegate of China said that the remarks repeated by the Delegations of the Soviet Bloc concerning the Delegation of China, were ungracious, useless and illegal. It was obvious that they did not merit a reply. Nevertheless, it was well to remember that the term "Kuomintang" had already been, by decision of the Chair, considered as out of place. Those statements were intolerable and it was not their repetition which would make the false true. The majority of the Conference had already expressed its opinion and had given the proof of the legitimacy of the representation of China by re-electing China to the Administrative Council. The result was that the Delegation present here represented, and would continue to represent, a nation of 450,000,000 souls.

The Chairman pointed out that the Assembly's time was extremely limited and it would be advisable to abstain from any remarks not having a direct bearing upon the subject immediately under discussion, which was and continued to be, the examination of the Report by the Council.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I should regard it as beneath my dignity to answer the outburst we have just heard from the Kuomintang representative. As regards elections to the Administrative Council, there is only one China - the People's Republic of China. The election of China to the Council signifies that the representative appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China should take his seat in the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement:

"In connection with the Administrative Council's Report on activities from 1948 to 1952, my Delegation wishes to state that the Council's action has not been conducive to the statement of the major problems with which the Union has been faced.

"As a result, the decisions taken by the Radio Conference in 1947, about the preparation of the new International Frequency List, have remained a dead letter. Nor was anything done to counter the infringements of the Copenhagen Frequency Allotment Plan by the American and United Kingdom authorities in Western Germany and Austria.

"In addition, the Administrative Council took an illegitimate decision permitting the Kuomintang representatives to stay in the Union.

"Hence my Delegation will vote against adoption of the Administrative Council Report."

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic thereupon declared:

"My Delegation fully associates itself with the assessment of the situation made by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in his statement. Hence, for the reasons given in that statement, it will vote against adoption of the Report."

The Chairman put to the vote the approval of the first three Chapters of the Report, together with Document No. 191, which contains the supplementary report on the activities of the Union since 1 August 1952.

At the request of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, the vote was taken by roll-call and gave the following result:

In favour of approval: 64

(Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Spain; U.S.A.; Ethiopia; France; Greece; India; Indonesia; Iran;

Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; United States Territories; French Overseas Territories; Portuguese Overseas Territories; Thailand; Turkey; South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Morocco).

Against: 9

(P.R. of Albania; Belorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Hungarian P.R.; P.R. of Poland; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; Czechoslovakia; U.S.S.R.).

There were no abstentions, but 9 Delegations were absent. (Bolivia; Chile; El Salvador; Finland; Guatemala; Haiti; Luxembourg; Monaco; Pakistan).

Consequently, Chapters I, II, and III of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Supplementary Report were approved.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic has voted against approval of the Report by the Administrative Council, for the following reasons:

"1) The Administrative Council has refused the legitimate representation of China by the qualified representatives, i.e., the representatives of the People's Republic of China;

"2) The Administrative Council has on several occasions illegally infringed the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and its Annexes."

The meeting was suspended from 6 to 6.15 p.m.

3. AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE TO ARTICLE 29 OF THE CONVENTION

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Delegate of Portugal, Chairman of Committee 3, summarized the question as it stood: of three

proposals relating to Article 29, and submitted by France, the U.S.A., and Switzerland, the first two had been withdrawn. The question thus resolved into a choice between the proposal of Switzerland (Proposal No. 721, Document No. 135) and the maintenance of the status quo. The latter solution had been rejected but only by a majority vote. Several amendments to the proposal of Switzerland had been presented but none still hold good.

The Chairman recalled that, towards the end of the discussion, Switzerland had agreed to add a paragraph 3 to Article 29 in the following terms: "In the application of these measures, Members and Associate Members would respect, as far as possible, the free circulation of information".

The Delegate of Switzerland apologized for not returning to the history of the question, which had been fully explained in Committee 3.

The Delegation of Switzerland had re-examined its position and had decided to return to its original proposal No. 721 with a small amendment that only affected the first two lines. These two lines would be re-drafted in the following way: "Members and Associate Members agree to permit the unrestricted transmission of information by telecommunication services".

He wished to forestall the main objections to his proposal: fears relating to political danger or an encroachment on sovereignty were without foundation. It was a question of showing good will towards the users and the press. The Delegate of Italy had been of the opinion that to mention that was pointless. He was of the opinion that it had its uses, for Article 3 assigned to the Union the role of developing telecommunications and this role was not only technical. The same restrictions existed in the Madrid Convention, they were retained at Atlantic City and had to be kept because of their public utility. But as these restrictions constituted exceptions to the unrestricted transmission of information he considered it useful to mention the existence of this principle of unrestricted transmission. His proposal was partly inspired by a Resolution adopted last June by the International Federation of Newspaper Editors. Briefly, Article 29 would not be amended but would be proceeded by a sort of declaration of principle.

The speaker asked that his proposal should be put to the vote by a roll-call.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement:

"A change is being proposed in Article 29 of the Convention. This article has appeared in the Convention, without change, for many years. It has been invoked by governments only against those who have abused the public right.

"Now, at the last meeting of Committee 3, certain delegates have affirmed the contrary, i.e., that the amendment proposed is intended to restrict abuses by administrations, or in other words, by governments. That is too much, particularly when it is realized that the amendment is inspired by newspaper editors to safeguard their own commercial interests.

"It seems to us that a change in Article 29 would be pointless, since information is freely exchanged on international circuits. Further, the proposal contradicts the rest of Article 29.

"Hence, Mr. Chairman, my Delegation objects to any change in Article 29."

The Delegate of the United States of America (Chairman, Committee 7), recalled that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had asked the I.T.U. to inform him of the measures that had been taken by the I.T.U. to safeguard the unrestricted transmission of information. In Committee 7, he (the speaker) had stated that he was not in a position to provide a reply before Article 29 had been discussed in Plenary Assembly. It therefore devolved upon the Plenary Assembly to give an opinion as it was important that something should be done.

If the deletion, pure and simple, of Article 29 had been asked for it was because the coercive means for applying its provisions were lacking. The Swiss text appeared satisfactory for the time being as far as the I.T.U. and UNESCO were concerned. But the proposed amendment introduced no changes in Article 29. Nevertheless, as the Delegate of Switzerland had said, the addition had its uses. In effect telegrams were handed in daily to telegraph offices and the official decided whether or not they constituted a danger for the security of the State or were contrary to decency. If the amendment of Switzerland were accepted, the official entrusted with this control, with this censorship one might say, would no longer view the problem from only one of these aspects. A sense of balance would be assured by the desire to observe the stipulations of Article 29 and the desire to respect the principle of the freedom of information. Censorship would be tempered by this consideration.

The Delegate of Italy had invoked the Convention of 1865 to incite the Conference to preserve a provision that has existed since that date. But in 1865 the telegraph office was lit by candles and the messenger travelled on horseback or by coach. Today there were the telephone, radio, radar and television. It was enough to read the documents of the C.C.I.R. to ascertain the marvellous development achieved in that field by a host of technicians. The world was no longer in the age of the candle, but in 1952 and it behove the Conference to be in the vanguard of progress and not to look towards the rear.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"My Delegation has certain comments to make in connection with the substance of the matter under discussion.

"Firstly, we would point out that Proposal No. 721 is contradictory. The first sentence contradicts the remaining text. What is the significance of Article 29? What requirements does it set forth?

"Article 29 in no sense hampers freedom of information. Nothing in it forbids the transmission of truthful, objective information. The restrictions laid down in that Article relate to exceptional cases only. Let us see what these cases are.

"Article 29 lays down that Members of the Union shall be entitled to stop communications which may appear dangerous for the security of the State. What country will forego its sovereign right so to do?

"Further, Article 29 lays down that the communications transmitted must not transgress the laws of the country in question. What country is going to forego the right to enforce its laws?

"Lastly, if communications are transmitted which threaten public order, is not a country entitled to hold them up?

"Article 29 also lays down that the communications transmitted must not offend the rules of morality. Is such a restriction open to objection? Obviously not. It is obvious that it is in the interest of countries themselves to maintain such restrictions - restrictions which do not interfere with the transmission of truthful, objective information.

"Article 29 is closely bound up with the sovereign right of each country (specifically safeguarded in the preamble of the Convention) to regulate its own telecommunications.

"Why, then, have certain delegations taken a dislike to this Article? Why have they - the Delegation of the United States of America in particular - insisted that it be deleted.

"Because the press monopolies in the United States of America are not content with this degree of freedom. They want 'freedom of information' regardless of national security, regardless of public order, the maintenance of law or morality.

"Should we agree to this? No.

"We wish to make it clear that we favour freedom to transmit truthful, objective information, information conducive to peace and security. But we are against freedom to spread news containing incitement to aggression, to war, to the use of force. We are against information propagating the idea of fascism, nazism, force and hatred.

"Freedom of information must not be abused.

"These requirements, emanating as they do from American newspaper editors and American press monopolies, must not be complied with. This, essentially, is the reason for the question raised by them about the deletion of Article 29.

"Does Article 29 prevent freedom of information? No, it does not.

"But if we are speaking of freedom to propagate the "idea" of fascism, nazism or aggression, then Article 29 enables transmission of such information to be stopped. Most delegations will undoubtedly share this point of view.

"Telecommunications are available for truthful, objective information. They should not be available for information running counter to the interests of mankind.

"Hence my Delegation considers that the status quo must be maintained, i.e., Article 29 should be kept without change. We propose that first of all maintenance of the status quo be put to the vote. I ask that the vote be by secret ballot."

The Delegate of Norway, although he was in favour of the unrestricted dissemination of information, regretted that he was not able to support the proposal of Switzerland. If the amendment had referred specifically only to telegraph and telephone he could support it, but it concerned telecommunications in general which meant that broadcasting could be the object of certain restrictions by virtue of Article 29. He would therefore abstain from voting.

The Delegate of Egypt wished to reiterate the two arguments that he had adduced the same morning in favour of maintaining the status quo, which seemed to him satisfactory.

1) The United Nations had asked a question to which an answer must be given.

2) It was advisable to take the interest of the press into consideration.

He associated himself with the remarks of the Delegate of Norway and was of the opinion that the word "telecommunication" had too wide a meaning. Nevertheless the principle of the Swiss amendment was good and it could form the subject of a Resolution of principle outside the text of the Convention.

The Delegate of China congratulated the Delegate of Switzerland on having found the best formula. In Committee 3, the Delegation of China had voted for the maintenance of the status quo because at that time the text read "would be advisable to encourage", and it appeared to him that this went beyond the competence of the Conference. The maintenance of the status quo had not been accepted and as the drafting of the proposal of Switzerland had been amended he gladly gave his support to the new draft.

The principle of the freedom of information had been discussed elsewhere, but the I.T.U. could not refuse to collaborate with the press. Further, it seemed to him that the Conference must try, on the one hand to avoid abuses in the use of the means of transmission and on the other to avoid abuses in the stoppage of communications.

The Delegation of China would vote in favour of the amendment of Switzerland.

The Delegate of Italy, alluding to what the Delegate of the United States of America had said, explained that his reference to the

1865 Convention was designed to show that the need was pressing and of a permanent nature. Of course, one had to keep abreast of the times. Nevertheless, all progress should be suitably held in leash. As regards the Swiss proposal, the two first lines seemed entirely pointless, since the problem was already raised in general terms in Article 28.

He was in favour of keeping the status quo - otherwise, let there be a recommendation or resolution outside the Convention.

The Delegate of Iraq said the word "information" ought to be defined. The term was excessively general.

The Delegate of Israel said that the I.T.U. must keep abreast of telecommunication technical developments. He saw no reason why the expression: "encourage" should not be used. He would, then, support the Swiss amendment.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was not convinced that the amendment was a useful one. However, he would vote in its favour, provided the word: "permit" were replaced by: "facilitate", and: "transmission" by: "flow".

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic, thereupon:

"Argentina is a country which likes ideas to be freely expressed - a country which, as it has shown whenever necessary, is a champion of freedom of information.

"That being so, the amendment proposed (on the free flow of information) appears somewhat as an attempt to patch up the Convention. And that process is premature, lying as it does outside the terms of reference of this Conference. This Conference is a technical congress convened to deal with technical matters. It neither can nor should interfere in political matters outside its terms of reference. The I.T.U.'s jurisdiction does not extend to political matters. They come exclusively within the province of the competent international organization - the United Nations. The United Nations is the supreme instance at which all problems related to freedom of information are dealt with - problems for which a conference of technicians cannot improvise solutions. There are all sorts of subtle extraneous considerations which have to be borne in mind in connection with other services (broadcasting, for example, as pointed out by the Delegate of

Norway). Besides, the United Nations has already dealt with the problem of freedom of information in a conference which will remain memorable for more than one reason, inter alia, because of the circumspection, the spirit of equity and comprehension with which its final resolutions are imbued. At the conference held by the United Nations in Geneva, from 23 March to 21 April 1948, three basic documents were approved:

- "1) a draft Convention on access to news and its transmission from country to country;
- "2) a draft Convention on the international right of correction;
- "3) a draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

"These three documents were published by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. They appear as Document E/Conf.6/79, dated 22 April 1949. Two principles may be deduced from these texts:

"a) the principle that peoples shall be sovereign and masters of their own fates - a principle enshrined in the United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco;

"b) that rights and obligations derived from the exercise of freedom of information throughout the world shall be justly, equitably, and harmoniously balanced.

"This being so, the Argentine Delegation hereby declares itself incompetent to consider any contractual text which might affect these matters unless a decision has been taken in this field by the United Nations General Assembly. To that end, it will abide by what has been done, concluded and resolved at the United Nations Conference which met in Geneva in 1948.

"Our plenipotentiaries, we repeat, do not have to concern themselves with matters coming within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. Hence we oppose any political amendment of Article 29.

"On the other hand, as a fresh proof of that goodwill with which the Argentine Delegation envisages all the problems confronting this

Conference, we should be prepared to vote in favour of this text were it to be presented as a recommendation by the Conference.

"And this, not only for the reasons of principle we have just explained, but also because of stylistic reasons which will be evident. A perusal of the text which it is intended to include in Article 29, as a paragraph 3, cannot fail to show that the tone, the scope, the spirit and the letter of the text make it into a veritable recommendation which would be entirely out of place in a convention. And no more than a recommendation could it be, since the United Nations has not yet adopted a complete and detailed convention on Freedom of Information. Hence we called this text premature, an attempt to patch up. As a contractual text, it would be without any scope at all.

"But as a recommendation, it would have the moral force of an opinion - an opinion which might conceivably be approved unanimously. And that would be a really constructive unanimity, which in the last resort is the most important consideration for a body such as the I.T.U."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.:

"My Delegation favours keeping Article 29 as it appears in the existing Convention.

"That Article does not constitute an obstacle to freedom of information, since it affects only those telegrams and telephone calls which may seem dangerous to the safety of the State, or run counter to its laws, to public order, or to decency.

"Article 29 is closely bound up with the preamble to the Convention, and records those sovereign rights enjoyed by every Member of the I.T.U. in the sphere of telecommunication.

"Hence we favour the status quo as regards this Article. We are against Swiss Proposal No. 721, advocating a change therein."

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

"Without reverting to the arguments invoked for or against the Swiss Proposal, the Yugoslav Delegation supports it. It is in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, where it is laid down that the object of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation.

"To stop the free flow of information is to stop the progress of ideas. By putting fetters on freedom of information, information is distorted and the public misinformed.

"In referring to the arguments adduced here by certain speakers, we wish to stress that - the fact is shown by history - one of the means to which states opposed to progress have had recourse is the prohibition of free information. That is frequently the anti-democratic procedure which aggressive powers, or occupying ones, have used.

"One of the most important conditions for international cooperation and comprehension is the availability of objective news. Tendentious, biased news constitutes the greatest obstacle in the way of bringing peoples closer together. The least we can do to help the United Nations in its attempt to ensure peace by collective action is to adopt the Swiss proposal.

"This proposal in no sense modifies the present Article 29. The countries Members of the Union are perfectly free to stop the transmission of any private telegram which might appear dangerous for the security of the State or contrary to public order and decency. It is inconceivable that the Swiss Delegation, which has submitted this proposal, could for one moment have thought of reducing these safeguards for its security and sovereignty.

"It has been said that we are merely technicians and must not meddle with politics. Now refusal to adopt the Swiss proposal would be strictly a political act. If, on the other hand, we want to remain pure technicians, we must vote in favour of this proposal, which is so closely linked to the definition of public correspondence - a definition we have this morning adopted in connection with Document No. 360.

"Since the public correspondence referred to here is on a considerable scale, it is, we feel, our duty, by favouring the international exchange of free and objective information, to contribute by a democratic, progressive measure to the collective maintenance of world peace."

The Delegate of France recalled that the United Nations General Assembly, on 10 December 1948, had adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, in Article 15, laid down that every individual had a right to obtain news by any means whatever. The governments signing that declaration were the very same as were represented at the Conference. It was, of course, an ideal which lay a long way off, an ideal to which an approach could be made in stages only. But one of those stages had to be passed at the Conference. The French Delegation could not agree to the deletion of Article 29, for there were cases where restrictions were necessary. Nor did it favour introduction of the paragraph proposed by Switzerland, since that paragraph seemed to contradict the rest of the article. But it would support the idea of a recommendation by the Conference outside the Convention itself. Should such a recommendation not be accepted by the Assembly, then the French Delegation would re-submit its proposal (No. 665, Document No. 13), advocating that to Article 29 be added: "In applying the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, Members and Associate Members shall as far as possible respect the free flow of information."

The Delegate of Switzerland said that after having followed with keen attention the course of the debate, he agreed to transform his proposal into a recommendation.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of Switzerland to draft a recommendation for the following day.

The meeting rose at 8.20 p.m.

Rapporteur:

Secretary-General:

Chairman:

G. Doniker

L. Mulatier

M.A. Andrada

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.447-E
12 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P.V. 13 (Part One)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the 13th Meeting

(Part One)

Wednesday, 10 December, 1952

at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentine Republic)

Questions discussed:

1. Reservations;
2. Texts submitted for first reading by the Editorial Committee, 2nd series (Document No. 413);
3. Second Report by Committee 2 (Document No. 395).

Present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City; Republic of Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Republic of Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Eastern Republic of Uruguay; United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

1. RESERVATIONS:

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked about the final date for submission of reservations. There was a discussion (between the Delegates of the United States of America, Italy, the People's Republic of Poland, India, France, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China).

On the assumption that the Conference would end on 20 December 1952, and that signature of the Final Acts would take place on 21 December, it was decided that reservations would have to be submitted by the evening of 17 December, it being understood that delegations would be entitled, up to the time of signature, to submit counter-reservations or new reservations justified by last-minute changes in the Convention. Delegations would also be entitled to submit, at the last meeting, unilateral reservations; these would appear, not in the Final Acts, but in the minutes.

2. TEXTS SUBMITTED FOR A FIRST READING BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 2nd SERIES (Document No.413).

Document No.413 was considered and adopted page by page. The following rules gave rise to changes or comments:

RULE 1

The Delegate of Brazil proposed, and it was so decided, that the words: "... by the Chairman of the Administrative Council or by the Secretary General" should be amended to read: "... by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, or, in his absence, by the Secretary General."

RULE 2

The Delegate of Brazil proposed that the word: "countries" be replaced by: "Members", since certain territories, colonies, etc., could not, legally speaking, be considered countries. There was some discussion, during which proposals were made (by the United States of America, in favour of putting: "Members and Associate Members of the Union", and by Italy, in favour of putting: "countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention", or of maintaining the status quo). The Delegates of Brazil, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Colombia, and the Argentine Republic were in favour of keeping the status quo, and it was so decided.

RULE 5

The Delegate of Switzerland proposed, and it was so decided, that the words: "... and the sub-committees may set up sub-subcommittees" should be deleted.

RULE 10

An amendment was made to the Spanish text.

RULE 13

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"In connection with the draft Rules of Procedure for this Conference, now before us, we wish to state that the Soviet Delegation has already indicated in Committee 4 that a series of provisions contained

therein, and more particularly a series of paragraphs in Rule 13, are not indispensable, and that their presence in these Rules of Procedure might lead to abuse. This more especially applies to paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of Rule 13. Hence we propose that those paragraphs be deleted, as not being conducive to the success of the Conference. The experience acquired at this Conference has shown that the best guarantee of success and of fruitful outcome to our labours is the existence of goodwill, the desire to cooperate, and respect for the views of other delegations. Hence we see no need to include, in the Rules of Procedure, all those clauses restricting discussion.

"My Delegation, then, will abstain from voting on the Rules of Procedure appearing in Document No.413."

The heading of paragraph 3 of Rule 13 was amended to read:
"Motions and points of order".

And that of paragraph 4: "Priority of motions and points of order".

RULE 15

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia:

"As regards Rule 15, paragraph 5, of the Rules of Procedure, the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia hereby declares that it does not approve of the provision that five countries have to request a secret ballot. Such a provision is hard on the smaller countries, which cannot always comply with it.

"Application for a secret ballot is not a decision needing a certain majority, but just a proposal, which like any other, has to be seconded by but one other delegation.

"This provision overlooks the interests of the smaller countries, and hence we are against it."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that paragraph 10 (3) of Rule 15 had been somewhat amended by the Editorial Committee. Mr. Laffay, (Chairman, Editorial Committee) said that the text was exactly that appearing in Document No.361 (Report by Committee 4). There was, in French, absolutely no difference in sense between the text suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and the text drafted by the Committee.

The Delegate of Colombia asked that, in paragraph 10, the word: "original" be replaced by the word: "initial".

It was agreed that the Spanish text of paragraph 10 should be revised.

RULE 17:

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic (seconded by Mr. Laffay, Chairman of the Editorial Committee) proposed, and it was so decided, that the words: ".... or from approving the Regulations" should read: "....or from approving a revision of the Regulations".

It was further decided that the Spanish-speaking delegations should reach agreement on the wording of paragraph 1.

RULE 26:

The Delegate of Italy proposed, and it was so decided, that the last three lines should run: "....telephone franking privileges in so far as the government of the country where the conference is being held has been able to arrange this with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned."

3. SECOND REPORT BY COMMITTEE 2 (Document No. 395)

The Second Report by Committee 2 (Document No. 395) was approved without comment.

On a proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, (Chairman of Committee 2), to avoid reconvening that Committee, the credentials of Costa Rica were read out. They were approved without discussion.

The Delegate of Cuba having asked whether credentials could be returned to delegates as souvenirs, a discussion arose between the Delegates of Italy, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, assisted by the Secretary General, after which it was decided that the Secretariat might be asked to have photostatic copies of the credentials made, to be paid for by the delegates but that the original credentials were part of the archives of the Conference and therefore could not be given back.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past one o'clock.

Reporter:

G. Tripet

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M.A. Andrada

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 448-E
17 December 1952

P.V. 13 (Part Two)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting

(Part Two)

Wednesday, 10 December 1952, at 4 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentina)

Subjects discussed:

1. Continuation of discussion on amendments to Article 29 of the Convention. Recommendation relative to the free transmission of news (Document No. 441).
2. Examination of Reports by Committee 6 (Documents Nos. 379 and 411).
3. Draft Resolution concerning the efficient operation of the international telegraph and telephone network. Question transmitted to the Plenary Assembly by Committee 3 (Document No. 301).
4. Statement by the Delegate of Denmark concerning the independence of the members of the I.F.R.B.

Delegations present :

Afghanistan; P.R. of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; P.R. of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Haiti; Hungarian P.R.; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Laos; Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; P.R. of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; U.S.S.R.; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. CONTINUATION OF THE DISCUSSION ON AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 29 OF THE CONVENTION. RECOMMENDATION RELATIVE TO THE FREE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS (Document No. 441).

The Delegate of Switzerland, introducing his recommendation relative to the free transmission of news (Document No. 441), said he was prepared to agree to two amendments that had been suggested :

- 1) to change the word "free" in the heading and the last line of the recommendation to "unrestricted"; (English text only)
- 2) in the section beginning "mindful of", to delete the words "drawn up before the Declaration of Human Rights".

He hoped that the Plenary Assembly would approve the recommendation in its amended form.

The Delegate of Colombia thought that the reference to Articles 29 and 30 in the recommendation was unnecessary, and would like to see it deleted.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the Swiss recommendation, but agreed with the Colombian Delegation on the advisability of deleting the reference to Articles 29 and 30.

He recalled that four years ago to the day - 10 December 1948 - the United Nations General Assembly had adopted the Declaration of Human Rights, and it would therefore be a gesture of good will to the United Nations if the Conference were to adopt the Swiss recommendation that same day, thus showing that the Union approved the general principle of the unrestricted transmission of news by the telecommunication services, bearing in mind the safeguards set forth in Articles 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Switzerland agreed to the deletion of the reference to Articles 29 and 30.

The Delegate of Philippines made the following statement :

"At yesterday's plenary meeting, when the Delegate of Switzerland suggested amending Article 29 of the Atlantic City Convention by adding the words "Transmission and" to the heading, and "Members and Associate Members agree to encourage the free transmission of information by telecommunication services" to the text, the Delegation of the Philippines fully supported the proposal, but since the Delegation of Switzerland has agreed to the suggestion of Italy, France and Argentina that this declaration of principle should be transformed into a resolution recommending Members and Associate Members of the Union to facilitate the free transmission of news by telecommunication services, our Delegation has no alternative but to support the amendment accepted by Switzerland.

"Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

"I confess that it is with diffidence that I disagree with the suggestion or amendment proposed by the Doyen of this Conference and by France, the birthplace of so many democratic freedoms ; but the Philippine nation was born in an atmosphere of absolute democratic liberty, without licence. In the Philippines we have a genuine respect for freedom of speech and consequently for freedom of information,

and that has been embodied in our Constitution. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we were very happy yesterday when the Delegation of Switzerland, by means of its amendment to Article 29, wished to embody the principle, we repeat, Mr. Chairman, to embody only the principle, of freedom of information in Article 29 of the Convention.

"We noticed that the majority of those who spoke yesterday were in favour of the principle of freedom of information, but we also listened to some apprehensions, doubts and vacillations regarding that freedom.

"Some said that they professed freedom of information, but in certain cases, namely, that it must be limited. Others considered that such a concession is prejudicial to the sovereignty of states as it amounts to a renunciation of sovereignty.

"The Delegation of the Philippines regretfully cannot subscribe to these apprehensions and doubts. As the Delegation of France said so well - freedom must be completely conceded. It cannot be partly conceded, and we would add that it is either given or it is not given - there is no other alternative.

"The free dissemination of information cannot and must not be hampered. If the United Nations approved the universal Declaration of Human Rights in its Article 19, the International Telecommunication Union should be the means of translating this decision into reality : the precious freedom of speech and information.

"This entails no surrender of the sovereignty of states, as the same Article 29 provides the necessary safeguard by saying : Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to its laws, to public order or to decency, etc.....

"Nor should it be alleged, Mr. Chairman, that a statement of principles of this nature is of a political character not within the competence of this Conference, which is purely technical.

"Whether we like it or not, Mr. Chairman, this Union lives in the world of the living, although much of its work is related to waves, spectra and the atmosphere. It nevertheless comprises nations and individuals who would cease to exist without political relations which are the basis of the understanding, peace and good will that must prevail between states."

The Delegate of France could not agree to the deletion of the reference to Articles 29 and 30, since the recommendation would thus become meaningless. The Delegate of Italy was of the same opinion.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement :

"I wish to make some remarks in connection with the recommendation appearing in Document No. 441.

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union is a technical, not a political conference. Hence we are against inclusion in this recommendation of any political considerations whatever. They are - since this Conference is a technical one - out of place here.

"But should other delegations insist on formulas of a political nature, we shall also join in the discussion and give our views on these matters.

"The recommendation is so worded as to give the impression that free transmission of information has hitherto been restricted in the I.T.U. That is wrong. It is untrue, since the Convention does not restrict the free transmission of information.

"The Telecommunication Convention does not prevent the transmission of truthful, objective information. It is the American press monopolies, the American newspaper editors and publishers, who have raised the question of revising Article 29,

"A considerable proportion of the American press is full of misinformation, incitements to war, to aggression, to the use of force. It is precisely for information of this kind that the American press monopolies are demanding freedom of transmission.

"Such information, we consider, should not be transmitted. That must be clearly brought out in the recommendation. Abuses of freedom of information must not be admitted. Members of the International Telecommunication Union must further the free transmission of true and objective information, designed to reinforce peace and security of peoples".

"The recommendation submitted does not meet this requirement, and as it stands is unacceptable.

"We reserve the right to submit amendments to the Swiss draft resolution."

The Delegate of Uruguay supported the Swiss proposal, but agreed with the Delegates of France and Italy that the reference to Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention should be retained. His Delegation strongly favoured complete freedom of communications, and the Constitution of Uruguay laid down that communications should be completely free.

While supporting the recommendation proposed by Switzerland, he deplored the fact that the original Proposal No. 721 had been progressively whittled down into a purely formal recommendation.

The Delegate of Mexico observed that he had asked for the floor three times - a fact which had, unhappily, escaped the Chairman's notice. Nevertheless, that would save him the trouble of adducing a series of considerations he had been anxious to put forward when it had been announced, the day before, that he would be the first speaker at the next meeting. Many of the arguments he would have adduced had already been employed by the speakers who had preceded him in taking the floor. Not wishing to repeat them, he would merely outline the position of Mexico.

The situation was a perplexing one, inasmuch as the Conference was of a technical-administrative nature and it seemed strange that it should be desired to introduce political considerations, even when the principle at stake was the stirring one of freedom of information. Mexico could not oppose that without giving the impression that it was opposing a principle enshrined in its Constitution - a principle that was traditionally respected in Mexico. Further, the principle had already received official sanction in official documents of the United Nations, a high political instance which represented a much

more adequate forum than the Buenos Aires Conference. To embody the principle in the Final Acts as a recommendation would, in reality, degrade it; it would appear too much like a pious afterthought. If, nevertheless, the Assembly decided that the principle should be enshrined in the Final Acts, then the Delegation of Mexico would vote in favour, while deploring that the principle should be embodied in a recommendation.

The Delegate of Egypt did not object to the recommendation provided the reference to Articles 29 and 30 were deleted. His Delegation would, however, make a reservation if it thought that the text finally adopted imposed a restriction on its government's liberty.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"We stand for freedom to transmit true and objective information - information designed to reinforce peace and international security. Hence we would submit the following amendments to the draft recommendation submitted.

"The first refers to the preamble. We propose that to the end of the preamble be added a reference to the resolution adopted on 3 November 1947 by the United Nations General Assembly: "... and the resolution adopted on 3 November 1947 by the United Nations General Assembly."

"We propose that the paragraphs "mindful of", containing a reference to Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention, and "conscious of" be deleted, and that the paragraph "recommends" be replaced by:

"recommends:

"Members and Associate Members to further the free transmission by telecommunication services of true and objective information, designed to reinforce peace and security of peoples."

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic supported the amendments suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Switzerland thanked all those who had supported his proposal, and said he would like to reply to the various suggestions made.

From the discussion it was evident that views were divided on the question of deleting the reference to Articles 29 and 30, and in the circumstances he thought the Assembly should settle that point by a vote.

Replying to the Soviet Delegate, who had opposed the inclusion of political considerations in the recommendation, he could only say that the recommendation had been intended as a manifestation of good will and good faith. Indeed, he thought that the first amendment proposed by the Soviet Delegate would merely emphasize the political element, and he therefore could not accept it; neither did he agree with the suggestion to delete the paragraph beginning "conscious of". He thought it was for the Assembly itself to decide whether it accepted the other Soviet amendment, although he personally did not agree with the suggested wording for the last paragraph.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement:

"We do not see why the Delegate of Switzerland should consider that mention of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of 3 November 1947 would import a political element into the recommendation. If he is against inclusion of political considerations, then he should, logically, exclude from the draft recommendation the reference to the other United Nations decision, in connection with the Declaration of Human Rights. Hence his statement is illogical and unfounded. Nor do we understand why he objects to telecommunication services transmitting true and objective information. His answer does not convince.

"In our amendment, it is stated that the information in question is designed to reinforce peace. Why, then, does the Delegate of Switzerland object to this amendment, designed as it is to reinforce peace? We should like an answer to this question."

The Delegate of Switzerland, replying to the Delegate of the Soviet Union, explained that in his view it would be harmful to the recommendation to include in it a reference to a United Nations resolution of a political character, such as the one passed by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947.

With regard to the last paragraph, he preferred the original text rather than the one suggested by the Soviet Delegate, because it was shorter and less heavy. However, the final decision should rest with the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of France said he had the highest esteem for the principles propounded by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., but as a technical organization the Union was concerned with the transmission of information, and the services could not refuse to transmit information that in their opinion was not true and objective. Unless Article 28 were abrogated, Members of the Union were obliged to transmit everything except the categories of correspondence to which Articles 29 and 30 applied. He would vote against the Soviet amendments.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic said that the Swiss recommendation would be unacceptable to his Delegation unless the amendments suggested by the U.S.S.R. Delegation were approved. He fully agreed with everything the Soviet Delegate had said.

The Delegate of the United States of America agreed with the French Delegate's remarks concerning the Soviet amendments. Truth was relative, and it was not for the Union to determine the question of what was right and what was wrong.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"I wish to reply to several statements, and in the first place, to the statement made by the Delegate of Switzerland. He says that he objected to our text 'in order to save time'. He cannot agree to this argument. Time must always be found for questions such as those connected with the reinforcement of peace and international security. The Delegate of Switzerland proposed that a vote be taken. That merely confirms that he could find no arguments against our amendment.

"The Delegate of France said that he 'bowed low' before these principles, but that he would, nevertheless, vote against our amendments. That is unconvincing, and merely goes to show that Mr. Laffay cannot find any objections to our amendment.

"The text proposed by us is distinguished from the Swiss proposal by its clarity, and by the fact that it clearly indicates what exactly the information is for which freedom is required.

"Hence we urge the Assembly to adopt our amendments. The recommendation, thus amended, might, we feel, be adopted unanimously."

The Chairman then took a vote on the amendments to Document No. 441 proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

- 1) To add the following phrase at the end of the preamble:
"....and the Resolution adopted on 3 November 1947 by the United Nations General Assembly;"

The result was as follows:

<u>For:</u>	12
<u>Against:</u>	49
<u>Abstentions:</u>	10

The amendment was thus rejected.

- 2) To delete the paragraph beginning "conscious of".

The result was as follows:

<u>For:</u>	9
<u>Against:</u>	46
<u>Abstentions:</u>	13

The amendment was thus rejected.

- 3) To amend the paragraph beginning "recommends" to read:

"Members and Associate Members to further the free transmission by telecommunication services of true and objective information, designed to reinforce peace and the security of peoples."

At the request of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, a roll-call vote was taken on the above amendment, with the following result:

For: 9 delegations: P.R. of Albania; Bielorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Hungarian P.R.; P.R. of Poland; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; Czechoslovakia; U.S.S.R.;

Against: 48 delegations: Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; France; Greece; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Laos; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; United States Territories; French Oversea Territories; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam.

Abstentions: 14 delegations: Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia, Argentina; Austria; Vatican City; Egypt; Haiti; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Jordan; Syria; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco.

Eleven delegations were absent.

The amendment was thus rejected.

In accordance with a suggestion by the Delegate of Egypt, the words "mindful of" in the English text were amended to "in view of", to bring it into line with the French.

The Chairman then asked the Assembly to decide by a vote whether to delete the paragraph: "in view of Articles 29 and 30 of the Atlantic City Convention;", with the following result:

In favour of the deletion: 22

Against: 43

Abstentions: 5

The paragraph was thus retained in the recommendation.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Argentina, it was agreed to include a reference to Article 28 of the Convention, so that the paragraph should read: "In view of Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Atlantic City Convention.....".

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"We wish to point out the following: The recommendation as it stands is wrongly drafted. It runs counter to the Telecommunication Convention in force and does not clearly define for what sort of information freedom is required.

"As it stands, this recommendation might serve as a justification for the transmission of misinformation, for the transmission of propaganda for war, aggression, and the use of force, for the transmission of propaganda for nazi and fascist 'ideas'.

"Since our amendments, designed as they were to correct the wording of this recommendation, have been rejected, my Delegation will vote against adoption of the recommendation in its present form."

The Chairman then took a vote on the Recommendation (Document No. 441) as a whole, with the following result:

<u>For:</u>	49
<u>Against:</u>	11
<u>Abstentions:</u>	9

The Recommendation was thus adopted.

Speaking on behalf of Syria and of his own Delegation, the Delegate of Egypt made the following reservation:

"The Egyptian and Syrian Delegations will not accept any interpretation of Articles 29 and 30 that will restrict the right of their governments to regulate freely all kinds of telecommunications transmitted from, received at, or in transit through their territories."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that he did not agree with the recommendation and had accordingly voted against its adoption.

2. EXAMINATION OF THE REPORTS BY COMMITTEE 6 (Documents Nos. 379 and 411)

The Chairman recalled that as a result of a former resolution of the Plenary Assembly, Committee 6 had been entrusted with the study of the financial effects resulting from the refusal of the Soviet Union and other countries to contribute to the expenses incurred through the use of languages other than French and Russian.

Committee 6 had produced Document No. 379 which summarized the situation in its next-to-last paragraph.

"Thus, as a result of the reservations, the share per unit for participants paying for all three languages will be increased by 73.80 Swiss francs per unit.

$$(934.65 - 860.85 = 73.80)"$$

The Chairman said that if there were no observations he would understand that the Assembly had taken note of the report.

It was thus decided.

In answer to a question by the Delegate of Egypt, the Chairman explained that by "taking note" the Assembly merely expressed its satisfaction at the work done by Committee 6. No decision had been taken since the nature of the document required none.

The Delegate of Egypt said that he wanted to be sure that the action of the Assembly did not have financial implications otherwise his Delegation would have to make certain reservations.

The Delegates of Italy, the United States of America, France and the U.S.S.R. assured the Delegate of Egypt that no such action had been taken by the Assembly since there was nothing in the document that called for a decision on the part of the Conference. The question of payment for the use of authorized languages was still governed by Paragraph 5, Article 15 of the Convention.

The Delegate of Spain considered that eventually the Conference would have to determine the difference between authorized and working languages. There were, for instance, economic effects since in one case the expenses involved would be considered as general expenses while in other cases the expense would be charged to those delegations that requested a certain language.

The Delegate of Argentina declared that as he had been one of those who had helped to draft paragraph 5 of Article 15, he might throw some light on the point under discussion.

It had been thought possible to establish a unit cost for every one of the languages used but in practice that had been found to be unwieldy if not impossible. He considered that the formation of a "pool" was more practical.

While the Soviet Union could legally avail itself of the provisions of that Article he called upon the representative of that Delegation to withdraw his reservation and agree to pay for the use of the Russian language in the same manner as the other Members of the Union.

The Chairman then submitted the Report of Committee 6 (Document No. 411) for consideration.

He explained that the report in question included a draft resolution concerning Resolution No. 83 of the Administrative Council, which appeared as Annex I.

The report was adopted without comment.

The Chairman then submitted for consideration Annex 1 of Document No. 411: Resolution regarding Administrative Council Resolution No. 83.

Annex 1. (Document No. 411) was adopted without comment.

The Chairman said that the Recommendation concerning the Agreement between the Secretary General and the Argentine Administration for the Plenipotentiary Conference (Annex II, Document No. 411) which was submitted for consideration should more properly be headed "Resolution" rather than "Recommendation".

Annex II (Document No. 411) was adopted without comment.

Annex III (Document No. 411) was adopted without comment.

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE NETWORK. QUESTION TRANSMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY BY COMMITTEE 3 (Document No. 301).

The Chairman in submitting the draft resolution concerning the efficient operation of the International Telegraph and Telephone network for consideration, asked the Delegate of Turkey to describe it in general terms.

The Delegate of Turkey recalled that originally his Delegation had proposed the addition of a sub-paragraph to Article 8 of the Convention, but that later, and in order not to amend the text of the Convention, it had decided to withdraw that proposal in favour of a draft resolution.

He considered that the idea contained in the draft resolution, while completely inoffensive, was of general interest to all Members of the I.T.U.

To take a concrete example, it might be that a long-distance telephone call could not be completed due to technical disturbances in a country of transit or because the operator at the other end of the international line did not acknowledge the call; the resulting difficulties affected all the Members because it undermined public confidence in the efficiency of telecommunications.

His country, situated as it was at the intersection of two continents, was called upon to play an important role in international telephone traffic. It was for that reason that Turkey was anxious that everything should be done to ensure a more efficient service.

In that connection he considered that such technical difficulties could be avoided or remedied if the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. were charged with the study of the question and requested to draw up the necessary advice and recommendations. It was to that end that his Delegation had proposed the draft resolution under consideration and hoped that it would meet with the unanimous approval of the Assembly.

The Delegates of Greece, Iraq and F.P.R. of Yugoslavia said they would support the resolution.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said he had read the resolution with interest but failed to see its practical meaning. In practice the supervising office was responsible for informing the countries concerned of technical difficulties in their lines. The information was obtained from the countries themselves. He doubted that the C.C.I.F. or the C.C.I.T. could improve upon the current system. All countries were sovereign and could, if they felt so inclined, refuse to transmit any information concerning technical difficulties within their borders. He failed to see how the C.C.I.F. could persuade any country to furnish information it was unwilling to give. He wished to make it clear that he did not oppose the proposal but that he did not consider it was a practical one.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that as far as he understood, the proposal under consideration contemplated certain operational difficulties which arose in the network of international telecommunications. He understood those types of difficulties but what he did not quite understand was the proposed method for overcoming them.

It had been said by the Delegate of Turkey that sometimes the difficulties were due to the fact that operators did not acknowledge calls or because breaks occurred in the cables. If such were the case he failed to see what the C.C.I.F. could do, because it was obvious that such questions were within the competence of each administration.

At the request of the Delegate of Austria, Mr. Valensi, (Director, C.C.I.F.) made a statement concerning the role of the C.C.I.F.

Both the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. had a Maintenance Committee whose function was to collect and assess data on the operation of international lines. The role of the C.C.I.F. was essentially of a technical nature, particularly in Europe.

It was the function of the C.C.I.F. to establish the principles whereon international lines were to be laid down, maintained and operated. Furthermore, it advised countries on the attention it should give those lines so as to ensure an efficient service.

When technical difficulties arose the Maintenance Committee proceeded to study the information received from the country or countries reporting them and advised the country where the trouble was

located. After that it was up to the authorities of the country concerned to take the necessary steps to remedy the trouble.

The C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. were merely consultative bodies. They could give advice but could not force any country to follow it.

With reference to the resolution under consideration, the C.C.I.F. could undertake the proposed additional task which, he considered, would not entail too much extra work or additional expense.

The Delegate of Turkey thought that Mr. Valensi's statement had answered most of the questions raised by the preceding speakers. There were however some points which he would like to answer.

He fully agreed with the Delegate of Czechoslovakia that all countries were sovereign and, free to give or withhold the requested information; however he thought that in cases like that, national sovereignty might yield a little in favour of international sovereignty.

With regard to the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he recalled that he had not referred to the deterioration of cables nor to internal technical difficulties but to those difficulties that occurred beyond national borders. He had cited purely hypothetical examples without any ulterior motives.

Some speakers had questioned whether the C.C.I.F. was empowered to carry out the task outlined in the draft resolution. If, as he had repeatedly heard, the Conference was indeed sovereign, there was no reason why the Assembly could not confer the necessary power to the C.C.I.F. to undertake the proposed work.

The sole purpose of the draft resolution was to improve the international telecommunication network and he hoped that the Conference would approve it.

At the request of the Delegate of Turkey, the Chairman put the draft resolution (Document No. 301) to a roll-call vote.

For : 40

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon, Chile; China; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea; Cuba; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Greece; France; Haiti; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Laos; Nicaragua; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; U.S. Territories; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Spanish Possessions.

Against : None

Abstentions : 30

P.R. of Albania; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Bielorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Denmark; Egypt; Hungarian P.R.; India; Indonesia; Iceland; Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Netherlands; P.R. of Poland; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Rumanian P.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; French Oversea Territories; Union of South Africa; U.S.S.R.; Yemen.

Twelve delegations were absent.

The draft resolution (Document No. 301) was thus adopted by 40 votes to 0, with 30 abstentions and 12 absent.

4. STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF DENMARK CONCERNING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Denmark made the following statement:

"At the Plenary Assembly on 27 November it was proposed that the Danish Delegation should hand in a resolution dealing with the question of securing the full independence of the members of the I.F.R.B. from their own Administration. And we agreed to do so.

"However we have after all decided not to do so for the following reasons:

- "1. The discussion in the Plenary Assembly has clearly shown that the practical necessity of having the independence of the members secured is generally acknowledged by all countries.
- "2. The texts of the various Articles of the Convention as now adopted, in the opinion of the Danish Delegation will from the formal point of view give the necessary protection to the independence of the members from all administrations, including their own.

"In view of this we no longer consider it necessary to pass a special resolution to cover this point."

The meeting adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

Reporters:

J. Dazar
G.M. Mooney

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M.A. Andrada

6TH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

(by the Chairman)

SUBJECTS:

1. Paras. 4 and 5 of Article XIV of the Atlantic City Convention.
 2. Limiting the rights of members on account of failure to make prompt payments of dues.
- - - - -

1. There was a protracted discussion on paras. 4 and 5 of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention on the 4th and 5th of December, 1952. A large number of delegations took part in the debate. Para. 6 (1) of the Italian Proposal No. 228, and its variant proposed on the floor of the house by the Egyptian Delegation, having been withdrawn, the discussion regarding classes of membership and their units of contribution centred round status quo and the scale proposed by the French Delegation (Document No. 270).
2. By consent of the Committee, the status quo was voted upon first: The vote resulted in a tie, 22 voting for, the same number against with 6 abstentions. The French proposal was then discussed and voted upon.
3. An amendment to the effect that Members be admitted to Class XIV, if they elected it, was moved. It was defeated, 16 voting for, 29 against with 3 abstentions.
4. The Committee then decided that Members shall not normally be admitted to Class XIV and that such admission would be done only under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
5. The Committee further approved that Associate Members might be admitted to Class XIV if they were unable to chose a higher class. The voting was 23 votes in favour, 17 against with 3 abstentions.

6. An amendment to the effect that International Organizations, Scientific Organizations and Private Operating Companies may be admitted to Class XIV if they did not choose a higher class was carried with 19 votes in favour, 14 against and 13 abstentions.
7. The French proposal, with the amendments referred to above, was put to the vote and carried with 23 votes in favour, 10 against and 3 abstentions.
8. It was unanimously decided that the notifications for change of class received by the Plenipotentiary Conference up to midday of the 2nd December, 1952, be taken into account in determining the shares of the Members, Associate Members and other bodies for the year 1953 and subsequent years.
9. It was decided that the Plenary Assembly should ask the Members and Associate Members to state by roll-call the class of units in the Buenos Aires scale (para. 4 of Article 14) which would be elected by their countries. It would be a "Gentleman's agreement" which their countries would be morally bound to honour. The countries would, however, be free to elect a lower class of membership by notifying their wishes to the I.T.U. before 1st July, 1953, the target date after which no such requests would be entertained. The list as finalized on that date will hold good until the Buenos Aires Convention is superseded by the next Convention.
10. Draft Protocol as in the Annex to this report was adopted by the Committee and is accordingly submitted to the Plenary Assembly for approval.
11. The Committee expressed itself against making any provision in the Buenos Aires Convention for limiting the rights of Members for failure to make prompt payment of dues.
12. The Committee unanimously approved the drafts of paras. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 of Article 14 of the Convention submitted by Working Group 6 with the following amendments:
 - (a) The last sentence of sub-para. (1) of para. 3 was revised to read as under:

"They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members who have agreed to participate or have actually participated in these Conferences and Meetings."

(b) The words "Scientific and Industrial Organizations" were inserted after "Private Operating Agencies" in sub-para. 2 of para. 3.

13. The Committee did not approve the drafts of paras. 4 and 5 put up by the Working Group as they were not in accord with the decisions taken by it in the previous meetings. The Committee considered it advisable to leave it to the Plenary Assembly to have drafts of these paras. prepared by its Drafting Committee after a decision on points of principle involved had been taken.
14. At the 19th meeting of the Committee, it was brought to its notice that, since the Committee had in its 10th meeting decided to adopt para. 5 of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention in its present form (Document No. 279), it was not competent to decide at a subsequent meeting:
- (1) That changes to higher classes could be permitted, and
 - (2) That requests for changes to lower classes could not be entertained so long as the Buenos Aires Convention remained in force.
15. The Chairman admitted, and the Committee also recognized, that a mistake had been committed. So far as the question of principle is concerned, it was left to the Plenary Assembly to take a decision.

Krishna Prasada

Chairman

Annex: 1

ANNEX

D R A F T P R O T O C O L

Concerning the Procedure to be followed by the countries
wishing to reduce their class of contribution to
the expenditures of the Union

The Plenipotentiary International Telecommunication Conference
of Buenos Aires,

Agrees as follows:

1. Each Member shall, prior to 1st July, 1953, notify the Secretary General of the Union of the class of contribution it has selected, from the classification table set forth in Article 14, paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires,
2. Members failing to make decision prior to 1st July, 1953, in accordance with the foregoing paragraph shall be bound to contribute in accordance with the number of units to which they have subscribed under the Atlantic City Convention.

7TH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5
TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY
(by the Chairman)

SUBJECT: Examination of accounts for the years 1947 - 1951.

1. At the 18th meeting of Committee 5, Document No. 342, which contains the final report presented by Working Group 1 of Committee 5, was examined.
2. The Committee approved paras. (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Draft Resolution appearing in Annex 3 to the report. The first sub-paragraph of para. 8 of Annex 2 to the report was, for the reasons recorded in the minutes of the meeting, altered to read as follows:

"C.C.I.R. travelling expenses, from 1949 to 1951, seem to be somewhat high in comparison with those of other Union organs. The Working Group has been unable to consider whether C.C.I.R. representation at meetings held by various International organizations (for example, at the meeting held by the International Union of Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, Island of Porquerolles, 1951, etc.) was essential for the work of the C.C.I.R., or whether those international organizations required C.C.I.R. representation."
3. Two Resolutions thanking the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the Netherlands were adopted as in the Annexes to this report.
4. It is recommended that the Draft Resolutions as passed by Committee 5 be now approved by the Plenary Assembly.

K. Prasada

Chairman

Annexes: 2

- 2 -
(450-E)

ANNEX 1

"The Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, places on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for their collaboration with the International Tele-Communication Union in the field of finance, particularly in regard to the advancement of loans, which the Union was obliged to ask for on several occasions between 1947 and 1952, for the courtesy shown in accepting a flat rate of interest on advances as from 1 July 1951, and further for auditing the accounts of the Union for the years 1947-1952. The Union expresses the hope that the Government of the Swiss Confederation will extend to it in the future the same courtesy as in the past.

"The Conference requests the Chairman to convey this Resolution to the Government of the Swiss Confederation."

- 3 -
(450-E)

ANNEX 2

"The Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952 places on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for kindly undertaking to defray the expenses of the preparatory work for the Extraordinary Radio Conference scheduled to be held at The Hague in 1950, but which was subsequently cancelled, and for the courtesy shown to the International Telecommunication Union in waning the interest on the sums advanced for the Conference.

"The Chairman is requested to convey the Resolution to the Government of the Netherlands."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

8TH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

(by the Chairman)

1. The final report presented to Committee 5 by its Working Group 2 (Document No. 398) was examined by the Committee on the 8th December, 1952, and the draft resolutions annexed thereto were adopted as under:

- 1) Draft Resolution No. 1 was unanimously adopted with the addition of the words "as from 1954" at the end of the first sentence on page 3 of the Document. The portion of that Resolution relating to the "temporary cost-of-living allowance" is based on Plan "B" of Working Group 2 contained in Document No. 331.

- 2) Draft Resolution No. 2, subject to redrafting, was adopted unanimously.

- 3) Draft Resolution No. 3, which is based on the 2nd report of Working Group 2 (Document No. 331), and which follows the suggestion made by the Delegate of Portugal during the discussion of the matter in the 15th meeting held on the 2nd December, 1952, (Document No. 370), when put to the vote, obtained 21 votes for, 3 against with 29 abstentions. Since the number of abstentions was more than half the number of votes cast, the Resolution should, in accordance with the internal regulations approved by the Conference, have been put to a second vote at a subsequent meeting. As an exceptional measure, however, Committee 5 has allowed the Chairman, instead, to submit it to the Plenary Assembly. The voting in favour of this course being followed was as under:

For 52, against 1, abstentions nil.

The Resolution may accordingly be considered by the Plenary Assembly.

- 4) Draft Resolution No. 4 was adopted in the appendix to this report by 29 votes for, 3 against with 9 abstentions.

5) Draft Resolution No. 5 which is in two sections was adopted as under:

SECTION I

- (a) Re rehabilitation of the provident fund - by 25 votes for, 3 against and 22 abstentions;
- (b) Re officials of more than 40 years of age - unanimously.

SECTION II

Re inadmissability of affiliation of temporary staff to the Pension Fund- unanimously;

Re grant of cost-of-living allowance - by 21 votes for, nil against and 20 abstentions; and

Re aligning of pensions - unanimously.

2. In connection with Draft Resolution No. 5, the Committee examined the 4th report presented by Working Group 2 contained in Document No. 389. It took note of the reference made in that document to the proposal of France (No. 729, Document No. 231) for a revision of the regulations for the Superannuation and Benevolent Funds. Many delegations felt strongly that the study suggested by the Delegation of France should be made by the Administrative Council.

3. Since this report deals with salaries, I should bring to the notice of the Plenary Assembly that Committee 5 in its 12th meeting held on the 26th November, 1952, (Document No. 313) did not approve of an increase, even slight, in the salary of the Secretary-General over the salary of the Directors of the C.C.Is. and the members of the I.F.R.B. The voting was as under:

For increase - 10;
Against " - 12;
Abstentions - 18.

Krishna Prasada

Chairman.

9TH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

(by the Chairman)

The 3rd and final report to Committee 5 of Working Group 3 was examined in the 19th meeting of Committee 5 held on the 8th December, 1952.

The resolutions annexed to the report were discussed by the Committee one by one with the following results:

Draft Resolution No. 1 was approved, 30 voting for, 3 against with 14 abstentions.

Draft Resolution No. 2 was approved, 33 voting for, 8 against with 8 abstentions.

Draft Resolution No. 3 was approved, 35 voting for, 8 against with 7 abstentions.

Draft Resolution No. 4 was approved, 41 voting for, none against with 10 abstentions.

Draft Resolution No. 5 was approved, 36 voting for, 8 against with 5 abstentions.

Draft Resolution No. 6 was approved, 41 voting for, 9 against with 5 abstentions.

A number of countries protested against some of the decisions of Committee 5. The protests have been recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

The Committee approved unanimously that the recovery of the sum of 372,050 Swiss Francs recommended by Working Group 3 to be written off, should be spread over a period of ten years.

Krishna Prasada

Chairman

10th REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

to the

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

(by the Chairman)

1. Committee 5 was charged by the Plenary Assembly with the task of dealing with the finances of the I.T.U. The terms of reference are embodied in Document No. 30.
2. The Committee formed the following Working Groups :
 - 1) Working Group No. 1 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Busak to examine the accounts of the Union for the past years which require to be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires. The report forms the subject of Committee 5's report No. 7 to the Plenary Assembly.
 - 2) Working Group No. 2 under M. Vandenhove. Its reports form the subject of Committee 5's report No. 8 to the Plenary Assembly.
 - 3) Working Group No. 3 under Dr. Sterky. Its reports form the subject of Committee 5's reports Nos. 1, 2 and 9 to the Plenary Assembly.
 - 4) Working Group No. 4 under the Chairmanship of M. Kayata to study the question relating to the free distribution of documents. The recommendation made by this Working Group was not accepted by the Committee.
 - 5) Working Group No. 5 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Busak to frame budgets for the years 1953 - 1957. This Working Group has held a number of meetings and its report along with the budget is going to be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.
 - 6) Working Group No. 6 under the Chairmanship of Col. Read to draft an article of the Convention relating to "Finances of the Union". The decision of the Committee is embodied in its Report No. 6 to the Plenary Assembly.

3. Committee 5 has held 19 meetings and probably one more meeting will need to be convened. Thereafter the last and final report on the Committee's work will be submitted by the Acting Chairman. I should have liked to conduct that meeting too, but, I am afraid, I am unable to do so. I had booked a seat on the plane leaving tonight for Europe, hoping that the Committee would be able to finish all its business by then. Now I find that, unless I catch tonight's plane, I shall have to wait till after Christmas.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Plenipotentiary Conference for the honour it has done India and me by electing her as Chairman of Committee 5, and of repeating my heartfelt gratitude for all the co-operation and courtesy received from every one.

Krishna Prasada.

Chairman.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

LISTE DES DELEGUES AYANT POUVOIR POUR SIGNER LES ACTES FINAUX

(voir documents Nos 197 et 395)

LIST OF DELEGATES AUTHORIZED TO SIGN THE FINAL ACTS

(see documents 197 and 395)

LISTA DE DELEGADOS AUTORIZADOS PARA FIRMAR LAS ACTAS FINALES

(véase documentos Nos. 197 y 395)

Les pays sont rangés dans l'ordre alphabétique de leurs noms en français.

Countries are given in the alphabetical order of their French names.

Los países están colocados por orden alfabético según sus nombres en francés.

Pour faciliter la présentation du document sous une forme trilingue, les titres des délégués ont été omis.

To facilitate presentation as a trilingual document, the titles of delegates have been omitted.

Para facilitar la presentación trilingüe de los documentos, se han omitido los títulos de los delegados.

AFGHANISTAN

Aligul

ALBANIE (République populaire d')

ALBANIA (People's Republic of)

ALBANIA (República popular de)

Jonus Mersini

ARABIE SAOUDITE (Royaume de l')

SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)

ARABIA SAUDITA (Reino de)

Mohammed Rida Hamza

Abdulatif Al-Kasher

ARGENTINE (République)

ARGENTINE (Republic)

ARGENTINA (República)

Oscar L. M. Nicolini

Marco Aurelio Andrada

Antonio Navatta

José Ramón Mayo

Walter Graham Enrique Wermelskirch

Héctor Isidoro Terrada

Enrique Molina Pico

Horacio Mario Rodríguez

Carlos A. Costa

Javier E. Poledo

Humberto A. Rusi

Juan C. Leoni

Enrique J. Coronado

Salvio J. M. Penas

Adolfo E. Zatorre

Juan A. Autelli

Juan T. Arregui

Egidio H. Luraschi

ARGENTINE (République) (suite)
ARGENTINE (Republic) (continued)
ARGENTINA (República) (continuación)

Natalio Padula
Rómulo Rafael De Felippi
Guido José Rutili
José María Viaña
Eduardo María Bretón

AUSTRALIE (Fédération de l')
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)
AUSTRALIA (Federación de)

Roy Vincent McKay
Horace Walter Hyett
Trevett Wakeham Cutts

AUTRICHE
AUSTRIA
AUSTRIA

Ferdinand Henneberg

BELGIQUE
BELGIUM
BELGICA

Robert-Gustave Vandenhove
Max Wery
Camille-Charles Sonnet
Godefroid-Julien Dejaegher
Edouard Decastiaux

BIELORUSSIE (République Socialiste Soviétique de)
BIELORUSSIAN (Soviet Socialist Republic)
BIELORUSSIA (República Socialista Soviética de)

Dmitri Arkadiev

BOLIVIE
BOLIVIA
BOLIVIA

Alberto Mendieta Alvarez

BRESIL
BRAZIL
BRASIL

Libero Oswaldo de Miranda
Gerardo de Campos Braga
Luiz Gomes Ribeiro
José Jobim
Luiz Villaga Meyer
Gessner Pompilio Pompeu de Barros
José Claudio Beltrão Frederico
Enéas Machado de Assis
Amarilio Alves Teixeira
Alexandre da Costa Pinheiro
Edgard Saboia Ribeiro
Saint Clair da Cunha Lopes

BULGARIE (République populaire de)
BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
BULGARIA (República Popular de)

Panayot Getchev Panayotov
Tentcho Gueorguiev Metchkov
Kroum Panov Kroumov

CAMBODGE (Royaume de)
CAMBODIA (Kingdom of)
CAMBODGE (Reino de)

Phlek Chhat

CANADA

L. R. La Flèche

CEYLAN
CEYLON
CEILAN

Abdon Ignatius Perera
Cecil Augustus Ratnasingham Anketell

CHILI
CHILE
CHILE

Héctor Calcagni Pozzoli
Jacobó Neumann
Augusto Hoffmann
Tulio Bravo Valenzuela

CHINE
CHINA
CHINA

Yu Tsune-Chi
Yu Yung-Sung
Chen Pu
Liou Nai-Tchun

CITE DU VATICAN (Etat de la)
VATICAN CITY STATE
CIUDAD DEL VATICANO (Estado de la)

Juan Bussolini

COLOMBIE (République de)
COLOMBIA (Republic of)
COLOMBIA (República de)

Joaquín Villegas
Roberto Arciniegas Schlesinger
Carlos Schroeder
Alfonso Ochoa
Ricardo Zuluaga

CONGO BELGE ET TERRITOIRE DU RUANDA-URUNDI
BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI
CONGO BELGA Y TERRITORIO DE RUANDA-URUNDI

Edmond de Selys Longchamps

COREE (République de)
KOREA (Republic of)
COREA (República de)

Choy, Keon
Lee, Jai Kon

COSTA RICA

José Alberto Rodríguez Piza

CUBA

Nestor Carbonell y Rivero
Antonio Martí Prieto
José González y González de Ara
Guillermo Morales Luján
Mariano Durand Nieto

DANEMARK
DENMARK
DINAMARCA

Kristian Johannes Jensen
Gunnar Villads Crumlin Pedersen
Axel Ingemann Pedersen

DOMINICAINE (République)
DOMINICAN (Republic)
DOMINICANA (República)

Juan Bautista Carrion
Francisco Martínez Alva

EGYPTE
EGYPT
EGIPTO

Hassan Moharram
Gamil Mehrez
Anis El Bardai

EL SALVADOR (République de)
EL SALVADOR (Republic of)
EL SALVADOR (República de)

Mauricio Guzmán

ESPAGNE
SPAIN
ESPAÑA

Manuel Aznar Zubigaray
Luis Ubach, García-Ontiveros
Antonio Gili Gili
José Ma. Arto Madrazo

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

Francois Colt de Wolf
Harvey B. Otterman

ETHIOPIE
ETHIOPIA
ETIOPIA

Krishna Prasada

FINLANDE
FINLAND
FINLANDIA

Leo Tuominen
ou
or
o
Jaako Lyytinen

FRANCE
FRANCE
FRANCIA

Rouvière
Laffay
Béguin-Billecocq

GRECE
GREECE
GRECIA

Constantin Vatikiotty

GUATEMALA

Ismael González Arévalo

HAITI

Arnaud N. Meroeron

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE HONGROISE
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA POPULAR HUNGARA

Gyula Révész

INDE
INDIA
INDIA

Krishna Prasada
Jagdeesh Prasad
Mukkavalli Lingappai Sastry
M. V. Pai

INDONESIE (République d')

INDONESIA (Republic of)

INDONESIA (República de)

R.M.A. Soeria Negara
Rubin Kain
Karni

IRAN

Hassan-Ali Ghaffari

IRAQ

Raghib Rashid

IRLANDE

IRELAND

IRLANDA

T.S. Ó Muineacháin
P.L. Ó Colmáin

ISLANDE

ICELAND

ISLANDIA

Gudmundur Hliddal

ISRAEL (Etat d')

ISRAEL (State of)

ISRAEL (Estado de)

Moshe Berman
Daniel Har-even
Shimon Amir
Jonathan Prato

ITALIE
ITALY
ITALIA

Giustino Arpesani
Giuseppe Gneme
Federico Nicotera

JAPON
JAPAN
JAPON

Hiroichi Takagi
Kaoru Hanaoka

JORDANIE (Royaume Hachémite de)
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
JORDANIA (Reino Hachemita de)

Sayid Raghib Rashid

LAOS (Royaume du)
LAOS (Kingdom of)
LAOS (Reino de)

Tiao Chantharangsi
Henry Bouchon

LIBAN
LEBANON
LIBANO

Nicolas Kayata

LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBURGO

Carlos A. Tornquist

MEXIQUE

MEXICO

MEXICO

Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez
Arturo Melgar Villaseñor

MONACO

Wenceslao Escalante

NICARAGUA

Carlos Román Espinosa

NORVEGE

NORWAY

NORUEGA

Sverre Rynning-Tønnesen
Olav Moe
Andreas Strand

NOUVELLE ZELANDE

NEW ZEALAND

NUEVA ZELANDIA

Charles Archibald Mc Farlane
Thawton Cornelius Aroa Lafrentz

PAKISTAN

Qazi Mohammad Isa
Mohammed Nazir Mirza
Abdul Sattar Ayub

PARAGUAY

Emilio Díaz de Vivar
Salvador Guanes
Walter García Rios
Zoilo Rodas Ortiz
Jeremías Fernández Romero

PAYS-BAS, SURINAM, ANTILLES NEERLANDAISES, NOUVELLE GUINEE
NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA
PAISES BAJOS, SURINAM, ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS, NUEVA GUINEA

J.D.H. van der Toorn
R.M. Neuerburg
R.P. van Dijk
T. Perry
H.J. Schippers
M.W. Kerkhof

PEROU

PERU

PERU

Juan Patricio Gallagher
Miguel Flores
Carlos Indela

PHILIPPINES (République des)

PHILIPPINES (Republic of)

FILIPINAS (República de)

Manuel Escudero

POLOGNE (République populaire de)

POLAND (People's Republic of)

POLONIA (República Popular de)

Anatol Arcusath

PORTUGAL

Carlos Pibeiro
J. Ramos Pereira
A.M. Bivar
Frederico José de Sousa Teixeira de Sampayo
Juvenal Coutinho

PROTECTORATS FRANCAIS DU MAROC ET DE LA TUNISIE
FRENCH PROTECTORATES OF MOROCCO AND TUNISIA
PROTECTORADOS FRANCESES DE MARRUECOS Y TUNEZ

Henri Lacroze
Gustave Terras
Jean Dezes

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE ALLEMANDE
FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC
ALEMANIA (República Federal de)

Otto Kirchner
Karl Herz
Helmut Bornemann
Siegfried von Nostitz

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE FEDERATIVE DE YUGOSLAVIE
FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
REPUBLICA FEDERATIVA POPULAR DE YUGOESLAVIA

Milan Vuksić
Milomir Mićić

REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIETIQUE DE L'UKRAINE
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIETICA DE UCRANIA

Nicolai Ivanov

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE
ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA POPULAR RUMANA

Alexandru Spataru
Andrei Gellert

ROYAUME UNI DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE

Cecil Bertrand Jerram
Alfred Howard Read
Elizabeth Mary Perry

SUEDE
SWEDEN
SUECIA

Håkan Karl August Sterky
Artur Heribert Onnermark
Sven Amitar Gejer

SUISSE (Confédération)
SWISS (Confederation)
SUIZA (Confederación)

E. Weber
A. Möckli
E. Metzler
Chs. Chappuis

SYRIENNE (République)
SYRIAN (Republic)
SIRIA (República)

Hassan Moharram
Gramil Mehrez
Anis El Bardai

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CHECOESLOVAQUIA

Frantisek Kroutl
Jan Bušák

TERRITOIRES DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRITORIOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

(voir la Convention d'Atlantic City, Protocole final V)
(see the Atlantic City Convention, Final Protocol V)
(véase el Convenio de Atlantic City, Protocolo final V)

TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE ET TERRITOIRES
ADMINISTRES COMME TELS
OVERSEA TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND TERRITORIES
ADMINISTERED AS SUCH
TERRITORIOS DE FRANCIA DE ULTRAMAR Y TERRITORIOS ADMINISTRADOS
COMO TALES

Jean Meyer

TERRITOIRES PORTUGAIS D'OUTRE-MER
PORTUGUESE OVERSEA TERRITORIES
TERRITORIOS PORTUGUESES DE ULTRAMAR

Teodoro de Matos Ferreira de Aguiar
Luis Candido Taveira
Raul Coelho Lopes Duarte

THAILANDE
THAILAND
TAILANDIA

Cherm Chatiketu

TURQUIE

TURKEY

TURQUIA

Oğuz Gökmen

Vehbi Başar

UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET TERRITOIRE DU SUD-OUEST AFRICAIN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

UNION SUDAFRICANA Y TERRITORIO DE AFRICA DEL SUDOESTE

William Allan Borland

UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

UNION DE REPUBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIETICAS

Igor Alexéievitch Tsingovatov

URUGUAY (République orientale de l')

URUGUAY (Eastern Republic of)

URUGUAY (República Oriental del)

Darío T. Sarachaga

Alfredo A. Henry

Alvaro Bauza Araujo

VENEZUELA (Etats-Unis de)

VENEZUELA (United States of)

VENEZUELA (Estados Unidos de)

José Antonio López

Tulio Mármol

VIET-NAM (Etat du)

VIET-NAM (State of)

VIET-NAM (Estado de)

Nguyen-Van-Mo

- 17 -
(454-FES)

YEMEN

Assayed Ahmad Ali Zabarah

ZONE ESPAGNOLE DU MAROC ET ENSEMBLE DES POSSESSIONS ESPAGNOLES
SPANISH ZONE OF MOROCCO AND THE TOTALITY OF SPANISH POSSESSIONS
ZONA ESPAÑOLA DE MARRUECOS Y CONJUNTO DE POSESIONES ESPAÑOLAS

José Garrido Moreno
Enrique Thomas de Carranza

International
Telecommunication Union

—
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.455-E
10 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

5th SERIES

- 2 -
(455-E)

PART II (see Document No. 365)

International Consultative Committees

CHAPTER 7

General Provisions

1. The provisions of Part II of the General Regulations supplement Article 8 of the Convention defining the duties and structure of the International Consultative Committees.
2. The Consultative Committees shall also observe the applicable Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in Part I of the General Regulations.

CHAPTER 8

Conditions for participation (see Document No. 365)

1. (1) The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:
 - a) of right, the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union,
 - b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, subject to the procedure prescribed below, expresses a desire to participate in the work of the Committees.
- (2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members and Associate Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned. A request from a recognized private operating agency must be approved by the Member recognizing it.
- (3) Deleted.

- 3 -
(455-E)

2. (1) International organizations which coordinate their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities may be admitted to participate in the work of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform by telegram all the Members and Associate Members and invite Members to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and Associate Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

(2 bis) The conditions under which any administration, recognized private operating agency or international organization may withdraw from participation in the work of a Consultative Committee are laid down in Chapter 17, paragraph 4 of these Regulations.

3. (1) Scientific or industrial organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services, may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the study groups of the Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received the approval of the administrations of the countries concerned.

(2) The first request from a scientific or industrial organization for admission to meetings of study groups of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the Consultative Committee; such a request must be approved by the administration of the country concerned.

- 4 -
(455-E)

CHAPTER 9 (see Document No. 365)

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

The Plenary Assembly shall:

- a) consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports;
- b) decide new questions to be studied in conformity with the provisions of Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Convention; and if need be, establish a study programme;
- c) so far as necessary, maintain existing study groups and set up new study groups;
- d) allocate to study groups the questions to be studied;
- e) consider and approve the report of the Director on the activities of the Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- f) approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission by the Director to the Administrative Council;
- g) consider any other matters deemed necessary within the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention and Part II of the General Regulations.

- 5 -
(455-E)

CHAPTER 10 (i.e. Document No.365)

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every three years.
2. The date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Consultative Committee concerned.
3. (1) So far as possible meetings of the Plenary Assembly shall be held at the seat of the Union.

(2) However, each meeting of the Plenary Assembly may fix another place for the following meeting. This place may subsequently be changed by application of the procedure described in paragraph 2 above.
4. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the country in which the meeting is held [or, in the case of a meeting held at the seat of the Union by a person elected by the Plenary Assembly itself]; the Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.
5. The secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized secretariat of that Committee, with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the General Secretariat.

CHAPTER 11

Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies

1. The languages used in the Plenary Meetings and in the official documents of the Consultative Committees shall be as provided in Article 15 of the Convention.
2. The countries which are authorized to vote at sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees are those to which reference is made in Article 1, paragraph 3.(2) and Article 16, paragraph 1 (bis) of the Convention. However, when a country is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

- 6 -
(455-E)

CHAPTER 12 (see Document No. 365)

Composition of Study Groups

1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary study groups to deal with questions to be studied. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of Chapter 8 which wish to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.

2. In addition, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Chapter 8 of these Regulations, experts of scientific or industrial organizations may be admitted to take part in an advisory capacity in any meeting of any study group.

3. The Plenary Assembly shall appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each study group. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place, and the study group concerned shall elect, from among its members, a new Vice-Chairman.

CHAPTER 13 (see Document No. 365)

Treatment of Business of Study Groups

1. Study groups shall normally conduct their work by correspondence.

2. (1) However, the Plenary Assembly may give directives concerning the convening of any meetings of the study groups that may appear necessary to deal with large groups of questions.

- 7 -
(455-E)

(2) Moreover, if, after a Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman considers it necessary for his study group to hold a meeting not provided for by the Plenary Assembly to discuss orally questions which could not be solved by correspondence, he may, with the approval of his administration and after consultation with the Director concerned and the members of his study group, suggest a meeting at a convenient place bearing in mind the need to keep expenses to a minimum.

3. However, in order to avoid unnecessary journeys and prolonged absences, the Director of a Consultative Committee, in agreement with the Group Chairmen of the various study groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of study groups which are to meet in the same place during the same period.

4. The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private operating agencies of the Consultative Committee and, as occasion may demand, to such international organizations as have participated. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear on the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

CHAPTER 14 (see Document No. 365)

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

1. (1) The Director of a Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Consultative Committee, including its Plenary Assembly and study groups, and shall be responsible for the organization of the work of the Consultative Committee.

(2) He shall be responsible for the documents of the Committee.

(3) The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee.

- 8 -
(455-E)

(4) The Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall also be assisted by a Vice-Director in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention.

2. The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director.

3. The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups. He shall make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups.

4. The Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall participate as of right in an advisory capacity in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups when questions in which he is concerned are on the agenda.

5. The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the Consultative Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly. After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council.

6. The Director shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly a report on the financial needs of the Consultative Committee up to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General for appropriate action.

CHAPTER 15 (see Document No. 365)

Preparation of Proposals for Administrative Conferences

One year before the appropriate administrative conference, representatives of the interested study groups of each Consultative Committee shall correspond with or meet with representatives of the General Secretariat in order to extract from the recommendations issued by it since the preceding administrative conference proposals for modification of the relative set of Regulations.

- 9 -
(455-E)

CHAPTER 16 (see Document No. 365)

Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves
and with other International Organizations

1. (1) Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees may set up joint study groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.

(2) The Directors of Consultative Committees may, in collaboration with the Group Chairmen, organize joint meetings of study groups of different Consultative Committees, to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly of each Consultative Committee concerned.

2. The Plenary Assembly or the Director of a Consultative Committee may invite a representative of the Committee to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of other Consultative Committees or of other international organizations to which that Consultative Committee has been invited.

3. The Secretary-General of the Union, or one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General, the representatives of the International Frequency Registration Board, and the Directors of the other Consultative Committees of the Union or their representatives may attend meetings of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

CHAPTER 17 (see Document No. 365)

Finances of Consultative Committees

1. The salaries of the Directors of the Consultative Committees, including the salary of the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee, and the ordinary expenses of the specialized secretariats shall be included in the ordinary expenses of the Union in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention.

- 10 -
(455-E)

2. The totality of the extraordinary expenses of each Consultative Committee, which shall include the extraordinary expenses of the Directors, the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee and of the whole of the secretariat employed at any meetings of the study groups or of the Plenary Assembly, and the cost of all working documents of the study groups and the Plenary Assembly, shall be borne in the manner prescribed in Article 14, paragraphs 3 and 5, of the Convention by :

- a) the administrations which have advised the Secretary-General that they wish to take an active part in the work of the Consultative Committee even if they have not attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- b) the administrations which, while not having advised the Secretary-General that they wished to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee, have nevertheless attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or a meeting of a study group;
- c) the recognized private operating agencies which have, in accordance with Chapter 8 paragraph 1 (2), made a request to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee even if they have not attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- d) those international organizations which have, in accordance with Chapter 8 paragraph 2 (2), been admitted to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee and which have not been excused payment in accordance with Article 14 paragraph 3 (2) of the Convention.
- e) the scientific and industrial organizations which have, in accordance with Chapter 8 paragraph 3, attended meetings of study groups of the Consultative Committee.

2.bis. The recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations, referred to in sub-paragraphs c), d) and e) of paragraph 2 above shall declare the class, from among those mentioned in paragraph 4 of Article 14 of the Convention, according to which they will contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the Consultative Committee.

- 11 -
(455-E)

3. The expenses of study groups shall be included in the extraordinary expenses of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. However, where meetings of study groups take place more than one year before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Secretary-General shall render to the administrations, agencies and organizations concerned, interim accounts in respect of the extraordinary expenditure incurred.

4. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be under an obligation to contribute to the extraordinary expenses as from the date of the close of the preceding meeting of the Plenary Assembly. This obligation shall remain in force until terminated. A notice of termination shall take effect as from the close of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly following the date of reception of such notice, but shall not affect the right to receive all documents pertaining to that meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

5. Each administration, recognized private operating agency, international organization and scientific or industrial organization shall defray the personal expenses of its own participants.

6. However, the personal expenses of the representative of a Consultative Committee incurred as a result of his participation in a meeting in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 2. of Chapter 16 shall be borne by the Committee which he represents.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 456-E
10 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A G E N D A

of the

Fourteenth Plenary Meeting

Thursday, 11 December 1952, at 4 p.m.

Plenary Hall

1. Article 14, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Convention (Document No. 428)
2. Choice of contributory classes by Members present
3. ~~First~~ reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee (blue sheets) (3rd series - Document No. 426 and 4th series - Document No. 436)
4. Draft Resolution on the position of Iraq in relation to the European Area of Region 1 (Document No. 432)
5. Proposal No. 295 by the United States of America
6. Other business.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 457-E

11 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

6th SERIES

- 2 -
(457-E)

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Preamble (see Doc. No. 425)

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments have agreed to conclude the following Convention, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of telecommunication.

- 3 -
(457-E)

CHAPTER 1

Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1 (see Doc. No. 405)

Composition of the Union

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.
2. A Member of the Union shall be:
 - a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
 - b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17;
 - c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.
3. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.
(2) Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union of which it is a Member.
4. An Associate Member shall be:
 - (zero) any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 bis upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;

- 4 -
(457-E)

- a) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 17, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- b) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 17 or 18, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- c) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.

4.bis If any territory or group of territories, forming part of a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union, becomes or has become an Associate Member of the Union in accordance with sub-paragraphs zero) and b) of paragraph 4 above, its rights and obligations under this Convention shall be those of an Associate Member only.

5. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

6. For purposes of paragraphs 2 c), 4 a) and b) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

- 5 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 16 (see Doc. No. 405)

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification.

1 bis (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in paragraph 3 of Article 1 of this Convention.

(2) After the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 above, shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union or at any meeting of any of its permanent organs until it has so deposited such an instrument.

2. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 49, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat.

3. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

- 6 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 17 (see Doc. No. 405)

Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.
2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

- 7 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 23 (see Doc. No. 423)

Abrogation of the earlier Convention

1. (1) This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947).
- (2) Its validity shall cease at the time of entry into force of a new International Telecommunication Convention.

- 8 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 23 bis (see Doc. No. 423)

Validity of Administrative Regulations in force

The Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 13, paragraph 2 shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new Regulations drawn up by the competent ordinary administrative conferences.

[The Editorial Committee draws the attention of the Plenary Assembly to a possible contradiction between Article 23 bis and paragraph 5.(2) of Article 11 (Doc. No. 426)]

- 9 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 35 bis (see Doc. No. 423)

Priority of Telecommunications concerning

Safety of Life

The international telegraph and telephone services must accord absolute priority to telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, and to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organizations.

- 10 -
(457-E)

ARTICLE 45 (see Doc. No. 423)

Distress Calls and Messages

Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

- 11 -
(457-E)

CHAPTER VII

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 49 (see Doc. No. 423)

Effective Date of the Convention

The present Convention shall enter into force on January first nineteen hundred fifty four between countries, territories or groups of territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.

- 12 -
(457-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 440)

on the Agreement of the
Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference
Geneva, 1951

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-
cation Union, Buenos Aires,

recognizing:

1. that certain provisions of the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951) might be considered as conflicting with Article 47 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and with the resolution adopted at Atlantic City relating to participation in the Provisional Frequency Board of Members of the International Frequency Registration Board;

2. that it is necessary to remove all doubts in this matter;

considering

1. that the agenda proposed for the E.A.R.C. by the Administrative Council was accepted by the majority of the Members of the Union;

2. that it was implicit in items 2, 3 and 5 of that agenda that the Radio Regulations and the resolution relating to participation in the Provisional Frequency Board of Members of the International Frequency Registration Board could be revised, if such a revision was found necessary;

3. that administrations were invited to send proposals to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding these agenda items and that these proposals were communicated to all Members of the Union;

4. that the E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed by sixty three Members of the Union;

- 13 -
(457-E)

resolves

that any provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement which might be considered as conflicting with provisions of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations or with the Resolution Relating to Participation in the Provisional Frequency Board of Members of the International Frequency Registration Board, shall be considered as superseding those provisions of the Regulations and of that Resolution.

ELEVENTH AND LAST REPORT

BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 5

At its 20th meeting, on 11 December 1952 (see the summary record of the meeting - Document No. 459), Committee 5 considered problems in connection with the decision as to what the fiscal limit on Union expenditure for the period 1953-1958 shall be.

Discussions were based on an excellent report (Document No. 429) by Working Group 5 of the Committee, which had Dr. Busak (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman.

The Committee's findings are as follows :

1. Estimates of I.T.U. expenditure for the period 1953 to 1957 :

The Committee approved the estimates of expenditure appearing in Annex 1 hereinafter, and made the following comments thereon :

a) General considerations :

Staff expenses account for the greater part (80 to 85%) of total Union expenditure. Hence this is the only field in which substantial reductions can be made. The majority view in the Committee was that, in view of the decisions already taken by the Conference, there can be no question :

- of doing away with any organs of the Union;
- nor of reducing the tasks of those organs;
- nor of reducing staff salaries;
- nor of reducing the staff strengths of the various organs.

However, since neither Working Group 5, nor the Committee itself have been able to make a detailed study of the staff numbers proposed for 1953, the estimates of staff expenses are liable to revision, and the Committee proposes that staff numbers, and classification of staff, be examined by the Coordination Committee and the Administrative Council, in order that the Council may have accurate figures on which to revise the budget for 1953 and to draw up the budgets for succeeding years.

b) I.F.R.B. budget :

It is proposed to keep I.F.R.B. staff numbers at the 1953 level (70 persons, including the 11 members of the I.F.R.B.), but it is expected that, as for the other organs, the Council will each year examine staff requirements to ascertain whether any increase or decrease should be made, and that, should an increase prove necessary, an attempt will be made to pay for it without exceeding the fiscal limit, by using, if necessary, the savings effected on other sections of the budget. Recourse to a higher fiscal limit after consultation of I.T.U. Members should be envisaged only in the very last resort.

In addition, the Committee emphasizes that I.F.R.B. staff engaged on tasks the permanent nature of which is not now obvious should be recruited as temporaries only.

2. Definition of the fiscal limit :

The Committee is of opinion that the fiscal limit should represent the expenses posted in the budget, to the exclusion of expenses representing interest paid to the Swiss Confederation, and not the total of ordinary contributions paid by Members and Associate Members.

3. Security margin in determining the fiscal limit :

The Committee was of opinion that in determining the fiscal limit, a security margin of some 5,000 - 9,000 Swiss francs ought to be left. Provision has been made for this margin in the figures appearing in Annex 1 (see paragraph 11, on page 2 thereof).

4. Fiscal limit on expenditure for the years 1953 to 1958 :

The Committee proposes that the fiscal limit for the years 1954 to 1958 be as set forth in the draft protocol appearing in Annex 2 hereinafter.

In this connection, although no estimates have been made for 1958, the Committee was of opinion that the fiscal limit for 1958 should be the same as that for 1957, in order that the Council may draw up the budget for 1958 in the normal way. That might be of special importance if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to meet only towards the end of 1957.

5. 1953 budget :

The Committee considers that the Conference should approve the 1953 budget as it appears in the draft protocol in Annex 3 hereinafter, it being understood that the Administrative Council would be able to make detailed changes therein at its ordinary session in 1953.

II. Sterky

Chairman, Committee 5

Annexes : 3

A N N E X 1

ESTIMATES OF I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1953 TO 1957

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<hr/>					
<u>Regular ordinary expenditure of</u> <u>the permanent organs of the Union</u>					
1. Administrative Council	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-	200.000.-
2. General Secretariat	2.096.400.-	2.199.700.-	2.301.700.-	2.317.200.-	2.360.600.-
3. I.A.R.B.	1.917.500.-	2.027.000.-	1.983.000.-	1.998.000.-	2.017.000.-
4. C.C.I.F.	459.750.-	476.750.-	487.550.-	480.050.-	502.850.-
5. C.C.I.T.	78.900.-	82.900.-	92.600.-	93.200.-	94.700.-
6. C.C.I.R.	488.600.-	495.300.-	535.800.-	513.000.-	547.400.-
<hr/>					
Total carried forward	5.241.150.-	5.481.650.-	5.600.650.-	5.601.450.-	5.722.550.-
<hr/>					
Figures from Doc. No. 278, page 1, showing reductions made	5.455.820.-	6.010.470.-	6.401.040.-	6.590.570.-	6.752.246.- :/

(Ann. 1 to Doc. 458-E)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brought forward from page 4	5.241.150.-	5.481.650.-	5.600.650.-	5.601.450.-	5.722.550.-
<u>Increases and reductions in expenses resulting from the decisions of the Buenos Aires Conference</u>					
1) Effects of the new salary scale for Class 8	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-	6.000.-
2) Temporary allowance for provisional adjustment of salaries to the increased cost of living (Classes 1 to 8, 3%)	66.000.-	68.000.-	71.000.-	73.000.-	75.000.-
3) Reclassification of duties of I.T.U. staff:					
Salaries	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-	52.356.-
Insurances	47.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-	12.644.-
4) Children's education allowance	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-	52.000.-
5) Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-	100.000.-
6) Increases in single contributions for officials over 40 years of age	30.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-	20.000.-
7) Settlement of accounts in suspense (10% of 372,050.-)	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-	37.205.-
Interest on these amounts	13.00.-	12.000.-	11.000.-	9.000.-	7.000.-
8) Cost-of-living allowance to pensioners	12.000.-	13.000.-	14.000.-	15.000.-	16.000.-
9) Expatriation allowance 1)	-30.000.-	-50.000.-	-70.000.-	-100.000.-	-105.000.-
10) Subsidy to Publications Service for documents showing a deficit	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-	80.000.-
Total	466.205.-	403.205.-	386.205.-	357.205.-	353.205.-
11) Unforeseen, and to round off figures	7.645.-	5.145.-	8.145.-	6.345.-	9.245.-
General total (including regular ordinary expenses)	5.715.000.-	5.890.000.-	5.995.000.-	5.965.000.-	6.085.000.-
=====					
1) Corrected estimates (negative figures)					

- 6 -
(Ann.1.to Doc.458-E)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
A. Total estimated ordinary expenditure ++)	5,718,000.-	5,890,000.-	5,995,000.-	5,965,000.-	6,085,000.-
<u>Income</u> (other than income from contributions)					
a) Refund from the Publications Budget to the Ordinary Budget (1)	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-	245,000.-
b) Excess interest	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-	100,000.-
c) Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000.-	20,000.-	10,000.-	8,000.-	8,000.-
Total income	365,000.-	365,000.-	355,000.-	353,000.-	353,000.-
B. Difference to be covered by the total ordinary contributions of Members and Associate Members	5,350,000.-	5,525,000.-	5,640,000.-	5,612,000.-	5,732,000.-

++ These figures do not include interest to be paid to the Swiss Government or publications expenses, except -- for the subsidy of 80,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary to the publications budget.

(1)Salaries of officials engaged on work in connection with publications.

ANNEX 2

Draft Protocol
concerning the ordinary expenses
of the I.T.U.
for the period 1954 to 1958

1. The Administrative Council shall be authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the ordinary expenses of the Union, excluding the interest on overdue payments paid to the Swiss Confederation, do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1954 to 1958 :
 - 5,890,000 Swiss francs for the year 1954
 - 5,995,000 Swiss francs for the year 1955
 - 5,965,000 Swiss francs for the year 1956
 - 6,085,000 Swiss francs for the years 1957 and 1958.
2. In very exceptional cases, however, the Administrative Council may authorize credits that exceed by a maximum of 3% the limits established in paragraph 1. In such cases it shall adopt a special resolution indicating the specific reasons for such a step.
3. Further, in addition to the cases in which the limit on expenditure may be exceeded, as set forth in paragraph 2 above, the Council may post to :
 - a) each of the budgets from 1955 to 1958, an additional amount up to a maximum of 60,000 Swiss francs to cover a possible increase in the rent of the premises of the Union under the circumstances envisaged in Resolution No...;
 - b) each of the budgets from 1954 to 1958 an additional amount up to a maximum of 200,000 Swiss francs to cover the possible grant to the staff of a cost-of-living allowance, as envisaged in Resolution No....
4. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy with the object of reducing real expenses to the lowest level.

5. Apart from the cases envisaged in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the Administrative Council shall be authorized to adopt decisions which might result, either directly or indirectly, in the limit for each year, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, being exceeded, only by applying strictly the provisions of paragraph 6 below.
6. If the credits which may be authorized by the Administrative Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 3 above prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may only permit those credits to be exceeded with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.
7. No decision of the Administrative Council or of the Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees shall be put into effect if they will result in a direct or indirect increase in the ordinary expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize under the terms of paragraphs 1 to 3 or in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 6. Consequently it is indispensable that at the time of adopting decisions which might have financial effects, the Administrative Council and the Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees should make an exact estimate of supplementary expenses which might result therefrom.

A N N E X 3

PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THE I.T.U. ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1953

Bearing in mind the decisions taken by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, the I.T.U. budget for 1953 shall be as in the following summary of income and expenditure.

1953 ORDINARY BUDGET

I n c o m e		E x p e n d i t u r e	
	Swiss francs		Swiss francs
Balance brought forward from 1952	415.000	Admin. Council	200.000
Contributory shares 680 units at 7,560 Swiss francs a unit.	5.140.800	General Secretariat	2.096.400
Withdrawal from C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20.000	I.F.R.B.	1.917.500
Refund from Supplementary Publications Budget.	245.000	C.C.I.F.	459.750
Interest	350.000	C.C.I.T.	78.900
Unforeseen	6.555	C.C.I.R.	488.600
			<u>5.241.150</u>
		Expenditure resulting from decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference	<u>466.205</u>
			<u>5.707.355</u>
		Unforeseen and to round off figures	7.645
		Interest	<u>250.000</u>
			<u>5.965.000</u>
		Balance carried forward to 1954	<u>220.000</u>
	<u><u>6.177.355</u></u>		<u><u>6.185.000</u></u>

The Administrative Council, at its ordinary session in 1953, shall draw up a detailed budget based on the above figures.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 5

(I.T.U. finances)

Summary Record of the 20th Meeting

Thursday, 11 December 1952, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Dr. H. Sterky (Sweden)

The Chairman announced that the summary records of the 16th, 17th, and 18th meetings appeared in Documents Nos. 396, 416 and 417, which would be that day distributed. Any comments on those summary records as well as on the records of the 19th and today's meeting should, he suggested, be sent to the Secretary General or to the Chairman direct, for publication as a corrigendum, if time permitted.

This proposal was adopted.

The Chairman thereupon submitted for consideration the Final Report by the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 (Document No. 429). He suggested that there might be a general debate, after which the documents might be taken page by page and paragraph by paragraph. Lastly, the draft resolution in Annex 6 might be considered.

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5 said the Working Group had been obliged to work at considerable speed; as Chairman he was not satisfied by the Report as regards the form as well as the results of the work done. The following amendments should be made: page 1, second paragraph read as follows: "It was instructed to make the preliminary calculations required for a decision as to the limit on expenditure for the period 1953-1957, taking the following documents into consideration: "Page 6, in the footnote 2) at the bottom of the page, "790,000" should read: "650,000". Page 8, second paragraph, second line, "1955" should read: "1957"; third paragraph, third line, after "Annex 1 hereinafter", add



"(page 11)", and in the fourth paragraph, "pages 1 and 2" should read: "pages 10 and 11". Last line on page 9, read: "(Line A., on page 12 of Annex 1)".

Paragraph II, on page 2, dealt with the manner in which savings might be effected. The Administrative Council would have to consider staff numbers and submit information to the following Plenipotentiary Conference. It should be observed that Annex 1 to the Report replaced Document No. 278 - also that salary increments were automatic, and no reserve was envisaged for unforeseen expenditure. There were two possible ways in which the budget could be determined: 1) by the limit on expenditure; 2) by the limit on contributions. No allowance had been made in calculations for the 200,000 Swiss francs allotted for the temporary cost-of-living allowance, nor for the 60,000 Swiss francs provided for a possible increase in rent. He suggested that the report be taken page by page. The Committee was not, however, called upon to approve it, since it contained no specific proposals.

The Committee might then proceed as follows:

- 1) consider Annex 1;
- 2) decide whether the budget should be determined by the limit on expenditure or by the limit on contributions;
- 3) decide whether there should be a safety margin (if necessary) for unforeseen expenditure, to be added to the amounts shown under A and B in Annex 1, and how that should be done;
- 4) decide on the fiscal limit for 1958, in order to eliminate the difficulties which had confronted the Administrative Council for 1953;
- 5) approve the draft resolution in Annex 6;
- 6) decide on the budget for 1953, for which accurate figures were given in Annex 4 - should it be approved, or should the Council be left to decide?
- 7) decide on point G, page 7.

The Chairman said the report was an outstanding one, for which the Committee had every reason to be grateful. Were there any general comments?

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5 pointed out that if it were desired to make savings in the calculations, then that would have to be done if possible section by section, to eliminate an overall reduction.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was pleased to see Dr. Sterky in the Chair, and congratulated the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 on his report. He disagreed with paragraph c) on page 6, and would revert to the matter later.

The Delegate of China associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers to Dr. Sterky. In considering cuts in expenditure, it must not be overlooked that the Union must be able to perform its duties adequately. As regards, more particularly, staff matters, two Chinese translators were required, and should be appointed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. while appreciating the work of the Chairman of the Group - even if the Group had not carried out all that the Chairman had wished, continued as follows:

"My Delegation has certain observations to make on the Report by the Working Group. From the report it is evident that the Working Group has succeeded in reducing the budget to some extent. But in spite of this my Delegation cannot approve the budget even taking into consideration the amendments introduced in it by the Working Group.

"My Delegation is categorically opposed to the approval of the budget of the Union in the way it has been submitted in Document No. 429. To raise the budget of the Union to some six million Swiss francs for the period 1953 to 1957 constitutes a fact that is absolutely inadmissible and unjustified.

"This excessive increase in the budget will bring in its train serious difficulties of a financial nature for the majority of the Administrations of Member countries of the Union. We already know that 34 countries which wish to restrict their expenses to the present level,

have stated that they will have to opt for a lower contributory class to the one they chose previously.

"Nevertheless, it is evident that changes in contributory classes do not resolve this grave problem. The problem of reducing the expenses of the countries Members of the Union can only be resolved by a reduction in the budget of the Union. This budget should be reduced to its present level, namely to 4 million Swiss francs. In particular we insist that the excessively high budget of the I.F.R.B. should be substantially reduced.

"My Delegation submitted to the Working Group a proposal which would result in the reduction of the I.F.R.B. budget to 800,000 Swiss francs. Similarly, it has pointed out that it is inadmissible that the staff of the I.F.R.B. should be raised to a total of 70, as is envisaged in the draft budget submitted.

"The budget of the I.F.R.B. has increased to the enormous figure of 2 million Swiss francs. We cannot allow the budget of this organ alone to constitute a third of the total budget of the Union.

"My Delegation, then, is categorically opposed to the inadmissible increase in the budget submitted on Document No. 429 and insists that it should be reduced to its present level, namely, 4 million Swiss francs."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland supported everything that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had said.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation, does not agree with the findings of Working Group 5/5. The Working Group has not brought about a substantial reduction in the ordinary expenditure of the I.T.U. The fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure of the Union for the period 1953 to 1957 should remain at 4,000,000 Swiss francs per year. We are opposed to any increase of the budget beyond 4,000,000 Swiss francs per year.

"A reduction in the expenditure of the Union can be brought about by a reduction in the expenses of the I.F.R.B. and in particular

through a reduction in the staff of the I.F.R.B. which, in 1953 and for no reason at all, is to be increased to a total of 70 instead of the total of 18 existing in 1948.

"Consequently we shall vote against the approval of the Report by Working Group 5/5, submitted as Document No. 429."

The Delegate of South Africa also congratulated the Chairman of Working Group 5/5. He was prepared to accept the recommendations contained in Document No. 429 without going into details unless it could be shown that more economies could be effected.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"My Delegation is grateful to Doctor Busak and his Working Group for the enormous amount of work they have done. Nevertheless, taking into account the fiscal limit of the budget, we regret that we cannot approve Document No. 429 and we support everything that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. has said. Our Delegation will vote against the budget."

The Delegate of Cuba said that the I.F.R.B. had the most important task in the Union and that it needed a full measure of moral and material support. Otherwise the Union would suffer the consequences. There should be no haggling over the means.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic:

"My Delegation fully supports the point of view expressed by the Delegate of the Soviet Union regarding the fiscal limit and the budget. If the limit is maintained above its present level our Delegation will vote against Document No. 429."

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation considers that the raising of the fiscal limit on the ordinary expenditure of the I.T.U. envisaged in Annex 1 to Document No. 429 is unjustified and inadmissible.

"It considers specially unjustified and inadmissible the increase of 2 million Swiss Francs in the expenses of the I.F.R.B. and is absolutely convinced that the effective work of the I.T.U. can be perfectly well covered by a budget of 4 million Swiss Francs for ordinary expenditure.

"Hence it will vote against the approval of the budget submitted by the Working Group in Document No. 429".

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania associated himself with the remarks of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and said he would not approve the budget as drawn up.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"My Delegation warmly supports a reduction in the budget so that the present limit of 4 million Swiss Francs per year may not be exceeded. If this limit is exceeded our Delegation will be obliged to vote against the budget."

Annexes 1 and 2 were considered sub-head by sub-head:

Sub-Head 1 Administrative Council

The Delegate of the United States of America was in favour of the reduction from 230,000 to 200,000 Swiss Francs. He was of the opinion that the present working methods of the Council were not efficacious and that they should be revised by the new members. He suggested certain measures to accelerate work. Incidentally he said it would be difficult for anyone to work as hard as Mr. Ribeiro, the representative of Portugal in the Council, had done for the last five years. "The Union has shown itself exceedingly ungrateful". The Delegate of Argentina and Italy agreed fully with the previous speaker. Sub-head 1 was approved.

Sub-Head 2) General Secretariat

The Secretary-General referring to sub-head 5.51, page 17, thought that the sum of 1,500 Swiss Francs for "Miscellaneous" was inadequate. He cited the case of an interpreter claiming for a payment and asked that the sum should be raised to 1,600.

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5 declared that the Group suggested that the budget for 1953 be accepted provisionally and that the Administrative Council be authorized to revise the different sections without exceeding the limit.

The Delegate of China asked that the appointment of translators for the Chinese language be envisaged (two at least), and he pointed out that, at the present time, there was not even one employee of that nationality. Working Group 5/5 had reduced to a total of 88 the staff of the General Secretariat although the Administrative Council had recommended a total strength of 92. Let an average be established, namely 90, and the two additional posts could be filled by Chinese translators. He estimated that the cost would be 10,000 Swiss Francs.

The Secretary-General said that the cost of two Chinese translators would be 88,000 Swiss Francs plus travelling expenses and allowances. Temporary personnel could be recruited for the translation of certain documents and the cost of so doing would be 10,000 Swiss Frs.

In the ensuing discussion the Delegates of India, China, France and the Secretary General took part and finally the suggestion of the Delegate of Argentina was adopted by virtue of which the Secretary-General, taking advantage of the increase of three staff units, could re-arrange the staff and engage one Chinese official who, without prejudice to undertaking general administrative work, would translate when necessary.

Sub-Head 2 was put to the vote and approved by 39 votes to 0 with 9 abstentions.

Sub-Head 3, I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked that a correction be made to sub-paragraph c) on page 6 of the report, as follows: following the brackets on the third line: "The Administrative Council would examine annually any question requiring an increase or reduction in the budget of the I.F.R.B. and would consider every increase within the limits of the approved budget. If it were possible to effect economies the Administrative Council was authorized to do so."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. referred to paragraph 2 on page 6 and had no objection to the creation of a Class "D" post.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that for two or three years, part of the staff of the General Secretariat had not worked for the I.F.R.B. That organ had not been accepted by his Delegation but it accounted for 30% of the expenses.

Neither the Secretary-General; nor any other official should allot the staff tasks differing from those relevant to their appointments. The expenses of the I.F.R.B. must not exceed 800,000 francs, namely, the limit for the year of 1951.

The Delegate of Egypt agreed with the expenses envisaged for the I.F.R.B. for the next two or three years, observing the work with which the Board had been entrusted by the E.A.R.C. But he asked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. what would happen after this period had elapsed. The latter replied that the question must be divided into two parts: 1) bringing into force the provisions of the Convention and 2) drawing up plans for broadcasting. The tasks connected with the first part were permanent. Those of the second part were temporary and only twelve Members of the Staff were employed on them. When their work was finished, they would be absorbed into the larger tasks to be performed in the future. He accepted the amendment suggested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to sub-paragraph c) on page 6. As regards paragraph 2 on page 6, referring to an official Class "D", he mentioned the report by the Administrative Council on the staff of the I.F.R.B. (page 61), which was approved by the Plenary Meeting of the preceding day, and said that the post had been included in the estimates and was essential.

The Chairman said that nothing had to be done in this context, as it was already included in the budget.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"My Delegation is categorically opposed to the budget of the I.F.R.B. being raised to 2,000,000 Swiss francs, and insists that the expenses of the I.F.R.B. be considerably reduced.

"The inadmissible increase in the expenses of the I.F.R.B. arises, above all, from the incommensurate increase in its staff, which has reached a total of 70. This incommensurate increase in staff is inadmissible. We have studied this question of I.F.R.B. staff and arrived at the conclusion that the budget of that organ has been drawn up without ever taking into consideration the need to effect economies.

"The fact that the budget of the I.F.R.B. is fixed at 2,000,000 Swiss francs is inadmissible and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. will vote against its approval, as well as against the approval of the draft budget of the Union as a whole."

The following took part in the discussion concerning the staff of the I.F.R.B.: Canada, Egypt, the Chairman WG 5/5, the Delegate of India, and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., who explained that the twelve employees drawing up broadcasting plans were temporary (contracted for two years), and finally the Chairman proposed to leave sub-head 3 pending. This was agreed to.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland wished to make it clear that his Delegation could not accept sub-head 3 as it was.

Sub-head 4)(C.C.I.F.) and 5)(C.C.I.T.) of Annex 1 were approved without comment.

Section 6) (C.C.I.R.)(Document No. 429, page 4).

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5 pointed out the following correction:

Page 4 of the Report, Section 6) (C.C.I.R.) second sentence:

Replace "Two posts remain vacant" by "For the whole of 1953 the 3 supplementary posts remain vacant for part of the year. But,...."

This was approved without comment.

Page 11. Increases and reductions in expenses resulting from the decisions of the Buenos Aires Conference.

Following an explanation given by the Secretary-General, arising from a question asked by the Delegate of Canada, sub-head 1 was approved.

Sub-head 2: approved.

Sub-head 3: the Secretary-General pointed out that this referred to the new classification of certain duties of the staff and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. explained that it was a question of "new classification of posts in conformity with duties". Subject to the relevant amendments, the sub-head was approved.

Sub-head 4: approved.

Sub-head 5: the Delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that the sum of 100,000 Swiss francs per year for the rehabilitation of the "Provident Fund" had already been approved by the Plenary Assembly. According to Document No. 389, page 7, the present deficit was calculated at 800,000 Swiss francs. He requested information concerning the exact conditions under which an agreement had been reached to pay 300,000 Swiss francs on behalf of two high officials of the C.C.I.R. and what steps would be taken in the future to avoid this position recurring.

The Secretary-General explained that before being elected Director of the C.C.I.R. (at Stockholm, in June 1948), Dr. B. van der Pol had made inquiries of the I.T.U. Secretary-General (Dr. F. von Ernst), and of the Assistant Secretary-General (Radio Division), who was then in Stockholm, as to his position as regards a pension. On 15 June, Dr. van der Pol had written to Dr. F. von Ernst:

" ... Hence I should be much obliged if you would kindly supply the following information about the post of Director, C.C.I.R.:

.

"c) Pension and insurance schemes.

."

The Administrative Council, which had met in January, 1948, had decided that an entirely new pensions scheme, in which provision would be made for a contribution by the staff, would be created for officials to be appointed in the future, as a substitute for the old Provident Fund to which officials of the former Berne Bureau had belonged. That fact had been overlooked, and on 19 June 1948, Dr. Franz von Ernst had replied to Dr. van der Pol in the following terms:

"..... I hasten to supply the information you asked for on 15 June, about the position of the future C.C.I.R. Director

".....

"3. Insurance: 15% is added to the annual salary of 51,600 Swiss francs, to be used for the benefit of survivors (7,740 Swiss francs). According to the regulations now in force, this sum can be used for a life insurance policy, or for the acquisition of gilt-edged stock, or for deposit in a savings account. The Administrative Council will settle the entire problem, with special reference to the pension, at its session in September next. As an indication, the present regulations specify that the pension will, according to the years of service, be equivalent to 15% to 70% of the salary, with an upper limit of 50% for the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General. In the Universal Postal Union, the scale is from 30%-60% (30% from one year's service), with the same upper limit."

The Assistant Secretary General, then present in Stockholm, confirmed the information given by Dr. von Ernst, and it was on the basis of that information that Dr. van der Pol put forward his name as candidate for the post of Director, C.C.I.R.

The Administrative Council had considered the matter at its session in September, 1949. It took the view that from the strictly legal angle Dr. B. van der Pol ought to be affiliated to the new Pension Fund, with a buying-in fee of 86,688 Swiss francs plus 5% of his salary, but that, since he had put his name forward on the basis of information supplied by Dr. von Ernst, he might be said to have acquired rights in the matter, although he had been appointed only in 1949, i.e., after the new Regulations from the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund had become effective. Eventually it had decided that:

"1. The claim of Dr. van del Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R., to a pension and payments from the Union for the benefit of survivors shall be settled by analogy with the provisions of Articles 39 to 44 of the Statutes of the Insurance Scheme for permanent staff of the Union established before 31 December 1947, on the understanding, however, that the payment of the pension shall, according to circumstances, be charged to the ordinary budget of the C.C.I.R. and not to the Provident Fund mentioned in Article 39 of the Statutes;

"2. that Mr. Leslie W. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., shall benefit by the same treatment as Dr. van der Pol, in accordance with paragraph 1 above."

Later on, it had seemed abnormal that no funds had been allotted to pay the pensions of Dr. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes, and the Council had decided that both should be affiliated to the old Provident Fund. Hence the experts had taken the view that an additional payment of 300,000 Swiss francs to the Fund was essential, to provide pensions for the two persons in question.

Obviously, such a state of affairs could not possibly recur, since Staff Regulations and Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds now existed, with which the Secretary-General - whoever he might be - had to comply.

The Delegate of Sweden reported that he, as Chairman of the C.C.I.R. plenary assembly in Stockholm 1948, had been consulted by Dr. van der Pol on the pension question before the latter was appointed Director of the C.C.I.R. However, the matter had not been put on the agenda in Stockholm.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Poland, as he had to leave the meeting, authorized the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to exercise his right to vote for the rest of the meeting.

Sub-Heads 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were approved without comment.

Sub-Head 10: following some remarks made by the Delegate of India, the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 explained this matter and said that the subsidy had been approved at the meeting of Committee 5 on.

29 November. The Delegate of India said he did not agree with this subsidy and that he would bring the question before the Plenary Assembly. The sub-head was approved.

Page 12 (Document No. 429)

Headings A and B were approved.

Heading "Credits allocated outside the fiscal limit".

Sub-head 1: The Delegate of Switzerland suggested that the sum of 60,000 Swiss francs should also be allowed for in 1955 in case the premises were finished during that year.

Following a remark made by the Delegate of the United States of America, the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 explained that those credits had been allocated outside the fiscal limit for practical reasons, since they were granted under certain conditions and the Committee 5 decided that they must be separated from the normal limit. They were cases which did not require the Administrative Council to undertake a referendum.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that these were maximum figures to be used as necessary.

With regard to the proposal by the Delegate of Switzerland, the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 said that it presented no difficulties, but it would be necessary to correct the draft resolution that had already been sent to the Plenary Assembly in Document No. 336.

The Committee agreed to the Swiss proposal to grant a sum of 60,000 Swiss francs also for 1955.

ANNEX 6 (DOCUMENT No. 429)

The Chairman said that a choice had to be made between alternatives A and B.

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5 explained the point at issue. He recalled that at Atlantic City it was decided to take as fiscal limit

the estimates of ordinary expenses, but in practice a return had been made to the old principle of taking as a basis the total of ordinary contribution of Members and Associate Members, namely, alternative B.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland and Egypt were in favour of alternative A. The Delegate of the United States of America also supported it, but with a "safety margin". The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. preferred the principle of alternative B and proposed that a vote should first be taken on the principle that would govern the fiscal limit and then on the respective figures.

The Delegates of Italy and Czechoslovakia also considered alternative B more favourable.

The question of principle was put to the vote and alternative A was approved by 19 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions.

Fiscal limit on expenditure for 1958 (Document No. 429, page 9, para. 4)

The Delegates of France and Belgium agreed with the suggestion in the report. The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, India and the United States of America were in favour of the fiscal limit for 1957 being maintained for 1958.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not opposed to this principle, but he was opposed to the fiscal limit for 1958 being equal to that for 1957, because in his opinion the expenditure was excessive.

The Chairman suggested that a decision should be adopted as to whether or not the fiscal limit for 1957 should be maintained for 1958. The Committee agreed that it should.

The Chairman of Working Group 5/5, observing that alternative A had been accepted, said that the first paragraph of the draft resolution (Annex 6) should be definitively drafted.

The Chairman read the following figures for inclusion in the draft resolution:

Year 1953	5,965,000	Swiss francs
Year 1954	6,140,000	" "
Year 1955	6,245,000	" "
Year 1956	6,215,000	" "
Year 1957	6,335,000	" "
Year 1958	6,335,000	" "

He explained that 250,000 Swiss francs had been added to the figures for the payment of interest to the Swiss Government.

Regarding the inclusion of this amount, a discussion took place in which took part the Delegates of South Africa, Argentina, Egypt, India, and the Chairman of Working Group 5/5. Finally, the Chairman consulted the Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Andrada, asking if it would not be advisable that a decision regarding this be taken in Plenary Assembly. This proposal was accepted by Dr. Andrada.

The Committee had a break from 2:30 p.m. to 4:10 p.m.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that 250,000 Swiss francs should not be added to the fiscal limit, since this interest would have to be paid by countries in arrears with their contributions.

The Chairman of the Working Group 5/5 agreed to the suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of South Africa proposed that paragraph 1 of the resolution should be divided into sub-paragraphs a) and b) with the object of including sub-paragraph b) as follows: "The credit in the reserve account shall not exceed.....Swiss francs".

The Delegate of India pointed out that the vote on alternatives A and B had given only a slender majority and suggested that a decision be reached by the Plenary Assembly concerning the fiscal limit.

The Chairman could not agree since a full document was to be prepared and he asked the following three questions:

- 1) should the figures be included in the draft resolution?
- 2) should interest be included?
- 3) should a margin of safety be added?

By a vote on the first question it was decided to include the figures by 23 votes to 17, with 2 abstentions.

Question 2): It was decided, without a vote, that the interest would not be included.

The Chairman observed that the draft resolution would accordingly contain the following figures:

Year 1953	5,715,000	Swiss francs
Year 1954	5,890,000	" "
Year 1955	5,995,000	" "
Year 1956	5,965,000	" "
Year 1957	6,085,000	" "
Year 1958	6,085,000	" "

Question 3): The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that a figure should be included in the budget for "unforeseen" to cover cases such as the death of officials. He pointed out that in 1952 the sum of 42,000 Swiss francs had had to be paid as a consequence of an official's decease.

The Secretary-General explained that such an item had not been provided for. In his view, should he ever have to ask the Swiss Government for an advance for such purposes, neither the Conference nor the Administrative Council was likely to withdraw authorization. He would have suggested 2% of the ceiling to cover unforeseen expenses, but had thought that the Conference would not agree.

The Delegate of Argentina felt that any figure for unforeseen expenses should not be less than 1% of the ceiling; it should be distributed among the various organs of the I.T.U. and must be accounted for.

The Delegate of Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America proposed 3%. The last mentioned suggested that the relevant sum be included as a credit outside the budget fiscal limit, in the same way as the "credit allocated for increase in rent" and the "credit for temporary cost-of-living allowance".

The Delegate of India supported this proposal, but the Delegates of Egypt and South Africa opposed it. The Delegate of France said that since they were dealing with estimates for the next five years, it was necessary to fix a fiscal limit and a margin of 3%, so that the Administrative Council could manoeuvre. He suggested that in every case when funds from this margin were used, the Administrative Council should adopt a special resolution.

The Chairman put to the vote the question of adding to heading "Credits allocated outside the fiscal limit" (page 12) a third sub-head consisting of a credit equal to 3% to be placed at the disposal of the Administrative Council for exceptional cases. Action to this end was approved by 33 votes to 5 with 3 abstentions.

The proposal of South Africa to add a second sub-paragraph to paragraph 1 of the resolution was rejected by 40 votes to 8 with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 of the resolution was adopted without amendments.

Paragraph 3: following remarks by several Delegates, the Chairman suggested that the Head of the Delegation of France and the Chairman of Working Group 5/5 should redraft this paragraph for submission to the Plenary Assembly for final decision. This was agreed.

Paragraph 4: was left pending until paragraph 3 had been re-drafted.

Paragraph 5: was approved without comment.

With regard to the draft budget for 1953, on the suggestion of the Chairman it was decided that the final details should be adjusted by the Chairman of Committee 5 and the Secretary General who would submit the budget directly to the Plenary Assembly for final consideration.

Page 7 (last paragraph of the report by the Working Group)

It was decided to maintain the text as it stood.

The analysis of Document No. 429 being completed the work of the Committee was finished.

The Delegate of Italy suggested that a final protocol be drawn up to fix the fiscal limit of expenditure for the years 1954/1958.

The Chairman speaking on his own behalf and in the name of Mr. Prasada, thanked the Chairmen of the Working Groups, the Delegates, the reporters, the interpreters and the staff of the General Secretariat for their help. He mentioned particularly the task performed by Dr. Busak and his words were greeted by the applause of the meeting.

Dr. Busak thanked the meeting for the applause which he took as being for the Delegation of his country.

The Delegate of France stressed the skill that had been shown by Dr. Sterky, whom he congratulated on behalf of all for the work done. (Applause).

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

Reporter:

J.T. Arregui

Chairman:

Hakan Sterky

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document N° 460-FES
12 décembre 1952

COMMISSION 8

13e. SERIE

DE TEXTES SOUMIS A LA
COMMISSION DE REDACTION

- Annexes au 11e. rapport de la Commission 5 (Document N° 458)
- Complément au Document N° 336 (Document N° 461)
- Annexe 2, projet B, au Document N° 218 révisé, page 5
(Article 5, alinéa f bis) de la Convention)
- Document N° 463

13th SERIES

OF TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

- Annexes to the 11th Report of Committee 5 (Document No. 458)
- Supplement to Document No. 336 (Document No. 461)
- Annex 2, draft B, to Document No. 218 revised, page 5
(Article 5, f bis of the Convention)
- Document No. 463

13a SERIE

DE TEXTOS PRESENTADOS A LA
COMISION DE REDACCION

- Anexos al 11o. Informe de la Comisión 5 (Documento No. 458)
- Complemento del Documento No. 336 (Documento No. 461)
- Anexo 2, proyecto B, del Documento No. 218 (revisado) página 5
(Artículo 5, párrafo f bis) del Convenio)
- Documento No. 463

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 461-E

12 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

SUPPLEMENT TO DOCUMENT No. 336

Further to the recommendations of Committee 5 to the Plenary Assembly the draft resolution annexed to the 5th Report of Committee 5 (Document No. 336) should be supplemented with the following sub-paragraph :

"For this purpose alone, a supplementary credit of 60,000 Swiss francs, not included in the ceiling of expenditure of the Union, shall be placed at the disposal of the Administrative Council for each of the years 1955 to 1958."

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 462-E
12 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A G E N D A

of the Sixteenth Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 16 December 1952, at 10 a.m.

PLENARY HALL

1. Draft Resolution on the position of Iraq in relation to the European Area of Region 1 (Document No. 432)
2. Proposal No. 295 by the United States of America
3. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee (blue sheets)(3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th series - Documents Nos. 426, 436, 455 and 457)
4. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Reports by Committee 3 (Documents Nos. 361, 375, 388, 390, 392, 407, 423, 424, 425, 443)
5. 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Reports by Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 298, 351, 365 and 403)
6. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Reports by Committee 5 (Documents Nos. 302, 336, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 458 and 461)
7. 3rd Report by Committee 7 (Document No. 382)
8. Other business.

ARTICLE ON THE UNITED NATIONS LAISSEZ-PASSER
IN THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union which appears in Annex 5 to the Atlantic City Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations during its second regular session on 15 November 1947 with the addition of an article on the use of the United Nations laissez-passer.

The addition of the article on the laissez-passer was ratified by the Administrative Council of the Union by Resolution No. 35 adopted at its second session in February 1948. In the "Agreement between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies" published by the United Nations, this article bears the number XIII and the articles XIII to XVIII of the Agreement as appended to the Atlantic City Convention were renumbered XIV to XIX respectively.

The Conference will no doubt wish the Agreement to be appended to the Buenos Aires Convention in the form in which it appears in the United Nations publication referred to above. The text of the added article is appended to the present document.

Annex: 1

- 2 -
(463-E)

ANNEX

ARTICLE XIII

United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Union shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Union.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

C O R R I G E N D U M N° 1

au Procès-Verbal de la 10ème Séance Plénière (1ère Partie)

(Document N° 346-F)

Ne concerne pas le texte français.

C O R R I G E N D U M No. 1

to the Minutes of the 10th Plenary Meeting (1st Part)

(Document No. 346-E)

Page 6, No. 19:

The first paragraph of the intervention by the Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic should be replaced by:

"In connection with the consideration of the question of the composition of Regions, the Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic objects to inclusion of Yugoslavia in Region C and proposes that it appear in Region B."

C O R R I G E N D U M Núm. 1

Acta de la 10a. sesión plenaria (Primera parte)

(Documento Núm. 346-S)

Página 6, Núm. 19:

El primer párrafo de la intervención del Delegado de la R.S.S. de Ucrania debe reemplazarse por el siguiente:

"En relación con el asunto de la composición de las regiones, la Delegación de la R.S.S. de Ucrania se opone a que Yugoslavia se incluya en la Región C, y propone que dicho país figure en la Región B."

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No.465-E
15 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

P. V. 14

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the Fourteenth Meeting

Thursday, 11 December 1952, at 6 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. A. ANDRADA (Argentine Republic)

Question discussed:

Texts submitted for a first reading by the Editorial
Committee - 3rd series (blue Document No. 426, pages
1 to 15: Articles 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the
Convention).

Present: Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria, Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Republic of Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Empire of Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Luxembourg; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Eastern Republic of Uruguay; United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

British East Africa (Associate Member).

The meeting began at 6 o'clock.

The Chairman requested the Assembly to consider item 3 of the agenda:

TEXTS SUBMITTED FOR A FIRST READING BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 3rd series
(blue Document No. 426)

Article 5 of the Convention (Administrative Council):

Pages 1 and 2 were approved without comment.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on page 3:

"Paragraphs 3 bis, and 4, of Article 5 are for my Delegation unacceptable.

"Administrative Council procedure must be based on the General Regulations. We had submitted an amendment in connection with this matter,

but since it has not been accepted, paragraph 3 bis, as it stands, is for us unacceptable.

"So is paragraph 4. This paragraph, we consider, should be kept as it appears in the Convention now in force."

The Delegate of Egypt, referring to page 4, quoted Section B (duties of the Council, paragraph 11, b) 1, and said that the Council could not be allowed such complete liberty to conclude agreements which might prove harmful to the interests of the Union.

The Delegates of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen associated themselves with this statement.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"We would refer to Article 5, paragraph 11. We supported the objections raised by the Delegates of Egypt and Iraq. The Council should not be accorded the right to conclude international agreements. We have already explained our views on this matter, and should the Assembly not adopt the decision proposed by us, i.e., that the Council shall be able to conclude only draft agreements with international organizations, we shall have to include a reservation relative to Article 5, paragraph 11, in the minutes.

"In this same paragraph, in b), it is said that the Council may submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the agreements concluded by it. But there is no mention of the reasons why such agreements are submitted to the Conference. It is not stated that they are submitted for consideration. The wording used in this text is unacceptable, and is not in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee."

The Delegate of France observed that if the Council had not concluded agreements with the Technical Assistance Administration, for example, the technical experts asked for certain under-developed countries

would not yet have been despatched. They would have had to await approval by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In 1949, in connection with Class B messages, the Council was called upon to act, and had laid the foundations for an agreement with I.C.A.O. What danger was there in that? Was not the Council the faithful instrument of the Plenipotentiary Conference?

The Delegate of the United States of America observed that the texts in question had been approved in substance, and it would be enough to consider whether they had been suitably worded by the Editorial Committee.

The Chairman said that it was indeed so.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thereupon:

"The Delegate of France was wrong in saying that without an agreement signed by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, I.T.U. technical experts would have been unable to get to work in certain countries. That is not so, for before the agreement was concluded, i.e., before 7 May 1952, the experts recommended by the I.T.U. were already at work in a good many countries.

"We shall now be obliged to ask that in the minutes of this meeting be included the following reservation: if to the Administrative Council be granted authority to conclude provisional agreements with international organizations, then the Soviet Union would not consider itself bound by those agreements, if they proved contrary to the state interests of the U.S.S.R., and if, by their contents and effects they were considered by the U.S.S.R. to be unacceptable."

The Delegate of Egypt:

"The Delegations of Egypt and Syria hereby declare on behalf of their governments that they disagree with Article 5, paragraph 11, sub-paragraph b) 1. and with Article 10, paragraph, sub-paragraph f), which

authorize the Administrative Council to conclude agreements with international organizations on behalf of the Union. They hereby solemnly declare that they will not consider themselves bound by such agreements if they are of the opinion that those agreements run counter to their interests."

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was amazed that the text should simply specify that agreements would be "submitted" to the Plenipotentiary Conference, when the Working Group had proposed that the words: "for final approval" be added thereto. Besides, Article 5 had not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been approved by the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that paragraph c) ter on page 4 of Document No. 426 run as follows: "draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and financial activities of the Union."

This proposal, seconded by the Delegate of Lebanon, was approved.

Page 5:

The Chairman said that sub-paragraph f) would not be considered until the text being evolved by Committee 5 was ready.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines asked that in sub-paragraph g), the Spanish text should be brought into line with the English.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said it should be made clear in sub-paragraph g) that the Council issued opinions and not recommendations.

The Chairman said that the question was merely one of translation. The word used in the French text meant "opinion".

Subject, then, to the above, page 5 was approved.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reverting to page 4, paragraph 11, b) 1., asked that the last line should read: "..... submitted for examination to the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

The Delegate of France proposed to make mention of Article 10 by adding, at the end: "in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1, f) of this Convention".

This addition was put to the vote and adopted by 47 to 10.

Article 8 (the International Consultative Committees):

Page 6:

The Delegate of Cuba asked that the Editorial Committee amend paragraph 1 (3), which should end with the words: "the solution of which is chiefly dependent on radio technique".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked that, in the last line but one on page 6, the words: "or Associate Member" be added after: "Member".

It was thus decided, and page 6 was approved.

Page 7:

The Delegate of Lebanon proposed that the following be added to paragraph 4 c): "The Directors and the Vice-Director shall be of different nationalities".

This proposal, put to the vote, was adopted by 46 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

The Delegate of France said that paragraph 5 (1) contradicted Chapter 7 (2) of the General Regulations approved by Committee 4. Instead of: "Consultative Committees shall apply the Rules of Procedure...", the paragraph should run: "Consultative Committees shall observe, in so far as they are acceptable to them, the Rules of Procedure...".

It was so decided.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in paragraph 5 (2), the words: "additional provisions" should read : "rules of proceduro".

Subject to the above, page 7 was approved.

Article 9 (General Secretariat)

Page 8 :

The Delegate of France proposed, and it was so decided, that the French text of paragraph 2 b) should be brought into line with the English ("administrative arrangements").

Subject to this, page 8 was approved.

Page 9: approved without comments.

Page 10: The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that in paragraph p), the words "annual budget" should read : "draft annual budget".

With this amondment, page 10 was approved.

Page 11: paragraph 3, for : "shall participate", road : "may participate".

Article 10 (Plenipotentiary Conferences):

Page 12:

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, referring to paragraph 1, f), recalled that in paragraph 11 b) of Article 5 it was stated that provisional agreements had to be submitted to the next plenipotentiary Conference. Now no such decision had been taken by the Plenary Assembly. It had been decided that it would be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to study and approve such agreements. That should be brought out in the new text of Article 5 in which it should be laid down that such agreements had to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for considoration.

Seconded by the Delegate of the People's Ropublic of Albania, he would propose the following:

"We are submitting an amendment relative to this paragraph. We should say, instead of the text drafted by Committee 3, that the Administrative Council shall prepare draft agreements with international organizations."

This proposal was rejected by 49 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, still talking about Article 5, said that in paragraph 3 bis thereof, it was laid down that the Council should draw up its own Rules of Procedure. The Working Group had nevertheless agreed that the words: "account being taken of the General Regulations" should be added. It was curious that those words had disappeared. It was true, of course, that Document No. 407 had not yet been discussed in Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman and the Delegate of the United States of America said the decision was one which had been taken by Committee 3 and the blue document merely bore it out.

The Delegate of Cuba seconded the proposal made by the Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Italian Proposal No. 165 had been adopted. It would mean that the Consultative Committees would waste time if they were obliged to draw up their own rules of procedure.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed to insert: "in so far as they are acceptable".

The Delegate of France was in favour of leaving the text as it stood. The Council had spent a fortnight drawing up its rules of procedure. If it were forced to revise them, even more time would be lost.

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic thought that, in those circumstances, the text should run: "shall observe the rules of procedure previously adopted."

The proposal made by the Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, to add: "account being taken of the General Regulations in force" to paragraph 3 bis of Article 5, was rejected by 45 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"I propose an amendment to paragraph 4, Section A, of Article 5, relative to election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

"It consists in re-establishing the old procedure appearing in the Convention in force, i.e., that a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen should be elected, and that the Chair should be occupied successively.

"Hence I propose that the status quo be maintained and that paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Atlantic City Convention be left unchanged."

The proposal by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was rejected by 43 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.

The Chairman begged the Assembly to revert to Article 10, on page 12.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked that, in the last paragraph on page 12, i.e., in paragraph 3 (2), the words : "more than two-thirds" be replaced by : "a majority".

This proposal was seconded by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Argentine Republic.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thereupon :

"The reason why a two-thirds majority is required is because a change in place or date may have financial effects. Hence we must be sure that a substantial majority of I.T.U. Members agree with the decision and are ready to bear the financial consequences. Hence we are in favour of the two-thirds majority."

There was some discussion (between the Delegates of Switzerland, the United States of America, France and Egypt) on the respective merits of the two-thirds and the simple majority.

The proposal made by the Delegate of the United States of America, to put "majority" for "two-thirds", was adopted by 47 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.

A proposal by the Delegate of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, to replace "majority" by : "more than half" was rejected by 41 votes to 14.

A Dutch proposal to add, in Article 10, paragraph 3 (2) (Document No. 426, page 12), a reference to Chapter 4 bis of the General Regulations, was rejected by 21 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Republic of Colombia proposed, and it was so decided, that the word : "time" should be replaced by : "date".

Article 11 (administrative conferences) :

By virtue of the decisions recorded above, the word : "time" should everywhere be replaced by : "date", and "two-thirds", or "more than half", by the single word : "majority".

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested, and it was so decided, that on page 15 the last sentence of paragraph 5 (1) should run : "the questions discussed shall be only those appearing on the agenda."

The Delegate of France suggested, and it was so decided, that the last sentence in Article 11, paragraph 7, (page 15) should be deleted.

Subject to the above, pages 13, 14 and 15 were approved.

The hour being far advanced, it was agreed that further consideration of Document No. 426 should be postponed until the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 9.20 a.m..

Reporter :

Secretary-General :

Chairman :

Jorge Deniker

L. Mulatier

M. A. Andrada

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the 15th Meeting

Friday, 12 December, at 9:30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentina)

Subjects discussed:

1. Article 14, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Convention (Document No. 428 and Draft Protocol annexed to Document No. 449).
2. Choice of contributory classes by Members present.

Annex: List of contributory classes provisionally selected by the Members and Associate Members of the Union.

Delegations present:

Afghanistan; P.R. of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; P.R. of Bulgaria; Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Haiti; Hungarian P.R.; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; P. R. of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; French Oversea Territories and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa; U.S.S.R.; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of Morocco and Totality of Spanish Possessions.

British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. ARTICLE 14, PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5, OF THE CONVENTION (Document No. 428 and Draft Protocol annexed to Document No. 449).

Before the Assembly passed to the study of the Agenda proper, the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said:

" I wish to make a short statement and to have it recorded in the minutes. It concerns Document No. 426, Article 8, paragraph 4 c, and the appointment of Directors of C.C.I.'s. The Plenary Meeting yesterday adopted an amendment by Mr. Kayata to the effect that these directors should all be of different nationalities. We have not seen this text in writing, but in certain circumstances it could lead to the necessity of appointing a paid Director of the C.C.I.T., as both the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T. and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. are in fact of the same nationality. This would lead to a considerable additional expense to the Union, at least until 1955 and the expense would continue after that if the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T. did not amalgamate.

"Having abstained from voting on this amendment yesterday I nevertheless wish to reserve the right of my Delegation to return to this as a matter of substance at the second reading."

The Chairman then opened discussion on Document No. 428.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed that, since in Committee 5 opinion had been roughly equally divided between the status quo and the French proposal, a vote should first be taken on the Atlantic City status quo.

The Delegate of Iraq did not consider the French proposal to be any improvement on the status quo, since it denied to 24 per cent of the Delegations the right to choose a lower class, while enabling others to make whatever changes they desired. His Delegation was therefore against the proposal. It would be advisable, however, to insert a paragraph in the Atlantic City text, entitling Associate Members and private operating agencies to choose a half-unit class.

The Delegate of France, presenting his proposal, began by stating a principle. It was quite legitimate for every delegation to defend the rights of its own Administration but unilateral actions would have little effect, since the right of any delegation to change its class could be immediately cancelled out by the fact that other delegations had the same right. Every delegation should fully weigh its responsibilities and do its duty by the Union. That was a principle of the utmost importance. If it were forgotten, chaos would ultimately reign in Union finances.

He then summarized the reasons which had led the French Delegation to prepare the basic Document - No. 270. The considerations in that document were still valid. The French Delegation, however, was fully confident that there would be few further changes after the Buenos Aires Conference and that the stability which was the very foundation of the Union would be assured.

Continuing his survey, he pointed out that Committee 5 had decided that the requests for a lower class already received should be taken into account for contributions to the finances of the Union in 1953.

Discussions in Committee 5 had finally led to approval of the scale presented in Document No. 428, which, in his view, was a considerable improvement over the Atlantic City scale in that intermediate steps had been inserted, making a change from one class to another a far less drastic procedure. If the new scale were approved, he would even go so far as to appeal to those countries which, under the Atlantic City scale, had felt bound to ask for a lower class to reconsider their position and see whether they could not choose one of the new intermediate grades. As for the lowest class - half a Unit - Committee 5 had recognized that it would be of a somewhat exceptional nature.

He was at the disposal of the Plenary Assembly to give any further explanations.

The Delegate of Egypt agreed with the Delegate of France that the matter under discussion should be taken very seriously. The new scale was broader than the Atlantic City scale and was more practical and logical.

The position of Egypt under the Atlantic City scale was anomalous. It contributed in Class 5 (10 Units), which meant that it paid one-third as much as the major countries in Class 1, and 10 times as much as the smaller countries in Class 8. He gave figures for the United Nations contributory scale, under which Egypt paid one-sixtieth as much as the United States, whereas in the Union it paid one-third as much.

He thought that the provisions concerning the half-Unit class were not quite fair, since countries were not free to choose that class without the approval of the Administrative Council. That was a discriminative measure. It would be far better, as in the original Italian proposal withdrawn in favour of the French proposal, to multiply all the classes by two. The effect would be the same and the restrictions could be removed from the lowest class.

The Delegate of Yemen was in favour of the proposed scale, which would allow a much fairer distribution of financial burdens than the Atlantic City scale. He also believed that Class 14 should be without restriction.

The Delegate of Lebanon expressed analogous views.

The Delegate of Italy said that he had withdrawn his proposal in Committee 5 because its aim was the same as that of the French proposal, namely, to help the smaller countries. He could support the scale in Document No. 428, but was not too happy about the half-Unit class. He would still prefer all the Units to be multiplied by two, without any restrictions.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia could support the proposed scale, although he felt there was no particular reason for such wide gaps between the higher steps when the lower steps increased in Unit progression.

The coiling of Union expenditure was being increased by fifty per cent and might be increased even further in the future. In the past, it had often been a very pleasing gesture to select a higher class of contribution, but in the future such a gesture might prove far too expensive. He therefore put forward the suggestion, which the Union might one day be forced to face, that the voluntary basis of contribution be abandoned. Perhaps the Administrative Council could study that point in time for the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement :

"In submitting our remarks on changes of class, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, took its stand not on the French, or any other proposal, but on the provisions of Article 14, paragraph 5, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) now in force.

"Now the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference of course laid down in unambiguous terms (as stated in the Resolution relative to ordinary expenditure of the Union for the period 1949-1952 - see the International Telecommunication Convention, 1947) that on the basis of the computation of maximum annual expenditure, the maximum limit on ordinary annual expenditure of the Union should be 4,000,000 Swiss francs, and that the Administrative Council should be authorized to approve the annual estimates of ordinary expenditure for the period 1949 to 1952 inclusive, within the limit of 4,000,000 Swiss francs per annum, as I have already said.

"On the basis of that specific decision, the People's Republic of Poland shared in defraying Union expenses, for the period from 1947 to 1952, by contributing 20 units, corresponding to Class III, although at the fourth session of the Administrative Council we submitted an application to the effect that we had to change our class of contribution.

"At the present time the financial situation of the Union is quite other than was expected for the period by the Atlantic City Conference.

"As is well known, a whole series of conferences was organized from 1947 to 1952, which, although they did not give the expected results, and in most cases finished with unsatisfactory results or in collapse, were nevertheless exceedingly costly. Nevertheless, the E.A.R.C. also adopted a whole series of incorrect decisions, as, for example, the decision to extend the duties of the I.F.R.B. - duties entirely superfluous and not based on the Convention and Radio Regulations in force (Atlantic City).

"For all these, and other, reasons, the annual expenditure of the Union steadily increased during the period 1947-1952 to something like 5,500,000 Swiss francs per annum.

"Although my Government was of opinion that such expenditure was extraordinarily inflated and that savings should be made, and that every effort should be made to keep within the 4,000,000 Swiss francs a year, as laid down by the Atlantic City Conference, we nevertheless paid our contributions, in the hope that the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference would critically scrutinize the financial situation of the Union and would effect all requisite economies to reduce the overall figure for Union expenditure, during the period 1953 to 1957, to the greatest possible extent.

"Our hopes turned out to have been too optimistic. The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, instead of first of all analysing the Administrative Council Report and assessing the entire activities of the Union from 1947 to 1952, and instead of ascertaining how the financial provisions of the Convention in force had been observed, concerned itself with a revision, a patching-up, of the Convention, while not possessing, in our view, adequate data derived from an analysis of the general activities and the present financial situation of the Union. In the absence of such a definite opinion in connection with the financial questions of the preceding period, Committee 5 (Finances) evolved an estimate of Union expenditure for the following financial period. In the opinion of our Delegation, such action was wrong. To prepare an estimate of expenditure it is essential to know what we shall do and what we should do to obtain absolutely definite results. Such a procedure is the only one on which financial planning can be based.

"Now we are being asked to define - and that within a very short time - a basis for classification of countries and the choice of class in accordance with which countries Members of the Union will contribute from 1952 to 1957, but nobody has hitherto been able to tell us what in the last resort will be the maximum level of annual I.T.U. expenditure during this period and what the final system of classification will be. And these two questions are closely linked. In a word, we are now being asked to solve a sort of equation with many unknowns, when the amount of the equation is obviously inadequate. This being so, our answer to the enquiry by the Conference on this question is merely a first approximation, which takes into account all the data on the financial situation of the Union and the class which it may at any particular moment be possible for the Government of the People's Republic of Poland to accept.

"As regards Document No. 428, we consider that the Atlantic City scale is a just one, but independently of that we also consider that if in that scale or in Article 14 of the new Convention any changes are made, then Member countries of the I.T.U. should have complete liberty to choose their class of contribution to correspond to the prestige and financial resources of the country in question."

The Delegate of France said that the figures quoted by the Delegate of Egypt, as they referred to the ordinary expenses only, gave a somewhat imperfect idea of the actual contributions of Members. Their contributions to the extraordinary expenses were sometimes double their ordinary contributions. In addition, expenses due to participation in conferences and C.C.I. meetings, such as delegates' travelling expenses and expenses due to their absence from their own Administrations, had to be borne in mind.

France was prepared to accept the requests for lower classes already submitted, but that process could not go on forever. In addition, only a few days remained at the disposal of the Conference. If the proposed improvements were rejected, what would be put in their place at such a late hour?

The Delegate of the United States of America would support and vote for the French proposal. He sympathized with the views of the Egyptian Delegate, but the problem of weighted contributions in the United Nations was very complicated. The U.N. scheme was perhaps fairer, but the matter would require considerable study by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his Delegation had originally preferred the status quo, but would now vote in favour of the French proposal, since the scale it proposed was more flexible; it avoided reducing the lower contributions in too large steps, at the same time permitting a more gradual climb to the higher grades.

The Delegate of Turkey wished to make a suggestion, which was not to be taken as a firm proposal. He felt that a more concrete basis for contributions would be for each Member to contribute in proportion to the national budget of its P.T.T. Administration. Contributions could be worked out as a fraction of the ceiling figure in relation to the size of those national budgets.

The Chairman pointed out that it was too late to study such a new suggestion, which could more fittingly be considered by the Administrative Council in the same way as the Egyptian suggestion.

The Delegate of Australia said that his country was now contributing in Class 1, which was a very liberal basis in view of its size. His Government had considered the matter and would favour the abolition of the free system of contributions, preferring the percentage system used by the United Nations and other specialized agencies. However, if such a scheme were to be successful in the Union, its full impact on the Members would have to be thoroughly studied. There would be time for that before the next Plenipotentiary Conference. In the meantime, Australia would vote in favour of the French proposal.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"The present scale, as adopted at Atlantic City, is, we believe, a just one, and hence we support the maintenance of the status quo. We do not, however, object to the inclusion in that scale of a few intermediate classes.

"As regards Document No. 428, if the Assembly dwells on this, we consider that there should be 13 classes, with an additional half-Unit class, open to Associate Members, international organizations, and scientific concerns."

A procedural discussion arose, in which the Delegate of Cuba supported the U.S.S.R. proposal and asked for it to be put to the vote first.

The Delegates of France, Lebanon, Yemen, Viet-Nam and Uruguay insisted that a vote should first be taken on the principle of the new scale.

The new scale of contributory classes appearing in Document No. 428 was put to the vote by a show of hands and was adopted by 56 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

The Chairman opened discussion on paragraph 4 bis (1).

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the Chairman's request, repeated his proposal in the following terms:

"That the 14th Class should be open to Associate Members and to international and scientific organizations".

The Delegate of Lebanon was in favour of leaving paragraph 4 bis (1) unchanged. There should be no restrictions on Class 14 and therefore paragraphs 4 (2) and 4 (3) should be deleted.

The Delegate of Lebanon was supported by the Delegate of Yemen.

The Delegate of Haiti, also supporting the Delegate of Lebanon, said that, although his country had no intention of changing its present class, other countries should be free to decide whether they wished to contribute in Class 14.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia also supported the Delegate of Lebanon.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked the Chairman of the Editorial Committee for an explanation. Article 14, 3 (2) of the Atlantic City Convention clearly stated that the private operating agencies and international organizations contributed only to the extraordinary expenses. Should not that point be made clear in the paragraph under discussion?

The Chairman pointed out that Article 14, 3 (2) had not so far been discussed in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of France, Chairman of the Editorial Committee, said that the paragraph under discussion was of a general nature and covered both kinds of expenses. If it were approved, it would be the task of the Editorial Committee to bring the various texts into line.

He supported the proposal of the Delegate of Lebanon.

The Chairman put the U.S.S.R. proposal to the vote by a show of hands. It was rejected by 36 votes to 23, with 5 abstentions.

The Delegate of Cuba, speaking as the representative of a small democratic country, loving freedom and national sovereignty, found it difficult to understand why the adoption of a half-unit class should be regarded as such a favour for the smaller countries. Cuba had opposed the idea in Committee 5 on the grounds that the choice of the half-unit class would be an undignified and mortifying procedure for any country. He would, of course, bow to the majority opinion.

Paragraph 4 bis (1) was put to the vote by a show of hands and was adopted by 62 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

It was decided by 38 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions, to delete paragraphs 4 (2) and 4(3) of Document No. 428.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked for consideration to be given to Proposal No. 653, submitted by the United Kingdom Colonies. Sub-paragraph a) of that proposal had fallen, since the new scale had been approved. Sub-paragraph b), however, which proposed that each Associate Member should contribute a share equal to fifty per cent of the contribution of a Member in the lowest class, had been drafted as an incentive to Associate Members. He would like that sub-paragraph to be discussed; it would be supported by the United Kingdom Delegation.

The Delegate of New Zealand seconded the proposal.

The Delegate of France said that the text of paragraph 4 bis gave Associate Members freedom to contribute in Class 14. Associate Members though small in size, might be powerful economically and it would be an error to force them to contribute in the lowest class.

The Delegate of Italy could not agree with the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, since the very existence of Class 14 covered the idea expressed in sub-paragraph b).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the aim of the proposal was to encourage more Associate Members to join the Union. As they have no vote, it was only right to make certain concessions. It was all to the advantage of the Union to have more Associate Members. A second point was that, by agreeing to free selection of the half-unit class, the Assembly had thrown the whole scale proportion of the extreme contributory classes from 60 to 1, which might put the countries contributing in the highest class at a disadvantage. He urged the Assembly to consider those points.

Sub-paragraph b) of Proposal No. 653 was put to the vote by a show of hands and was rejected by 57 votes to 7, with 6 abstentions.

The Delegate of the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia wished to inform the Assembly of his anxieties in connection with paragraphs 4 and 4 bis. He had noted that some of the requests for a lower class represented considerable decreases in contributions. Should such a tendency increase in future, the financial burden on the other Members of the Union would be very great. He hoped that the number of requests of that kind would decrease, since otherwise Morocco and Tunisia would have to reconsider their position and both together contribute for one unit instead of two.

The Chairman opened discussion on paragraph 5 of Document No. 428.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"I wish to make the following comments on paragraph 5 (4).

"It should be laid down that the application is referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference and takes effect as from the next financial year. That will make for observance of the principle that classes should be freely chosen. I ask that this amendment be considered."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"My Delegation is of opinion that the change in contributory classes should become effective for the next financial year, after the end of this Conference.

"It would be wrong to restrict the right of Members of the Union freely to choose their class; it would be wrong to postpone any further the entry into force of applications for changes in class.

"Hence we support the Soviet amendment to paragraph 5 (4) of Document No. 428."

The Delegate of Italy could accept the U.S.S.R. amendment, but thought that paragraph 5 (4) should expressly state that requests for a change of class should be acceptable even during the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman thought that the existing text covered that point. The expression "after the effective date of the Convention" implied the duration of the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of France agreed with the Chairman. The words "... and shall take effect from a date to be determined by that Conference" had been introduced because each Plenipotentiary Conference fixed a five-year ceiling, which remained in force until one year after the next Plenipotentiary Conference. If that ceiling were not exceeded, no country would have any special reason for changing its class. The case, however, had arisen for 1953. Committee 5 had therefore made provision for such a situation.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"As regards Mr. Laffay's statement, I would point out that what he said was illogical.

"Each Conference, of course, reaches its own decisions. But this Conference has already decided in principle that classes shall be freely chosen. We should, then, be consistent, and adopt the amendment submitted by us, based as it is on observance of the principle that classes should be freely chosen."

The Soviet amendment was put to the vote by a show of hands and was rejected by 45 votes to 13, with 16 abstentions.

As there were no further comments, paragraph 5 of Document No. 428 was approved as a whole.

The Chairman opened discussion on the Draft Protocol annexed to Document No. 449 concerning the Procedure to be followed by the countries wishing to ~~reduce~~ their class of contribution to the expenditure of the Union.

The Delegate of the United States Territories pointed out that the beginning of paragraph 2 should read: "2. Members failing to make notification..."

As there were no objections, the Draft Protocol in Document No. 449 was approved, subject to the above amendment.

2: CHOICE OF CONTRIBUTORY CLASSES BY MEMBERS PRESENT

The Chairman recalled that Committee 5 had proposed that Delegations should indicate the contributory class in which their countries wished to be included purely as a gentleman's agreement, on the understanding that countries were free to communicate their final decision until 1 July 1953.

The Secretary-General called the roll.

The results of the referendum are annexed to the present minutes.

The following Delegations made statements during the roll-call:

The Delegate of Yemen said that his Delegation considered itself justified in choosing the half-Unit class, since 1) the volume of telecommunications in Yemen had never exceeded 800 messages per month; 2) Yemen had no telephonic communication with other countries, 3) Yemen's present contribution was out of all proportion to its P.T.T. budget; 4) a comparison between the contribution of Yemen and that of other countries in respect of the size of their telecommunication services would reveal a considerable disproportion.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines said that the choice of a half-Unit was subject to confirmation by the Government of the Philippines, which might possibly choose a higher class.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the choice of one Unit was provisional and might be reduced.

The Delegate of Viet-Nam:

"In view of the increase in the ceiling of expenditure in the Union, my Delegation has made an application to be lowered from Class 7 to Class 8 under the Atlantic City classification.

"The Atlantic City scale, however, has just been ceremoniously interred by this Assembly, and the new Buenos Aires scale has been created.

"This new scale distributes the expenses over more Units - 154.5 as against 109 - and if one Atlantic City Unit be compared with one Buenos Aires Unit, it will be seen that for a given ceiling Members pay less under the Buenos Aires scale than under the Atlantic City scale.

"This being so, in response to the appeal made by the Delegate of France at the beginning of this meeting, asking countries to review their position, if they had been contemplating choosing a lower class, I select for my country the 12th class, i.e., a contribution of two Units in the Buenos Aires scale."

The Delegate of Spain:

"Spain was not one of the beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan; for a long period it was deprived of all international cooperation and its economic life was circumscribed.

"At the time to which we refer, it was also excluded from the I.T.U.

"In such circumstances Spain feels no inclination to revise its position as regards contributions and feels that its attitude, to a dispassionate observer, will prove to be in accordance with the principles of equity.

"Spain will contribute three Units."

The Delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic said that the choice of one Unit was provisional and was subject to a possible increase.

The Delegate of Iran was awaiting instructions from his Government before selecting the contributory class.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.

Rapporteur :

H. Heaton

Secretary-General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M. A. Andrada

A N N E X

Contributory classes provisionally selected by the Delegations of the

Members and Associate Members of the Union

(Fifteenth Plenary Meeting, 12 December 1952)

<u>Members present at the</u> <u>Buenos Aires Conference:</u>	<u>Units</u>
Afghanistan	1
British East Africa (Associate Member)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Albania (People's Republic of)	1
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1
Argentina (Republic)	25
Australia (Commonwealth of)	30
Austria	$\frac{1}{2}$
Belgium	8
Biclorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2
Bolivia	(absent from the meeting)
Brazil	25
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1
Canada	20
Ceylon	1
Chile	3
China	15
Vatican City State	1
Colombia (Republic of)	3
Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi	2
Korea (Republic of)	1
Costa Rica	(absent from the meeting)
Cuba	2
Denmark	5
Dominican Republic	3
Egypt	5
El Salvador (Republic of)	(absent from the meeting)
Spain	3
United States of America	30
Ethiopia	1 (max.)
Finland	3
France	30
Grocco	3
Guatemala	(absent from the meeting)

Members present at the
Buenos Aires Conference:

	<u>Units</u>
Haiti (Republic of)	1
Hungarian People's Republic	1
India	20(?)
Indonesia (Republic of)	10
Iran (awaiting instructions)	
Iraq	1
Ireland	4
Iceland	1
Israel (State of)	2
Italy	20
Japan	30
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of the)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Laos	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lebanon	1
Luxembourg	(absent from the meeting)
Mexico	8
Monaco	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nicaragua	(absent from the meeting)
Norway	5
New Zealand	5
Pakistan	15 (?)
Paraguay	1
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	10
Peru	3
Philippines (Republic of the)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Poland (People's Republic of)	10
Portugal	8
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia:	
Morocco	1
Tunisia	1
Federal German Republic	20
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	5
Roumanian People's Republic	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	30
Sweden	10
Swiss Confederation	13
Syrian Republic	1
Czechoslovakia	8
United States Territories	25
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and	
Territories administered as such	20

Members present at the
Buenos Aires Conference

Units

Portuguese Oversea Territories	8
Thailand	8
Turkey	5
Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa	15
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3
Venezuela (United States of)	10
Viet-Nam (State of).....	2
Yemen	$\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish Zone of Morocco and totality of Spanish Possessions	1

Member not represented at the Buenos
Aires Conference but having indicated
its probable contributory class

Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trustee- ship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10
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International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 467-E
15 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

7th SERIES

- 2 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 368)

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation
of the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the Preparation of the
New International Frequency List and subsequent Decisions of the
Administrative Council.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

the circumstances in which certain Members have
contested or have refused to pay accounts rendered to them in
respect of certain extraordinary expenses for the Provisional
Frequency Board for the years 1949 and 1950;

resolves

to endorse the decision of the Administrative Council
in Resolution No. 203/CA5;

instructs

the Secretary-General to bring to the notice of the
Members concerned the contents of the present Resolution and
to request them to pay the outstanding amounts and interest to
the date of payment.

- 3 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 368)

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation
of Paragraph 3 (1) of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention
relating to the participation of Members and Associate Members
in defraying the Expenses of Conferences and Meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the circumstances in which certain Members of the Union have contested or have refused to pay the accounts sent them in connection with the expenses of the Technical Plan Committee (Paris, 1949, and Florence, 1950), and in connection with the expenses of the High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Florence/Rapallo, 1950), which they attended or in which they had agreed to participate;
2. Resolution 10 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), designed to permit the International Frequency Registration Board to take up the duties assigned to it by the Agreement signed at that Conference;

resolves

to endorse the decisions of the Administrative Council in
Resolutions Nos. 188/CA5, 204/CA5, and 218/CA6,

instructs

the Secretary-General to bring to the notice of the Members concerned the contents of the present Resolution and to request them to pay the outstanding amounts and interest to the date of payment.

- 4 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 368)

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation
of Paragraph 3 (2) of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention
relating to the participation of recognized Private Operating Agencies
in defraying the expenses of Conferences and Meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that in conformity with the provisions of Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, each Member shall be free to make up its delegation to conferences and meetings of the Union as it wishes;
2. that in particular, it has the absolute right to include in its delegation, in the capacity of delegates or advisers, representatives of recognized private operating agencies;
3. that the Administrative Council referred the matter of certain debts of various recognized private operating agencies to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference for decision;

is of the opinion

that as of right, recognized private operating agencies all of whose representatives have been included in the delegation of a Member of the Union as members of that delegation should not participate in the expenses of such conferences and meetings;

recommends

that the debts in question be written off as having been debited wrongly and in contravention of the said Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention;

deems

that to avoid accounting difficulties, it would be desirable if these recognized private operating agencies which were debited with expenses for participation in conferences attended by their representatives in the capacity of delegates or advisers included in the delegation of a

- 5 -
(467-E)

Member of the Union would agree, as a gesture of good will, to pay an amount equal to the sums in question, and

instructs

the Secretary-General to inform the recognized private operating agencies concerned of this resolution, and

finally considering

that on account of a misunderstanding in the Secretariat, the Transradio International was placed in the 6th class (5 units) instead of in the 8th class (1 unit) of contributions to costs of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference 1949

resolves

to write off the book debt thus resulting and the interest to the date of this resolution, and to grant the necessary credit to the Secretary-General in order that the Profit and Loss Account as regards this item, amounting to approximately the sum of 5,840 Swiss Francs, may be balanced.

- 6 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 368)

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation of Article 15, Paragraph 5 of the Atlantic City Convention relative to the Apportionment of Expenses incurred by the use of Languages in Conferences and Meetings.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that it is undeniable that every Member of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 5 of the Atlantic City Convention, has the right to share in the expenses of only one of the authorized languages;
2. that nevertheless the Administrative Council recognised¹⁾ that it was impracticable to apply the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 5 of the Atlantic City Convention and agreed that the Secretary-General should apportion the costs of all three authorized languages equally among all participants at conferences;
3. that some Members of the Union have objected to paying their share of the cost of the use of the Spanish and English languages at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference;
4. that these objections give rise to accounting difficulties since all the Members of the Union have received and some of them have settled the accounts relating to the above mentioned conference;

resolves

to make an appeal to the Members concerned to pay, as a gesture of good will, the expenses arising out of the use of all three

1) Report of the Administrative Council, Chapter VII, 3.

- 7 -
(467-E)

authorized languages at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1951, with a view to avoiding alterations to past accounts;

instructs

the Secretary-General to inform the Members concerned of this resolution, and to request them to pay the outstanding amounts and interest to the date of payment.

- 8 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 368)

Contributions payable to the Administration of the Netherlands
as a result of the abandonment of The Hague as seat of the
Extraordinary Radio Conference 1950.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

in view of

Administrative Council Resolution No. 215/CA5 whereby
it is recognized that as a matter of equity the Administration of
the Netherlands should be reimbursed a certain proportion of the
expenses incurred in preparation for the Extraordinary Administrative
Radio Conference which was to have been held at The Hague in
September 1950;

considering

1. that it was finally agreed between the International
Telecommunication Union and the Administration of the Netherlands
that the sum owed by the Union to that Administration in respect
of costs to be reimbursed amounts to 323,000 florins;
2. that the Administrative Council decided that the sum to
be repaid to the Administration of the Netherlands should be
apportioned among all the Members of the Union, the contributory
shares to be quoted and payable in florins;
3. that the said sum has not been settled by the
Secretary-General by means of an advance from the Swiss Government;
4. that in accordance with the statement made to the
Administrative Council by the representative of the Administration
of the Netherlands the sums due are not liable to interest;

that on 7 December 1952, the Administration of the
Netherlands only had recovered 214,708.04 florins out of the sum of
323,000 florins advanced by it;

- 9 -
(467-E)

resolves

to endorse the decision taken by the Administrative Council
in Resolution No. 215/CA5;

appeals

to the Members of the Union who have not yet paid their
contributory shares in accordance with the decisions communicated
in Notification No. 615 of the General Secretariat dated 1 January 1951,
to pay the amounts due as soon as possible and not later than the first
of July 1953.

- 10 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 398)

Salaries, Cost-of-Living Allowances
and Expatriation Allowances

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

resolves

that members of the International Frequency Registration Board
and officials of the Union shall be paid according to the following
salary scale, which shall enter into force on 1 January 1953:

	<u>Swiss francs per year</u>		
Class A			51,600
Class B			45,150
Class C			38,000
Class D			32,000
Class 1	17,000	to	25,800
Class 2	12,600	to	21,500
Class 3	11,400	to	17,200
Class 4	10,100	to	14,900
Class 5	8,700	to	13,500
Class 6	7,400	to	12,200
Class 7	6,500	to	10,800
Class 8	6,200	to	9,000

Further resolves

1. that in addition to these salaries;

a) a temporary allowance, not subject to deductions for the Pension Fund, the details of which shall be decided upon by the Administrative Council, shall be granted to staff in Classes 1 to 8, with effect from 1 January 1953, with the object of provisionally adjusting the salaries of these officials to the increase in the cost of living in Switzerland since 1947. To this end, an amount equal to 3% of salaries properly so called for Classes 1 to 8, has been included in the fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure.

- 11 -
(467-E)

b) a temporary cost-of-living allowance, not subject to deductions for the Pension Fund, the details of which shall be decided upon by the Administrative Council, may be granted to members of the International Frequency Registration Board and to officials of the Union when fluctuations in the cost of living in the country where the Union has its headquarters render this necessary. To this end alone, an annual credit of 200,000 Swiss francs, not included in the fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure of the Union, shall be placed from 1954 onwards at the disposal of the Administrative Council;

2. that no change shall be made to the system or amounts of the expatriation allowance authorized in Article 8 of the Staff Regulations of the Union.

- 12 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 398)

Study of the Salaries of Union Staff

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that before any revision of the basic salary scales of Union staff, a thorough study of the qualifications required for the various duties is essential;
2. that the data available have been insufficient for it to undertake this study;

instructs

the Secretary-General to make a thorough study of this matter in collaboration with the Heads of the permanent organs concerned, and to submit the necessary proposals to the Administrative Council;

resolves

that should the Administrative Council consider that a change in the basic salary scales authorized in Resolution is justified, the following provisions shall apply:

- a) the Council shall transmit to the Members and Associate Members of the Union proposals in which the financial effects (salaries and pensions) are clearly set forth;
- b) that the Members and Associate Members shall be asked whether they accept the proposals of the Council;
- c) if a majority is in favour of the proposal, the new salary scale shall be put into effect on the date set by the Council, the extra expenditure involved being granted over and above the fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure of the Union.

- 13 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 398)

Children's Education Allowance

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

resolves

1. that from 1 January 1953, an allowance of 856 Swiss francs per annum shall be granted to Union officials drawing or having drawn an expatriation allowance:
 - a) for each child under the age of 22 studying in his country of origin;
 - b) for each child under 13 years of age attending an international school in Geneva, or attending a school in Switzerland having a study programme not specifically Swiss;
2. that in the case mentioned in 1 a) above, the Union shall refund the cost of one return journey a year, to enable the child to join his family in Geneva.

- 14 -
(467-E)

RESOLUTION No. (See Doc. No. 398)

Provident Fund and Pension Fund

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that the existing pension system in the Union is a heavy charge on the budget;
2. that the constitution of the requisite actuarial reserves is effected in accordance with actuarial assumptions which, applied to the Union, may imply a wide margin of security,
3. that the system of buying-in fees involves a heavy outlay for the Union;
4. that the staff itself frequently experiences difficulty in meeting the expense to which it is put for buying-in fees;

resolves

1. that the Administrative Council shall review the present pension scheme and that in so doing, it shall take the necessary expert advice (from actuaries and others) in order to lighten the burdens entailed by this system, and if possible, to bring another and less burdensome pension scheme into force as soon as practicable;
2. that pending any change in the existing pension scheme:
 - a) rehabilitation of the Provident Fund shall continue by annual payments of 100,000 Swiss francs, until the process is completed;

- 15 -
(467-E)

- b) the sums required to cover the increases in single payments made by officials more than 40 years of age shall continue to be posted in the annual budgets;

and having considered the questions

- a) of affiliating the temporary staff to the Pension Fund;
- b) of granting a cost-of-living allowance to pensioners;
- c) of alignment of pensions;

resolves

1. that affiliation of the temporary staff to the Pension Fund is inadmissible, since such affiliation would run counter to the statutes of that Fund;
2. that cost-of-living allowances may, if circumstances warrant, be granted to pensioners, such allowances to be financed by withdrawals from the ordinary budget;
3. that alignment of pensions is at the present time inadmissible, being incompatible with the principle of capitalization.

- 16 -
(467-E)

RECOMMENDATION No. (see Doc. No. 398)

on Recruitment of Union Staff

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the provisions, Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Convention;
2. the expense entailed for the Union by recruitment on a geographical basis;
3. that such recruitment is required for certain posts only;

recommends

that as a general rule only posts in Classes A to 3 should be considered as of an international character.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 468-E
15 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

8th SERIES

- 2 -
(468-E)

NOTE BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The following Annexes 1 and 1(bis) to the Convention have been prepared in accordance with the directives in Document No. 405. They are up to date as at 11 December 1952.

The Committee ventures to draw the attention of the Plenary Assembly to the fact that the directive in Document No. 405 involves exclusion of Iran, Panama, Uruguay and Yemen from Annex 1 and does not permit inclusion of Libya, a country for which the request for Membership has been accepted by the requisite majority, but which has not yet acceded to the Convention.

For the purpose of typographical presentation, the lists are presented in a single column. It is assumed that they will appear in two columns in the first printed text, as in the Annex to the Atlantic City Convention.

- 3 -
(468-E)

A N N E X 1

(See Article 1, paragraph 2 a) (see Doc. No. 405)

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Vatican City State
Colombia (Republic of)
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories
under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland.
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador (Republic of)
Ecuador
Spain
United States of America
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti (Republic of)
Honduras (Republic of)

- 4 -
(468-E)

Hungary (People's Republic of)
India
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Laos (Kingdom of)
Lebanon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Monaco
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Paraguay
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Southern Rhodesia
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Syrian Republic
Czechoslovakia
Territories of the United States of America
Overseas Territories of the French Republic and
Territories administered as such.

- 5 -
(468-E)

Portuguese Oversea Territories
Thailand
Turkey
Union of South Africa and Territory of
South-West Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Venezuela (United States of)
Viet-Nam (State of)
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the
totality of Spanish Possessions.

- 6 -
(468-E)

A N N E X 1 (bis).

(See Article 1, paragraph 4 (zero)

Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Protectorate of Uganda,
and Territory of Tanganyika under United Kingdom trusteeship,
British West Africa.

- 7 -
(468-E)

RECOMMENDATION No. (see Doc. No. 411)

Relating to the Unrestricted Transmission of News

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

in view of

1. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the
United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;
2. Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the International Telecommunication
Convention, Atlantic City,

conscious of

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted;

recommends

Members and Associate Members of the Union to facilitate the
unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

- 8 -
(468-E)

RESOLUTION No.

on a New Question for study by the
International Radio Consultative Committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

instructs

the International Radio Consultative Committee:

1. to study, on as broad technical bases as possible, the influence of intentional or parasitic oscillations on radio services, especially broadcast and mobile services;
2. to issue recommendations for the eventual establishment of standards permitting a harmonious coexistence of radio services with industrial installations producing radio oscillations.

- 9 -
(468-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 342)

The Approval of the Accounts of the Union
for the Years 1947 to 1951

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 1, c) of the Atlantic City Convention;
2. the decision of the 5th Plenary Meeting of the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949, concerning the approval of the accounts of the Telegraph and Telephone Division;
3. the report by the Administrative Council on the financial management of the Union and the report by Finance Committee (Documents Nos. 216 and) of the present Conference;

resolves

1. to note the approval of the accounts of the Telegraph and Telephone Division for the years 1947 and 1948 by the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949;
2. to approve the accounts of the Radio Division for the years 1947 and 1948;
3. to give final approval to the accounts of the Union for the years 1949 to 1951;
4. to express to the Secretary-General and to the staff of the General Secretariat its satisfaction with the way in which the accounts were kept;
5. to request the organs of the Union not to lose sight of the observations and suggestions contained in Annex 2 to Document No. 342 of the present Conference.

- 10 -
(468-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 342)

Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss
Confederation to the Finances of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that, from 1947 to 1952, the General Secretariat was obliged to make several appeals for advances to the Government of the Swiss Confederation involving fairly considerable sums and that this Government responded to those appeals by putting the requisite funds at the disposal of the Union;
2. that, furthermore, the Government of the Swiss Confederation waived the differential rates of interest as from 1 July 1951 and fixed a flat rate of interest on funds advanced;
3. that the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Confederation very carefully audited the accounts of the Union for the years 1947 to 1951;

expresses

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its collaboration with the Union in the field of finance, a collaboration which offers the Union advantages and is conducive to economy;
2. the hope that it may be possible to maintain this collaboration in the future;

instructs

the Secretary-General to inform the Government of the Swiss Confederation of the contents of this resolution.

- 11 -
(468-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 342)

Financing of the Extraordinary Radio Conference

by the Administration of the Netherlands

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Tele-
communication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that the administration of the Netherlands financed the pre-
paratory work for the Extraordinary Radio Conference which was to have
been held at The Hague in 1950;
2. that the administration of the Netherlands did not ask for
interest on the sums which it advanced in this connection;

expresses

its thanks to the administration of the Netherlands;

instructs

the Secretary-General to inform the administration of the
Netherlands of the contents of this Resolution.

- 12 -
(468-E)

RESOLUTION No: (see Doc., No. 371)

Accounts in arrears

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the position as regards accounts outstanding under the Madrid Convention;
2. unpaid debts for supplies of documents;

instructs

the Administrative Council to consider the matter, and to instruct the Secretary-General;

1. to use where possible the payments made by Members of the Union to settle, first of all, accounts outstanding under the Madrid Convention;
2. to request the administration Members and Associate Members, other administrative departments and private operating agencies, to pay their bills for supplies of documents within the customary period;
3. if bills are not paid within the customary period,
 - a) to charge interest on the accounts for documents supplied to the administrations of Members and Associate Members concerned,
 - b) to suspend the despatch of documents to other administrative departments, private operating agencies and private individuals, or to despatch them against payment if they have not justified the delay.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRECTIONS TO THE ELEVENTH AND LAST REPORT

BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 5

(Document No. 458)

Page 2, Paragraph 3: Replace the text by the following:

3. Security margin in determining the fiscal limit:

The Committee was of the opinion that some 5,000 - 9,000 Swiss francs ought to be added as for "unforeseen" and "in order to round off the figures". Provision has been made for this margin in the figures appearing in Annex 1 (see paragraph 11, on page 2 thereof)

Moreover the Committee decided to authorize the Administrative Council to use in very exceptional cases credits not exceeding a maximum of 3% of the estimated expenditures. Provision has been made for this in Annex 2 (see paragraph 2, on page 7 thereof).

Page 9, Annex 3: Delete the following line, which was inserted in conformity with line 11, page 5, Annex 1 but is not needed in the actual budget for 1953:

Unforeseen, and to round off figures	7,645.-
with the consequent corrections of the sums under the heading "Expenditure"	
.....	
..... Conference	466,205.-
.....	5,707,355.-
.....	
Interest	250,000.-
	5,957,355.-
Balance carried forward to 1954	220,000.-
	6,177,355.-

Buenos Aires
December 16th 1952

Håkan Storky
Chairman, Committee 5

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 22nd meeting

Saturday, 29 November 1952, at 10 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. I. A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, said that Document No. 280 (report by Sub-Committee 4A) would be considered.

Mr. Barajas (Mexico), Chairman of Sub-Committee A, was to be congratulated on the work accomplished.

Mr. Barajas (Mexico) said the following corrections should be made:

Page 5, Chapter 8, paragraph 3 (1): the note should read as follows : "Agreed to use "organismo" and "organisme" in Spanish and French, and "organization" in English".

Page 13, second paragraph devoted to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., instead of: "...their disagreement with Proposal No. 562 of the United Kingdom", read: "...their disagreement with the text adopted."

The Chairman then passed to a consideration of the report, Chapter by Chapter.

Chapter 7:

Adopted without comment.

Chapter 8:

Paragraph 1 (1) was adopted.

Paragraph (2):

The Chairman said that the words: "Administration of the Government" should read: "Administration of the Member".

This change was approved without comment.

Paragraph (3) - approved.

Paragraphs 2 (1) and (2) - maintained.

Paragraph 2 bis: The Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed that the word "body" should replace "organization".

This amendment was adopted.

Paragraph 3: The Delegate of Belgium said his Delegation had proposed the word "concern" instead of: "organization". The Chairman of the Sub-Committee (Mr. L. Barajas) said the matter had already been discussed and the Belgian proposal rejected. The Chairman said the Editorial Committee would use the correct terminology, in accordance with the definitions adopted for Annex 2.

Chapter 8 was approved in its entirety.

Mr. L. W. Hayes (Vice-Director, C.C.I.R.), referring to Chapter 9, paragraph b), made certain comments and proposed to add to the end of the paragraph: "...in accordance with the Convention, Article 8, paragraph 2, and shall, in case of need, draw up a programme for the study of these questions".

This proposal was adopted.

Sub-paragraph c): The Chairman thought the text not complete enough, and asked Mr. Barajas (Chairman, Sub-Committee A) to bear the point in mind. He proposed: "...and supply them with study programmes", or "...and supply them with the programmes adopted for the questions requiring study". This suggestion was adopted, and sub-paragraph c) was adopted with these amendments.

Sub-paragraph e): Mr. Townshend (Interim Director, C.C.I.T.) proposed:

"e) approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly; this report shall be submitted to the Administrative Council by the Director of the Committee."

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said the addition was superfluous, and, referring to Proposal No. 509, proposed the following wording:

"e) approve, and send to the Administrative Council, through the Secretary-General, a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly."

After some discussion, Mr. Townshend's proposal having been seconded by Mr. L. W. Hayes (Vice-Director, C.C.I.R.), the Delegate of the Argentine Republic accepted the first text proposed. Hence Mr. Townshend's proposal was adopted.

Paragraphs a), d), and f) having given rise to no comment, Chapter 9 was approved as a whole.

Chapter 10:

Paragraph 1, in accordance with Documents Nos. 280 and 289, was drafted as follows: "The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every three years".

Paragraph 2: The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed: "The date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the administrations which have announced their intention of taking part in the work of the International Consultative Committee". That text covered every eventuality.

There was some discussion between Mr. Townshend (Interim Director, C.C.I.T.), and the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Argentine Republic.

Eventually, it was decided to postpone a decision on paragraph 2.

The Chairman observed that paragraphs 2 and 3 were not in logical order. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thought their order should be inverted, but it was a drafting matter, and therefore came within the province of Committee 8.

Paragraph 3: The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed an amendment in accordance with which C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies would generally be held at the seat of the Union, the place to be changed by decision of the Plenary Assembly. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic seconded.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said the question was bound up with the Convention, Article 8. Hence it was not for Committee 4 to take a decision.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, disagreeing, maintained the stand he had taken.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed the following, as being in harmony with Article 8, paragraph 4 a) of the Convention:

"As far as possible, each meeting of the Plenary Assembly shall be held at the seat of the Union. The place may, however, be changed in accordance with the procedure mentioned in paragraph 2."

This text was supported by the Delegate of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, whereas Mr. Hayes (C.C.I.R.) and the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the proposal of the Soviet Union that the Plenary Meetings of the C.C.Is should, as a general rule, be held at the seat of the Union.

That proposal had the advantages that, at the seat of the Union, were to be found all the service staff, Telecommunication Union documents, service equipment, the Secretariat of the C.C.Is together with the laboratories and technical installations set up by the Union.

The procedure would result in economies by reducing the travelling expenses of the officials of the C.C.Is.

Consequently his Delegation supported the proposal of the Soviet Union.

The Delegate of Brazil was of the opinion that an attempt should be made to bring the proposal of Argentina into line with the Convention and vice-versa, the Convention Committee being invited to take the necessary steps to that end.

The Delegate of Argentina said that he could not adopt any measure that was opposed to the Convention. If the text were flexible he would accept it, but not if it were rigid.

The Delegate of Brazil asked that the idea of the Delegation of Argentina be clarified in the sense that no decision would be adopted which contradicted the Convention. This was approved.

Consequently, Chapter 10, (with the exception of paragraph 2) was adopted by the Committee.

Returning to paragraph 2 and starting out from the principle that all who contributed to the upkeep of the C.C.I.s had a vote, the Delegations of Argentina and India had studied the text given in Document No.280 as a whole; finding it acceptable if the word "since" were deleted (page 6).

In the discussion, the Chairman of the sub-committee A, Mr. Barajas, the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., and of Argentina and the Chairman all took part.

In order to simplify matters the Delegate of Portugal proposed the adoption of the following text:

"The date of the meeting of a Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Consultative Committee concerned."

This suggestion was supported by the Delegates of India and the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Argentina agreed, in principle, with the proposal of Portugal, but he pointed out that during discussion on Chapter 11 the Delegation of Portugal had raised a question of principle concerning recognized private operating agencies and it would not be possible for him to support this text until this question of principle had been cleared up.

The proposal of Portugal was put to the vote and adopted by 18 votes to 7 with 5 abstentions.

Chapter 10 was therefore adopted in toto.

Chapter 11

Paragraph 1: retained without comment.

Paragraph 2: as stated in Document No. 280, the sub-committee was unable to arrive at a unanimous opinion on this point.

The Delegate of New Zealand made some remarks on Proposal No.602.

The Delegate of Argentina said that no-one could vote on behalf of the Argentine Administration without being duly authorized by the Administration. With regard to Chapter 8 of the General Regulations, if the recognized private operating agencies were admitted it was with the sole object of participating in the work of the C.C.I.s. This did not mean that those agencies had any right to vote, they were present in an advisory capacity. Argentina had no interest in ceding its representation to any private operating agency. His country would be represented by a Government Delegate. If the need arose, Argentina would make the relevant reservations both at the Plenary Assembly and in the Final Acts.

Mr. Valensi, Director of the C.C.I.F., said that a vote had seldom been taken in the C.C.I.F. which was a Consultative Committee promulgating opinions and not, as at a Conference, adopting decisions which committed the Members of the Union. Citing some instances of recognized private operating agencies participating in the deliberations of the C.C.I.F., he showed that a private operating agency had never (in the absence of the Delegate of the Administration upon which it depended) been able to vote unless the Administration concerned had previously given an authorization to that effect. There had been cases however, of an authorization being given in a general way without being limited to a particular meeting. Furthermore, it was not in order to have, at a meeting of a C.C.I., a credentials committee as for a Conference.

If Argentina had, at one time, been represented in the C.C.I.F. by 5 recognized private operating agencies, that position no longer existed.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria shared the opinion of Argentina and made the following statement:

"With regard to the second sentence of paragraph 2, Chapter 11, we wish to make the following amendment: "However, when a member country is not represented by an Administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that member may act in an advisory capacity."

"According to Article 1, paragraph 3 (2) of the Convention, each Member shall have one vote at any Conference of the Union and at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member. This text is specific and there is no doubt concerning its exact scope. No part of the Convention contains any exception to this categorical rule.

"According to some proposals, such as that of Argentina, the representatives of recognized private operating agencies may have the right to vote if they are so authorized by the Administration concerned. If an Administration delegates its rights to the representatives of a recognized private operating agency, those representatives automatically become the Delegates of the Administration.

"This question has another aspect, namely: in the majority of cases the interests of the private operating agencies do not co-incide with the interests of the Union. We should therefore be very chary about giving this right to vote to the representatives of recognized private operating agencies.

"Therefore we believe that our amendment has a sound basis and that it will meet with the approval of the Committee."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had already made known in Sub-Committee A his opinion concerning the right to vote. According to paragraph 3 (2) of Article 1 of the Convention, each Member had the right to one vote. It followed that only Members could vote. The representatives of operating agencies could only participate in an advisory capacity whether the delegation of their country were present or not. Therefore he was in agreement with the point of view of the Delegation of Argentina if the representative had not been authorized by its Administration, but he was of the opposite opinion if the Administration had delegated power to the representative, because the representative was thus acting as a "delegate" and not as a "representative". He was therefore opposed to private operating agencies being authorized to represent Administrations as that was contrary to Article 1 of the Convention. Private operating agencies could only participate in an advisory capacity. Finally, he fully supported the proposal made by the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported Proposal No. 602 of New Zealand and asked for the maintenance of the status quo.

The Delegate of Argentina did not share the opinion of Mr. Valensi and, in his opinion, the principles maintained were valid both for Conferences and for Meetings of the Consultative Committees. The C.C.I.'s established standards that might have effects in the realms of manufacturing and industry and their functions were very important. It was not unusual to find that private operating agencies had interests that were opposed to those of Administrations and it was therefore impossible automatically to delegate a vote to private operating agencies just because an Administration might not be present at a meeting. These incontrovertible principles should be maintained and he would energetically oppose the granting of a vote to private operating agencies in the absence of the Administration concerned. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had adduced irreproachable arguments. The most logical and rational proposal was No. 521 of Switzerland. It was the only one that safeguarded the rights of Administrations. Argentina officially withdrew its Proposal No. 520 and supported the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which had taken up Proposal No. 521 that had been abandoned by Switzerland.

Proposal No. 521 was put to the vote and approved by 15 votes to 12 with 7 abstentions.

The vote was taken by a raise of hands and the Delegate of the U.S.A. asked for a recount by roll call.

The Chairman considered a roll call unnecessary because there had been no doubt as to the result.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic was opposed to a new vote being taken.

The Delegate of Brazil asked for clarification and said that he would abstain because Argentina had withdrawn its proposal which was the best.

The Delegate of Argentina saw no objection to another vote, but, taking into consideration what the Delegate of the United States of America had said, he insisted upon a secret ballot.

This suggestion received the support of four Delegations. The Delegates of Ireland, the People's Republic of Poland, and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay were appointed tellers.

The Delegate of New Zealand asked if approval of his proposal was equivalent to a maintenance of the status quo.

The result of the secret ballot on Proposal No. 521 was as follows:

18 in favour, 19 against, 3 abstentions.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic recalled that he had opposed the last vote.

The Delegate of Brazil was of the opinion that the question had not been settled since he had taken up Proposal No. 520 which had been withdrawn by Argentina.

The Chairman summarized the position and was of the opinion that the two results obtained signified a tie in voting. He thought it was pointless to continue the discussion as only 40 Delegations were present at the meeting of the Committee.

The Plenary Assembly would be informed of the position reached in the discussion and upon it would devolve the decision.

The Delegate of Brazil, being of the opinion that the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria had been rejected, asked what had happened to the proposal of New Zealand.

The Chairman said that a decision on the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria must be taken by the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Argentina was of the opinion that the remarks of the Delegate of Brazil were logical. If a new vote were taken, Proposal No. 520 could give a different result and he shared the opinion of the Chairman as to the pointlessness of continuing the discussion. He reiterated that he reserved the right to raise the question in Plenary Assembly and, if necessary, to make final reservations.

The Chairman asked Mr. Barajas to draw up the definitive texts for the following Monday and the meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

Reporters :

L. Brandon
A. Wolf
A.E. Zatorre

Chairman :

I.A. Tsingovatov

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.471-E
16 December 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 23rd meeting

1 December 1952

Chairman: Mr. I.A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman submitted, for approval, the summary records of the 13th, 14th, and 15th meetings (Documents Nos.282, 283, and 284):

Document No.282 (summary record of the 13th meeting) was approved. Documents Nos.283 (summary record of the 14th meeting) and No.284 (summary record of the 15th meeting) were approved without amendment.

The Chairman then submitted Document No.280 (report by Sub-Committee 4A) once more.

Chapter 12 was approved, subject to a reference being made in paragraph 1 to the fact that the international organizations alluded to were those admitted under Chapter 8, paragraph 2.

Chapter 13:

Bearing in mind suggestions made by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of France, and by Mr. Valensi (Director, C.C.I.F.), it was decided to amend the last sentence of paragraph 1 as follows: "... with the permission of his administration and after consultation with the Director of the C.C.I. and the members of his Group, suggest a meeting as a convenient place, bearing in mind the need to keep expenditure to a minimum."

Thus amended, Chapter 13 was approved.



Chapter 14 was approved, with some simplification of paragraph 1.

Chapter 15:

It was agreed that, in view of the decision not to convene a meeting of the Plenary Assembly the year preceding the appropriate administrative conference, the proposed addition was no longer required. Hence Chapter 15 would remain as drafted at Atlantic City.

Chapter 16, with a trifling drafting amendment to paragraph 2, was adopted.

Chapter 17:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"The Sub-Committee was unable to reach agreement on the new text of Chapter 17, presented to Committee 4, because that new text contains basic provisions of extreme importance in connection with which Committee 4 ought to have reached some prior decision. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee could take no decision thereon.

1) "The new text of Chapter 17 proposed by the Sub-Committee lays down, without any valid reason, that the scientific and manufacturing organizations which under Chapter 8, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations, are allowed to take part in the work of Study Groups, shall be exempt from any share in defraying C.C.I. extraordinary expenditure.

"Now it is evident that this provision runs counter to paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the existing Chapter 17 and to Article 14 of the Convention.

"This, obviously, is a question of principle of the highest importance which the Committee must settle.

2) "The second important matter of principle is as follows. Paragraph 2 (a) of the new text proposed for Chapter 17 lays down that C.C.I.

extraordinary expenses shall be apportioned among all administrations, even among those which have not in fact taken part in Plenary Assemblies. This, obviously, runs counter to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the existing Chapter 17.

"As you can see, this is also a highly-important question of principle which must also be considered by Committee 4.

3) "Hence my Delegation proposes that before the new text proposed by the Sub-Committee for Chapter 17 is discussed, the Committee should consider these two questions of principle."

It was decided to proceed in the above fashion.

The Chairman called for comments on the question of contributions by scientific and manufacturing organizations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland spoke in favour of exemption for scientific and manufacturing organizations. The question was essentially a practical one. The Committee had already decided to lay down clearly that such organizations could not do more, on their own authority, than attend study group meetings (see, for example, the revised definition of "expert" adopted by the Committee at its 18th meeting). The amounts at issue seemed slight enough, and it was difficult to conceive of a system which would enable just and reasonable contributions to be claimed from such bodies without disproportionate cost being borne by the Secretariat.

Mr. Valensi (Director, C.C.I.F.), in reply to a question from the Delegate of Brazil, said that in the C.C.I.F. the total expenses between the two last Plenary Assemblies had amounted to 235 Swiss francs per unit. That figure would doubtless be slightly higher in the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. He himself would be glad to see it laid down that administrations themselves should decide whether or not they wished to recover, from their scientific and manufacturing organizations, some part of the cost of their own contributions.

After a brief discussion, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared:

"Before giving my views on the question under discussion (participation by scientific and manufacturing organizations in C.C.I. extraordinary expenditure), I have certain observations to make in connection with what has been said by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and other delegates.

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintained that scientific and industrial organizations ought not to share in paying extraordinary expenses, since, according to the new definition of the word "expert", such bodies are entitled to do no more than take part in the work of study groups, and are not entitled to take part in Plenary Assemblies. According to him, they used to bear such expenses, for that state of affairs did not exist.

"Such an interpretation of Chapters 8 and 17 is, obviously, wrong.

"Mr. Chairman, if you will turn to the old text of Chapter 8, paragraph 3, you will perceive that even then scientific and manufacturing organizations were allowed to take part in study group activities only, and that under paragraphs 2, 4, and 5 of the old Chapter 17 they had to bear, and did in fact bear, C.C.I. extraordinary expenses.

"Hence the new definition of 'expert' under which these bodies are entitled to take part in study group work only, changes nothing as regards their share in defraying C.C.I. extraordinary expenses, and the reference made is therefore baseless.

"Mr. Chairman, we cannot agree with the argument that it is for the administration under the jurisdiction of which these manufacturing organizations come to decide on the share such bodies shall take in defraying the contributions for which that administration is responsible. In practice, that would mean a reduction in the expenses borne by that administration and an increase in the costs to be borne by all other administrations.

"As regards the substance of the matter, my Delegation is of opinion that, in accordance with both letter and spirit of the Convention, and by virtue of Chapter 8, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations, all

scientific and manufacturing organizations allowed to take part in C.C.I. study group activities should, like all administrations, share in paying extraordinary expenses. There is no reason why they should not. Their exemption would mean, for all administrations, an increase in their share of the costs. That would be inconsistent with what Committee 5 is now endeavouring to do, namely, to reduce administrations' expenses by all possible means.

"That, Mr. Chairman, being so, my Delegation is emphatically against scientific and manufacturing organizations being exempt from their share in defraying extraordinary expenditure. It proposes that the provisions appearing in paragraphs 2, 4, and 5 of the old Chapter 17 be maintained in their entirety."

It was decided by 31 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions, that in principle scientific and manufacturing organizations would be required to make their contribution.

The Chairman then opened a discussion on whether administrations which had declared their intention of taking an active part in C.C.I. activities but were not represented at the Plenary Assembly should, or should not, share in defraying extraordinary expenditure.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

"In connection with the decision to maintain the old text of Chapter 17, paragraph 2, we propose an amendment thereto, in accordance with Proposal No.558, in the Green Volume of Proposals, namely, that the words: 'participating in such meetings' be replaced by: 'participating in Plenary Assemblies.'"

"Such an amendment would be in complete accordance with the existing provision, according to which the expenses of study groups are included in the extraordinary expenses of the Plenary Assembly."

Mr. Valensi (Director, C.C.I.F.) and Mr. L.W. Hayes (Vice-Director, C.C.I.R.), in reply to a question, said that a considerable outlay was involved in despatching the vast preliminary literature to C.C.I. participants. That outlay remained the same whether the recipients attended the Plenary Assembly or not.

Mr. Townshend (Interim Director, C.C.I.T.) observed that it would be impossible to despatch provisional accounts if contributions could be required from those alone who attended the following Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"My Delegation has made a close scrutiny of the new paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) proposed by the Sub-Committee, as a result of which we have arrived at the conclusion that the proposal set out in this text is as little acceptable to us as it is to other delegations. We have presented our views on this matter in detailed fashion in the Sub-Committee. As is evident, the text is essentially based on the idea of a consolidated budget, and since the proposals for a consolidated budget have been rejected by the Plenary Assembly, paragraph 2 (a) of the proposed text should also disappear.

"It is, we feel, entirely unjust that the administrations which for some reason or other have not attended C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies should be obliged to share in paying extraordinary expenses.

"Hence my Delegation cannot agree with the new text proposed for paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), and proposes that the provision according to which extraordinary expenses are borne by the administrations attending Plenary Assemblies be maintained, in accordance with our Proposal No. 558."

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic could not agree that Document No. 280 was in any sense bound up with the consolidated budget. It was no more than just that those who had expressed a desire to attend an Assembly, and as a result enjoyed various advantages, such as receiving the relevant literature, should be called upon to pay their share.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation is of opinion that only those administrations which have taken part in Plenary Assemblies should have to share in

defraying the expenses thereof. It is unjust to require an administration which has not taken part to share in paying them."

There was some discussion. Some speakers took the view that those who received the literature but did not attend the Assembly should only pay for the documents received, others that the expression: "who have agreed to participate" used in Article 14, paragraph 3 (1) of the Convention inevitably meant that costs should be debited to those administrations which expressed a wish to take part in C.C.I. activities.

The Chairman put to the vote the following question: should those administrations alone which have attended a Plenary Assembly be required to defray the expenses thereof?

Result: 9 votes for, 27 against, no abstentions.

The Committee thereupon proceeded to consider Chapter 17 (Document No. 280).

The Delegate of France, seconded by the Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed, and it was so decided, that the words: "even if they have not attended the Plenary Assembly" be added to the end of paragraph 2 c).

In accordance with the decision concerning scientific and manufacturing organizations, the Committee agreed that such bodies should be covered by paragraph 2 c). After a brief discussion (between the Delegates of Brazil and the United States of America), it was agreed that the Drafting Group should draft the appropriate text.

The Delegate of Sweden, seconded by the Delegate of the United States of America, proposed, and it was so decided, by 16 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions, that paragraph 5 should begin with the words: ".... Be that as it may, the costs of personal participation...", and that the order of paragraphs 5 and 6 should be changed.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics drew attention to the fact that scientific and manufacturing organizations also had to be referred to in paragraph 4.

After a brief discussion, it was decided that since the point was not explicitly laid down in the Convention, a sentence should be included according to which recognized private operating agencies, scientific and manufacturing organizations, and international organizations, should choose their own contributory class.

It would be for the Drafting Group to draft the relevant text and to decide where it should go.

Chapter 17 in Document No. 280, thus amended, was adopted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic asked that in the summary record it be noted that Chapter 17, as it appeared in Document No. 280, was for them unacceptable, and that they reserved the right to raise objections thereto in Plenary Assembly.

It was decided, nemine contradicente, that the Drafting Group should be made up of Mr. Barajas (Mexico), assisted by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of France.

Reporters:

G. R. Brandon

A. Wolf

Chairman:

I. A. Tsingovatov

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 24th meeting

2 December, 1952

Chairman : Mr. I. A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, said it would be devoted to consideration of Documents Nos. 293 and 311, containing texts revised by Working Group 1. Those texts dealt with the first chapters of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

The Delegate of France, as Chairman of the Working Group, had nothing special to add to the introduction to those two documents.

The Chairman then submitted the Chapters drafted by the Working Group, paragraph by paragraph.

Chapter 1

Paragraph 1 - approved.

Paragraph 2

The Chairman proposed that no mention should be made of a government. A government could negotiate only with other governments, and not with Members or Associate Members.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, seconded by the Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation considers that the words : 'the inviting government shall send invitations to the Members and Associate Members' should be maintained in paragraph 2. This text is in complete accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, where it is laid down that the International Telecommunication Union shall be composed of Members and Associate Members, and that all Members are entitled to attend Union conferences.

"Hence the only correct course is to keep the text appearing in the Convention now in force."

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia disagreed.

The Delegate of Switzerland proposed the following compromise wording : "One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each Member of the Union, and to each Associate Member."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, seconding, suggested that the proposal read : "..... to the government of each country Member of the Union....".

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic seconded both amendments.

This new version of the first sub-paragraph in paragraph 2 was adopted by 38 votes to 2, with no abstentions.

The Delegate of France disagreed with the decision taken.

Paragraph 3

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the end of the paragraph : ".. and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegations" be deleted.

This amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

Hence paragraph 3 would stay as it appears in Document No. 293.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 - approved.

Paragraph 6

The second sentence was worded as follows : "In case of need, the Conference may invite".

Paragraph 7 - approved.

Paragraph 8

It was agreed to postpone discussion of this paragraph until the text relative to invitation of specialized agencies had been discussed.

The Chairman then proceeded to the text "concerning invitations to the specialized agencies", on page 8 of Document No. 293. The question might, he suggested, be dealt with in two stages : 1) should such observers be admitted ; 2) the Committee might then consider the wording proposed by the Working Group.

This suggestion was adopted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thereupon :

"At the meeting held by the Working Group, the Soviet Delegation opposed inclusion, in Chapter 1 of the General Regulations, of any provisions whatever relative to the admission of international organizations to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

"Reiterating this view, my Delegation considers that at the Plenipotentiary Conference, which has to revise the Convention, only the delegations of Member countries and of Associate Members can be present, together with United Nations observers, in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.

"Revision of the Convention is a matter of domestic concern for the I.T.U., and only Member countries and Associate Members can discuss it. There is no call for observers from any other organizations whatsoever to attend a Plenipotentiary Conference.

"The I.T.U. collaborates with international organizations at the administrative conferences when the Regulations are discussed. International organizations having interests and activities in that particular field may take part in administrative conferences.

"The General Regulations makes it possible for the observers of international organizations to take part in I.T.U. administrative conferences and meetings. But such observers are superfluous at plenipotentiary conferences.

"Hence my Delegation is against inclusion in Chapter 1 of a provision enabling any international organizations whatever, including the specialized agencies, to take part in Plenipotentiary Conferences."

The Delegato of the People's Republic of Poland backed up this statement.

The Chairman said the arguments adduced by the two preceding speakers were sound.

The Delegates of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, mostly because of practical considerations, favoured admission of specialized agency observers.

The Chairman called for a vote on the following question:

"Should the observers of United Nations specialized agencies be admitted (subject to reciprocal arrangements being made) to I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conferences?".

For admission -	34:	:
Against	-	9
Abstentions	-	0

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics then proposed that in the text under discussion the idea of a referendum, like that mentioned in Chapter 2 of the Atlantic City General Regulations, should be introduced. Perhaps the idea of invitation might be replaced by that of notification.

The Delegates of Brazil, France, the Argentine Republic, and Eastern Republic of Uruguay were against these two amendments.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic showed that the idea of notification contradicted the initial notion of invitation. Hence the amendment could not be voted on. Accordingly, the amendment was abandoned.

The Chairman called for a vote on whether Members should be consulted on the admission of observers from United Nations specialized agencies. Such consultation was rejected by 30 votes to 9, with no abstentions.

The text proposed in Document No. 293 was adopted by 33 votes to 9, with no abstentions.

Hence paragraph 8 of Chapter 1 would make mention of this new kind of observer.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

"Mr. Chairman, I wish, first of all, to point out that we asked for the floor half an hour before the vote. We protest against this obvious breach, by the Chairman of Committee 4, of the Rules of Procedure.

"We were intending to ask for an explanation or to propose an amendment to the text just adopted, relative to invitation of specialized agencies to send observers, in an advisory capacity, to Plenipotentiary Conferences.

"Now the Committee has adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the principle that the specialized agencies are entitled to attend our conferences as observers, provided they make reciprocal arrangements for the I.T.U. to be represented at their meetings, and provided the Administrative Council and the inviting government reach agreement.

"Provided these two conditions are observed, the inviting government is obliged to invite the specialized agency.

"The text as it now stands might conceivably be interpreted as implying, for the inviting government, no immediate obligation to invite the specialized agencies.

"It was to dispel any possible misunderstanding that we wished to draw attention to this point. But since we were prevented from speaking when the proposal was being discussed in detail, as also when the question of the drafting of this important provision was being discussed, we wish our statement to appear in the summary record of to-day's meeting."

The Chairman said the above protest was without foundation. He had given the floor to all delegations wishing to speak.

Chapter 2

The Committee was faced with an alternative: should there be a referendum for the admission on international organizations, or should there not? After a brief discussion (between the Chairman and the Delegates of France and the United States of America), the Delegate of the Argentine Republic, to save time, submitted the following procedural proposal:

"Does the Committee wish to consider Version I or Version II of Chapter 2?"

The Committee was in favour of the second version by 27 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

The Chairman accordingly called for discussion of the second version, and proposed that the references in Chapter 1 be more effectively grouped.

This suggestion was approved.

Paragraph 1 - adopted.

Paragraph 2

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed, for sub-paragraph 2): "The interested international organizations may make applications for admission...."

Paragraph 2, thus amended, was unanimously adopted.

Paragraph 3 - adopted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"My Delegation considers that the referendum remains, in

principle, a necessary procedure. The second version makes no provision for a referendum. Although the Committee has just pronounced in favour of the second version, my Delegation cannot consent thereto, for that reason."

Chapter 2 bis

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said the English and French texts did not faithfully reproduce the sub-committee's decisions.

The Delegate of France replied that the document faithfully reflected what the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had requested in the Working Group.

The Chairman then asked the Chairman of the Working Group to make a close scrutiny of the text in question, with the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

Subject, then, to that remark, Chapter 2 bis was adopted.

Chapter 2 ter - adopted

The Chairman then passed to Document No. 311, containing the texts of Chapters 3, 4 and 4 bis of the General Regulations. Did the Committee agree to decide on Chapter 3 as a whole?

It did.

Chapter 3

Put to the vote as a whole, was adopted by 37 votes to 8 with no abstentions.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, asking for the floor to explain the way he had voted, said he had voted against because he could not approve of the principle of paragraph 7, Chapter 3. Each Member and Associate Member should be obliged to send its own delegation to conferences. His Delegation would accordingly reserve the right to revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

Chapter 4

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 - adopted. Nevertheless, it was agreed that paragraph 3, in its final form, would make provision for whatever decisions might be taken by Committee 3, and might possibly be changed to read: "If more than half the Members..."

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 - adopted.

Chapter 4 bis

Adopted as a whole, as corrected by Document No. 350. A sentence omitted in Spanish would have to be added.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic, raising an objection, urgently drew attention to the text appearing in the Annex to Document No. 311 (see page 10 thereof).

The Chairman replied that the Committee had taken a decision on a proposal from the Swiss Delegation. However, if a delegation so desired, it could revert to the matter in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Brazil said that for practical reasons, Committee 4 had decided that Members desiring an extraordinary administrative conference should apply to the Secretary-General. Committee 3 should be informed of that decision, in order that it might bring Article 11 of the Convention into line with the new Chapter 4 of the General Regulations.

The Chairman said that would be done. Consideration of Document No. 311 was thus over.

Reporters:

A. Wolf

G.R. Brandoh

A.E. Zatorro

Chairman

I.A. Tsingovatov

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 25th meeting

4 December, 1952

Chairman: Mr. I.A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman said that the Committee had to do no more than approve the summary records, yet unpublished, of previous meetings.

In accordance with its terms of reference (Document No. 30), the Committee was also called upon to consider Chapter 7, paragraph 5, of the Administrative Council Report. However, since questions relative to Chapter 7, paragraph 5, had already been considered when proposals by Members of the Union in connection with the General Regulations were being examined, there was no point in considering that particular Chapter.

As regards the summary records still outstanding, he trusted they would appear before Saturday morning.

He thanked all present for their collaboration, also Mr. Barajas (Mexico) and Mr. Möckli (Switzerland) for their assistance as Vice-Chairmen. He was grateful to the Chairmen of the Working Groups - Dr. Mayo, Colonel Loyer, Major Doublet - and the Assistant Secretary General (Mr. Townshend), who had made a signal contribution to the work of the Committee. The reporters and interpreters were deserving of high praise. He was grateful to all those who in one way or another had helped the Committee so successfully to terminate its work (prolonged applause).

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thanked the Chairman and complimented him on the speed and skill with which he had accomplished the delicate task entrusted to the Committee, and also on his enthusiastic and understanding direction of the Committee's deliberations. He thanked the interpreters, the reporters, the Conference staff, and, in general, all those who had taken part in the work of the Committee.

The Delegate of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay associated himself with what the Delegate of the Argentine Republic had said, and so did the Delegates of India and Czechoslovakia.

(Applause).

The meeting rose at 1030 a.m.

Reporters:

G.R. Brandon

S.J.M. Penas

A. Wolf

Chairman:

I.A. Tsingovatov

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 4

(General Regulations)

Summary Record of the 26th and Final Meeting

6th December 1952

Chairman : Mr. I.A. Tsingovatov (U.S.S.R.)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, reminded the Committee that the only purpose of the meeting was to approve the summary records of the previous meetings. Two more were now available for approval but the remainder had not yet been published.

Document No. 285 (16th Meeting)

The Chairman asked that the last paragraph on page 1 should be amended to read "... instructing the permanent Working Group to prepare the final texts. It would.... "

With this amendment Document No. 285 was approved.

Document No. 373 (17th Meeting) was approved without amendment.

On a proposal by the Delegate of Argentina supported by the Delegate of Brazil it was agreed that the Committee need not hold a further meeting to approve the remaining summary records.

Delegates wishing to make observations concerning the summary records would submit them to the Chairman.



- 2 -
(474-E)

The Committee agreed to this procedure.

The Chairman said that Committee 4 had completed its task and the meeting rose.

Rapporteur :

G.R. Brandon

Chairman :

I. A. Tsingovator

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE

MEMBERS OF THE UNION

1. Communication from the Kingdom of Cambodia (Annex 1);
2. Communication from Brazil (Annex 2);
3. Communication from Iran (Annex 3).

Annexes : 3

- 2 -
(475-E)

ANNEX 1

Cambodian Delegation

Buenos Aires, 11 December 1952

To the Secretary General,
International Telecommunication
Union,
BUENOS AIRES

Sir,

The considerable increase in Union expenditure and the numerous applications for lower contributory classes lately submitted having appreciably increased the unit of contribution, I have the honour to inform you that Cambodia wishes, henceforward, to belong to Class 14 ($\frac{1}{2}$ a unit), in the scale appearing in Document No. 428, for the purpose of defraying I.T.U. expenditure.

For the time being, one unit is too heavy a burden for Cambodia, its telecommunications being what they are. However, Cambodia will not fail to take a higher class at a later date, as soon as it has completed its plan, now being embarked upon, for equipment and extension.

I beg you to submit this application to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, and I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

Head of the Cambodian Delegation

(signed) PHLEK CHHAT

- 3 -
(475-E)

A N N E X 2

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

Buenos Aires, 12 December 1952.

Mr. Léon Mulatier,
Secretary General,
International
Telecommunication Union,
Buenos Aires

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Brazil wishes to remain in Class II for its share in defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

(signed) Libero Oswaldo de MIRANDA
Head of the Delegation
of Brazil

- 4 -
(475-E)

A N N E X 3

DELEGATION OF IRAN

Buenos Aires, 16 December 1952.

Mr. Léon Mulatier,
Secretary General,
International
Telecommunication Union,

Buenos Aires

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Iran chooses the class corresponding to 1 unit in the contributory scale.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,

(signed) Hassanali GAFFARY

Head of the Delegation
of Iran

Union internationale
des télécommunications

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document N° 476/FES
16 Décembre 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE
PLENARY ASSEMBLY
ASAMBLEA PLENARIA

CORRIGENDUM N° 1 AU DOCUMENT N° 454/FES

A la page 12 du Document N° 454/FES,
sous PERU, il convient de lire :

Carlos Tudela

au lieu de: Carlos Indela

---OO---

CORRIGENDUM No. 1 TO DOCUMENT 454/FES

Page 12, under PERU, instead of :

Carlos Indela,

read :

Carlos Tudela

---OO---

CORRIGENDUM Núm. 1 al DOCUMENTO Núm. 454/FES

Página 12, PERU : en vez de :

Carlos Indela,

léase Carlos Tudela

---OO---

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 477-E
16 December 1952

Subject: Minutes of Committee 5, not yet approved.

As announced in the last meeting of Committee 5, all amendments or corrections to the minutes not yet approved, should be sent to the Secretary-General or to the acting Chairman of Committee 5. In order to speed up the work I have entrusted the reporter Mr. J. Arregui of Argentina to receive such amendments or corrections and to publish them in an official document before the end of the Conference.

Buenos Aires, 16 Dec. 1952

Håkan Sterky

Acting Chairman of Committee 5

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 478-E
16 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY
ASSEMBLY FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION
BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

9th SERIES

- 2 -
(478-E)

RESOLUTION No...(see doc. No. 398)

Reclassification of Duties of Union Staff

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. (that it is necessary to reclassify certain posts for the staff of the Union with a view to a distribution of posts in accordance with the corresponding duties in the different classes;
2. that this reclassification should be effected prior to any measures for the adjustment of salaries and should take effect as from 1 January 1953;

resolves

to include a credit of 100,000 Swiss francs for the financial year 1953 and 65,000 Swiss francs for each of the financial years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, in the fiscal limit on ordinary expenditure of the Union, to cover supplementary expenses resulting from a reclassification of posts in accordance with duties, with effect from 1 January 1953, both as regards salaries and payments to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds,

instructs

the Administrative Council to undertake the reclassification, being guided by the results of a study to be made by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Heads of the organs concerned.

- 3 -
(478-E)

PROTOCOL No..

Ordinary Expenses

of the Union

for the period 1954 to 1958 (see doc. No. 458)

1. The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the ordinary expenses of the Union, excluding the interest on overdue payments paid to the Swiss Confederation, do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1954 to 1958 :
 - 5,890,000 Swiss francs for the year 1954
 - 5,995,000 Swiss francs for the year 1955
 - 5,965,000 Swiss francs for the year 1956
 - 6,085,000 Swiss francs for the years 1957 and 1958.
2. In very exceptional cases, however, the Administrative Council is authorized to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3% the limits established in paragraph 1. In such cases it shall adopt a special resolution indicating the specific reasons for such a step.
3. Further, in addition to the cases in which the limit on expenditure may be exceeded, as set forth in paragraph 2, the Council may post to :
 - a) each of the budgets from 1955 to 1958, an additional amount up to a maximum of 60,000 Swiss francs to cover a possible increase in the rent of the premises of the Union under the circumstances envisaged in Resolution No...;
 - b) each of the budgets from 1954 to 1958 an additional amount up to a maximum of 200,000 Swiss francs to cover the possible grant to the staff of a cost-of-living allowance, as envisaged in Resolution No...
4. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy with the object of reducing actual expenses to the lowest possible level.

- 4 -
(478-E)

5. Apart from the cases envisaged in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Administrative Council is authorized to adopt decisions which might result, either directly or indirectly, in the limit for each year, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, being exceeded, only by applying strictly the provisions of paragraph 6.

6. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 3 prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may only exceed those credits with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.

7. No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the ordinary expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize under the terms of paragraphs 1 to 3 or in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 6.

8. In adopting decisions which might have financial effects, the administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees shall make an exact estimate of supplementary expenses which might result therefrom.

- 5 -
(478-E)

PROTOCOL No.

Ordinary Budget of the Union for 1953

The ordinary budget of the Union for 1953 shall be as in the following summary of income and expenditure.

I n c o m e	Swiss francs	E x p e n d i t u r e	Swiss francs
Balance brought forward from 1952	415.000	Administrative Council.....	200.000
Contributory shares 680 units at 7,560 Swiss francs a unit.....	5,140.800	General Secretariat....	2,096.400
Withdrawal from C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund.....	20.000	I.F.R.B.	1,917.500
Refund from Supplementary Publications Budget.....	245.000	C.C.I.F.	459.750
Interest.....	350.000	C.C.I.T.	78.900
Unforeseen.....	6.555	C.C.I.R.	488.600
		Expenditure resulting from decisions taken by the plenipotentiary conference.....	5,241.150
		<u>Interest</u>	466.205
		Balance carried forward to 1954	5,707.355
			250.000
			5,957.355
			220.000
			<u>6,177.355</u>
	<u>6,177.355</u>		

The Administrative Council, at its ordinary session in 1953, shall draw up a detailed budget based on the above figures.

- 6 -
(478-E)

ARTICLE 5 (see doc. No. 218 revised)

11.

f bis) Fix the salaries of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and of all the officials of the Union, taking into account the basic salary scales determined in accordance with the terms of Article 10, paragraph 1 b) bis by the plenipotentiary conference;

f ter) Determine if necessary the amount of any temporary additional allowances taking into consideration the fluctuations in the cost of living in the country where the headquarters of the Union are situated and following in this matter as far as possible, the practice of the Government of that country and the international organizations established there.

- 7 -
(478-E)

RESOLUTION No. ... (see doc.No. 368)

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation of paragraph 4 of article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention relating to the use of Additional Working Languages in Conferences and Meetings held since 1947.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that the Russian language was used at the following conferences and meetings: High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico, 1948; Technical Plan Committee, Paris, 1949; Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1949; Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949;
2. that such use was permitted under the conditions laid down in Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 84/CA3 and 85/CA3;
3. that in accordance with the latter Resolution Members the delegations of which had not formally stated that they did not wish to contribute to the cost of using a supplementary language could refuse subsequently to pay the contributory share allocated to them by the Secretary-General;
4. that Resolution No. 85/CA3 was annulled by a later decision of the Administrative Council;
5. that this has placed the accounting of the Union in a delicate situation;
6. that in view of this situation, certain Members which did not formally request the use of the Russian language have nevertheless agreed to pay their contributory share and
that no additional share could be asked of them;
7. that, moreover, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make changes in the accounts of the Union for the period 1948/1952;

- 8 -
(478-E)

recommends

the Members which have been charged with the cost of using the Russian language to be good enough to agree to settle their accounts, it being clearly understood that such settlement would merely constitute a gesture of goodwill on their part, contributing to the international collaboration that is the very basis of the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to bring this resolution to the notice of all the Members concerned;
2. to supply them at the same time with complete and detailed information on the origin of these debts, which are due to various arrangements made by the Administrative Council, so that, once they are fully informed of the facts, they may agree to pay the outstanding amounts including interest to the date of payment.

- 9 -
(478-E)

RESOLUTION No.... (See doc. No. 203)

Possible Amalgamation of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee and the International Telephone Consultative Committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires

considering

1. that the present organization and working methods of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. should be simplified as far as possible;
2. that, nevertheless, no decision as to the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. should be taken before the Plenary Assemblies of those two organs have had an opportunity of considering the matter;

resolves

1. that each of these Plenary Assemblies shall include in the agenda of its next meeting the detailed study of such an amalgamation;
2. that both these organs shall formulate their recommendations on the subject, which shall be presented to the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the Union.

- 10 -
(478-E)

PROTOCOL No..... (See doc, No. 203)

Possible Amalgamation of the International Telegraph Consultative
Committee and the International Telephone Consultative Committee

1. The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference which is due to meet in 1954, is authorized to approve the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. into one permanent organ of the Union, should it judge that this course is in the best interests of the Union as a whole. In coming to its decision, the Conference shall be guided by the recommendations on this subject of the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F., which in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No.... shall be laid before it.

2. Should that Conference decide that the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. with the C.C.I.F. is to be effected,

- a) the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. with the C.C.I.F. shall take effect from a date, not earlier than 1 January 1955, to be fixed by that Conference;
- b) the provisions of sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention shall be deemed to have been amended with effect from the date fixed by that Conference, so as to form a single sub-paragraph reading as follows:

ARTICLE 4

"3.

- d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)";
- e) and the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the International Telecommunication Convention shall be deemed to have been amended with effect from the same date, so as to form a single sub-paragraph reading as follows:

- 11 -
(478-E)

ARTICLE 8

"1.

(1) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy, facsimile and telephony, and to issue recommendations on them";

d) The study groups and the specialised secretariats of the C.C.I.T. and of the C.C.I.F. shall be replaced by study groups and a single specialised secretariat of the amalgamated organ in a manner to be determined by the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in the light of the recommendations made by the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F.

3. In the event of the postponement of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference beyond 1954, the Administrative Council is authorized to exercise, after consulting the Members of the Union, the same powers as are conferred on the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference by paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Protocol.

4. Unless and until the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. with the C.C.I.F. is decided upon and brought into effect in accordance with the above provisions, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the General Secretariat shall continue to accept responsibility for the functioning of the C.C.I.T., in accordance with Resolution 172/CA5 of the Administrative Council and in derogation from the provisions of sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of the Convention.

- 12 -
(478-E)

RESOLUTION No.... (See doc. No. 203)

Approval of the Budgets and Accounts of a single Consultative Committee formed by the amalgamation of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee and the International Telephone Consultative Committee.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, of Buenos Aires,

considering

that under the provisions of Protocol No.... the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. to form one single permanent organ of the Union may take place before the next plenipotentiary conference,

resolves

that the Administrative Council is authorized, subject to the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of Protocol No...., to approve the annual ordinary and extraordinary budgets and accounts of a single Consultative Committee, replacing the present C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F., from such date as may be fixed, under the provisions of Protocol No....

RESOLUTION No.... (See docs. Nos. 336 and 461)

Premises of the International Telecommunication Union

The Conference of the International Telecommunication Union,
Buenos Aires,

considering

that the present premises occupied by the International
Telecommunication Union are inadequate to meet the needs of the
Union,

resolves

1. that the Administrative Council pursue the studies now
being made with a view to arriving at a speedy solution being guided
by the two following considerations:

- a) the solution to be adopted must satisfy the needs of
the services of the Union;
- b) all else being equal, the solution chosen must be the
most economical;

2. that the Administrative Council take the necessary steps
to give effect to this solution;

3. that for this purpose alone, a supplementary credit of
60,000 Swiss francs, not within the fiscal limit of the Union, shall
be placed at the disposal of the Administrative Council for each of
the years 1955 to 1958.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 479-E

16 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

10th SERIES

- 2 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 2 (see doc. No. 388)

Unchanged

ARTICLE 3 (see doc. No. 388)

Unchanged

ARTICLE 4 (see doc. No. 388)

Unchanged

ARTICLE 18

Unchanged

- 3 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 19

Unchanged

ARTICLE 20 (see doc. No. 423)

Unchanged

ARTICLE 21

Unchanged

ARTICLE 22

Unchanged

- 4 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 24

Unchanged

ARTICLE 25

Unchanged

ARTICLE 26

Unchanged

ARTICLE 27

Unchanged

ARTICLE 28

Unchanged

ARTICLE 29

Unchanged

ARTICLE 30

Unchanged

ARTICLE 31

Unchanged

- 6 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 32

Unchanged

ARTICLE 33

Unchanged

ARTICLE 34

Unchanged

ARTICLE 35

Unchanged

- 7 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 36

Unchanged

ARTICLE 37

Unchanged

ARTICLE 38

Unchanged

ARTICLE 39

Unchanged

- 8 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 40

Unchanged

ARTICLE 41 (see Doc. No. 423)

Unchanged

ARTICLE 42

Unchanged

ARTICLE 43

Unchanged

- 9 -
(479-E)

ARTICLE 44

Unchanged

ARTICLE 46

Unchanged

ARTICLE 47

Unchanged

ARTICLE 48

Unchanged

- 10 -
(479-E)

ANNEX 3 (see doc. No. 298)

Arbitration

Unchanged

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

to the

Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting, Part II,

(Document No. 345)

Page 11: The intervention by the Delegate of Egypt should be replaced by the following :

"The Delegate of Egypt made the following statement :

"The problem in front of us is to find the best way of representing the different opinions likely to be cast on different subjects normally encountered between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

"For that purpose we select a number of Members to form a Council. These Members should be selected in such a way that each of them will represent the common opinion of as great a number of countries as possible.

"The best and ideal way of obtaining good representation is, in our opinion, to divide the world into small uniform parts, each of these parts to be represented by one or more Members, so as to have equitable representation of the Union as a whole.

"This is quite a difficult task. After long thinking and considerable discussion at Atlantic City, it was decided to divide the world only into the four regions we know.

"The question for the time being is: how are we going to select the Members from the four regions to represent the different ideas and interests in each of these regions ?

"It is not quite clear to us how we can ask the whole Conference to elect directly the Members to represent a certain region without prior consultation of the Members in that region. It if had been proposed that the election should be left entirely to the regions, we could have understood and supported this.

"According to the Spanish proposal, a country which obtains thirty votes in the Conference from Members outside a certain region will represent that region in preference to a country which will have the full votes of the twenty-seven Members in the same region.

"This, in our opinion, will not be a true representation. The Delegation of Egypt is therefore in favour of the first solution, i.e., the procedure adopted at Atlantic City."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 481-E
16 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

A G E N D A

of the Seventeenth Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 17 December 1952, at 4 p.m.

PLENARY HALL

1. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee
(series 7a, 8a, 9a, and 10 - Documents Nos. 467, 468, 478, 479).
2. Text of the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations
which should be included as Annex 5 to the Convention
(Document No. 463).
3. Approval of the Minutes of Plenary Meetings 8a, 9a, 10a, and
11a (Documents Nos. 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 414, 464, and
480).
4. Other business.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 482-E
17 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

COMMITTEE 3

I T A L Y

(Document No. 434 - page 13)

Replace the statement attributed to Mr. Gneme by what follows:

"Mr. Gneme said that to the congratulations offered by the Chairman of the Conference he wished to add those of its Senior Delegate. Mr. Ribeiro had attended a good many conferences and every session of the Administrative Council, and had made a signal contribution thereto. He (Mr. Gneme) wished him every success in the future."

G. GNEME

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 483-E
17 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The following text replaces the Resolution
included in Document No. 468, page 12 (8 series of
blue sheets), which is hereby cancelled.

Annex : 1

- 2 -
(483-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 412)

Accounts in arrears

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the position as regards accounts outstanding under the Madrid Convention;
2. unpaid debts for supplies of documents;

is of the opinion

1. that payments by Members of the Union should, so far as necessary, be used primarily to settle accounts outstanding under the Madrid Convention;
2. that the administrations of Members and Associate Members, as well as the other administrative departments of administrations and the private operating agencies, should settle their accounts for the supply of publications within a reasonable period;
3. that, if not settled within a reasonable period, the accounts for the supply of publications should bear interest;
4. that it would be advisable to suspend the despatch of all documents to private operating agencies and private individuals, or to send them cash on delivery, whenever feasible, if they do not settle the accounts for the supply of publications within a reasonable period and cannot prove that the delay was caused by reasons beyond their control;

instructs

the Administrative Council to study these questions and give the Secretary-General the necessary directives.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No.484-E
17 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

THE DELEGATION OF SWITZERLAND

Proposal No.736

From the fact that telegraph relations are maintained between the 90 Members of the I.T.U., it might be supposed that the same holds good as regards telephony. That, unhappily, is not the case. At the present time, telephone relations are not yet available with two European countries, three African countries, and eight countries in Asia. Further, three countries, not yet Members of the Union, have not yet inaugurated a telephone service with other countries, even with the European countries most directly concerned. Lastly, extensive areas belonging to I.T.U. Members, and numerous islands, important both because of their population and economic life, cannot yet be reached by telephone.

The Swiss Delegation takes the opportunity of drawing the attention of this Conference to these gaps in the world telephone network, for it is eminently desirable that the advantages enjoyed by certain parts of the world - where a telephone service giving general satisfaction is in operation - should be extended to the world at large. Such a development would be in the interests of the vast multitudes still without a telephone, and would, besides being in the interests of news services, have an important role to play in social and economic activities.

The Swiss Delegation, with reference to the task to be undertaken by the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.R., under Administrative Council Resolution 247 - a study of the best means of linking the Middle

- 2 -
(484-E)

Eastern and Southern Asiatic countries to the European long-distance lines,

proposes:

that these same Committees, having finished the above-mentioned inquiry, embark without delay on a similar inquiry relative to those areas and islands of some importance, which do not yet benefit by the telephone. Since it is hardly to be expected that telephone traffic will at the outset be considerable, particularly as regards the hundreds of islands in question, the two C.C.I.s should devote their efforts more to the construction of economical radiotelephone equipment and to study the possibility of switching between such equipment and equipment already existing in national networks.

Annex: 1

ANNEX

Draft Resolution

The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference,

conscious that:

many inhabited parts of the world, and even areas of some importance, do not yet enjoy the advantages of telephony;

it is in the social, economic and cultural interests of such areas that they be linked to the general international network;

and mindful of:

a) the technical and economic problems entailed by such an advance;

b) the considerable financial outlay which individual Administrations might have to bear for studies, trials, and development of the necessary equipment;

c) the studies entrusted to the C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.R. under Administrative Council Resolution No.247 in connection with the question of linking the Middle East and Southern Asia to the European network;

instructs:

the International Telephone Consultative Committee and the International Radio Consultative Committee to undertake joint studies with a view to evolving the appropriate economical radiotelephone equipment and with a view to discovering what means would be the best, technically and economically, for linking to the world telephone network those areas (islands and remote regions) not yet connected thereto. The equipment in question must be such as to be easily adapted to the world telephone network. These studies shall be undertaken after those mentioned in Administrative Council Resolution No.247.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

DECLARATION DU ROYAUME-UNI DE LA
GRANDE BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU NORD
AU MOMENT DE LA SIGNATURE

Nous déclarons que nos signatures en ce qui concerne le Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, s'appliquent aux Iles Angl -normandes et à l'Ile de Man, ainsi qu'à l'Afrique orientale britannique.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE ON SIGNATURE BY
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

We declare that our signature in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cover the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and also cover British East Africa.

DECLARACION A SER FORMULADA POR EL REINO
UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE AL
FIRMARSE EL CONVENIO

Declaramos que nuestras firmas respecto del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte son extensivas a las Islas Channel y a la Isla de Man, así como también al Africa Oriental Británica.

Union internationale
des télécommunications

Document N° 486-**FES**
17 novembre 1952

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

Addendum N° 1

au Document N° 454-**FES**

A la page 14 du Document N° 454, sous :
"Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord"
ajouter:

Magnus William Manson

Addendum No. 1

to Document No. 454-**FES**

At page 14 of Document No. 454, add under :
"United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland"

Magnus William Manson

Addendum Núm. 1

al Documento Núm. 454- **FES**

En la página 14 del Documento Núm. 454, bajo :
"Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte" **agreguese** :

Magnus William Manson

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P.V. 16 (Part One)

P L E N A R Y A S S E M B L Y

Minutes of the sixteenth meeting

(Part One)

Tuesday, 16 December 1952 at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. A. Andrada (Argentine Republic)

- Questions discussed:
1. Address of thanks to the Argentine Administration for the excursion to Mar del Plata;
 2. Draft Resolution on the position of Iraq in relation to the European area of Region 1 (Document No. 432);
 3. Proposal No. 295 (United States of America);
 4. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee, 3rd series (Document No. 426, blue sheets - Articles 12, 13, and 15 of the Convention; resolution on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies).

Present:

Afghanistan; the People's Republic of Albania; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the Argentine Republic; the Commonwealth of Australia; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; the Bulgarian People's Republic; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; the Vatican City State; the Republic of Colombia; the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; the Republic of Korea; Cuba; Denmark; the Republic of El Salvador; Spain; the United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; the Hungarian People's Republic; the Republic of India; the Republic of Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; the Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; the Republic of the Philippines; the People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; the Federal German Republic; the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Roumanian People's Republic; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; the Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the Eastern Republic of Uruguay; the United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Yemen; Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions; British East Africa (an Associate Member).

1. ADDRESS OF THANKS TO THE ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE EXCURSION TO MAR DEL PLATA.

1.1. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thanked the Argentine Administration for the fascinating excursion it had organized to Mar del Plata, in honour of the delegations.

1.2. The Chairman said he would have much pleasure in passing on those thanks to the Argentine authorities, and, in particular, to His Excellency the Minister of Communications, who had been glad to organize that week-end excursion. He hoped all would retain pleasant memories of their trip and that all would have come back in good heart for the further work of the Conference.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE POSITION OF IRAQ IN RELATION TO THE EUROPEAN AREA OF REGION 1 (Document No.432).

2.1. Mr. Dellamula (Chairman, I.F.R.B.) asked that paragraph 2 in the preamble to the proposal appearing in Document No. 432 should be amended to read: "that close cooperation between Iraq and nearby countries within the European area will be of special importance for the preparation of frequency plans for medium-wave radio stations in this area".

2.2. The Danish proposal (Document No.432) was put to the vote, thus amended, by a show of hands, and adopted by 46 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

2.3. The Delegate of Iraq thanked the Assembly, and more particularly the Danish Delegation.

2.4. He took the opportunity of calling for a slight amendment to the Spanish and French texts of Document No. 409 (appeal by Iraq).

3. PROPOSAL No. 295 (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).

3.1. The Delegate of the United States of America said that Proposal No. 295 (page 252 of the collected proposals) was exceedingly simple. The Paris Telegraph Conference (1949) had adopted an Article 83, paragraph 7 of which read:

"Except in cases of special arrangements or regional agreements concluded by virtue of Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention, government telegrams shall be charged as ordinary private telegrams, no matter whether priority has been requested or not."

3.2. Now his Delegation considered that the above important principle ought to appear in the Buenos Aires Convention. Hence it had submitted Proposal No. 295. Of course, were that article to appear in the Convention, it would in all cases be subordinate to Articles 40 and 41, and administrations could reach special agreements with other administrations and private operating agencies.

3.3. The Delegate of Italy had the following remarks to offer:

1. The proposal made by the United States of America ran counter to Article 35 of the Convention, which remained unchanged. According to that Article, the provisions relative to telecommunication charges, and the provisions defining the cases in which franking privileges were accorded, appeared in the Regulations annexed to the Convention.

2. In the Telegraph Regulations, no special rate was laid down for government telegrams. Everybody knew that reduced rates for government telegrams were the result of special agreements reached in accordance with Article 40 of the Convention. Hence no objection could be raised to that sovereign right Members of the I.T.U. enjoyed. Further, if any Members wished to do away with reduced rates for government telegrams, there was a very simple procedure to follow - denunciation of the agreements in question.

3.4. Hence his Delegation lamented its inability to accept the proposal.

3.5. The Delegate of France said the Delegate of Italy had taken the words out of his mouth.

3.6. Rates were something for administrative conferences to consider, and it would be dangerous to change that state of affairs and to include rate regulations into the Convention. Besides, administrative conferences were not made up in the same way as plenipotentiary conferences. At Atlantic City there had been some talk of rates, but the Conference had declined to include any provisions thereon in the Convention. It had merely issued an Opinion appearing right at the end of the Atlantic City Resolutions and Opinions.

3.7. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"My Delegation is against Proposal No. 295 (United States of America). Tariff matters are dealt with in the appropriate articles of the administrative regulations (Article 83 of the Telegraph Regulations and Article 35 of the Telephone Regulations).

"This matter comes within the province of administrative conferences.

"Further, it affects the sovereign rights of countries.

"Proposal No. 295 is unacceptable, since it prevents countries from according privileged rates to government telegrams and telephone calls. We shall, then, vote against it."

3.8. By 40 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions, Proposal No. 295 (United States of America) was rejected.

4. FIRST READING OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 3rd series (Document No. 426)

4.1. The Assembly continued its study of Document No. 426 from page 16 thereof.

Article 12:

4.2. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the last sentence be amended to read : "However, before starting its deliberations, each conference may adopt additional provisions."

4.3. This amendment was adopted nemine contradicente, and Article 12, thus amended, was adopted.

Article 13:

4.4. The Delegate of Cuba said he would make a reservation in connection with the fact that the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were mentioned in paragraph 2 (1).

4.5. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"We are against Article 13, paragraph 2. A question of principle is involved. Members of the Union cannot be obliged to accept regulations which they find unacceptable. Hence we propose that Article 13, paragraph 2, run as follows :

"The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of administrative regulations, which shall be binding on all Members of the Union which have approved them."

"Such a wording would eliminate numerous reservations, and would be in accordance with the present position, in which a whole series of Members have declared their inability to accept this or that set of Regulations."

4.6. The Chairman recalled the lengthy discussion in Committee 3. The upshot of it appeared in Document No. 361, namely, that paragraph 2 (1) would remain unchanged.

4.7. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa said his Delegation had vainly tried to have the text amended, since it could not agree to any mention of the Telegraph Regulations. He did not wish to reopen the matter in Plenary Assembly, but his country would make a reservation in connection with Article 13, paragraph 2.

4.8. The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supported what had been said by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4.9. The Delegate of Pakistan said his country could not approve paragraph 2 (1), which laid down that all Members and Associate Members were bound by the Regulations. Pakistan had already made a reservation at Atlantic City, since it had not accepted all of the Telegraph Regulations. Were the text to be adopted, his country would be obliged to make a reservation.

4.10. The Delegate of France said he could in no wise accept the proposal made by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which might imply that a country might, if it so desired, consider that it was bound by no regulations at all. At Atlantic City, it had been decided that countries would be bound by all the Regulations. The Union had no reason to regret that decision.

4.11. When posts were to be filled in the I.T.U. permanent organs, all countries were free to submit names. It was inadmissible that countries which shirked their responsibilities by refusing to be bound by the Regulations should direct the entire business of the Union, as was the case in the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B.

4.12. Further, Article 1 of the Telephone Regulations laid down :

"1 (1) The provisions of these Regulations shall apply only to the international telephone services of the European system."

4.13. Hence countries not in the European System could not make reservations, for in so doing they would merely be showing that they had not read the Article in question.

4.14. He would prefer to see reservations made rather than that Article should be amended.

4.15. The Delegate of Italy, agreeing, said the matter had been discussed at length in Committee 3. The Soviet proposal was not acceptable. It might well happen that a particular set of Regulations was not accepted by any country, which would be equivalent to reverting to the Madrid Convention.

4.16. Hence, like the Delegate of France, he would prefer to see reservations made rather than that the Article should be amended.

4.17. The Delegate of Cuba thanked the Delegate of France for having drawn attention to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Telephone Regulations. Article 13 of the Convention, paragraph 4, laid down that: "In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail." Now in paragraph 2 (1) of Article 13 under discussion it was laid down that the "following administrative regulations" should be binding on all Members and Associate Members. Hence there was a discrepancy between the Convention and the Regulations, and it might be that one day countries would be obliged to observe all the various sets of Regulations.

4.18. Nevertheless, the question had been adequately discussed. He would, then, agree to the Article as drafted, with the right to make a reservation thereto. That would take less time than to reopen the entire discussion.

4.19. The amendment submitted by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Article 13, paragraph 2 (1) was put to the vote and rejected by 36 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions.

4.20. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that as a result of the decision taken, Article 13 was for his Delegation unacceptable.

4.21. Article 13 as a whole was then adopted without amendment.

Article 15:

4.22. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"Since we are now going to discuss Article 15, I propose that the procedure be somewhat changed, and that we start by considering matters of principle. My Delegation has already, in Committee 3, expressed its views on Article 15, and we disagreed with the decision taken there. As submitted, the Article places two official languages (Chinese and Russian) at a disadvantage in relation to the other official languages.

"We vehemently objected, and shall continue to object, to any discrimination exercised against two official languages. We submit the following proposals.

"1. We propose that, as stated in our Proposal No. 240, Article 15, paragraph 2, be drafted as follows, and that paragraph 2, 3 (1) and 3 (2) of the present text be deleted:

Paragraph 2 "The final and working documents of plenipotentiary, ad-
Proposal 240 ministrative and special conferences, the resolutions
 and protocols of the Plenary Assemblies of the permanent
 organs of the Union, and all service documents of the
 Union, shall be drawn up in the five official languages
 in versions equivalent in form and content.'

"We consider that all the official languages should be used on an equal footing, without discrimination.

"As a drafting improvement we have combined paragraphs 2, 3 (1) and 3 (2) into one text.

"This, then, is our first proposal.

"2. Our second proposal (No. 243) refers to Article 15, paragraph 3 (3).

"We propose that this paragraph be worded as follows:

Paragraph 3(3) "Periodical documents (notifications, circulars, statistics)
Proposal 243 published and distributed by the Secretary-General, and
 also the working documents of the permanent organs of the
 Union, shall be drawn up in French only.'

"This proposal would conduce to the greatest possible savings for the I.T.U., and hence would be in the interests of all I.T.U. Member-countries.

"3. Our next proposal (No.247) refers to Article 15, paragraph 4 (1). We propose that this paragraph should read as follows:

Paragraph 4(1) "'In conferences and at meetings of the permanent organs of
Proposal 247 the Union, the use of the five official languages shall be allowed, and to this end an efficient system of simultaneous interpretation shall be organized.'

"This proposal is dictated by the desire to ensure that all the I.T.U. official languages shall be on an equal footing, and to facilitate deliberations.

"4. Our next proposal is No. 249. It refers to Article 15, paragraph 4.2., which we propose should read as follows:

Paragraph 4 (2) "'Other languages may be used in debates, apart from the
Proposal 249 five official ones, provided that the delegations using them make arrangements themselves for oral translation from and into any one of the languages mentioned in paragraph 1.'

"Adoption of this proposal would make it possible for any delegation to use its mother tongue.

"Our Proposal No. 732 relates to Article 15, paragraph 5, and replaces our Proposal No. 257 (and the amendment thereto, No. 669). We propose that this paragraph read as follows:

Paragraph 5 "'The expenses in connection with publication of documents
Proposal 732 in the five official languages shall be included in the general expenses of conferences and of meetings of the permanent organs of the Union.

"The cost of oral interpretation from the I.T.U. official languages shall be debited to the general expenses of conferences and meetings.

'This cost shall be apportioned among all Members and Associate Members in accordance with the classes of contribution chosen by them under Article 14, paragraph 5, except as regards those Members and Associate Members which, under paragraph 4 (2) above, have expressed a wish to use other languages.'

"The paragraph 4 (2) in question is the one appearing above.

"Adoption of this proposal would make for equitable apportionment of expenditure among Members and Associate Members.

"In view of the questions of principle involved in these proposals, I would beg, Mr. Chairman, that they be considered first of all and that a decision be taken on them."

4.23. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said his country had submitted proposals identical with those by the Delegation of the Soviet Union.

4.24. The problem had already been discussed at great length, and his Delegation had given its views in Committee 3. It was wrong that the Convention should discriminate against two official languages. The Soviet proposal regarding general discussion was just, and would save time. The Convention spoke of five official languages, and at conferences there were a good many delegations which would like to use one of the two official languages which were not considered as working languages. That, of course, was difficult, because there was an unfair provision obliging the countries using one of those languages to bear the cost of doing so.

4.25. He would wholeheartedly support all the Soviet proposals - Nos. 240, 243, 247, 249 and 732.

4.26. The Delegate of the United States of America said that as regards languages it was impossible to talk of justice. The only just course would be to allow every delegation to use its own language, and to have a Convention and conference documents in Arabic, Italian, Portuguese, etc. For a number of years before Atlantic City, his country's delegations had been obliged to make English translations of conference documents themselves, and to that end had included translators, typists, etc., complete with mimeograph equipment. That had been the case at the Cairo Conference in 1938.

4.27. He was perfectly well aware of the difficulties encountered by delegates obliged to speak a language which was not their own. It was obvious that the Union could not have eighty working languages, and had been obliged to choose the most representative.

4.28. If the five official languages became working languages, as the Soviet Delegation was proposing, the I.T.U. budget would be considerably inflated and the budget estimates would have to be revised. The fiscal limit proposed by Committee 5 would have to be increased. Hence the problem ought to be referred to that Committee.

4.29. The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic confirmed the reasons his Delegation had already adduced in support of the Soviet proposal.

4.30. The Delegate of China said he had already given his views at length in Committee 3, but wished to repeat them in order that they might be recorded in the minutes.

4.31. Obviously, it would be to the advantage of China to support the Soviet proposal. Nevertheless, China considered that the special interests of individual countries should give way before the interests of the Union as a whole. Adoption of the Russian proposal would considerably increase the financial burden which the Union had to bear.

4.32. In deciding that English, French and Spanish should be its official languages, the Union had made a happy choice, and there could be no real talk of discrimination. If, now, it were to be decided that the five official languages were all to be working languages too, it might well be that before long there would be pleas for a sixth or seventh working language. By cutting down the number of working languages, delegations were proving their desire for international cooperation.

4.33. The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said the Atlantic City decision about the five official languages had not been lightly taken. It had been inspired by practical considerations. Hence he would unreservedly support the Soviet proposal.

4.34. Perhaps the real solution was that initially adopted, i.e., to have but one working language. It was certain that the introduction of simultaneous interpretation had contributed to the Atlantic City decision. Perhaps the further development of that system would enable even more working languages to be used.

4.35. The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia regretted that he had so little time in which to go into this exceedingly important question. That it was an important question was clearly brought out by the fact that I.T.U. ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for 1949 had amounted to no less than 20,000,000 Swiss francs. 60% of that amount had been spent on translations and interpretation.

4.36. His Delegation was, therefore, in favour of keeping English, Spanish and French as working languages, as in the United Nations. Some discrimination was observable, not only between the I.T.U. official languages, but also against other languages which were not spoken at conferences.

4.37. It was unjust that a majority of Members should be called upon to pay for a language used only by a few. His Delegation was against that practice - a practice followed at the expenses of the smaller countries. The only satisfactory solution would be to accord equal rights to all languages. In that case, expenses should be borne by those benefiting from the arrangements made in favour of this language or that.

4.38. Each Member should be entitled to use its own language (if facilities for simultaneous interpretation existed), provided it bore the costs of so doing. No Member was entitled to claim rights entailing an increase in the burdens borne by the smaller countries. Should a Member wish to use its own language, it should pay for so doing.

4.39. He was also in favour of keeping Article 15, paragraph 5, of the Convention. If the Assembly deleted that paragraph, the result would be pointless expenditure on translations into working languages not used at all international conferences.

4.40. Hence Article 15 should be left unchanged.

4.41. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thereupon:

"I have some comments to make on what has been said.

4.42. "The Delegate of the United States of America has spoken about absolute justice being unattainable. We disagree. We are not speaking of justice in general; on the contrary, we are raising a specific question, namely, the use of the five official languages on an equal footing. An equitable system for their use, on an equal footing, must be adopted. Only then will justice have been done.

4.43. "However, our proposal also makes it possible for other languages to be used. We have no objection to that. Provision is made for that in our Proposals Nos. 249 and 732. It would be entirely just were that right to be accorded to all countries.

4.44. "Under our proposal, if a country wishes to use its own language, it defrays the cost of using that language only.

4.45. "I would recall that at a whole series of international conferences 6, 8, and even as many as 12 working languages have been used. The effect was merely to facilitate the work of those conferences.

4.46. "As regards what the Delegate of the United States of America had to say about saving money, it should be pointed out that the expense involved is by no means so considerable in comparison with the sums spent by the Union. Our Proposal No. 243 would mean a considerable saving. In the last resort, the Union could but benefit therefrom. Its adoption would increase the efficiency of conferences.

4.47. "We are here speaking simultaneously of Russian and Chinese. As regards the views of China, we have, unhappily, no chance of hearing the voice of that great country here, because of the decision mistakenly taken by the Conference in connection with representation of the People's Republic of China.

4.48. "The attempts here made by the Kuomintang representative to speak on behalf of China are illegal and must be stopped. The Kuomintang does not represent China. It does not represent the People's Republic of China."

4.49. There was a vote by show of hands on the various Soviet proposals.

Proposal No. 240 was rejected by 43 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions.

Proposal No. 243 was rejected by 35 votes to 12, with 12 abstentions.

Proposal No. 247 was rejected by 49 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

Proposal No. 249 (as re-drafted by the Soviet Delegation) was rejected by 46 votes to 10 with 5 abstentions.

Proposal No. 732 was rejected by 51 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

There was a break from 11 o'clock to 20 minutes past 11.

4.50. There was a vote, paragraph by paragraph, on Article 15.

Paragraph 1 (1) - adopted by 53 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 1 (1 bis) - adopted by 36 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 1 (2) - unanimously adopted.

Paragraph 2 (1) - adopted by 49 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 (2) - adopted by 36 votes to 9.

Paragraph 3 (1) - unanimously adopted.

Paragraph 3 (2) - adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 3 bis - adopted by 41 votes to 9.

Paragraph 4 -

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"We propose the following addition to paragraph 4 :

"Speeches made in an official language other than the working languages shall be, at the request of the delegation concerned, translated into one of the working languages."

"This amendment is in full accordance with Rule 53 of the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly. This amendment is, we consider, necessary, and we urge its adoption."

4.51. The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supported the above amendment, which did no more than give official sanction to the procedure already followed in the United Nations, as also in the I.T.U. Since 1947, oral translation from Russian into the other working languages had been provided at all I.T.U. conferences.

4.52. The Soviet amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was then adopted without amendment.

Paragraph 6(1) - adopted by 47 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 6 (2):

4.53. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"We propose the following amendment. To the second subparagraph of paragraph 6, add :

"If this request is for official languages other than the working languages, it shall be met."

"We wish by that to make it clear that on request the official languages must be translated."

4.54. The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic seconded.

4.55. The Soviet proposal was rejected by 40 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

4.56. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"My Delegation considers the draft Article 15 unacceptable, since it discriminates against two I.T.U. official languages - Russian and Chinese. We shall vote against Article 15 as a whole."

Paragraph 6 (3) - adopted.

4.57. Article 15 as a whole was then adopted by 51 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

Resolution (page 19):

4.58. The Delegate of Colombia recalled that the Conference had already adopted a resolution, submitted by France, in which the Council was instructed to grant telegraph privileges to the specialized agencies, subject to certain conditions. That meant that it had been more or less acknowledged that the specialized agencies might, in certain circumstances, enjoy the privileges they had asked for.

4.59. If the draft resolution were adopted, the Conference would be asking the United Nations to revise Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

4.60. At a previous meeting, it had been decided that delegations would not approach their governments. Now that was being done, not directly, but through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, since that was what the decision to submit to the General Assembly the views of the Conference amounted to.

4.61. Hence, why not leave things as they were? Why not ask delegates to inform their governments, on their return, that the Conference had refused to include the messages of the specialized agencies in the definition of government telegrams?

4.62. Why run the risk of the United Nations General Assembly merely taking note of the I.T.U.'s request, as had been done by the Sixth Committee?

4.63. The Delegate of the United States of America said the matter had been discussed at length in Committee 7, and the resolution submitted to the Assembly had eventually been approved by 20 votes to 9, i.e., by no very considerable majority.

4.64. Now the Conference had of course decided that the Heads of the Specialized Agencies should not appear in the definition of Government Telegrams. Further, it had to consider a resolution giving the Council full liberty to see whether special treatment could not, in certain circumstances, be accorded to the specialized agencies.

4.65. He agreed with the Delegate of Colombia, and felt that the resolution was of no great practical value. Hence he would vote against it.

4.66. The Observer from the International Labour Organization:

4.67. "As regards the resolution on Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, I have a statement to make on behalf of the I.L.O.

4.68. "The resolution in question has undergone various changes before being approved in its present form.

4.69. "As you will remember, the resolution as originally drafted was designed to obtain the deletion of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention. The text in its original form was put to the vote in Committee 7 and the vote was declared null and void, since there were more abstentions than votes in favour. That shows that the original text gave rise to considerable misgivings.

4.70. "As a result of that preliminary vote, various amendments were made after consultation with the United Nations Observer, and the resolution was again put to the vote, this time in Plenary Assembly. The new text, proposing that the Article in question be revised, was put to the vote in two parts. The first was approved, in spite of a good many abstentions (16) and with a good many delegations absent. The second was rejected. Quite obviously, then, the new text, in spite of the amendments toning down its rigours, still caused disquiet.

4.71. "As regards the substance of the matter, it would be superfluous to repeat all over again the arguments adduced in favour of Proposal No. 658 (United Nations proposal), appearing in Document No. 3 - a proposal referring, in a special chapter, to the privileges and facilities enjoyed by the specialized agencies in telecommunication matters, under the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

4.72. "The I.L.O., as a specialized agency, must once more champion the privileges and facilities accorded to it by that Convention, and is obliged to reiterate, before this Assembly, the specific reservation it has made as regards the rights accruing to it under that Convention, in face of the resolution submitted - a resolution of which it has already expressed its disapproval.

4.73. "I wish to make it clear that the resolution in question is not in harmony with the resolution adopted on 13 February 1946, by the United Nations General Assembly (as is brought out on page 10 of Document No. 3); nor is it in harmony with I.L.O. principles in this connection.

4.74. "Lastly, as the United Nations Observer has said, the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has been ratified by sixteen Member States, and the suggested amendment of one of its provisions will create difficulties with regard to those ratifications, and will be equivalent to a change in the juridical structure of the Convention in question.

4.75. "Hence I support the proposal made by the Delegates of Colombia and of the United States of America, to the effect that this resolution be not adopted.

4.76. The Delegate of France called for a drafting change to the French text.

4.77. The UNESCO Observer supported what the I.L.O. Observer had said.

4.78. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics disapproved of the resolution and would abstain from voting.

4.79. By a show of hands, the draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes to 8, with 27 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1 o'clock p.m.

Reporter:

G. Tripet

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman:

M. A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes

of the Sixteenth Plenary Assembly (Part 2)

Tuesday, 16 December 1952, at 5.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. M.A. Andrada (Argentina)

Subject discussed:

First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial
Committee (blue sheets): 4th, 5th and 6th series -
Documents Nos. 436, 455 and 457

Delegations present :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands, Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Eastern Republic of Uruguay; Venezuela; Vietnam; Yemen.

British East Africa (Associate Member).

4th SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE (Document No. 436).

The Chairman proposed that the Assembly discuss Document No. 436 chapter by chapter.

Chapter 1 - Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement :

"In connection with Chapter 1, paragraph 4, I have some comments to make. Chapter 1 contains provisions relative to invitations for, and admission to, Plenipotentiary Conferences.

"Plenipotentiary Conferences, my Delegation feels, as the supreme I.T.U. organ revising the Convention, should consist only of Members and Associate Members of the Union.

"An exception to this rule can be made only for United Nations representatives. Bearing in mind the peculiar nature of Plenipotentiary Conferences, nobody else, we consider, should attend them. Plenipotentiary Conferences examine matters of domestic concern for the Union, and

they should not, therefore, be open to international organizations of any kind. This, of course, does not mean that the I.T.U. will not cooperate with such bodies. It will cooperate with them, but at administrative conferences. Hence we submit an amendment : delete Chapter 1, paragraph 4."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia did not think that Plenary Conferences were of interest to the Specialized Agencies, and he therefore supported the amendment suggested by the Soviet Delegate.

The Observer of the International Labour Organization reminded the two previous speakers that the text proposed had been discussed at length in committee, where the majority had been in agreement with it. He urged the Plenary Assembly to accept the text as it stood.

A vote was taken on the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the following result:

In favour of deleting paragraph 4 of Chapter 1:	9
Against :	36
Abstentions:	8

The amendment was thus rejected.

The text proposed for Chapter 1 of the General Regulations (Document No. 436) was approved without amendment, it being understood that the Editorial Committee would be asked to bring the French text of paragraph 4 into line with the English.

Chapter 2 - Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement :

"We hereby submit an amendment to Chapter 2, paragraph 2. The text before us runs counter to Article 27 of the Convention, where no mention is made of the organizations 'interested' in sending representatives. We propose that these words be replaced as follows : '...shall send notifications to the international organizations mentioned in the Convention, Article 27.'

"A careful comparison of the texts shows that in both of them use is made of the word 'interested'. But Article 27 speaks also of 'related' activities. However, the interest must be mutual. If we made a reference to Article 27, that would indicate the relation between I.T.U. activities and those of the organizations in question. Hence we insist on our amendment."

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in the first place he would not think that any international organization would want to participate in conferences of the Union unless it were interested in the matters under discussion; secondly, the Union should not close its doors to any international organization which considered that it was interested in the activities of the I.T.U.; thirdly, under paragraph 2 (1) the inviting government had to obtain the agreement of the Administrative Council before it could invite an international organization to send observers to a conference, so that in the last analysis it was for the Administrative Council to decide whether, in its opinion, an international organization was or was not interested in the activities of the Union.

He therefore suggested that the text given in Document No. 436 should be approved as it stood.

The Delegate of Argentina, while agreeing with the substance of the U.S.S.R. amendment, thought it would be more accurate to say "referred to in Article 27 of the Convention", since no international organizations were actually mentioned therein.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"I cannot agree with what Mr. de Wolf has said about the importance of not 'shutting doors'. I submitted no such proposal. I proposed that the text be brought into line with the Convention.

"As regards what Mr. Mayo has said, we agree to put:
'.....referred to in Article 27'".

The Delegate of France and the Observer of the International Labour Organization were in favour of maintaining the text proposed in Document No. 436.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic seconded the amendment suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic said:

"I should like to adduce an example in support of our proposal.

"Reciprocity, based on related activities, is an essential prerequisite. At one of its sessions, the Administrative Council considered the question of representation (subject to reciprocity) for the International Police Commission.

"It is understandable that this body should have an interest in being represented within the I.T.U. But is the I.T.U. interested in the activities of this international organization? It obviously isn't. It follows, then, that a reference must be made to Article 27 of the Convention."

A vote was taken on the U.S.S.R. amendment to Paragraph 2 (1) of Chapter 2, with the following result:

For:	19
Against:	10
Abstentions:	13

As the result of the vote was a tie, a fresh vote by roll-call was taken, with the following result:

For: 20 Delegations:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentina; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Egypt; Ethiopia; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Iran; Pakistan; Paraguay; People's Republic of Poland; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; Syria; Czechoslovakia; Union of South African Republics of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: 23 Delegations:

Australia; Brazil; Colombia; Korea; Cuba; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; France; Greece; Ireland; Laos; Mexico; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; United States Territories; French Oversea Territories; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; United States of Venezuela.

Abstentions: 25 Delegations:

Saudi Arabia; Canada; Ceylon; Vatican City; Belgian Congo; Denmark; Finland; Haiti; Iraq; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Norway; New Zealand; Netherlands; Federal German Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; Viet-Nam; Yemen.

Fourteen Delegations were absent.

The U.S.S.R. amendment was thus rejected.

Replying to a question raised by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the meaning of the phrase "to which they belong" in paragraph 3 (f), the Delegate of France explained that the words were merely a paraphrase of the official definition in Annex 2 to the Convention: "...in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated."

Chapter 2 bis and Chapter 2 ter were approved without comment.

Chapter 3 - Credentials for conferences

The following amendment proposed by the Delegate of Argentina was unanimously approved:

to add the following after paragraph 1:

"1 bis) Delegations sent by Associate Members of the Union to take part in a conference must be duly accredited to participate in this work in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 5, of the Convention."

The Delegate of Italy suggested the following drafting amendments to paragraphs 5 and 6; in his view the text would thus be simpler and clearer:

Paragraph 5: "The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise its right to vote from the time that it begins to participate in the work of the conference."

Paragraph 6: "However, a delegation shall no longer have the right to vote" (the rest remaining unchanged).

A vote was taken, with the following result:

For:	35
Against:	1
Abstentions	19

The amendment proposed by the Delegate of Italy was thus approved.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said:

"We propose an amendment to Chapter 3, paragraph 7. In this paragraph it is laid down that a Member of the Union may accredit another Member to represent it at I.T.U. conferences.

"We object to this. If real and confident cooperation is to be obtained every Member of the Union must send its own delegation to I.T.U. conferences.

"Hence we propose that paragraph 7 be deleted from Chapter 3."

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in principle he favoured the deletion suggested by the Soviet Delegate. . for the United States had always been opposed to proxy voting. However, since the Atlantic City Conference the rule about voting had consistently been violated, and for that reason alone he felt it better to maintain paragraph 7 - which he believed would be observed - rather than to have a rule that would almost certainly be violated. He would therefore abstain if a vote were taken.

The Delegate of Egypt agreed with the views expressed by the United States Delegate.

A vote was taken on the Soviet proposal to delete paragraph 7, with the following result:

For:	9
Against:	26
Abstentions	18

The amendment was thus rejected.

Chapter 3, as amended by the Delegates of Argentina and Italy,
was approved.

Chapter 4 - Procedure for calling Extraordinary Administrative Conferences
at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal of the Administrat-
ive Council

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that in line with a previous decision of the Plenary Assembly the words "more than half" in paragraphs 3, 6 (1) and 6 (2) should be replaced by "the majority of".

The Delegate of Spain thought that in order to save time it could be assumed that the same change would be made in ensuing texts wherever necessary.

Chapter 4, with the amendments suggested by the United States Delegate, was approved.

Chapter 4 bis was approved without comment.

Chapter 4 ter -- Provisions common to all conferences. Change in the time or place of a conference.

At the request of the Delegate of Denmark, the last line of paragraph 1 of Chapter 4 ter. was amended to read "... the Members concerned have pronounced in favour."

Chapter 4 ter, as amended, was approved.

5th SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY (Document No. 455)

Chapter 7 was approved without comment.

Chapter 8 - Conditions for participation.

Mr. Valensi (Director of the C.C.I.F.) suggested that the words "or Associate Member" should be inserted after the word "Member" in the second line of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 1 b) and in the last line of sub-paragraph (2).

Chapter 8 was approved with this amendment.

Chapter 9 was approved without comment.

Chapter 10 - Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Director of the C.C.I.F. and the Interim Director of the C.C.I.T. feared that paragraph 2 of Chapter 10 might prove to be unworkable since for practical reasons it would be very difficult to obtain in reasonable time replies from a majority of Members and Associate Members, plus certain private operating agencies, if they all had to be consulted when it was proposed to alter the date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly. It was recalled that there were over 100 members whereof normally not more than 50 participated or were interested in those meetings.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has suggested that Members be divided into 'active' and 'passive'. Such classification is not provided for in the Convention, and we propose that the present wording be kept".

After a further exchange of views, the Chairman put to the vote a compromise text for an addition to paragraph 2 couched in the following words: "... which participated in the previous Assembly or which although they did not participate, had notified the Secretary-General of their intention so to do."

The Delegate of Egypt suggested that the second line of paragraph 2 should read "Members of the Union" instead of "Members of the Consultative Committee".

Paragraph 2, as amended, was approved by 44 votes to 2 with 8 abstentions.

Chapter 10 was approved without further comments.

Chapter 11, Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies.

The Delegate of Argentina made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I recall that, when paragraph 2 of this Chapter was being discussed at the last Plenary Assembly, I was able, during a break, to exchange ideas with the members of several delegations. The impression I got was that many delegates had voted on the text appearing here without being absolutely clear as to what it was about.

"I do not, Mr. Chairman, wish to revert to this matter, nor am I asking that it be reconsidered; I must, however, state, and in the most emphatic terms, that the Argentine Administration stands strongly by the principle that no recognized private operating agency, nor a collection of such agencies considered as a whole, has any right at all to vote on its behalf when the administration concerned is not represented in the Committee, unless the administration has expressly authorized it to vote.

"Hence, Mr. Chairman, we request that this statement be recorded in the minutes of this Assembly. The principle involved is one from which we cannot retreat, we shall observe it strictly and we shall act accordingly at all times."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"We object to the adoption of the text proposed for Chapter 11, paragraph 2.

"We consider that all the recognized private operating agencies, taken together, could be entitled to speak, as a single entity, in an advisory capacity, provided no delegation from that country is present, but that they cannot vote."

The Delegate of Cuba supported the Argentine statement.

Chapters 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 were approved.

Chapter 17 - Finances of Consultative Committees.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"We object to the text proposed for Chapter 17, paragraph 2, and propose that the Atlantic City wording be kept, with the words: 'of these meetings' replaced by 'of the Plenary meetings'".

The U.S.S.R. proposal to keep the Atlantic City wording of Chapter 17, paragraph 2, as amended, was put to the vote and rejected by 47 votes to 9 with 4 abstentions.

Chapter 17 was thus approved.

6th SERIES OF TEXT SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE (Document No. 457).

International Telecommunication Convention - Preamble.

The Delegate of Uruguay stated that his delegation, as a matter of principle, would have liked to have seen included in the preamble, as an aim of the current Convention, the desire to maintain and extend international cooperation between the peoples.

The Delegate of France in answer to a suggestion made by the observer from UNESCO said that he had no objection to submitting once again his proposal (French Proposal No. 724) which had been rejected by Committee 3. The object of that proposal had been to round off the Preamble which, in his opinion, ended somewhat abruptly.

The Delegates of the United States of America, the Philippines, the U.S.S.R. and the Observer from the I.L.O. supported the French amendment, which following a drafting change in the English text suggested by the Delegate of the United States of America, would read: "While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, being desirous of improving relations between the peoples by effective telecommunication, have agreed to conclude the following Convention."

The Preamble, as amended, was approved unanimously.

Chapter 1 - Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"We hereby submit, for consideration by the Assembly, a proposal relative to the principle of free accession to the Union by a country. Our proposal appears in Document No. 20. In the interests of extending international cooperation and of reinforcing the I.T.U., and in order to give the I.T.U. a universal character, we consider the Conference should be recommended to do away with the system of referendums and consultations hitherto in force.

"In Document No. 20 (Proposal No. 667), my Delegation has submitted a proposal on this matter. Several of its provisions, relative to ratification, have already been adopted by the Conference, but no decision has yet been taken on the principle of free accession.

"The text we are proposing for Article 1 will help to solve this problem, and adoption of our proposal will, without doubt, be conducive to the further development and reinforcement of the I.T.U. and its authority."

The Delegates of Roumania and Czechoslovakia supported the views expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman, in view of the late hour, proposed that consideration of the point raised by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. should be postponed until the following plenary meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

Reporters:

J. Dazar
G.M. Mooney

Secretary General:

L. Mulatier

Chairman

M.A. Andrada

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

P.V. 17 - Part One

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Minutes of the seventeenth meeting

(Part One)

Wednesday, 17 December 1952, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. A. Andrada (Argentine Republic)

- Questions discussed:
1. Texts submitted for a first reading by the Editorial Committee, 6th series (Document No. 457, discussion continued) - item 3 of the agenda;
 2. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th reports by Committee 3 (Documents Nos. 361, 375, 388, 390, 392, 407, 423, 424, 425, and 443) - item 4 of the agenda
 3. 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th reports by Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 298, 351, 365, and 403) - item 5 of the agenda;
 4. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th reports by Committee 5 (Documents Nos. 302, 336, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 458, with Corrigendum 469 and 461) - item 6 of the agenda.

Present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Cuba; Denmark; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; the United States of America; the Empire of Ethiopia; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Republic; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Eastern Republic of Uruguay; United States of Venezuela; Viet-Nam; Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions; British East Africa (an Associate Member).

1. TEXTS SUBMITTED FOR A FIRST READING BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 6th series (Document No. 457, discussion continued) - item 3 of the agenda.

The Chairman submitted blue Document No. 457, only page 2 (the preamble) of which had been approved at the previous meeting. The Assembly turned its attention to Article 1 (Membership of the Union), on page 3.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"In its Proposal No. 667 (Document No. 20), my Delegation submitted a proposal for a change in the procedure for accession to the Convention. We propose that the referendum system be abolished and that admission to the I.T.U. be free.

"The advantages of a decision on such lines are perfectly obvious. Such a course would enable international cooperation, for the better and more effective use of telecommunication media of all kinds, to be extended, would create the most favourable conditions for activities of the I.T.U., and further international cooperation in telecommunication matters. It would make the I.T.U. into a universal organization.

"Hence we urge the Assembly to adopt the principle of free admission to the Union, and to adopt our proposal."

The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that according to the Convention, any sovereign country which could secure approval of its application for admission by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, became a Member of the Union. At Atlantic City, the question of what was meant by "sovereign country" had been discussed ad nauseam, and it had been finally decided that a sovereign country was that which could secure approval of its application for admission by two-thirds of the Members. That rule had been applied, and a good deal of time had been saved by cutting out argument about what sovereignty meant. His Delegation would therefore vote for the text as it stood.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland supported the Soviet proposal.

The Delegate of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"The existing procedure for admission of countries to the I.T.U. is unsatisfactory. Restrictions on the admission of countries to the Union lead to a whole series of countries, with extensive telecommunications, teeming populations and vast territories, being deprived of the possibility of cooperating internationally for the betterment and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds. The two-thirds majority rule for admission of new Members is used as a means of political discrimination, and is certainly damaging to the I.T.U.

"My Delegation warmly supports the U.S.S.R. proposal that sovereign countries be freely admitted to the Union, this being a proposal

designed to reinforce international cooperation - a proposal in complete accordance with the aims of the Union as set forth in Article 3 of the Convention."

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation thinks that the principle of free admission of sovereign countries should prevail in the Union. That principle applied in the Union up to 1947, when the Atlantic City Convention was adopted.

"The aims of the Union are to support and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds. Those aims, can only be attained, and the tasks of the Union performed, if all sovereign countries, without let or hindrance, become Members of the Union.

"Hence we support Soviet Proposal No. 667, for a change in Article 1 of the Convention and for the introduction into this Article of the principle of free admission to the Union of sovereign countries."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland associated himself with the statement made by the Delegate of the United States of America. It had been an "admirable" statement, "admirably" succinct.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thereupon:

"I wish to make some comments in connection with the statement made by the Delegate of the United States of America against free admission to the Union. His objection amounted to this - that it is difficult to define the sovereignty of this or that country. We have already pointed out that this American notion is by no means fortuitous. It is directly derived from the general political position of the United States of America. It is now affirmed that there is no such thing as sovereignty, that the notion does not exist, and that national sovereignty is a nebulous, antiquated affair.

"The idea behind that is exceedingly clear and simple. It is designed to facilitate American expansion into other countries, to further the penetration of American monopolies into fresh markets, to

bring about American economic, financial, and political control of other countries.

"This American notion is meant to undermine national sovereignty. But sovereignty exists, and will continue to do so. Sovereignty is a very clear conception, and is defined by the existence of a national territory, of a settled population, of a constitution, of a legislative and an executive power.

"Generally speaking, a country's right to international relations with other countries is defined in its constitution. These are elementary truths, but we are forced to recall them here because the Delegate of the United States of America has been trying to mislead us.

"He said that the present position is thoroughly satisfactory for the United States of America. This means that the United States of America wishes to go on controlling the admission of new countries to the Union, to go on admitting to the Union such countries as suit its purposes, and to go on, for political reasons, rejecting those that do not.

"But is this in the interests of the Union? It is not, since the I.T.U. has an interest in the most extensive possible collaboration. Hence the arguments adduced by the Delegate of the United States of America cannot be taken into consideration.

"No serious arguments have been brought against our Proposal No. 667. Hence we most strongly urge its adoption by this Assembly."

The Delegate of France explained that the Atlantic City decision had been taken simply because, from that time onwards, the I.T.U. was bound by an agreement with the United Nations - a body which was not universal. The U.P.U. had also had to come into line with the United Nations and was no longer universal, since the two-thirds rule would henceforward be applied therein.

The U.S.S.R. Proposal (No. 667 - Document No. 20) for an amendment of paragraph 2 b) of the Convention, Article 1, was rejected by 39 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Article 1, paragraph 2 b) of the Convention was approved by 36 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

The following paragraphs of Article 1 were then adopted nemine contradicente.

The Delegate of France, in connection with Article 16 (Document No. 457, page 5 - ratification of the Convention), observed that paragraph 1 (bis) (2) provided that Members which had not ratified the Convention should lose their right to vote, but said nothing about such Members being represented in the Administrative Council or the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman said it was to be lamented that the Delegate of Lebanon was absent, since that Delegate had submitted on that question an amendment which Committee 3 had rejected. The Delegate of Lebanon had reserved the right to submit it in Plenary Assembly.

After some discussion (between the Chairman, the Delegate of France, and the Delegate of the United States of America), it was decided to record in the minutes that failure to ratify in good time entailed loss of voting rights, but did not prevent a country from occupying a seat in the Council or I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

"In this connection I have a remark to make. Failure to ratify within two years does not, we consider, mean that the country in question ceases to be a Member and leaves the Union. Such a Member merely loses its voting rights temporarily, and those rights automatically become effective again as soon as the Member submits its instrument of ratification."

Articles 17 (page 3) and 23 (page 7) were approved nemine contradicente.

The Delegate of France, in connection with Article 23 bis, pointed out a discrepancy between that Article and Article 11, 5 (2) of the Convention, and proposed that the last line thereof should read : "...drawn up by the competent ordinary and, where appropriate, extraordinary administrative conferences."

It was thus decided.

Article 35 bis (page 9), Article 45 (page 10), and the final provision (page 11) were approved nemine contradicente.

The Chairman said that the resolution relative to the E.A.R.C. Agreement (page 12) has already been approved in Plenary Assembly. No more than a few trifling changes in the Spanish version had to be made.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"In view of the fact that the Resolution relative to the E.A.R.C. decisions is before this Assembly for final approval, my Delegation wishes to say that it voted against this Resolution, on the grounds that the decisions proposed therein run counter to the Convention and Regulations, and are illegal. Hence we shall vote against approval of the Resolution."

The Resolution was adopted nemine contradicente.

2. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th **REPORTS BY COMMITTEE 1** (Documents Nos. 361, 375, 388, 390, 392, 407, 423, 424, 425, and 443) - item 4 on the agenda.

The Chairman said that most of the resolutions appearing in the reports had already been adopted at the first reading of the blue documents. Hence the Assembly would do no more than take note of them.

Note was taken of the following documents :

361 and 375 (3rd series, Document No. 426) - 388 (to appear in the 10th series) - 390 and 392 (3rd series, Document No. 426) - 423 (arrangements were made for signature of the Final Acts in the five official languages - 424 (a decision had already been taken on Article 29) - 425 (on Articles 1, 16 and 17, just adopted) - 443 (to appear in the 9th series of blue documents).

3. 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th **REPORTS BY COMMITTEE 4** (Documents Nos. 298, 351, 365, and 403) - item 5 of the agenda.

Note was successively taken of Documents Nos. 298 (1st series of blue documents) - 351 (Rules of Procedure, already approved) - 365 (5th series of blue documents) - 403 (4th series of blue documents).

4. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th **REPORTS BY COMMITTEE 5** (Documents Nos. 302, 336, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 458, with Corrigendum 469, and 461) - item 6 of the agenda.

Note was taken of Documents Nos. 302 and 336. In connection with Document No. 449, the Delegate of France drew attention to paragraph 14 (2) on page 3, and recalled that it had been decided to make provision, in the 1953 budget, for applications submitted during the Conference for lower contributory classes.

The Secretary General, confirming, said the decision would shortly appear in blue.

In connection with Document No. 450, the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the views of his Delegation on Union accounts for 1948 to 1951 had been made known in Committee 5, and he would confirm them.

In connection with Document No. 451, the Delegate of France drew attention to Section II, paragraph 2 (page 2), mentioning a French proposal (No. 729, Document No. 231) relative to a revision of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and asked that a decision be taken on whether **the Administrative Council, at its session** in May, 1953, would be called upon to undertake such a revision, and to draw up a statute defining Union hierarchy, as well as deciding on age limits. Those were important questions for study and solution. They had considerable financial implications. If the Assembly agreed, France would submit a specific proposal to the Council.

The Delegates of Italy, the United States of America, and the Argentine Republic supported.

It was unanimously decided that the Council should discuss and solve the problems in question.

Note was taken of Documents Nos. 452, 453, and 461, and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., referring to Document No. 458, pointed out a trifling mistake (Spanish text) in the table on page 5.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on Document No. 458:

"I have some comments to make on this report by Committee 5 on the 1954-1958 budget. This draft budget is entirely unacceptable. We object to its adoption as it now is. It is here proposed that the budget be increased by 50%. Such an increase is inadmissible and unfounded. We proposed that the budget be severely cut, and that, in particular, the I.F.R.B. budget be reduced to 800,000 Swiss francs. The staff list is excessively inflated. One third of the entire budget of the Union is spent on one organ only - the I.F.R.B. That shows an extraordinary lack of balance. We vehemently protest against this inflation of the I.F.R.B.'s budget and against the increase in Union expenditure to 6,000,000 Swiss francs. We insist that the budget of the Union should not exceed 4,000,000 Swiss francs."

The Chairman remarked that the agenda was well-nigh exhausted, and proposed a break. Afterwards, Document No. 458 could be discussed, without awaiting the blue documents.

It was thus decided.

The Delegate of France drew the Chairman's attention to the importance of revising the Annexes to the Atlantic City Convention. Some had become pointless, while others had to be maintained or amended.

The Chairman said that the suggestion was an interesting one, and it would be borne in mind.

There was a break from 10 minutes to 11 until a quarter past.

In connection with Document No. 458, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia said:

"It is never, we feel, too late to make suggestions likely to improve the financial situation of I.T.U. Members.

"A few days ago the delegations here assembled notified the classes in which their countries would share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure. In future, the unit contribution will be more than in the past five years, because:

- 1) the total number of units is less than in the preceding period, due to down-grading;
- 2) the fiscal limit proposed by Committee 5 is a good deal higher.

"Consider I.T.U. expenditure during the last five years. Generally speaking, it did not exceed the fiscal limit set at Atlantic City. Read the Administrative Council's reports and the report by Working Group 5/1, and you will nevertheless find some criticism of such expenditure.

"And now a fiscal limit is proposed considerably in excess of the old one. My Delegation, and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., has expressed its dissatisfaction with regard to the savings effected by Working Group 5.

"True it is that decisions have been taken relative to automatic increments for I.T.U. officials. But such increments would seem to imply that with time officials have been able to acquire more and more proficiency. It might have been supposed that because of that increased

proficiency, the recruitment of new staff might have been avoided, or that such staff might even be reduced.

"Also it might have been supposed that the acquisition of expensive machines to render administrative work automatic would have enabled staff cuts to be made.

"My Delegation has carefully followed the criticism expressed in Committee 5 during the budget discussions. It has given a good deal of thought to the reasons why the savings effected by Working Group 5/5 are inadequate, and has reached the following conclusions:

"1) The Working Group was called upon to prepare budget estimates with a view to determining the fiscal limit, on the basis of the budget prepared by the Administrative Council for 1953.

"2) The Group therefore broke down the various items of expenditure (its findings were very interesting), but it has not been possible to examine the relevant parts of the budget with any thoroughness. The Group had to rest content with the Council's figures and with the explanations provided by the officials directing the various I.T.U. organs. A detailed study on the spot was impossible. Hence the savings effected were so unsatisfactory.

"3) Such an analysis is all the more inappropriate in that it involves an assessment of details coming within the province of senior I.T.U. officials.

"Here, then, are our conclusions: the only way to achieve greater economy is to reduce the total, i.e., to impose a fiscal limit on expenditure, a low limit, and to have confidence in the highly qualified senior officials' ability to take the action required to improve the way in which their departments are organized, asking them to reconsider once more the I.F.R.B. staff numbers at present contemplated, in order, without deleterious effects on the efficiency of the Union, to remain within the fiscal limit. Work is never perfectly organized - improvements and savings can always be made. Besides, the report by the Chairman of Committee 5 (Document No. 458, page 2, paragraph 1) leaves the door open.

"That is the only really economical solution, that would be a

task worthy of our senior officials. We recommend this procedure. We urge that drastic action be taken to make really considerable cuts in the budget. To-day we still have time enough to do so; to-morrow it will be too late."

The Delegate of Sweden (Deputy Chairman, Committee 5) thought that if the Council were granted a budgetary margin, that margin should also apply to the 1953 budget. That was a point on which a decision should be taken.

The Delegate of France, disagreeing, said that the 1953 budget was cut and dried, and the figures could not be changed. The 3% margin applied only to the 1954-1958 budgets.

The Delegate of the United States of America noted that Committee 5 had made no change in salary scales. Now the cost-of-living in Switzerland, as elsewhere, had gone up. The 1953 budget made no provisions for a cost-of-living allowance. That was a point the Council might well look into.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said the budgetary margin had been provided for exceptional, unforeseen eventualities. Hence it should not apply to the 1953 budget, in which definite provision had been made for expenditure.

The Delegate of France expressed similar views. Once the protocol on page 9 of Document No. 458 had been approved, the budget would in very truth be cut and dried, and all the Council could do would be to make savings therein, as it was recommended to do whenever it could. The margin was designed to cope with unforeseen eventualities, and the Council could use it only by means of resolutions communicated to administrations, but without, however, a preliminary referendum.

The Delegate of Lebanon felt that the cost-of-living allowances, depending as they did on unforeseeable circumstances, should be included in the 3% margin, and not provided for in the budget, which included foreseeable expenditure only.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"As regards the I.T.U. budget for 1953-1958, my Delegation considers the unexampled increase in ordinary expenditure proposed here is unacceptable.

"The fact that the draft budget here proposed is unsound is shown by the fact that a good many Member-countries have made drastic reductions in their contributory class.

"Definite steps are required to make the budget a sound one. All-round savings are required, and in the first place a cut in I.F.R.B. expenditure, in order to keep within the existing limit on ordinary expenditure.

"We disagree with the draft budget submitted and shall vote against its adoption."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that Document No. 458 be discussed point by point.

The Chairman said it would be well, first of all, to agree as to the use to be made of the budget margin - should it apply to the 1953 budget or to the budgets for 1954 - 1958?

The Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

"My Delegation disagrees with the proposed fiscal limit on I.T.U. expenditure appearing in Document No. 458 - a limit of 6,000,000 Swiss francs.

"The limit on I.T.U. ordinary expenditure for the period 1953 - 1957 should remain of the order of 4,000,000 Swiss francs a year.

"We would draw the Conference's attention to the fact that the 150% increase in Union expenditure in relation to the annual expenditure during the past five years is due to a sharp increase in the money spent on the I.F.R.B., the staff of which - 18 persons in 1948 - has risen to 70.

I.F.R.B. expenditure in 1953 - 1958 increases to 2,000,000 Swiss francs a year! Such a huge outlay for frequency registration is unnecessary. Union expenses must be cut down to 4,000,000 Swiss francs a year by dint of cuts in I.F.R.B. expenditure and I.F.R.B. staff.

"My Delegation likewise objects to any increase, direct or indirect, in the established fiscal limit on expenditure, as is proposed in Document No. 458. We object to a reserve being provided for over and above the fiscal limit, and to the arrangements made for the Administrative Council to have extra credits over and above that limit. We object to the Council being given the right to exceed that limit even though it first undertake a referendum.

"Only the Plenipotentiary Conference can decide on the Union budget and on the fiscal limit, and in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences nobody is entitled to exceed that limit.

"We insist on maintenance of the existing fiscal limit on I.T.U. ordinary expenditure, to wit: 4,000,000 Swiss francs a year.

"We emphatically object to any increase in that limit.

"We likewise protest against all those provisions the aim of which is to make it possible for the Administrative Council to increase the fiscal limit."

The Chairman ruled that, there being no objections, the budget margin should be considered as applying to the period 1954 - 1958 only.

He suggested that Document No. 458 be approved paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 a) - "General Considerations":

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic recalled that in Committee 5 he had repeatedly objected to the adoption of an excessive fiscal limit for the years to come. His Delegation considered it

~~inadmissible~~ that a permanent organ like the I.F.R.B., which did not even exist as a legal entity, should absorb two million Swiss francs a year. Hence his Delegation would vote against adoption of the budget as decided on by Committee 5.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thereupon:

"In connection with paragraph 1 of Document No. 458, my Delegation has already declared that Committee 5's decision to increase the I.T.U. budget, was wrong. Neither the Working Group, nor Committee 5, in our view, gave due consideration to the question of how the requisite savings could be effected.

"The work performed by Committee 5 and its Working Group is unsatisfactory. Committee 5 did not analyse these figures, and took an erroneous decision. We consider that staff numbers can and should be drastically reduced. This more particularly applies to the I.F.R.B., but also, to some extent, to the General Secretariat.

"We consider that the decisions taken by Committee 5 were wrong, and object to their adoption. In paragraph 1 b), every reference to a possible increase in expenditure should be deleted. Otherwise there is no sense in setting a fiscal limit on expenditure.

"My Delegation considers that the budget of ordinary expenditure to be drawn up by the Conference cannot be increased until the next ordinary Plenipotentiary Conference, and should not exceed 4,000,000 Swiss francs.

"We propose that a decision be taken obliging the Council to consider means of reducing Union expenditure, and that effective measures be taken for a drastic cut in expenditure."

The Chairman called for a vote on the two amendments proposed by the Soviet Delegation, to wit: 1) deletion in paragraph b)

(Document No. 458, page 2) of all reference to a possible increase in I.F.R.B. expenditure; and 2) in paragraph a) (page 1) a recommendation to the Administrative Council that it effect every possible saving.

These two amendments were rejected by 22 votes to 13, with 17 abstentions.

The Chairman then called for a vote on paragraph 1 as a whole.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested, and it was so decided, that the vote should be by roll-call.

For: 35

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Brazil; Canada; Chile; Republic of Colombia; Republic of Korea; Cuba; Denmark; Egypt; United States of America; France; Republic of Haiti; Republic of India; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kingdom of Laos; Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles, New Guinea; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Territories of the United States of America; Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Territories; Thailand; Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa; Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

Against: 9

People's Republic of Albania; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Hungarian People's Republic; People's Republic of Poland; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: 15

Belgium; Ceylon; China; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruana-Urundi; Greece; Iran; Iraq; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Lebanon; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Switzerland; Syrian Republic; Turkey; Viet-Nam.

Absent: 23

Afghanistan; Austria; Bolivia; Kingdom of Cambodia; Vatican City State; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; Empire of Ethiopia; Finland; Guatemala; Republic of Indonesia; Iceland; Luxembourg; Monaco; Nicaragua; Pakistan; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; Yemen; Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Totality of Spanish Possessions.

Hence paragraph 1, with Annex 1, the corollary thereof, were adopted.

Paragraph 2 (definition of the fiscal limit):

The Delegate of France thought the text should read:

"..... that the fiscal limit should represent the expenses posted to the ordinary budget, including the interest paid to"

Interest represented effective expenditure, and had to be taken into account, if the Council was to balance the budget.

The Delegate of Italy, supporting, said that in that case the last part of the sentence: "... and not the total of ordinary contributions..." should be deleted, since it would become pointless.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that interest was a variable factor difficult to assess. Hence it should be distinguished from the ascertainable expenditure of the General Secretariat and of the permanent organs. He could agree that it should be borne in mind in determining the budget, but not in defining the fiscal limit.

The Delegate of Sweden informed the Delegate of Italy that the end of the sentence was designed as a reference to Annex 1 (page 6), and to show that Committee 5 had chosen Line A and not Line B. The Point at issue was adoption of a report and not a decision to be taken on a matter of principle. He agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Besides, the decision to leave out interest had been unanimously taken by Committee 5.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"In practice, the French proposal would lead to an increase in the fiscal limit. That would be inadmissible. Hence we object to the proposal."

The Secretary-General observed that interest to be paid did not appear under expenditure, any more than interest received appeared

under income. What did appear was surplus income, estimated at 100,000 Swiss francs. The Delegate of France had expressed misgivings as to the accuracy of that figure, and had even envisaged the possibility of a deficit. That was impossible, since if interest increased, that was because there were more debtors behindhand with their payments and the interest received would correspondingly increase. That would provide a certain margin, enabling the Council to draw from the surplus income to balance the budget.

The Delegate of France said the statement that interest would provide a surplus of 100,000 Swiss francs was entirely gratuitous. It was for the future Council to reduce the debt. Nor could it dispose of the funds thus made available. Interest represented a real outlay which would have to be borne in mind in defining the fiscal limit - a limit by which the Council would have to abide when paying the interest in question.

The Chairman said that the matter would be further pursued during the second half of the meeting.

The meeting rose at 1 o'clock.

Reporter:

G. Deniker

Secretary-General:

L. Muiatier

Chairman:

M.A. Andrada

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 490-E

17 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR FIRST READING AFTER REVISION

BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

11th SERIES

- 2 -
(490-E)

ARTICLE 14 (see Docs. Nos. 378 and 428)

Finances of the Union

1. The expenses of the Union shall be classified as ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.
2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the staff and other expenses of the General Secretariat, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees, and of the laboratories and technical installations created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members.
3. (1) The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses pertaining to plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members which have agreed to participate in these conferences and meetings or which have actually participated.
(2) Recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.
(3) Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union, in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of Members or Associate Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members, groups, organizations or others.

- 3 -
(490-E)

4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses the following shall be the scale for contributions to the Union:

30-units class	8-units class
25-units "	5-units "
20-units "	4-units "
18-units "	3-units "
15-units "	2-units "
13-units "	1-unit "
10-units "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -unit "

4 bis. Members and Associate Members, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations shall be free to choose the class in which they will share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

5. (1) Each Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary-General, before the Convention enters into force, of the class it has chosen.

(2) This decision shall be notified to Members and Associate Members by the Secretary-General.

(3) Members and Associate Members may at any time choose a class higher than the one already adopted by them.

(4) Any application submitted after the date of entry into force of the Convention and entailing a reduction in the number of contributory units of a Member or Associate Member shall be referred to the following plenipotentiary conference and shall take effect from a date to be determined by that conference.

- 4 -
(490-E)

6. The sale price of documents sold to administrations, recognized private operating agencies or individuals shall be fixed by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of publication must be covered by the sale of the documents.

7. Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares calculated on the basis of the estimated expenditure of the Union for the following financial year.

8. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and from thirty days after the date on which accounts for extraordinary expenses are sent to Members and Associate Members. This interest shall be at the rate of 3% (three per cent.) per annum during the first six months and at the rate of 6% (six per cent.) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

- 5 -
(490-E)

PROTOCOL (see Doc.No.449)

Procedure to be followed by the Members and Associate Members
wishing to change their Class of Contribution.

1. Each Member and Associate Member shall, before 1 July, 1953, notify the Secretary-General of the class of contribution it has selected, from the classification table set forth in Article 14, paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires.
2. Members and Associate Members failing to notify their decision before 1 July, 1953, in accordance with paragraph 1 above shall be bound to contribute in accordance with the number of units to which they have subscribed under the Atlantic City Convention.

- 6 -
(490-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc.No.411)

Organization and Financing of Conferences and Meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. the administrative and financial difficulties resulting from the decision taken by certain conferences in extending their duration and in holding additional sessions;
2. the desirability of establishing directives for the guidance of the Secretary-General and administrations in assuring so far as possible the uniform organization of conferences and meetings;
3. the need for limiting as far as possible the costs of conferences and meetings;

resolves

1. to endorse the decision of the Administrative Council in adopting its Resolution No. 83 (amended);
2. that arrangements for all future conferences and meetings be made in accordance with the spirit of that Resolution of the Council;
3. that any agreement with an inviting administration should be clear and specific in its terms regarding financial arrangements for advances and the reimbursement thereof.

- 7 -
(490-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc.No.411)

Approval of the Agreement between the Argentine Administration
and the Secretary-General for the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council contemplates the approval by the Council or by the conference itself of agreements with inviting administrations;
2. that the Seventh Session of the Administrative Council, in considering the Agreement between the Argentine Administration and the Secretary-General for the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires, did not state its approval but merely "took note" of the parts of the Agreement which it studied;

resolves

that the Agreement between the Argentine Administration and the Secretary-General be approved.

- 8 -
(490-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 301)

Maintenance of International Telecommunication Channels

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

1. that it is indispensable to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
2. that every Member and Associate Member which undertakes the international transit of telegraph and telephone traffic across its territory, assumes by so doing the responsibility of contributing to the efficient operation of the international telecommunication network;

resolves

that when one or more Members or Associate Members of the Union submits statistics or tables of technical disturbances to the international telegraph or to the International Telegraph Consultative Committee or to the International Telephone Consultative Committee telegraph traffic passing through their respective territories, or any other relevant information or data, the Consultative Committee concerned;

a) shall proceed to a careful study of these documents and shall assemble any other supplementary information required;

b) shall publish the result of its study of these documents, taking into consideration the information assembled, relating to the installation, maintenance and operation of the telecommunication channels in question;

c) shall propose to the administrations concerned any necessary measures for restoring and maintaining the efficient operation of international telecommunication in the area in question.

- 9 -
(490-E)

RESOLUTION No. (see Doc. No. 432)

Inclusion of Iraq in the European Area
as defined in the Radio Regulations.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

having examined the appeal of Iraq that this country be
included in the European Area as defined in paragraph 107 of the
Radio Regulations,

considering

1. that the geographical position of Iraq makes it more natural
for all practical purposes to include Iraq in the European Area rather
than in the African Area;
2. that a close co-operation between Iraq and nearby countries
within the European Area would be of special importance for the
preparation of frequency assignment plans for medium wave broadcasting
stations in this Area;
3. that such co-operation would be facilitated by the participa-
tion of Iraq in the European Broadcasting Conferences;

invites

1. the next administrative radio conference to examine the
possibilities of including Iraq in the European Area as defined in the
Radio Regulations;
2. the International Frequency Registration Board to give
special assistance to Iraq in order to solve the frequency problems
arising from the fact that Iraq is outside the European Area.

- 10 -
(490-E).

RESOLUTION No.... (see Doc. No. 347, pages 12
and 15)

Consolidated Budget and Working Capital Fund

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

considering

that it is not desirable to change the form of the budget
of the Union or to introduce a working capital fund at the present
time;

instructs

the Administrative Council to study the problems presented
by the introduction of a consolidated budget and a working capital
fund, and to present a report on these matters to the next
plenipotentiary conference.

- 11 -
(490-E)

ANNEX 5

ARTICLE XIII (See doc. No. 463)

United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Union shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Union.

[The following articles of the Agreement are to be renumbered accordingly.]

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 491-E
18 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY

ASSEMBLY FOR SECOND READING

1st S E R I E S

- 2 -
(491-E)

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Preamble

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention.

CHAPTER 1

Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.
2. A Member of the Union shall be:
 - a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
 - b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16;

- 3 -
(491-E)

- c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16.
3. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.
- (2) Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union of which it is a Member.
4. An Associate Member of the Union shall be:
- a) any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 2 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
 - b) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 16, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
 - c) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 16 or 17, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
 - d) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.

- 4 -
(491-E)

5. If any territory or group of territories, forming part of a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union, becomes or has become an Associate Member of the Union in accordance with sub-paragraphs a) and c) of paragraph 4 above, its rights and obligations under this Convention shall be those of an Associate Member only.

6. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

7. For purposes of paragraphs 2 c), 4) and c) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channels and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

ARTICLE 2

Seat of the Union

The seat of the Union and of its permanent organs shall be at Geneva.

ARTICLE 3

Purposes of the Union

1. The purposes of the Union are:

- a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;

- 5 -
(491-E)

- b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
 - c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.
2. To this end, the Union shall in particular:
- a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
 - b) foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis;
 - c) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication service;
 - d) undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

ARTICLE 4

Structure of the Union

The organization of the Union shall be as follows:

1. the Plenipotentiary Conference which is the supreme organ of the Union;

- 6 -
(491-E)

2. Administrative Conferences;
3. the permanent organs of the Union which are:
 - a) the Administrative Council,
 - b) the General Secretariat,
 - c) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)
 - d) the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)
 - e) the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)
 - f) the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

ARTICLE 5

Administrative Council

A. Organization and working arrangements-

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Members of the Union elected by the plenipotentiary conference with due regard to the need for equitable representation of all parts of the world. The Members of the Union elected to the Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected by the plenipotentiary conference. They are eligible for re-election.

(2) If between two plenipotentiary conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union, from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, who had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

2. Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services.

3. Each Member of the Council shall have one vote.

4. The Administrative Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

- 7 -
(491-E)

5. The Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.

6. (1) The Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union.

(2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session.

(3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of the majority of its Members.

7. The Secretary-General and the two Assistant Secretaries-General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the Council may exceptionally hold meetings confined to its own Members.

8. The Secretary-General of the Union shall act as Secretary of the Administrative Council.

9. (1) In the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the plenipotentiary conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter.

(2) The Council shall act only in formal session.

10. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in this capacity shall be borne by the Union.

- 8 -
(491-E)

B. Duties /text will be issued later/

ARTICLE 6

International Frequency Registration Board

1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be:

- a) to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by competent conferences of the Union, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;
- b) to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur;

- 9 -
(491-E)

c) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of the majority of the Members of the Union in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference;

d) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties.

2. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board shall be a body composed of independent members, all nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

(2) The members of the Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies.

(3) Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under paragraph 1.b) above, each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world.

3. (1) At each of its meetings, the ordinary administrative radio conference shall elect the countries, Members of the Union, each of which is to nominate one of its nationals, qualified as provided above, to serve as an independent member of the Board.

(2) The method of this election shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution of the Members among the various parts of the world.

(3) The countries so elected are eligible for re-election.

(4) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the ordinary administrative radio conference which elected the countries entrusted with the task of nominating them. They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following conference for their successors to take up their duties.

- 10 -
(491-E)

(5) If in the period between two ordinary administrative radio conferences, a member of the Board resigns or otherwise relinquishes his duties for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union which nominated him shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to nominate a successor as soon as possible. If the Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of three months from the date of this request, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall then request the Member of the Union which had obtained, at the previous election, the largest number of votes among those not elected in the area concerned, to nominate a person to serve on the Board for the unexpired portion of the term.

4. The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the Radio Regulations.

5. (1) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

(2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Furthermore, each Member and Associate Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.

(3) No member of the Board or of its staff shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication, apart from the work of the Board. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.

6. Any person serving on the Board shall be presumed automatically to have resigned his duties from the moment when the country of which he is a national ceases to be a Member of the Union.

- 11 -
(491-E)

ARTICLE 7

International Consultative Committee

1. (1) The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) shall be to study technical, operating, and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them.

(2) The duties of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

(3) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) shall be to study technical radio questions and operating questions, the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical radio character and to issue recommendations on them.

2. The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, are those submitted to it by the plenipotentiary conference, by an administrative conference, by the Administrative Council, by another Consultative Committee or by the International Frequency Registration Board. A Consultative Committee shall likewise issue its recommendations on questions, the study of which has been decided upon by its Plenary Assembly or requested by at least twelve Members or Associate Members in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly concerned.

3. The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

- a) of right, the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union;
- b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member or Associate Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these Committees.

- 12 -
(491-E)

4. Each Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of:
 - a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every three years;
 - b) study groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be studied;
 - c) a Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly for an indefinite period, but with the reciprocal right of terminating the appointment; the Director of the Radio Consultative Committee shall be assisted by a Vice-Director specializing in broadcasting, appointed under the same conditions;
 - d) a specialized secretariat, which assists the Director;
 - e) laboratories or technical installations set up by the Union.
5. The Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall all be nationals of different countries.
6. (1) Consultative Committees shall observe the applicable Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

(2) The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may adopt such additional Rules of Procedure provisions as may facilitate the work of the Committee if they do not conflict with the Rules of Procedure of Conferences.
7. The working arrangements of the Consultative Committees are defined in Part II of the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

- 13 -
(491-E)

ARTICLE 8

General Secretariat

1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by two Assistant Secretaries-General, who shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

(2) The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all duties entrusted to the General Secretariat, and for all the administrative and financial services of the Union. The Assistant Secretaries-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

2. The Secretary-General shall:

- a) organize the work of the General Secretariat and appoint the staff of that Secretariat in accordance with the directives of the plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;
- b) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats in agreement with the head of each permanent organ; the appointments shall be made on the basis of the latter's choice, but the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General;
- c) ensure that in the specialized secretariats all the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council are applied;
- d) supervise, for administrative purposes only, the staff of those specialized secretariats who shall work directly under the orders of the heads of the permanent organs of the Union.

- 14 -
(491-E)

- e) undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences of the Union;
- f) provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of every conference of the Union, and, when so requested or provided in the Regulations annexed to the Convention, the secretariat of meetings of the permanent organs of the Union or meetings placed under its auspices; he may also, when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis;
- g) keep up to date the official lists, compiled from data supplied for this purpose by the permanent organs of the Union or by Administrations, with the exception of the master registers and such other essential records as may be related to the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- h) publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;
- i) publish international and regional telecommunication agreements communicated to him by the parties thereto, and keep up to date records of these agreements;
- j) publish such data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies as are prepared by the International Frequency Registration Board in the discharge of its duties;
- k) prepare, publish and keep up to date with the assistance, where appropriate, of the other permanent organs of the Union:
 - 1. a record of the composition and structure of the Union;
 - 2. the general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed to the Convention;

- 35 -
(491-5)

3. such other documents as conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;

- l) distribute the published documents;
- m) collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication throughout the world;
- n) collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members and Associate Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to diminish interference;
- o) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;
- p) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members and Associate Members;
- q) prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each plenipotentiary conference; these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and Associate Members and be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference for examination and final approval;
- r) prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members and Associate Members;
- s) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union-

3. The Secretary-General or one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General may participate, in a consultative capacity, in Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees and in all conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in a consultative capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

4. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard must be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. (1) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the staff must not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Union. They must refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

(2) Each Member and Associate Member shall undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 9

Plenipotentiary Conference

1. The plenipotentiary conference shall:
 - a) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last plenipotentiary conference;
 - b) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the ordinary expenditure of the Union until the next plenipotentiary conference;

- 17 -
(491-E)

- c) establish the basic salary scales of all of the Union staff and of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- d) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- e) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- f) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- g) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- h) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

2. The plenipotentiary conference shall normally meet once every five years at a date and place fixed by the preceding plenipotentiary conference.

3. (1) The date or place of the next plenipotentiary conference may be changed:

- a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary-General;
- b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

- 18 -
(491-E)

ARTICLE 10

Administrative Conferences

1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise:
 - a) ordinary administrative conferences;
 - b) extraordinary administrative conferences;
 - c) special conferences, which include regional and service conferences.
2. (1) Ordinary administrative conferences shall:
 - a) revise the Regulations provided for in Article 12 paragraph 2 of this Convention with which they are respectively concerned;
 - b) deal with all other matters deemed necessary within the terms of the Convention and the General Regulations and any directives given by the plenipotentiary conference.
- (2) In addition, the ordinary administrative radio conference shall:
 - a) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
 - b) review the activities of the Board.
3. Ordinary administrative conferences shall normally meet every **five** years, preferably at the same time and place as the plenipotentiary conference.
4. (1) The date or place of an ordinary administrative conference may be changed:
 - a) when at least twenty Members of the Union have proposed a change to the Secretary-General.

- 19 -
(491-E)

b) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

5. (1) An extraordinary administrative conference may be convened:

- a) by a decision of the plenipotentiary conference which shall determine its agenda and the date and place of its meeting; or
- b) when at least twenty Members of the Union have made known to the Secretary-General their desire that such a conference shall be held to consider an agenda proposed by them; or

c) on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in b) and c) of sub-paragraph (1) above, the date and place of the conference, as well as its agenda, shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union..

6. (1) A special conference may be convened:

- a) by a decision of the plenipotentiary conference or an ordinary or extraordinary administrative conference which shall determine its agenda and the date and place at which it shall meet;
- b) when at least twenty Members of the Union in the case of a world conference, or one quarter of the Members of the region concerned in the case of a regional conference, have made known to the Secretary-General their desire that such a conference should be held to consider an agenda proposed by them;

c) on a proposal by the Administrative Council.

- 20 -
(491-E)

(2) In the cases specified in sub-paragraphs (1) b) and (1) c) above, the date and place of the conference as well as its agenda shall be determined with the concurrence of more than half the Members of the Union for world conferences, or of a majority of the Members in the region concerned for regional conferences.

7. (1) Extraordinary administrative conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunication matters of an urgent nature. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences.

(2) Extraordinary administrative conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included in the agenda approved by a majority of the Members of the Union in accordance with paragraph 5 (2) above.

8. Special conferences shall only be convened to consider the matters included in their agenda. Their decisions must in all circumstances be in conformity with the terms of the Convention and Administrative Regulations.

9. Proposals for changing the date or place of extraordinary administrative conferences and of special conferences must, to be adopted, have the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union, or of a majority of the Members in the region concerned in the case of regional conferences.

ARTICLE 11

Rules of Procedure of Conferences

For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, administrative conferences shall apply the Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention. However, before starting its deliberations, each conference may adopt such additional provisions as are indispensable.

- 21 -
(491-E)

ARTICLE 12

Regulations

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 11, the General Regulations contained in Annex 5 to this Convention shall have the same force and duration as the Convention.

2. (1) The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members :

Telegraph Regulations,
Telephone Regulations,
Radio Regulations,
Additional Radio Regulations.

(2) Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members and Associate Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

3. In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 492-E
18 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE

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2nd Series

- 2 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 13 (former Article 14)

Text will be issued later.

- 3 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 14

Languages

1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

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

(3) In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.

2. (1) The final documents of the plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, as well as their final acts, protocols and resolutions shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union in versions equivalent in form and content.

(2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union.

3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations shall be published in the five official languages.

(2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three working languages.

4. Any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members or Associate Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

- 4 -
(492-E)

5. At conferences of the Union and whenever it is necessary at meetings of its permanent organs, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the three working languages.

6. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs, languages other than the three working languages may be used:

- a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members which have made or supported the application; or
- b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the three working languages.

(2) In the case provided for in paragraph 6 (1) a) above, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members or Associate Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union;

(3) In the case provided for in paragraph 6 (1) b) above, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral interpretation into its own language from one of the three working languages.

CHAPTER II

Applications of the Convention and Regulations

ARTICLE 15

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification.
2. (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in paragraph 3 of Article 1 of this Convention.

(2) After the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory Government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 above, shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union or at any meeting of any of its permanent organs until it has so deposited such an instrument.
3. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 50, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat.
4. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

- 6 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 16

Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

ARTICLE 17

Application of the Convention to Countries or Territories for Whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union Are Responsible.

1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of this Convention applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

- 7 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 18

Application of the Convention to Trust Territories of the United Nations

The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 19

Execution of the Convention and Regulations

1. The Members and Associate Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 of this Convention.

2. They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon recognized private operating agencies and upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunication which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

- 8 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 20

Denunciation of the Convention

1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Union by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.

2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 21

Denunciation of the Convention on Behalf of Countries or Territories for Whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are Responsible

1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article 17 may be terminated at any time, and such country, territory or group of territories, if it is an Associate Member, ceases upon termination to be such.

2. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in the above paragraph shall be notified in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 20; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of that article.

- 9 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 22

Abrogation of the earlier Convention

1. (1) This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947).

(2) Its validity shall cease at the time of entry into force of a new International Telecommunication Convention.

ARTICLE 23

Validity of Administrative Regulations in force

The Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2, shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new Regulations drawn up by the competent, ordinary, and where the case arises, extraordinary administrative conferences.

- 10 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 24

Relations with Non-contracting States

1. Each Member and Associate Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions under which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a party to this Convention.
2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member or Associate Member, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

ARTICLE 25

Settlement of Differences

1. Members and Associate Members may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of this Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article 12, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.
2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member or Associate Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 4.

- 11 -
(492-E)

CHAPTER III

Relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations

ARTICLE 26

Relations with the United Nations

1. The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the agreement, the text of which appears in Annex 6 of this Convention.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the above-mentioned agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees, in a consultative capacity. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union, the Members of which are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

ARTICLE 27

Relations with International Organizations

In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities.

- 12 -
(492-E)

CHAPTER IV

General Provisions Relating to Telecommunication

ARTICLE 28

The Right of the Public to Use the International Telecommunication Service

Members and Associate Members recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, the charges, and the safeguards shall be the same for all private users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference.

ARTICLE 29

Stoppage of Telecommunications

1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the state.

2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency.

- 13 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 30

Suspension of Services

Each Member or Associate Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies such action to each of the other Members and Associate Members through the medium of the General Secretariat.

ARTICLE 31

Responsibility

Members and Associate Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

- 14 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 32

Secrecy of Telecommunication

1. Members and Associate Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.
2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties.

ARTICLE 33

Establishment, Operation, and Protection of Telecommunication Installations and Channels

1. Members and Associate Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.
2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the best methods and procedures developed as a result of practical operating experience, maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.
3. Members and Associate Members shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.
4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member and Associate Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control.

- 15 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 34

Notification of Infringements

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 29, Members and Associate Members undertake to inform each other of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

ARTICLE 35

Charges and Free Services

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunication and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Regulations annexed to this Convention.

ARTICLE 36

Priority of Telecommunications concerning
Safety of Life

The international telegraph and telephone services must accord absolute priority to telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, and to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organizations.

- 16 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 37

Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls

Subject to the provisions of Article 46, Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be accorded priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.

ARTICLE 38

Secret Language

1. Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.
2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the General Secretariat, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.
3. Members and Associate Members which do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 30.

- 17 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 39

Rendering and Settlements of Accounts

1. Administrations of Members and Associate Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.
2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to this Convention, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.
3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special arrangements made under Article 41 of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations.

ARTICLE 40

Monetary Unit

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

- 18 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 41

Special Arrangements

Members and Associate Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Members and Associate Members in *general*. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention or of the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might be likely to cause to the radio services of other countries.

ARTICLE 42

Regional Conferences, Agreements and Organizations

Members and Associate Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention.

- 19 -
(492-E)

CHAPTER V

Special Provisions for Radio

ARTICLE 43

Rational Use of Frequencies and Spectrum Space

Members and Associate Members recognize that it is desirable to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

ARTICLE 44

Intercommunication

1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service shall be bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.

2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, a station may be assigned to a restricted international service of telecommunication, determined by the purpose of such telecommunication, or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

- 20 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 45.

Harmful Interference

1. All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to result in harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Members or Associate Members or of recognized private operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

2. Each Member or Associate Member undertakes to require the private operating agencies which it recognizes and the other operating agencies duly authorized for this purpose, to observe the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. Further, the Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services or communications mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 46

Distress Calls and Messages

Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

- 21 -
(492-E)

ARTICLE 47

False or Deceptive Distress or Safety Signals, Irregular
Use of Call signs

Members and Associate Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress or safety signals and the use, by a station, of call signs which have not been regularly assigned to it.

ARTICLE 48

Installations for National Defence Services

1. Members and Associate Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.
2. Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe regulatory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations.
3. Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Regulations annexed to this Convention, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

- 22 -
(492-E)

CHAPTER VI

Definitions

ARTICLE 49

Definitions

In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a) the terms which are defined in Annex 3 of this Convention shall have the meanings therein assigned to them;
- b) other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article 12 shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

CHAPTER VII

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 50

Effective Date of the Convention

The present Convention shall enter into force on January first nineteen hundred fifty four between countries, territories or groups of territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.

International
Telecommunication Union

Document No. 493-E
18 December 1952

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY

ASSEMBLY FOR SECOND READING

3rd Series

- 2 -
(493-E)

A N N E X 1

(See Article 1, paragraph 2 a))

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Vatican City State
Colombia (Republic of)
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories
under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador (Republic of)
Ecuador
Spain
United States of America
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti (Republic of)
Honduras (Republic of)

- 3 -
(493-E)

Hungarian People's Republic
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Laos (Kingdom of)
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya (United Kingdom of)
Luxembourg
Mexico
Monaco
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Federal German Republic
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Southern Rhodesia
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Syrian Republic
Czechoslovakia
Territories of the United States of America
Overseas Territories of the French Republic and
Territories administered as such.

- 4 -
(493-E)

Portuguese Oversea Territories
Thailand
Turkey
Union of South Africa and Territory of
South-West Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Venezuela (United States of)
Viet-Nam (State of)
Yemen
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the
totality of Spanish Possessions.

- 5 -
(493-E)

A N N E X 2

(See Article 1, paragraph 4 a))

British West Africa
British East Africa.

- 6 -
(493-E)

A N N E X 3

(See Article 49)

Definition of Terms used
in the International Telecommunication Convention and its Annexes

Administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

Private operating agency: Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or which is capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

Recognized private operating agency: Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 19 are imposed by the Member or Associate Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated.

Delegate: A person sent by the government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member or Associate Member of the Union at an Administrative Conference, or at a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

Representative: A person sent by a recognized private operating agency to an Administrative Conference, or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

Expert: A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

- 7 -
(493-E)

Observer: A person sent by:

the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention;

the Government of a country not a party to the Convention;

one of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations to participate in the work of a Conference;

the Government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a special conference of a regional character held under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention.

Delegation: The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representative, attachés or interpreters sent by the same country.

Each Member and Associate Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates or advisers, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in the field of telecommunication.

International Service: A telecommunication service between any combination of offices or fixed, land or mobile stations which are in different countries or are subject to different countries.

Mobile Service: A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

Broadcasting Service: A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received directly by the general public. This service may include transmissions of sounds, or transmissions by television, facsimile or other means.

Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

- 8 -
(493-E)

Telegraphy: A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

Telephony: A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy. This term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls: These are telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

the Head of a State;

the Head of a Government and members of a Government;

the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of a Member or Associate Member or of the United Nations;

Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;

diplomatic or consular agents;

the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of the principal organs and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations;

the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

- 9 -
(493-E)

Service Telegrams: See the Telegraph Regulations currently in force.

Private Telegrams: Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

Service Telephone Calls: See the Telephone Regulations currently in force.

Public Correspondence: Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

Radiocommunication: Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

Hertzian waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc/s and 3,000,000 Mc/s.

Radio: A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves.

Harmful Interference: Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of a safety service,¹⁾ or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

1) Any radio service, the operation of which is directly related, whether permanently or temporarily, to the safety of human life and the safeguarding of property, shall be considered as a safety service.

A N N E X 4

(See Article 25)

Arbitration

1. The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.
2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments.
3. If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.
4. If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Members or Associate Members which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.
5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.
6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.
7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations, must fulfill the conditions indicated in paragraph 3 above, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General of the Union shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.

- 11 -
(493-E)

8. The parties to the dispute may agree to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement; or alternatively, each party may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General of the Union to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.

9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed.

10. The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.

11. Each party shall bear the expense it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the arbitration. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.

12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need.

- 12 -
(493-E)

A N N E X 5

General Regulations annexed to the
International Telecommunication Convention

PART I

General provisions regarding Conferences

CHAPTER 1

Invitation and Admission to
Plenipotentiary Conferences

1. The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
2. (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union and to each Associate Member of the Union.

(2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
3. The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.
4. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite such specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations as grant to the Union reciprocal representation at their conferences, to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
5. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity.

- 13 -
(493-E)

6. The replies of the Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference, and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.

7. Any permanent organ of the Union shall be entitled to be represented at the conference in an advisory capacity when the conference is discussing matters coming within its competence. In case of need, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented.

8. The following shall be admitted to plenipotentiary conferences:

- a) delegations as defined in Annex 3 to the Convention;
- b) observers of the United Nations;
- c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with paragraph 4 above;
- d) according to circumstances, observers referred to in paragraph 5 above.

CHAPTER 2

Invitation and Admission to
Administrative Conferences

1. (1) The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 6 of Chapter 1 above shall be applicable to administrative conferences.

(2) However, as regards extraordinary administrative conferences, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months.

(3) Members and Associate Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received.

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

(2) The interested international organizations shall make applications for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of the notification.

(3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted or not.

3. (1) The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences:

a) delegations as defined in Annex 3 to the Convention;

b) observers of the United Nations;

c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with Chapter 1 paragraph 4;

d) observers from international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2;

- e) according to circumstances, observers from non-contracting governments;
- f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member-country to which they belong;
- g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in Chapter 1 paragraph 7.

(2) Moreover, observers from Members and Associate Members which do not belong to the region concerned shall be admitted to special conferences of a regional character.

Note by Editorial Committee :

The Editorial Committee has inserted the new sub-paragraph 3 (2) to bring the text of paragraph 3 into harmony with the definition of "observer" appearing in Annex 3/

CHAPTER 3

Time-limits for presentation of Proposals to Conferences
and conditions of submission

1. Immediately after the inviting government has despatched invitations, the Secretary-General shall ask Members and Associate Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.
2. All proposals submitted, the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Regulations, must carry references identifying by chapter, article or paragraph number those parts of the text which will require such revision.
3. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received, and shall communicate them, at least three months before the opening of the conference, to all Members and Associate Members.

CHAPTER 4

Special provisions for Conferences Meeting at the Seat of the Union

1. (1) When a conference is to be held without an inviting government, the Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

(2) In such cases, the Secretary-General shall himself perform the tasks of organizations normally incumbent upon the inviting government.

CHAPTER 5

Credentials for conferences

1. (1) Delegations sent by Members of the Union to take part in a conference must be duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and must be furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts.

(2) Delegations sent by Associate Members of the Union to take part in the conference must be duly accredited to participate therein in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of the Convention.

2. For plenipotentiary conferences:

(1) a) delegations shall be accredited by instruments signed by the Head of State or by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

b) However, they may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission accredited to the government of the country in which the conference is held.

(2) In order to sign the Final Acts of the conference, delegations must be furnished with full powers signed by the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) a) above.

- 17 -
(493-E)

3. For administrative conferences:

(1) the provisions of paragraph 2 above are applicable.

(2) In addition, a delegation may be accredited and furnished with full powers signed by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the conference.

4. A special committee shall be entrusted with the verification of the credentials of each delegation; this committee shall reach its conclusions within the period specified by the Plenary Assembly.

5. (1) The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise its right to vote from the moment when it begins to take part in the work of the conference.

(2) However, a delegation shall no longer have the right to vote from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are not in order until this state of affairs has been rectified.

6. As a general rule, Member countries should endeavour to send their own delegations to the conferences of the Union. Nevertheless, if, for exceptional reasons, a Member is unable to send its own delegation it may accredit the delegation of another Member of the Union and give this delegation powers to act and sign on its behalf.

7. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In this case it must notify the Chairman of the conference.

8. A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote in any of the cases referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CHAPTER 6

Procedure for calling Extraordinary Administrative
Conferences at the request of Members of the Union
or on a proposal of the Administrative Council

1. Any Member of the Union wishing to have an extraordinary administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.
2. On receipt of twenty similar requests, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members and Associate Members thereof by telegram, asking the Members to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
3. If a majority of the Members agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union by circular telegram.
4. (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government.
(2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference.
(3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference.
5. Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Chapter 4 shall apply.

- 19 -
(493-E)

6. (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, time, and place) is not accepted by a majority of the Members, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting the Members to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute.

(2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members.

7. The procedure indicated above shall be applicable when the proposal to convene an extraordinary administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council.

CHAPTER 7

Procedure for convening Special Administrative Conferences at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal by the Administrative Council

1. The provisions of Chapter 6 shall be applicable in their entirety to special conferences of a world-wide character.

2. In the case of a special conference of a regional character, the procedure described in Chapter 6 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that Region.

- 20 -
(493-E)

CHAPTER 8

Provisions common to all Conferences Change in the Time or Place of a Conference

1. The provisions of Chapters 6 and 7 above shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the time or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned have pronounced in favour.
2. Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in Chapter 6 paragraph 2 the probable financial consequences of a change in the time or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the Conference at the place initially chosen.

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 494-E

18 December 1952

RESERVATIONS

to the International Telecommunication Convention,

Buenos Aires

(1st series)

1. For Saudi Arabia :

1. The Delegation of Saudi Arabia, formally declares its disagreement with sub-paragraph b-1, paragraph 11 of Article 5, and signature of this Convention on behalf of Saudi Arabia is subject to the reservation that Saudi Arabia will not be bound by such agreements it considers against its interests, which may be provisionally concluded on behalf of the Union by the Administrative Council.

2. The Delegation of Saudi Arabia, by signature of this Convention on behalf of Saudi Arabia, reserves for its Government the right to accept or not to accept any obligation in respect of the Telegraph Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13 of this Convention.

x

x x

2. For Australia :

The Delegation of Australia declares that signature by Australia of this Convention is subject to the reservation that Australia does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention.

x

x x

3. For the Republic of Colombia :

The Republic of Colombia hereby formally declares that its signature of this Convention in no way implies acceptance of any obligation as regards the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations mentioned in Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention.

X
X X

4. For the Republic of Cuba :

In view of Article 13, paragraphs 2 (1) and (3) of the Buenos Aires Convention, the Republic of Cuba hereby makes a formal reservation as regards its acceptance of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

X
X X

5. For the United States of America :

Signature of this Convention for and in the name of the United States of America constitutes, in accordance with its constitutional processes, signature also on behalf of all territories of the United States of America.

The United States of America formally declares that the United States of America does not, by signature of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention.

X
X X

6. For the Republic of Indonesia :

In signing the present Convention on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference reserves its rights with respect to the mentioning in documents of the Union and in Annex 1 o) of this Convention of the name "New Guinea" after and under the heading of "The Netherlands", in view of the fact that (Western) New Guinea is still a disputed territory.

x
x x

7. For Iraq :

The Delegation of Iraq makes the following reservations :

1. Reserves the right of its Government to accept or not to accept the Telephone Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations, referred to in Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention.

2. Reserves the right to its Government either to accept its Association with or to reject its implication in any provisional agreement concluded by the Administrative Council in accordance with provisions of Article (5) para (11) subpara (b) Section (1) and Article (10) para (1) subpara (F).

x
x x

8. For the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa :

The Delegation of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa, declares that the signature of the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa to this Convention is subject to the reservation that the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa, does not agree to

be bound by the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention.

x
x x

9. For Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen :

The above mentioned delegations declare that the signature and eventual subsequent ratification by their respective Governments to the Buenos Aires Convention, are not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex I to this Convention under the name of Israel, and in no way imply its recognition.

x
x x

10. For Egypt and Syria :

The Delegations of Egypt and Syria declare on behalf of their Governments their disagreement with Article 5, paragraph 11, sub-paragraph b) 1 and with Article 10, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph f), which authorise the Administrative Council to conclude agreements with international organizations on behalf of the Union. Any such agreements which they will consider against their interests shall not be binding on them.

x
x x

CORRIGENDUM N°1

au Procès-verbal de la 11e séance plénière

(Document N°414)

Page 2:

6^e ligne - au lieu de "Afrique orientale" lire "Afrique orientale britannique".

Page 2:

Avant le titre "Election des Membres du Conseil d'administration", lire: "Le Président souhaite la bienvenue à la délégation de l'Afrique orientale britannique (Membre associé), dont le chef est M. W. Manson".

CORRIGENDUM No.1

To the Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting

(Document No.414)

Page 2:

Third line: For "East Africa (Associate Member)" read "British East Africa (Associate Member)".

Page 2:

Before the first heading, insert: The Chairman welcomed the Delegation of British East Africa (Associate Member) with Mr. M.W. Manson at its head.

CORRIGENDUM N° 1

Del Acta de la Undécima Sesión Plenaria

(Documento Num414)

Página 2: Tercera línea: En vez de "Africa Oriental (Miembro asociado)", léase "Africa Oriental Británica (Miembro asociado)."

Página 2: Antes del primer título, insertese: "El Presidente da la bienvenida a la Delegación del Africa Oriental Británica (Miembro Asociado), presidida por el Sr. M.W. Manson."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The Conference may wish to consider whether any of the resolutions, recommendations and opinions appended to the Atlantic City Convention should be reaffirmed and be reproduced in the final Acts of the Buenos Aires Conference. The following items should perhaps be considered:

Resolution on subsistence allowances for Members of the Administrative Council;

Opinion regarding fiscal taxes.

It is suggested that any of the above items which it is decided to retain in the Acts of the Buenos Aires Conference might be included in the "pink" series of texts now being reproduced for second reading.

Union internationale
des télécommunications

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 497-FES
18 Décembre 1952

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

CORRIGENDUM N°1 AU DOCUMENT N°344-F

Ne concerne que le texte anglais.

CORRIGENDUM No.1 TO DOCUMENT No.344-E

(Minutes of the 9th Meeting (Part 1) of the Plenary Assembly)

Page 13

Paragraph 2.61., line 6.

Replace "Administrative Council" by "I.F.R.B."

CORRIGENDUM No.1 AL DOCUMENTO Num.344-S

Corresponde solamente al texto en inglés.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

Buenos Aires, 1952

CORRIGENDUM N° 2 AU DOCUMENT N° 345-F
(Procès-verbal de la 9ème Séance plénière (2ème partie))

Page 5, après l'exposition du résultat du vote sur la résolution contenue dans le document N° 268, inclure l'intervention omise du délégué de l'U.R.S.S., de la teneur suivante :

"Le délégué de l'U.R.S.S. a demandé que cela soit indiqué dans le procès-verbal que, pour des motifs qu'il avait exprimés au cours de la discussion de ce document, la délégation de l'U.R.S.S. a voté contre cette résolution en sa totalité."

CORRIGENDUM No. 2 TO DOCUMENT No. 345-E
(Minutes of the 9th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly)

Page 5, after the results of the vote on the resolution in Document No. 268, insert the following :

"The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that it be recorded in the minutes that for the reasons he had explained when the document was being discussed, his Delegation had voted against the resolution as a whole."

CORRIGENDUM Núm. 2 AL DOCUMENTO Núm. 345-S
(Acta de la 9a sesión (2a parte) de la Asamblea Plenaria)

Página 5, después del resultado de la votación sobre la Resolución contenida en el Document Núm. 268, agréguese lo siguiente:

"El Delegado de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas pide que se deje constancia en las actas de la sesión que su Delegación ha votado en contra de la resolución en su conjunto, por los motivos indicados durante la discusión del citado documento."



International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 499-E
18 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

CORRIGENDUM No. 2 TO DOCUMENT No. 414-E

(Minutes of the 11th meeting
of the Plenary Assembly)

1. Page 3, in the first line of the statement attributed to the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, "votes" should read "voting slips".
2. Page 5, third paragraph of the statement attributed to the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, third line, read: " ... postponed consideration of the proposal ..."
3. Page 6, second paragraph, second line, read: " ... the Chinese people long ago drove it out from their country."

International
Telecommunication Union

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires, 1952

Document No. 500-E
18 December 1952

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

TEXTS SUBMITTED TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FOR SECOND READING

4th Series

- 2 -
(500-E)

CHAPTER 9

Rules of Procedure of Conferences

RULE 1

Inauguration of the Conference

The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government. When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the Chairman of the Administrative Council or in his absence by the Secretary-General.

RULE 2

Order of Seating

At meetings of the Plenary Assembly, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

RULE 3

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen; Constitution of the Secretariat

At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly:

- a) The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the conference shall be elected;
- b) the Conference Secretariat, made up of staff of the General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting government, shall be constituted.

- 3 -
(500-E)

RULE 4

Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

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

RULE 5

Appointment of Committees

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint sub-committees. Committees and sub-committees may, if necessary, form working groups.

- 4 -
(500-E)

RULE 6

Composition of Committees

1. Plenipotentiary Conference:

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Associate Members and the observers referred to in Chapter 1 paragraph 8 of the General Regulations, who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Assembly.

2. Administrative Conferences:

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Associate Members, and the observers and representatives referred to in Chapter 2 paragraph 3 of the General Regulations, who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Assembly.

RULE 7

Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Reporters of Committees

1. The Chairman of the conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the choice of the Chairman, and of the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of each committee.

2. The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the nomination of the reporters and the choice of the chairmen, vice-chairmen, and reporters of the sub-committees which may be set up.

RULE 8

Summons to Meetings

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly, committees, sub-committees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.

- 5 -
(500-E)

RULE 9

Proposals presented before
the Opening of the Conference

Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Assembly to the appropriate committees appointed in accordance with Rule 5 of these Rules of Procedure. Nevertheless the Plenary Assembly itself shall be entitled to deal directly with any proposal.

RULE 10

Proposals or Amendments presented
during the Conference

1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the conference, or to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be. They may also be handed to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.

2. No proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed or approved by the head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy.

3. Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.

4. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment shall be presented to delegations in writing or orally.

(2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly shall be distributed, in good time, in the working languages of the Conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.

(3) In addition, the Chairman of the conference on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Rule, shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Assembly as the case may be.

- 6 -
(500-E)

5. Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly, any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the conference, and he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

RULE 11

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

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

2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

RULE 12

Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

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

RULE 13

Rules for Debates of the Plenary Assembly

1. Quorum

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

2. Order of debates

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

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

3. Motions of order and points of order

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

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

4. Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Rule shall be dealt with in the following order:

- a) any point of order regarding the application of those Rules of Procedure;
- b) suspension of a meeting;
- c) adjournment of a meeting;
- d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion;
- e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;
- f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

- 8 -
(500-E)

5. Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting

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

6. Motion for postponement of debate

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

7. Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time propose that discussion on the point at issue be closed when the list of speakers whose names have so far been recorded has been exhausted. In such cases, before a vote is taken on the proposal, the floor may be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion.

8. Limitation of speeches

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

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

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

- 9 -
(500-E)

9. Closing the list of speakers

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

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

10. Question of competence

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

11. Withdrawal and re-submission of a motion

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

RULE 14

Right to Vote

1. At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention.

2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Chapter 5 of the General Regulations.

- 10 -
(500-E)

RULE 15

Voting

1. Definition of a majority

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

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

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

(4) For the purpose of these Rules of Procedure, a "delegation present and voting" shall be a delegation voting for or against a proposal.

(5) The delegations present which do not participate in a particular vote or which expressly declare their unwillingness to participate therein shall not be considered absent for the purposes of determining the quorum, nor as abstaining for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this Rule.

2. Special majority

In cases where Members of the Union are to be admitted, the majority described in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply.

3. Abstentions of more than fifty per cent.

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

4. Voting procedures

(1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted except in the case provided for in paragraph 5 of this Rule:

- 11 -
(500-E)

- a) by a show of hands, as a general rule;
- b) by roll call, if the above-mentioned procedure shows no clear majority or if so requested by a delegation.

(2) Votes by roll call shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members represented.

5. Secret ballot

Voting shall be by secret ballot when at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request. In such cases, the Secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

6. Prohibition of interruptions during votes

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

7. Reasons for votes

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

8. Voting on parts of a proposal

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

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

- 12 -
(500-E)

9. Order of voting on concurrent proposals

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

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

10. Amendments

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

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

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

11. Voting on amendments

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

(2) When two or more amendments are submitted to a proposal, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first; of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until all the amendments submitted have been considered.

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

(4) If no amendment is adopted, the original proposal shall be put to the vote.

- 13 -
(500-E)

RULE 16

Committees and Subcommittees; Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

1. The chairmen of all committees and subcommittees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 4 on the Chairman of the Conference.
2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Assembly shall also apply to the discussions of committees and subcommittees, except in the matter of the quorum.
3. The provisions set forth in Rule 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and subcommittees, except as regards paragraph 2.

RULE 17

Reservations

1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.
2. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the revision of **the Regulations**, the delegation may ~~make~~ reservations, final or provisional, regarding this decision.

RULE 18

Minutes of Plenary Assemblies

1. The minutes of Plenary Assemblies shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall endeavour to ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible before the date on which they are to be considered.

2. After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified; this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.

3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them, presented in terms as concise as possible.

(2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.

4. The right accorded in paragraph 3 (2) regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.

RULE 19

Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Subcommittees

1. (1) The debates of committees and subcommittees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in summary records, in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debate as a whole.

(2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke Rule 18, paragraph 3 (2).

(3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.

- 15 -
(500-E)

2. Committees and subcommittees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

RULE 20

Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Assembly, committee, or subcommittee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or subcommittees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the Secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.

(2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or subcommittee concerned.

2. (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Assembly.

(2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or subcommittee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE 21

Editorial Committee

1. The texts of the Convention, the Regulations and other Final Acts of the Conference, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

- 16 -
(500-E)

2. The texts shall be submitted by the editorial committee to the Plenary Assembly of the conference, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

RULE 22

Numbering

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc. and the numbers of deleted passages shall not be used.

2. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading.

RULE 23

Final Approval

The texts of the Convention, the Regulations and other Final Acts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Assembly.

RULE 24

Signature

1. The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the full powers defined in Chapter 5 of the General Regulations.

- 17 -
(500-E)

RULE 25

Press Notices

Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the conference.

RULE 26

Franking Privileges

During the conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the government of the country in which the conference is held in agreement with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

- 18 -
(500-E)

PART II

International Consultative Committees

CHAPTER 10

General Provisions

1. The provisions of Part II of the General Regulations supplement Article 7 of the Convention defining the duties and structure of the International Consultative Committees.

2. The Consultative Committees shall also observe the applicable Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in Part I of the General Regulations.

CHAPTER 11

Conditions for participation

1. (1) The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

a) of right, the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union,

b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member or Associate Member which has recognized it, subject to the procedure prescribed below, expresses a desire to participate in the work of the Committees.

(2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members and Associate Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned. A request from a recognized private operating agency must be approved by the Member or Associate Member recognizing it.

- 19 -
(500-E)

2. (1) International organizations which coordinate their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities may be admitted to participate in the work of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform by telegram all the Members and Associate Members and invite Members to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and Associate Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

(3) The conditions under which any administration, recognized private operating agency or international organization may withdraw from participation in the work of a Consultative Committee are laid down in Chapter 20, paragraph 5 of these Regulations.

3. (1) Scientific or industrial organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services, may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the study groups of the Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received the approval of the administrations of the countries concerned.

(2) The first request from a scientific or industrial organization for admission to meetings of study groups of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the Consultative Committee; such a request must be approved by the administration of the country concerned.

- 20 -
(500-E)

CHAPTER 12

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

The Plenary Assembly shall:

- a) consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports;
- b) decide new questions to be studied in conformity with the provisions of Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Convention; and if need be, establish a study programme;
- c) so far as necessary, maintain existing study groups and set up new study groups;
- d) allocate to study groups the questions to be studied;
- e) consider and approve the report of the Director on the activities of the Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- f) approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission by the Director to the Administrative Council;
- g) consider any other matters deemed necessary within the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention and Part II of the General Regulations.

CHAPTER 13

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every three years.
2. The date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union which participated in the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly, or which, not having so participated, have informed the Secretary-General of their wish to take an active part in the work of the Consultative Committee concerned.
3. (1) So far as possible meetings of the Plenary Assembly shall be held at the seat of the Union.

(2) However, each meeting of the Plenary Assembly may fix another place for the following meeting. This place may subsequently be changed by application of the procedure described in paragraph 2 above.
4. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the country in which the meeting is held or, in the case of a meeting held at the seat of the Union by a person elected by the Plenary Assembly itself. The Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.
5. The secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized secretariat of that Committee, with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the General Secretariat.

CHAPTER 14

Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies

1. The languages used in the Plenary Meetings and in the official documents of the Consultative Committees shall be as provided in Article 14 of the Convention.

- 22 -
(500-E)

2. The countries which are authorized to vote at sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees are those to which reference is made in Article 1, paragraph 3 (2) and Article 15, paragraph 2 of the Convention. However, when a country is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

CHAPTER 15

Composition of Study Groups

1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary study groups to deal with questions to be studied. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of Chapter 11 which wish to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.

2. In addition, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Chapter 11 of these Regulations, experts of scientific or industrial organizations may be admitted to take part in an advisory capacity in any meeting of any study group.

3. The Plenary Assembly shall appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each study group. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place, and the study group concerned shall elect, from among its members, a new Vice-Chairman.

CHAPTER 16

Treatment of Business of Study Groups

1. Study groups shall normally conduct their work by correspondence.

2. (1) However, the Plenary Assembly may give directives concerning the convening of any meetings of the study groups that may appear necessary to deal with large groups of questions.

- 23 -
(500-E)

(2) Moreover, if, after a Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman considers it necessary for his study group to hold a meeting not provided for by the Plenary Assembly to discuss orally questions which could not be solved by correspondence, he may, with the approval of his administration and after consultation with the Director concerned and the members of his study group, suggest a meeting at a convenient place bearing in mind the need to keep expenses to a minimum.

3. However, in order to avoid unnecessary journeys and prolonged absences, the Director of a Consultative Committee, in agreement with the Group Chairmen of the various study groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of study groups which are to meet in the same place during the same period.

4. The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private operating agencies of the Consultative Committee and, as occasion may demand, to such international organizations as have participated. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear on the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

CHAPTER 17

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

1. (1) The Director of a Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Consultative Committee, including its Plenary Assembly and study groups, and shall be responsible for the organization of the work of the Consultative Committee.

(2) He shall be responsible for the documents of the Committee.

(3) The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee.

- 24 -
(500-E)

(4) The Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall also be assisted by a Vice-Director in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

2.- The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director.

3. The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups. He shall make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups.

4. The Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall participate as of right in an advisory capacity in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups when questions in which he is concerned are on the agenda.

5. The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the Consultative Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly. After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council.

6. The Director shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly a report on the financial needs of the Consultative Committee up to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General for appropriate action.

CHAPTER 18

Preparation of Proposals for Administrative Conferences

One year before the appropriate administrative conference, representatives of the interested study groups of each Consultative Committee shall correspond with or meet with representatives of the General Secretariat in order to extract from the recommendations issued by it ~~since the preceding administrative conference proposals for modification~~ of the relative set of Regulations.

- 25 -
(500-E)

CHAPTER 19

Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves and with other International Organizations

1. (1) Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees may set up joint study groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.

(2) The Directors of Consultative Committees may, in collaboration with the Group Chairman, organize joint meetings of study groups of different Consultative Committees, to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly of each Consultative Committee concerned.

2. The Plenary Assembly or the Director of a Consultative Committee may invite a representative of the Committee to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of other Consultative Committees or of other international organizations to which that Consultative Committee has been invited.

3. The Secretary-General of the Union, or one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General, the representatives of the International Frequency Registration Board, and the Directors of the other Consultative Committees of the Union or their representatives may attend meetings of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

CHAPTER 20

Finances of Consultative Committees

1. The salaries of the Directors of the Consultative Committees, including the salary of the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee, and the ordinary expenses of the specialized secretariats shall be included in the ordinary expenses of the Union in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention.

- 26 -
(500-E)

2. The totality of the extraordinary expenses of each Consultative Committee, which shall include the extraordinary expenses of the Directors, the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee and of the whole of the secretariat employed at any meetings of the study groups or of the Plenary Assembly, and the cost of all working documents of the study groups and the Plenary Assembly, shall be borne in the manner prescribed in Article 13, paragraphs 3 and 6, of the Convention by:

- a) the administrations which have advised the Secretary-General that they wish to take an active part in the work of the Consultative Committee even if they have not attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- b) the administrations which, while not having advised the Secretary-General that they wished to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee, have nevertheless attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or a meeting of a study group;
- c) the recognized private operating agencies which have, in accordance with Chapter 11 paragraph 1 (2), made a request to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee even if they have not attended the meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- d) those international organizations which have, in accordance with Chapter 11 paragraph 2 (2), been admitted to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee and which have not been excused payment in accordance with Article 13 paragraph 3 (2) of the Convention.
- e) the scientific and industrial organizations which have, in accordance with Chapter 11 paragraph 3, attended meetings of study groups of the Consultative Committee.

3. The recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations, referred to in sub-paragraphs c), d) and e) of paragraph 2 above shall declare the class, from among those mentioned in paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the Convention, according to which they will contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the Consultative Committee.

- 27 -
(500-E)

4. The expenses of study groups shall be included in the extraordinary expenses of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. However, where meetings of study groups take place more than one year before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Secretary-General shall render to the administrations, agencies and organizations concerned, interim accounts in respect of the extraordinary expenditure incurred.

5. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and scientific or industrial organizations referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be under an obligation to contribute to the extraordinary expenses as from the date of the close of the preceding meeting of the Plenary Assembly. This obligation shall remain in force until terminated. A notice of termination shall take effect as from the close of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly following the date of reception of such notice, but shall not affect the right to receive all documents pertaining to that meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

6. Each administration, recognized private operating agency, international organization and scientific or industrial organization shall defray the personal expenses of its own participants.

7. However, the personal expenses of the representative of a Consultative Committee incurred as a result of his participation in a meeting in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 2 of Chapter 19 shall be borne by the Committee which he represents.

- 28 -
(500-E)

A N N E X 6

(See Article 26)

Agreement Between the United Nations and the
International Telecommunication Union

Preamble

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 26 of the Convention of the International Telecommunications Union of Atlantic City 1947, the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called "the Union") as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal Representation

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of all the Plenary and Administrative Conferences of the Union. It shall also, after appropriate consultation, be invited to send representatives to attend international consultative committees or any other meetings convened by the Union with the right to participate without vote in the discussion of items of interest to the United Nations.

2. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on telecommunication matters.

- 29 -
(500-E)

3. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to be present at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship Council and of their commissions or committees, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Union may be concerned.

4. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when matters within the competence of the Union are under discussion and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Written statements presented by the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Union to its members.

ARTICLE III

Proposal of Agenda Items

After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include on the agenda of Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or meetings of other organs of the Union, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Conferences or other organs of the Union.

ARTICLE IV

Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council

- 30 -
(500-E)

under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning those matters to the specialized agencies concerned and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter; to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to its appropriate organ for such action as may seem proper of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union will co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Economic and Social Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE V

Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union to meet the requirements of each.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

- 31 -
(500-E)

- a) the Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;
- b) the Union shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information;
- c) the Secretary General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the appropriate authority of the Union with a view to providing to the Union such information as may be of special interest to it.

ARTICLE VI

Assistance to the United Nations

The Union agrees to co-operate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the International Telecommunication Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual members of the Union who are not members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The Union agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the Union to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Union and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

- 32 -
(500-E)

3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion the Union shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE VIII

Personnel Arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends.

ARTICLE IX

Statistical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

- 33 -
(500-E)

2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the rights of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world. All decisions as to the form in which its service documents are compiled rest with the Union.

4. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Union for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations upon request.

5. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable and appropriate be made available to the Union upon request.

ARTICLE X

Administrative and Technical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability in the interests of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment of competitive or overlapping services, and when necessary to consult thereon to achieve these ends.

2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

- 34 -
(500-E)

ARTICLE XI

Budgetary and Financial Arrangements

1. The budget or the proposed budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations at the same time as such budget is transmitted to the Members of the Union and the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon to the Union.

2. The Union shall be entitled to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Union is under consideration.

ARTICLE XII

Financing of Special Services

1. In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Article VI or with any other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Union shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance requested by the Union and provided by the United Nations.

- 35 -
(500-E)

ARTICLE XIII

United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Union shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV

Inter-Agency Agreements

1. The Union agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated between the Union and any other specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization or international non-governmental organization, and further will inform the Economic and Social Council of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.
2. The United Nations agrees to inform the Union of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated by any other specialized agencies on matters which might be of concern to the Union and further will inform the Union of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

ARTICLE XV

Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever measures may be necessary to this end.
2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as appropriate, to the relations between the Union and the United Nations, including its branch and regional offices.

- 36 -
(500-E)

ARTICLE XVI

United Nations Telecommunication Services

1. The Union recognizes that it is important that the United Nations shall benefit by the same rights as the Members of the Union for operating telecommunication services.
2. The United Nations undertakes to operate the telecommunication services under its control in accordance with the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention and the regulations annexed thereto.
3. The precise arrangements for implementing this article shall be dealt with separately.

ARTICLE XVII

Implementation of Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate authority of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable.

ARTICLE XVIII

Revision

On six months' notice given on either part, this agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

- 37 -
(500-E)

ARTICLE XIX

Entry into Force

1. This agreement will come into force provisionally after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City in 1947.
2. Subject to the aforementioned approvals, the agreement will formally enter into force at the same time as the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Atlantic City in 1947 or at some earlier date as may be arranged for by a decision of the Union.