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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 1-FES

CORRIGENDUM N° 2

22 octobre 1959

COMMISSION H

COMMITTEE H

COMISION H

## CORRIGENDUM

### Rapport du Conseil d'Administration à la Conférence de Plénipotentiaires

Dans le Rapport du Conseil, à la page 51, la fin de la dernière phrase du paragraphe 11.3 a), doit être modifiée comme suit :

..... s'élève à 80.000 francs suisses pour chacun des exercices 1958 et antérieurs et qui avait été supprimée pour 1959.

## CORRIGENDUM

### to the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The end of paragraph 11.3 a), on Page 51, should read as follows :

..... amounted to 80,000 Swiss francs in 1958 and each of the previous years and which was done away with for 1959.

## CORRIGENDUM

### Informe del Consejo de Administración a la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios

En la página 51 del Informe del Consejo, el final de la última frase del punto 11.3 a) debe leerse como sigue :

..... se elevaba a 80.000 francos suizos en cada uno de los ejercicios de 1958 y anteriores y que fue suprimido para 1959.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 1-FPS  
CORRIGENDUM No 1  
16 octobre 1959

COMMISSION G  
COMMITTEE G  
COMISIÓN G

## CORRIGENDUM

RAPPORT DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION  
A LA CONFERENCE DE  
PLENIPOTENTIAIRES DE GENEVE, 1959

(Ce corrigendum n'affecte pas le texte français)

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REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO  
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE OF  
GENEVA, 1959

Page 42 towards the middle of the page, 1st sub-paragraph following "The Council decided that", read 1 January 1949 instead of 1 January 1959.

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INFORME DEL CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN  
A LA CONFERENCIA DE  
PLENIPOTENCIARIOS, GINEBRA, 1959

(No concierne al texto español)



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 1-E  
28 September 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

I have the honour to submit to the Conference the attached Report by the Administrative Council on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union from 1953-1959 and questions calling for special attention by the Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1\*

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\* One copy of the Annex will be distributed to each participant.

**REPORT**  
**BY THE**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL**  
**TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE OF**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

**ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**  
**FROM 1953 TO 1959**  
**AND QUESTIONS CALLING FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION**  
**BY THE CONFERENCE**

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Published by the  
**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PART ONE

### ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION FROM 1953 TO 1959

#### CHAPTER 1

##### Administrative Council

1.1	Introduction . . . . .	3
1.2	Reports on Conferences and Meetings . . . . .	3
1.3	Reports of the Permanent Organs . . . . .	4
1.4	Interpretation or Application of the Convention and the Regulations . . . . .	4
1.5	Staff Questions . . . . .	5
1.6	Budgetary and Financial Questions . . . . .	5
1.7	Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations . . . . .	5
1.8	Miscellaneous questions . . . . .	6

#### CHAPTER 2

##### General Secretariat

2.1	Administrative and financial questions . . . . .	8
2.2	Secretariat of the Administrative Council . . . . .	8
2.3	Preparatory and secretarial work for conferences and meetings . . . . .	8
2.4	Other work of the General Secretariat . . . . .	9
2.5	Table showing the organization of the General Secretariat . . . . .	9

#### CHAPTER 3

##### International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)

3.1	Bringing into use of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations below 27,500 kc/s . . . . .	10
3.2	Technical examination of frequency assignment notices by the I F R B . . . . .	10
3.3	Compilation and maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record . . . . .	10
3.4	Rules of Procedure . . . . .	11
3.5	International monitoring . . . . .	11
3.6	Preparation of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service . . . . .	11
3.7	Technical standards . . . . .	11
3.8	Organization of the I F R B . . . . .	12

#### CHAPTER 4

##### International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

4.1	Introduction . . . . .	12
4.2	Organization of the C C I T, the C C I F and the C C I T T. . . . .	12
4.2.1	C.C.I.T. Study Groups and Sub-Groups . . . . .	12
4.2.2	C C I F Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Committees . . . . .	13
4.2.3	C C I T T. Study Groups and Sub-Groups . . . . .	14
	— Organization of the C C I T T Secretariat . . . . .	17
4.3	Questions studied and results achieved . . . . .	18
4.3.1	Transmission and maintenance . . . . .	18
4.3.2	Telephone operation and tariffs . . . . .	18
4.3.3	Telephone switching . . . . .	18
4.3.4	Telegraph operation and tariffs . . . . .	19
4.3.5	Telegraph technique . . . . .	19
4.3.6	Protection . . . . .	19
4.3.7	Plan for development of the international network . . . . .	19
4.3.8	Working methods . . . . .	19
4.3.9	C C I T., C C I F. and C.C.I.T.T. Publications . . . . .	20

## CHAPTER 5

**International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)**

5 1	Work of the C C I R. in the technical and scientific spheres of radiocommunications . . . . .	21
5 2	Composition of the C C I R . . . . .	21
	— Table of organization of the C C I R . . . . .	22
	— Terms of reference of the Study Groups . . . . .	23
	— Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Study Groups . . . . .	24
5 3	Activities of the C C I R. . . . .	24
5 4	C C I R Publications . . . . .	26

## CHAPTER 6

**Coordination among the Permanent Organs**

## CHAPTER 7

**I.T.U. Conferences**

7 1	Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958 . . . . .	27
7 2	Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959 . . . . .	28
	7.2.1 Action taken by the Administrative Council . . . . .	28
	7.2.2 Invitations . . . . .	28
	7.2.3 Proposals for the Conference . . . . .	28
7 3	Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959 . . . . .	29
	7.3.1 Action taken by the Administrative Council . . . . .	29
	7.3.2 Invitations . . . . .	29
	7.3.3 Proposals for the Conference . . . . .	29

## CHAPTER 8

**Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations**

8 1	Relations with the United Nations . . . . .	29
8 2	Relations with the Specialized Agencies . . . . .	30
8.3	Relations with other international organizations . . . . .	31

## CHAPTER 9

**Technical Assistance**

9 1	Development of Technical Assistance by the I T U from 1952 to 1959 . . . . .	32
9 2	Collaboration between I T U and requesting countries . . . . .	33
9 3	Collaboration with United Nations . . . . .	33
9 4	Financing of the I T U programme . . . . .	33
9 5	Future development of Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunication . . . . .	34

## PART TWO

**STAFF AND FINANCES OF THE UNION**

## CHAPTER 10

**Staff of the Union**

10 1	Vacancies in the posts of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General . . . . .	37
	10.1.1 Secretary-General . . . . .	37
	10.1.2 Assistant Secretary-General . . . . .	37
10 2	Changes in directing staff . . . . .	37
10 3	Numbers and classification of posts . . . . .	38
10 4	Geographical distribution of staff . . . . .	39
10 5	Conditions of service of the staff . . . . .	41
	10.5.1 Cost-of-living allowances . . . . .	41
	10.5.2 Changes in classification of posts and salary scales . . . . .	42
	10.5.3 Other conditions of employment . . . . .	43
10 6	Administrative Tribunal of the I L.O. . . . .	43

## CHAPTER 11

**Finances of the Union**

11.1	General remarks . . . . .	44
11.2	Summary of income and expenditure, 1952 to 1958 . . . . .	45
11.3	Annual budget of the Union . . . . .	49
11.4	Audit of Union accounts . . . . .	52
11.5	Special financial matters . . . . .	53

## PART THREE

**VARIOUS QUESTIONS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

## CHAPTER 12

**Staff Questions**

12.1	Assimilation of Union salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations Common System . . . . .	57
12.1.1	Salaries . . . . .	58
12.1.2	Allowances . . . . .	58
12.1.3	Pensions . . . . .	59
12.1.4	Legal Questions . . . . .	59
12.1.5	Actuarial and Financial Questions . . . . .	59
12.1.6	Provident Fund Members and I.F.R.B. Members . . . . .	59
12.1.7	Implementation . . . . .	60
12.2	Other conditions of service . . . . .	60
12.2.1	Contracts of Supernumerary and Temporary Staff . . . . .	60
12.2.2	Allowances and Benefits of non-local staff below class c . . . . .	60
12.2.3	Cost-of-living allowances for staff actively employed . . . . .	62
12.2.4	Cost-of-living allowances for retired staff . . . . .	62

## CHAPTER 13

**Financial Questions**

13.1	Consolidated budget and Working Capital Fund . . . . .	62
13.2	Problems set by the ceiling . . . . .	62
13.2.1	The effect of assimilation to United Nations conditions of service . . . . .	63
13.2.2	Installation in the new building, and other capital expenditure . . . . .	63
13.2.3	Possible postponement of ensuing Plenipotentiary Conference . . . . .	63
13.2.4	The effect on the ceiling of a consolidated budget . . . . .	63
13.2.5	The development of the permanent organs and the performance of their tasks . . . . .	63
13.3	Level of the limit on expenditure . . . . .	64
13.3.1	Ordinary Expenditure for 1960 and following years . . . . .	64
13.3.2	Level of the limit on expenditure . . . . .	64
13.4	Contributions in arrear . . . . .	64
13.4.1	Contributions in arrear but not queried . . . . .	64
13.4.2	Queried contributions in arrear . . . . .	64
13.4.3	Various contributions in abeyance because of events during the second world war . . . . .	65
13.5	Request for a lower class of contribution . . . . .	66
13.6	Publications of the Union . . . . .	66
13.6.1	Structure and content of the Publications Budget and price policy . . . . .	66
13.6.2	Telecommunication Journal . . . . .	66

## CHAPTER 14

**Miscellaneous Questions**

14.1	New building for the Union . . . . .	67
14.2	Interpretation or application of the texts of the Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto . . . . .	68
14.3	Definition of Government telegrams and telephone calls . . . . .	69
14.4	Debiting of management and implementation expenses in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance . . . . .	70
14.5	United Nations Special Fund . . . . .	71

## ANNEXES

1 Membership of the Administrative Council from 1953 to 1959 . . . . .	74
2. Agenda of Administrative Council sessions from 1953 to 1959 . . . . .	76
3. Number of experts engaged under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, by country of assignment . . . . .	83
4. Number of experts engaged under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, by nationality . . . . .	84
5. Number of Technical Assistance fellowships awarded, by nationality and by country of study . . . . .	85
6 Total amounts obligated under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 1953—1958, and overall cost of I T U. participation . . . . .	86
7 Action taken by the United Nations and other specialized agencies when countries fail to pay their contributions . . . . .	87
8. I T U budget estimates for 1960 . . . . .	89
9. Diagram showing the organization of the General Secretariat . . . . .	109
10. Diagram showing the organization of the I F R B . . . . .	111
11 Diagram showing the organization of the C C I T T Secretariat . . . . .	112
12 Diagram showing the organization of the C C I R Secretariat . . . . .	113
13 Changes in the permanent staff of the Union during the years 1953 to 1959 . . . . .	114
14 Summary comparison of allowances paid by the United Nations and the I T U — Schedule of Post adjustments . . . . .	116
15 Draft Agreement for the Admission of the I T U into the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund . . . . .	120
16 Summary of main proposals in Document N <sup>o</sup> . 2145/AC 14 . . . . .	123
17 Statement of the costs incurred by the I T U. in respect of High-Frequency Broadcasting Planning by I T U. Conferences and by the I F R B . . . . .	132
18 Plans for the new building . . . . .	133

**PART ONE**

**ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION**

**FROM 1953 TO 1959**



## CHAPTER 1

### Administrative Council

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Administrative Council held a very short constituent session at Buenos Aires, immediately after its members had been elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. All subsequent sessions were held at the headquarters of the Union in Geneva, on the following dates:

- 8th session (Chairmanship: Italy), 2 May to 1 June, 1953
- 9th session (Chairmanship: Canada), 1 May to 29 May, 1954
- 10th session (Chairmanship: Spain), 23 April to 21 May, 1955
- 11th session (Chairmanship: Pakistan), 21 April to 19 May, 1956
- 12th session (Chairmanship: Mexico), 29 April to 25 May, 1957
- 13th session (Chairmanship: India), 21 April to 17 May, 1958
- 14th session (Chairmanship: Switzerland), 19 May to 12 June, 1959.

Annex 1 gives the names of persons who have sat on the Council, with the assistance of experts when necessary. It is interesting to note that representation on the Council has hardly varied on the whole from one session to another and that this has ensured a large measure of continuity in its work.

The questions dealt with by the Council under various headings since 1953 are merely enumerated below. The agenda of these sessions are reproduced in Annex 2 to the present report.

It should be noted that in accordance with the terms of Article 5, para. 11, of the Convention, the Council took active steps to ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union, frequent reference to its intervention will therefore be found in other sections of the present report, dealing with the activities of the various organs of the Union (Administrative Conferences and permanent organs).

The 13th session of the Council prepared a full collection of resolutions and decisions adopted since its inception which are still of interest, for the benefit of the Plenipotentiary Conference. This document has already been sent to all Administrations and copies of it will of course be available for delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

#### 1.2 Reports on Conferences and Meetings

The Council has regularly examined the reports by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I.s on conferences and meetings already held, and on arrangements to be made for conferences and meetings to be held before the following session. In general, it has limited itself to studying organizational and financial problems related with conferences, and in this respect Resolution No. 83 gave a very useful definition of the respective responsibilities of the Union, the inviting governments and the conferences themselves, particularly as far as expenditure was concerned, and it certainly helped to reduce the cost of those conferences to the minimum.

The conferences and meetings mentioned below are followed by a reference to the sessions which examined the reports in question.

- Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952 (8th session)
- European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1952 (8th session)
- VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Arnhem, 1953 (8th session)

- VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., London, 1953 (8th session)
- Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958 (8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sessions)
- Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959 (8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sessions)
- Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959 (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sessions)
- XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1954 (10th session)
- Special meeting of C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, Geneva, 1956 (11th session)
- VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Warsaw, 1956 (11th and 12th sessions)
- XVIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1956 (11th and 12th sessions)
- VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Geneva, 1956 (11th and 12th sessions)
- Ist Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., Geneva, 1956 (11th and 12th sessions)
- Special C.C.I.T.T. Assembly on Telegraph Operating and Tariffs, Geneva, 1958 (12th session)
- IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles, 1959 (14th session)

Special note should be taken of the part played by the Council in the repeated postponement of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference which should normally have met in 1954; of the Administrative Radio Conference which had met previously in 1947; and of the Plenipotentiary Conference which, according to the Convention, should have met in 1957. The postponements have resulted in economies for the Union, but the main advantage has been that it has been possible to convene the conferences at the most appropriate time in the general opinion of the Members of the Union, taking into account the conditions for their preparation. The postponement of the Administrative Radio Conference led the Council to assume some purely technical responsibilities at each of its sessions from 1953 to 1958, as the result of reports submitted by the I.F.R.B. on progress achieved in the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and in the preparation of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service.

### **1.3 Reports by the Permanent Organs**

At each of its sessions, the Council examines reports by the permanent organs describing their activities during the previous year.

The annual report by the Secretary-General covers all the activities of the Union. It has a twofold purpose: in the first place it is the report which is sent to all Members and Associate Members, and, secondly, it forms the report by the Union to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Administrative Council therefore has to approve it formally, if necessary after making amendments to it.

The I.F.R.B. report is sent by the I.F.R.B. to all Administrations early in the year, i. e. well before the annual sessions of the Council. The Council takes note of it, making, if necessary, any comments it thinks fit.

The reports by the Directors of the C.C.I.s are submitted to the Council chiefly for information, but they may nevertheless contain subjects on which the Council is called upon to take a decision.

The reports by the permanent organs give the Council a general view of the activities of the Union and enable it to coordinate these activities. The formula adopted is a satisfactory one. The I.T.U. report to the Economic and Social Council seems, in particular, to have met the requirements of the United Nations since the few comments it has given rise to in recent years have been favourable.

### **1.4 Interpretation or Application of the Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto**

During its sessions the Council was required to interpret certain provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations. As these questions may be of interest to the Plenipotentiary Conference, they are mentioned in Part Three of this report (Section 14.2).

## 1.5 Staff Questions

At each session, staff questions have occupied much of the Council's time. Among the more important matters which the Council was called upon to consider were:

- Election of a new Secretary-General in 1953; action consequent upon his death in 1958; and the question whether future appointment should be for a limited term.
- Leaving open the post of Assistant Secretary-General
- Recall of I.F.R.B. members, and withdrawal of nationality in the case of one member.
- Acceptance by the Union of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.
- Amendments to the Staff Regulations and the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds
- Conditions under which staff might carry out military service for national governments.
- Recruitment of staff, and its geographical distribution.
- Conditions of employment of the staff (salaries, allowances, pensions, etc.)

In addition, numerous matters of relatively minor detail continued to be dealt with by the Council, such as insurance for pension purposes of increments of staff over 60, special arrangement for pensions of certain individuals, retention of staff beyond normal age limit, etc.

Detailed information on these matters will be found under Chapter 10 of this report.

## 1.6 Budgetary and Financial Questions

These also have occupied much of the time of the Council; they included besides the regular annual examination and approval of the budget and accounts:

- outstanding or queried accounts,
- the layout of the budget,
- the questions of a consolidated budget, working capital fund, and the form of the publications budget,
- the price of publications,
- provisions for unforeseen expenses,
- amendment to the Financial Regulations,
- the new building of the Union.

The views of the Council on the more important of these matters are included in Chapter 13 below.

## 1.7 Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations

This matter is always an important feature of the work of the Administrative Council and at each annual session a special committee of the Council is set up to deal with it. As explained in Chapter 8 of this report, the relations of the Union with the United Nations, with the specialized agencies and with other international organizations have been progressively consolidated and codified with the passage of time, and thus, broadly speaking, in recent years, the special committee has been able to confine itself, so far as relations with the generality of international organizations are concerned, to a review of the missions to various conferences and meetings of these bodies, and to devote attention more particularly to issuing directives to the Secretary-General on Technical Assistance and cognate questions concerning the activities of the Union which are described in Chapter 9 of this report.

At its annual session of 1954 the Administrative Council considered resolutions on freedom of information adopted at the 17th session of the Economic and Social Council. The Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 297 in which it drew up a questionnaire to be addressed to Members and Associate Members of the Union and gave instructions to the Secretary-General on studies to be made in collaboration with UNESCO. The Administrative Council reviewed the action taken at its annual session of 1955. The relations with UNESCO in connection with freedom of information are dealt with in more detail in Section 8.2 of this report.

Throughout the period since the entry into force of the Buenos Aires Convention, the Administrative Council has at each session, in plenary meeting, devoted considerable attention to relations with I.C.A.O. in the matter of traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (AFTN). As indicated in Section 8.2 of this report, the Council decided, in its Resolution No. 284, that questions of principle in this matter must remain its exclusive province and the history of the question is accordingly summarized in the present Chapter devoted to the work of the Council.

In section 3.4.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, reference was made to consultations with I.C.A.O. on the question of traffic to be routed over the AFTN. These consultations were the outcome of resolutions adopted by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris, 1949, and until 1957 continuous efforts were made to conclude a formal agreement between the two specialized agencies.

At its annual session in 1957, the Administrative Council, in Resolution No. 362, asked the Secretary-General to submit a report on the situation to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Geneva, 1958.

The required report, which was duly laid before the Conference, outlined the complete history of the negotiations. It will perhaps suffice to say here that the report mentioned that the Council of I.C.A.O. had considered the situation as revealed by the views expressed by the Contracting States of that Organization and had confirmed its previous decision that the divergence of opinion was such that the conclusion of an agreement with the I.T.U. could not be recommended. This difference of opinion related mainly to Clause IV of the draft agreement dealing with the financial aspects of the question. The Council of I.C.A.O. had also requested the Secretary-General of that agency to circulate the replies of Contracting States, together with certain comments and to request the Governments to take these replies and comments, in addition to the results of previous consultations, into account in establishing national positions on the subject with a view to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958.

At this Conference of the Union, the view was expressed that circumstances had changed since the negotiations between the two specialized agencies had been started. The Conference decided not to pursue the question of an agreement with I.C.A.O.

## 1.8 Miscellaneous

Amongst the more important miscellaneous questions dealt with between 1953 and 1959, the following may be mentioned:

- *Erection of the building for the Union* (this important question is dealt with in detail in Section 14.1 of the present report).
- *Progress achieved in the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and preparation of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service:*

The Council examined these questions at all sessions since 1954 and made appropriate recommendations to the Members of the Union. It is impossible to over-emphasize the very important part thus played by it in connection with the preparation of the Administrative Radio Conference.

The report of the Frequency Group on this matter is reproduced below.

- *Possibility of Members of the I.F.R.B. being recalled.*

This question forms the subject of a special report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- *Amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F.*

The Council intervened in this matter in accordance with the terms of reference given to it by the Buenos Aires Conference.

- *Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French*
- *Financing and publication of I.F.R.B. documents*
- *Interpretation of the provisions of Article 81 of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949)*
- *Conclusion of a provisional agreement with the United Nations on the administration of I.T.U. Technical Assistance projects.*

## Report of the Frequency Group of the Council

### Progress in the implementation of the Atlantic City

#### Table of Frequencies below 27500 kc/s and the preparation of draft plans for high-frequency broadcasting

a) The Administrative Council, in keeping with its responsibilities specified in the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), Article 5, paragraph 11 (1) and in paragraphs Nos 123, 130, 157, 158 and 198 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) Agreement, has made every endeavour to facilitate the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and has paid special attention to the state of progress made by the I.F.R.B. as regards the preparation of draft plans for the High-Frequency Broadcasting Service.

b) At its annual sessions since the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952, the Council adopted a number of Resolutions (Nos. 285, 336, 347, 364 and 406) containing recommendations to the Administrations and to the I.F.R.B. with the objective of obtaining the maximum possible implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations according to the programme envisaged by the E.A.R.C. The Council also adopted a number of Resolutions (Nos. 286, 294, 336, 348, 365 and 407) relating to high-frequency broadcasting planning.

c) The Administrative Council, at its 11th Session (1956), after considering the progress achieved by Administrations in the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, although no plans for high-frequency broadcasting had been adopted, decided the time had come to make recommendations to Administrations concerning the convening of the Administrative Radio Conference, also that the Final Adjustment Period (E.A.R.C. Agreement, Article 16) should begin 1 June, 1957. The majority of Administrations declared in favour of the Council's recommendations and, subsequently, it was decided that the Administrative Radio Conference should convene on 17 August, 1959 and should last four months.

d) The situation in respect of the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and the preparation of draft plans for high-frequency broadcasting during the 14th Session (1959) of the Administrative Council, in accordance with the I.F.R.B. reports, was as follows:

#### *d. 1) Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations*

Very substantial progress had been made by Administrations in bringing their frequency assignments into conformity with the Table. However, there continued to exist out-of-band operations. The Council, in its Resolution No 406, urged those Administrations which continue to operate assignments not in conformity with the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, to make every endeavour, prior to the opening of the Administrative Radio Conference, to cancel or to transfer such assignments into the appropriate frequency bands. The I.F.R.B. was requested to submit a comprehensive report on this question to the Administrative Radio Conference.

#### *d. 2) Preparation of Draft Plans for High-Frequency Broadcasting*

The I.F.R.B. had prepared, and forwarded to Administrations for their comments, nine draft plans for a complete cycle of solar activity. However, while comments had been received by the I.F.R.B. from many Administrations on the draft plans for sunspot phases 70 and 125, the comments of Administrations on the draft plans for phase 12 were still awaited.

The I.F.R.B. would be submitting a report on the preparation of the draft plans and on the comments of Administrations, received by the Board, to the Administrative Radio Conference.

The Council, in its Resolution No. 407, invited Administrations to furnish the I.F.R.B., as soon as possible, in cases where they have not already done so, their comments on the draft plans in accordance with No. 198 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, for consideration by the Administrative Radio Conference

As regards the costs incurred by the I.T.U. in respect of High-Frequency Broadcasting Planning by Conferences and by the I.F.R.B., see Annex 17 to the present Report.

e) The Administrative Council has submitted a report to the Administrative Radio Conference dealing with the action taken by the Council since the Administrative Radio Conference of Atlantic City, 1947, in respect of the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations and the preparation of draft plans for high frequency broadcasting.

## CHAPTER 2

### General Secretariat

The tasks of the General Secretariat deriving from Article 8 of the Convention are very varied: only the more important activities resulting from these tasks during the years 1953 to 1959 will be described here, under general headings. Where those activities affect organs which are dealt with in other sections of this report, cross-reference will sometimes be made to the appropriate sections to avoid repetition.

#### 2.1 Administrative and financial questions

The Secretary-General is responsible for administering the staff and managing the finances of all the organs of the Union. The work of the past six years is described under Chapters 10 and 11 of the present report, while a series of important questions on future policy, which call for a special attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference, is submitted in Chapters 12 and 13.

#### 2.2 Secretariat of the Administrative Council

Part of the General Secretariat is almost continually engaged in the secretarial work of the Administrative Council. In the period between the annual sessions, it must prepare the studies and reports for the Council and must see that adopted resolutions and decisions are implemented after each session. Some idea of the work involved in the preparation of Council documents may be obtained from the fact that 1 000 documents, representing a total of 7 500 pages in each of the three working languages, were published for the six sessions from 1953 to 1958.

#### 2.3 Preparatory and secretarial work for conferences and meetings

In the period from 1953 to 1958, the Union held only one large conference: the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1958). The burden on the secretariat due to this Conference was fairly heavy. The burden in 1959 will be much heavier in view of the simultaneous meetings of the Administrative Radio Conference and the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It should be noted that the General Secretariat also helped with the preparatory work and secretariats for meetings of the C.C.I.s, of which the more important were:

- VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. (Arnhem, 1953)
- VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (London, 1953)
- XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. (Geneva, 1954)
- VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Warsaw, 1956)

- XVIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.,  
VIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., and  
1st Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1956)
- Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1958)
- IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Los Angeles, 1959)

## 2.4 Other work of the General Secretariat

In addition to the activities referred to above, the General Secretariat has continued to carry out the following tasks:

- a) *External representation* of the Union and cooperation with other international organizations (where appropriate, in consultation with other organs, usually through the Coordination Committee described in chapter 6 below);
- b) *matters concerning the application of the Convention and the annexed Regulations:*  
replies to requests for information;  
questions raised by the preparation of service documents;  
questions relating to Membership and Associate Membership of the Union;  
registration of instruments of ratification of, or accession to, the Buenos Aires Convention;
- c) *technical assistance work*, which is more fully described under Chapter 9 below;
- d) *preparation of various lists and publications*. This is one of the most traditional aspects of I.T.U. work; the burden tends to increase constantly, since the volume of information notified by Administrations increases with the development of all kinds of telecommunication;
- e) *publication and despatch of documents*. The publication (by printing, offset or other means) of the documents prepared by all the organs of the Union is the responsibility of the General Secretariat, as is their despatch to all countries. The substantial work involved is conducted on a quasi-commercial basis, since it is financed by a special budget (the supplementary publications budget) in which expenditure and income are balanced. Information regarding publications, and in particular the list of publications issued each year, is regularly brought to the notice of Administrations in the *Annual Report on I.T.U. Activities*.

## 2.5 Table showing the organization of the General Secretariat

This table is shown in Annex 9

# CHAPTER 3

## International Frequency Registration Board

The activities of the I.F.R.B. since 1952 have been governed, within the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, mainly by the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) and the special tasks given to the Board under these decisions. These activities and the progress made towards the achievement of the aims of the E.A.R.C., have been reported to Administrations in the Annual Reports of the I.F.R.B., in its various progress reports, and in a number of special Circular-Letters dealing with such questions as the preparation of draft plans for the High-Frequency Broadcasting Service, the clearance of specified frequency bands, and the treatment of frequency assignments. A detailed report has been made by the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference. The following is a brief Summary of the work accomplished.

### 3.1 Bringing into use of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations below 27 500 kc/s

The aim of the E.A.R.C. was the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations. To this end, this Conference laid down a number of provisions to be observed by Administrations in bringing their frequency assignments in conformity with the Table, and also gave certain directives to the I.F.R.B.

As a result of the application of these provisions and directives, the total number of frequency assignments not in conformity with the Table, which had amounted to more than 15 000 on 30th September 1955, was reduced by 1st of May, 1959 to 1 214, i. e. about 1% of the total number of frequency assignments recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record. There seems good reason to believe, moreover, that the number of active out-of-band assignments is considerably less than the latter figure.

The bringing into use of certain parts of the Table of Frequency Allocations was facilitated by the adoption by the E.A.R.C. of a New International Frequency List for the part of the spectrum below 4 000 kc/s and for the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical or Maritime Services between 4 000 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s. The E.A.R.C. also laid down detailed procedures for the implementation of the adopted List and, by the 1st of December, 1958, about 80% of the total number of assignments included therein had been notified as being in use.

With respect to the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical or Maritime Mobile Services, the procedure for implementing the adopted List included a programme for preliminary clearance of these bands, to be implemented by Administrations in close co-operation with the I.F.R.B. In this connection, the E.A.R.C. laid down a detailed programme for the frequency bands allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service for the various purposes defined in the Radio Regulations, the successive steps of which were implemented on a world-wide basis at specific dates between 1st September, 1953 and 1st January, 1957. A similar programme, including the preparation of specific assignment plans to stations, was laid down by the I.F.R.B. in cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) for the frequency bands allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, the successive steps of this programme were implemented at specific dates between 1st November, 1953 and 1st October, 1955, according to the regions concerned. The frequency bands allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service were made available to this service in two stages, on 1st October, 1955 and 1st January, 1956. As a result of all these actions, the situation as regards communications of the Aeronautical and Maritime Mobile Services has considerably improved since the Buenos Aires Conference.

### 3.2 Technical examination of frequency assignment notices by the I.F.R.B.

The E.A.R.C. also gave directives to the I.F.R.B. with respect to the method of recording in the Master Radio Frequency Record frequency assignment notices received from Administrations, according to the result of technical examination of such notices for the purpose of assessing the probability of harmful interference to stations previously recorded.

Between 1st January, 1953, and 1st May, 1959, over 123 000 notices were received from Administrations and technically examined by the Board. Bearing in mind that the technical examination of a single notice may well involve, in many cases, the study of half a dozen or more possibly affected stations, this volume of notices was such that an increase of staff was authorized by the Administrative Council in order to assist the Board in coping with the situation.

### 3.3 Compilation and maintenance of the Master Radio Frequency Record

The I.F.R.B. has maintained the Master Radio Frequency Record which it established in 1952, in accordance with the E.A.R.C. Agreement. The recorded assignments are published periodically as the "Radio Frequency Record". The great number of changes arising from the transfer of assignments into their appropriate bands, the implementation of adopted plans, and the growth of new services, have made it necessary for a new edition of the Record to be published at approximately twelve-monthly intervals. The Sixth Edition of the Record (31st March, 1959), will serve as a reference document for the Administrative Radio Conference.



It is to be noted that towards the end of 1958 and early in 1959, nine Members of the Union which had not accepted the decisions of the E.A.R.C., and one country which is not a Member of the Union, sent information about their frequency assignments to the I.F.R.B. with a view to their inclusion in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

### 3.4 Rules of Procedure

The Board found it necessary to develop comprehensive Rules of Procedure for the guidance of its staff, and to ensure uniformity of treatment of all assignments, particularly on account of the influx of so great a volume of frequency assignment notices. These Rules have been published for the information of Administrations.

### 3.5 International monitoring

In accordance with a directive of the E.A.R.C., and as envisaged in the Radio Regulations, the Board has summarized monitoring information received from Administrations and certain international organizations. The published Summaries initially were issued quarterly, but Administrations found that the information reached them too long after the date when the monitoring observations were actually made. In consequence, the Summaries are now published monthly.

### 3.6 Preparation of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service

The E.A.R.C. laid down directives to the I.F.R.B. for the preparation of Draft Plans for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, taking into account the results of previous High-Frequency Broadcasting Conferences, with particular reference to the Mexico City Basic Plan.

The volume of up-to-date requirements submitted in 1952 by Administrations in accordance with the E.A.R.C. Agreement greatly exceeded the number of frequency-hours included in the Mexico City Basic Plan. The I.F.R.B. therefore invited Administrations to review their requirements and to identify them in terms of separate "programmes". Even so, the total requirements were still too voluminous to be accommodated in a plan of the same structure as that of the Mexico City Basic Plan. The Board, therefore, had to devise a new structure and found that, by interlacing channels at 5 kc/s intervals, and by allocating in general only one frequency at a time for the same programme, the large majority of the stated requirements could be accommodated.

A draft plan for phase June 70 prepared on this basis was despatched to Administrations for comment on the 31st of December, 1955. These comments, when received, revealed, *inter alia*, that the requirements of a number of Administrations had increased very considerably (in some cases by over 100%) as compared with those previously submitted. A revised draft plan was then prepared and despatched to Administrations on 18th April, 1957, as the Draft Reference Plan, which accommodated 43% more frequency-hours than were allocated in the Mexico City Basic Plan. Even so, it was impossible to meet all requirements for services directed to certain areas during peak listening periods, and in such cases, the Board could do no more than endeavour to distribute reductions as equitably as possible.

The Board then projected the Draft Reference Plan for other phases of the cycle of solar activity. The eight further draft plans so prepared were published between 31st December, 1957, and 28th February, 1959. Comments on these draft plans, submitted by Administrations in accordance with the E.A.R.C. Agreement, are being studied by the Board and will be submitted for consideration by the Administrative Radio Conference.

### 3.7 Technical standards

The I.F.R.B. has established Technical Standards which it uses for the examination of frequency assignments and for high-frequency broadcasting planning. The Standards are constantly reviewed by the

Board as further information becomes available, particularly through the work of the C.C.I.R. These Technical Standards have been published and have been purchased in considerable number by Administrations.

### **3.8 Organization of the I.F.R.B.**

This organization is shown in Annex 10.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

During the period 1953–59, studies and recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions were first of all dealt with by the International Telegraph Consultative Committee for telegraphy and the International Telephone Consultative Committee for telephony and then, from 1957, for both telegraphy and telephony, by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, as a result of the amalgamation of the two former bodies.

Before it was dissolved, the International Telegraph Consultative Committee held its VIIth Plenary Assembly at Arnhem in 1953 and its VIIIth and last Plenary Assembly in Geneva in 1956. Similarly the International Telephone Consultative Committee held its XVIIth and XVIIIth Plenary Assemblies in Geneva, in 1954 and 1956.

The amalgamation of the International Telegraph and the International Telephone Consultative Committees had been authorized by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference. The Administrative Council made the decision at its 1955 session, having first noted the recommendations of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. and XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F. and consulted the countries Members of the Union.

The new Consultative Committee, the French abbreviation for which: "C.C.I.T.T.", was adopted provisionally and is subject to confirmation by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, held its first Plenary Assembly in December, 1956. This Assembly elected the new Director, decided on organization and working methods for the new Committee and drew up the list of questions to be studied by it.

The Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Working Parties of the new organ started work on 1 January, 1957, and have been kept very busy ever since.

In conformity with a decision reached in 1957 by the Administrative Council, the Committee held a Special Assembly in Geneva in 1958 which confined its attention to operating and tariff questions, with a view to facilitating the work of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference which was scheduled to be held immediately thereafter.

The Special Assembly also improved the working methods of the Committee, drew up a plan for future work, and established principles for the numbering and presentation of recommendations. Finally, it accepted an invitation from the Government of India to hold the second Plenary Assembly in New Delhi in 1960.

#### **4.2 Organization of the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T.T.**

4.2.1 From 1953 to 1956, the *C.C.I.T.* worked through the medium of 11 Study Groups and one Sub-Group. A list of them is given below:

**Study Groups and Sub-Group  
set up by the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. (1953)**

Study Group	Sub-Group	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
I		Telegraphy, General technique	Mr. ALBANESE (Italy)	Mr. ROQUET (France)
II		Technical aspects of the establishment, operation and maintenance of telegraph channels	Mr VAN LOMMEL (Netherlands)	Mr BASSOLE (France)
III		Technical aspects of telegraph apparatus	Mr. PELLE (France)	Mr. FREEBODY (United Kingdom)
IV		Phototelegraphy and facsimile	Mr JOLLEY (United Kingdom)	Mr DAVISON (United Kingdom)
V		Joint C.C.I.R -C.C.I.T Study Group for phototelegraphy	Mr JOLLEY (United Kingdom)	Mr STANESBY (United Kingdom) (appointed by the C C I R )
VI		Vocabulary, symbols, classification	Mr COLLET (France)	Mr. GELLA (Spain)
VII		Technical aspects of switching in the service of start-stop apparatus	Mr JOLLEY (United Kingdom)	Mr FAUGERAS (France)
VIII		European telegraph network operated by start-stop apparatus	Mr WENINGER (Austria)	Mr LARSEN (Denmark)
IX		Operational methods and quality of service	Mr WYSS (Switzerland)	Mr FERNAU (Federal German Republic)
X		Services offered to users and rates other than Telex rates	Mr GNEME (Italy)	Mr. LILICRAP (United Kingdom)
XI		International service of telegraph subscribers and rates relating thereto	Mr PERRY (Netherlands)	Mr VARGUES (France)
	No number	Telegraph Sub-Group on the General Switching Programme	Mr BIGI (Italy)	

4.2.2 From 1954 to 1956, the C.C.I.F. worked through the medium of 12 Study Groups, 2 Sub-Groups and 3 Committees. A list of them is given below.

**Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Committees  
set up by the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.**

Study Group	Sub-Group (or Committee)	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
1st		Protection against disturbances originating outside telecommunication systems	Mr COLLET (France)	Mr MICHAÏLOV (U S S R )
	No number	Committee for revision of Directives for protection against disturbance	Mr COLLET (France)	Mr MICHAÏLOV (U S S R.)
2nd		Protection against corrosion and constitution of cable sheaths	Mr. HALSTRØM (Denmark)	Mr KROUTL (Czechoslovakia)
	No number	Committee for revision of recommendations for protection against corrosion	Mr HALSTRØM (Denmark)	Mr. KROUTL (Czechoslovakia)
3rd		General transmission problems	Mr. BAST (Netherlands)	Mr FRANKLIN (United Kingdom)
4th		Specifications of telephone performance	Mr SWEDENBORG (Sweden)	Mr WEST (United Kingdom)
	No number	Sub-Committee for tests concerning telephone performance	Mr WEST (United Kingdom)	Mr SHRIVASTAVA (India)

Study Group	Sub-Group (or Committee)	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
5th		Radiotéléphone circuits, radio relay systems, connections with mobile telephone stations	Mr MARZIN (France)	Mr GORI (Italy)
6th		General principles of international telephone operating, instructions for operators	Mr LANGENBERGER (Switzerland)	Mr WENINGER (Austria)
7th		General principles of international telephone tariffs; bases for the calculation of charges	Mr TERRAS (France)	Mr. VAN DIJK (Netherlands)
8th		Technical questions relating to international telephone signalling and switching	Mr BARRON (United Kingdom)	Mr. VASSILIEV (U S S R)
	No number	Sub-Committee for no-delay operating methods	Mr. LAMBIOTTE (Belgium)	Mr CHOVET (France)
	No number	Committee for the revision of international tariffs	Mr. TERRAS (France)	Mr HEIMBURGER (Sweden)
9th		Maintenance instructions for line and circuits; maintenance measurements, periodical maintenance programmes	Mr VISSER (Netherlands)	Mr. VALLOTON (Switzerland)
10th		Letter and graphical symbols for telephony	Mr. CLARA CORRELLANO (Spain)	Mr. VAN POETEREN (Netherlands)
11th		Telephone vocabulary	Mr. ALBANESE (Italy)	
	No number	Committee for the General Interconnection Plan	Mr GASTEBOIS (France)	Mr MIRZA (Pakistan)

4.2.3 The C.C.I.T.T. works with 13 Study Groups and 10 Sub-Groups; in addition, it may set up temporary Working Parties for specific assignments.

The list of Study Groups and Sub-Groups is given below, with a short description of their work. The Special Assembly in 1958 decided to set up an Organization Committee, which will meet only during Plenary Assemblies.

**Study Groups and Sub-Groups  
set up by the 1st Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.**

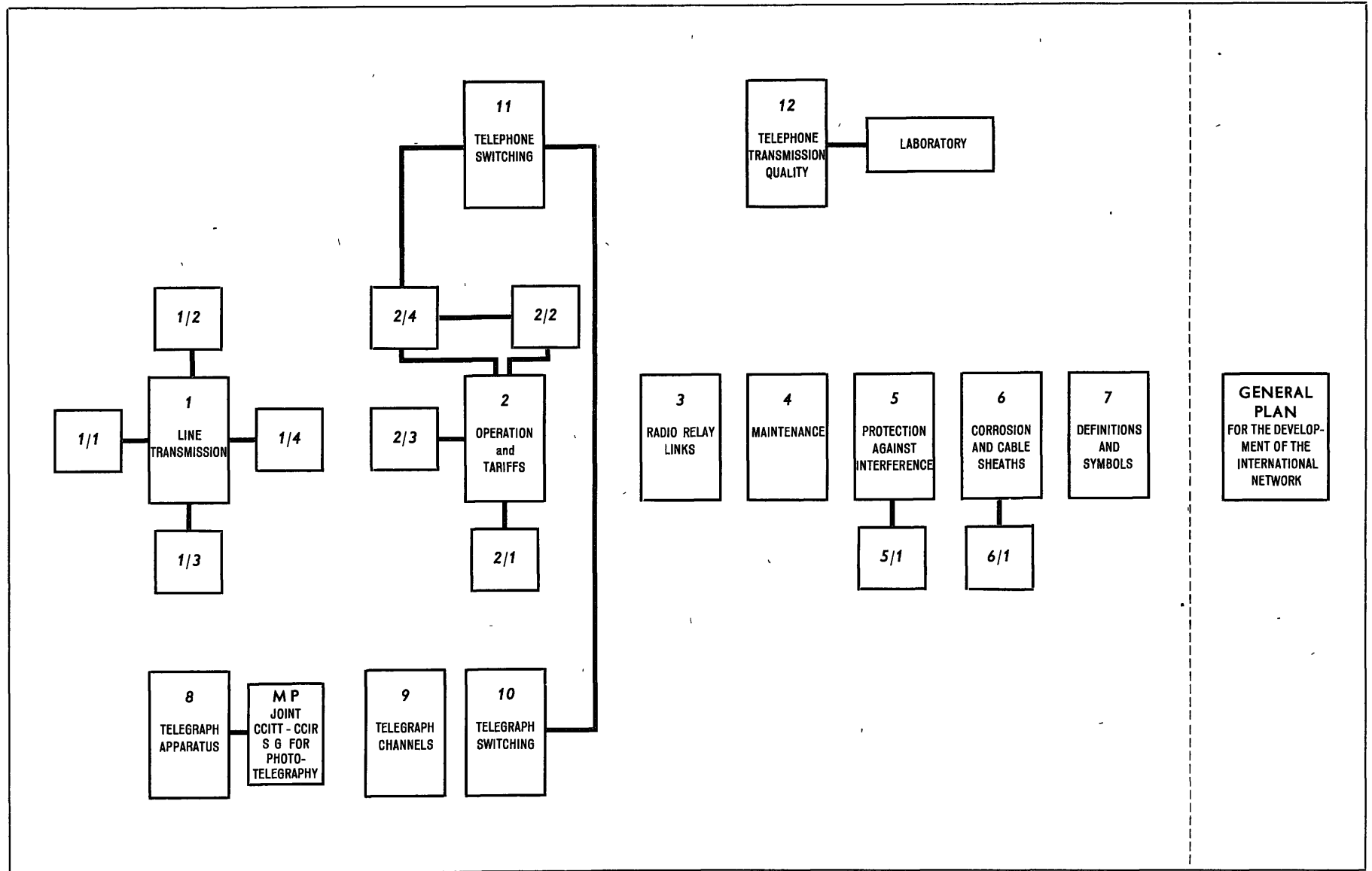
Study Group	Sub-Group	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
1		Coordination of studies of line transmission and general transmission problems Coordination of the work of its 4 Sub-Groups with a view to establishing the general standards for means of transmission, study of general transmission questions which affect all users of telecommunication routes	Mr BAST (Netherlands)	Mr. FRANKLIN (United Kingdom)
	1/1	Specification of trunk lines International standards for cables, overhead lines and their equipment	Mr SUEUR (France)	Mr JACOT (Switzerland)
	1/2	Use of international lines for telephony Study of the conditions to be recommended for international telephone circuits	Mr. FRANKLIN (United Kingdom)	Mr. CLAEYS (Belgium)
	1/3	Use of international lines for telegraphy Study of telephone-type circuits used as bearers for voice-frequency telegraph systems or facsimile transmissions	Mr BASSOLE (France)	Mr. FIJALKOVSKI (Poland)

Study Group	Sub-Group	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
	1/4	Use of international lines for broadcasting and television Study of wire circuits used for broadcasting and television	Mr MULLER (Federal German Republic)	Mr LEWIS (United Kingdom)
2		Coordination of operation and tariffs (including coordination of regulations for leased circuits and regulations for private networks)  Coordination of draft recommendations on operation and tariffs to ensure that, when the question arises, the telephone and telegraph recommendations are based on the same principles and drafted in similar terms	Mr. LANGENBERGER (Switzerland)	Mr. GARRIDO (Spain)
	2/1	Telegraph operation and tariffs (Telex service included)  Telegraph operation and tariff questions which are not covered by the Regulations—operation of the Gentex network, Telex service, leasing of circuits	Mr. PERRY (Netherlands)	Mr VARGUES (France)
	2/2	Telephone operation and tariffs  Studies to complete the Telephone Regulations, drafting of instructions for operators	Mr TERRAS (France)	Mr. VAN DIJK (Netherlands)
	2/3	Studies of costing  Studies of telecommunication operational or service costs, as regards both telegraphy and telephony	Mr. BORNEMANN (Federal German Republic)	Mr. HEIMBURGER (Sweden)
	2/4	Automatic and semi-automatic telephone operation  Operating and tariff questions raised specially by the use of automatic and semi-automatic switching	Mr. LAMBIOTTE (Belgium)	Mr. CHOVET (France)
3		Introduction of radio relay links into the general line telecommunication network  Linking up of radio circuits to the general network  Technical studies, in cooperation with the C.C.I.R., of combined metallic and radio circuits, and of questions concerning the possibility of interchanging international circuits constituted by metallic and radio lines	Mr GORI (deceased) then Mr. BORODITCH (U.S.S.R.)	Mr BORODITCH  then Mr MEDICI (Italy)
4		Maintenance of the international general telecommunication network  Establishment of line and circuit maintenance instructions; measurement apparatus and methods, establishment each year of periodical maintenance programmes	Mr. VALLOTON (Switzerland)	Mr BILLEN (United Kingdom)
5		Protection against dangers and disturbances of electromagnetic origin	Mr COLLET (France)	Mr MIKHAILOV (U.S.S.R.)
	5/1	Revision of the Directives  Study of protection against disturbance of electromagnetic origin, especially disturbance due to electric supply lines  In the light of its studies, the Sub-Group periodically revises the "Directives for the protection of telecommunication lines against the adverse effects of electric power lines"		
6		Protection and specifications of cable sheaths and poles	Mr HALSTRØM (Denmark)	Mr. GAGLIARDI (Italy)

Study Group	Sub-Group	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
	6/1	Revision of recommendations Study of protection against corrosion; these studies result in recommendations for the design of cable sheaths and poles for overhead lines In the light of these studies, the Sub-Group periodically revises the "Recommendations for the protection of underground cables"		
	7	Definitions, vocabulary, symbols	Mr GELLA (Spain)	Mr BIGI (Italy)
	8	Telegraph apparatus and local connecting lines Facsimile and phototelegraphy International standardization of apparatus for coded telegraphy, facsimile telegraphy, and phototelegraphy	Mr PELLE (France)	Mr AMARANTOV (U.S.S.R.)
	9	Quality of telegraph transmission specification of equipment and directives for maintenance of telegraph channels Study of telegraph distortion rules for its distribution among the various constituent elements of a telegraph connection, specification of equipment for telegraph transmission Measurements on telegraph channels	Mr VAN LOMMEL (Netherlands)	Mr ROQUET (France)
	10	Telegraph switching Study of technical problems raised by the use of switching in telegraphy, particularly for the Telex and Gentex networks	Mr JOLLEY (United Kingdom)	Mr. FAUGERAS (France)
	11	Telephone switching and signalling Study of technical problems raised by the use of automatic or semi-automatic switching in international networks	Mr BARRON (United Kingdom)	Mr VASSILIEFF (U.S.S.R.)
	12	Telephone performance and local telephone networks Performance standards for the various constituent elements of an international telephone connection, including subscribers' stations and local networks Establishment of measuring methods and programmes for the C.C.I.T.T. telephonometric laboratory	Mr SWEDENBORG (Sweden)	Mr. KROUTL (Czechoslovakia)
PLAN		General Plan for the development of the international network Preparation of plans for the itineraries and capacities of the main international telecommunication routes, to serve as a guide to Administrations when setting up their networks	Mr ANTINORI (Italy)	Mr MIRZA (Pakistan)

The following diagram gives an overall view of the present organization of C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE C. C. I. T. T.**  
(International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee)



Experience has shown the need to make certain alterations in the organization of Study Groups. Proposals to this effect will be made to the Second Plenary Assembly.

The Secretariat of the Committee has 16 permanent and temporary officials, including the Director, a Senior Counsellor, two Counsellors, a Chief Engineer and an Administrative Officer. This staff is barely adequate to cope with the ever-increasing work.

The Committee also controls a Telephone Measurement Laboratory which has a staff of 6.

The organization of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat is described in Annex 11.

### 4.3 Questions studied and results achieved

For the sake of clarity, the following account will deal *en bloc* with the work of the various consultative committees which followed each other, without making a distinction between the work done by the C.C.I.T., the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T.T.

#### 4.3.1 Transmission and maintenance

In this sphere the competent Study Groups studied a new interconnexion plan for the transmission aspect; they supplemented the existing specifications for telephone systems on coaxial pairs and overhead wires, and prepared new specifications for systems offering 2 700 coaxial-pair channels (12 Mc/s) and for systems offering 120 symmetrical-pair channels. They defined the conditions for application of the existing recommendations to intercontinental circuits.

They decided that new questions should be studied on transistorized systems and systems on small-diameter coaxial pairs; they also set up a Working Party to study the important problem of the transmission of data.

The Committee collaborated with the International Radio Consultative Committee in studying the permissible limits for noise in telephony and telegraphy, particularly on radio relay links; in addition, it took part in the work of the latter Committee on television transmission by cable.

With regard to transmission performance, studies related to the perfecting of a new method of specification with a view to increasing clarity and fidelity, to subjective and objective measuring methods, to the work of the Laboratory and to the action to be taken in connection with its transfer to the new I.T.U. building.

Finally, the Maintenance Study Group prepared the Programme for the Periodic Maintenance of Telephone Circuits and analysed the result of the various tests, which show an appreciable improvement in stability in the European system.

#### 4.3.2 Telephone operation and tariffs

The Study Groups responsible for telephone operating questions completely revised and rearranged the Recommendations on operation and tariffs with a view to facilitating the work of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference held in 1958. They suggested that the Telephone Regulations might be reduced in volume by the insertion of references to International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee Recommendations. The adoption of this suggestion by the Conference facilitated the efforts made to achieve world-wide application of the Telephone Regulations.

These Study Groups also undertook new studies relating to the rules of operation for intercontinental services, the simplification of international accounts, rates in the automatic and semi-automatic international service, the calculation of the number of circuits required in case of rerouting, the plan for routing entirely automatic international traffic, and the lay-out of the General Telephone Statistics with a view to making them more interesting and easy of reference.

Costing studies were undertaken with respect to international calls over multi-channel carrier systems, the fully automatic international service and international television transmission.

#### 4.3.3 Telephone switching

Attention was concentrated mainly on the standardization of an international signalling system for the automatic and semi-automatic international service, on the technique of metering charges for subscribers in



automatic operation and on the accounting methods to be used for international accounts in automatic operation. These efforts, which were begun rather late, were only partly successful, owing to the diversity of solutions already adopted by the various countries.

In addition, results were achieved in standardization for special routings and international special tones in fully automatic operation

#### **4.3.4 Telegraph operation and tariffs**

As in the case of telephone operation, important studies were carried out to prepare and facilitate the work of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958. Another suggestion by the Committee, that the volume of the Telegraph Regulations be reduced, was not discussed by the Conference.

The Telex Instructions were revised, a new set of Gentex Instructions was drawn up, and a simplified method for the counting of words was considered (this study is not yet completed).

As regards tariffs, studies were made of all tariffs for the European system, of phototelegram tariffs and of tariffs for the lease of telegraph circuits.

Fresh research was undertaken on the creation of a subscribers' facsimile transmission service and particularly on the adoption of a new international telegraph alphabet which would be more comprehensive than the present alphabet and would be most useful for the transmission of data; pending the completion of the latter study, the rearrangement of alphabet No. 2 has been pursued.

#### **4.3.5 Telegraph technique**

Among the studies which have been continued or begun in this field, mention may be made of those concerning the international standardization of the use of frequency-shift modulation in voice-frequency telegraphy, wide-band voice-frequency telegraphy with a modulation speed in excess of 50 bauds, the universal telegraphy plan showing the standards to be respected in connecting standard telegraph offices, increasing the speed of facsimile transmission equipment, signalling on Telex and Gentex networks in automatic switching and using radio channels, and finally the important question of the transmission of data mentioned in paragraph 4.3.1.

#### **4.3.6 Protection**

The competent Study Groups have continued drafting the directives and recommendations concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against the harmful effects of electric power lines and the protection of underground cables against corrosion. Recommendations have been issued on the coexistence along the same route of a telecommunication line and a high tension power line of the "high safety" type and on the use of plastics for the protection of cables. A booklet describing methods of impregnating wooden poles was published with a view to technical assistance. Lastly, the C.C.I.T.T. has continued its collaboration with the Joint International Committee for tests relating to the protection of telecommunication lines and underground ducts (C.M.I.).

#### **4.3.7 Plan for development of the international network**

The work of the Plan Study Group was continued and extended to new areas of the world, first to the Middle East and South Asia (Lahore meeting, 1953) and later to the Far East (Tokyo meeting, 1959). The Study Group began drafting a volume of technical information for use by countries wishing to develop their telecommunication networks and recommended that a service of technical literature be created for their benefit.

#### **4.3.8 Working methods**

It is clear from the many tasks enumerated above that the number and complexity of the questions studied by the Committee continue to grow, while the participation of Administrations at Study Group meetings increases the Study Groups' burden of work. The Special Assembly of 1958 made an effort to lighten this burden and at the same time increase the effectiveness of the work by means of more thorough preparation

and better organization of meetings. Excellent results may be expected from these new provisions, which appear in the Committee's Rules of Procedure (Volume II of the Red Book), provided the Study Group reporters accept the discipline required of them. While the tasks of the Committee's Secretariat will be increased thereby and additional staff will soon be necessary, the net result will remain favourable.

#### 4.3.9 C.C.I.T., C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T.T. Publications

##### 4.3.9.1 *International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)*

VIOLET BOOK. VIIIth PLENARY ASSEMBLY — GENEVA — 1956:

List of participants. Extracts from minutes of plenary meetings. Recommendations issued by the C.C.I.T. Reports and Resolutions.

SUPPLEMENTS to the Documents of the VIIIth Plenary Assembly (Study group Activities between 1953 and 1956).

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS for the Subscribers' Telegraph System by start-stop apparatus in the European system (Telex service). C.C.I.T. Recommendation H 1 (May 1955).

##### 4.3.9.2 *International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)*

GREEN BOOK. XVIIth PLENARY ASSEMBLY — GENEVA — 1954:

*Volume I:* List of delegates. Minutes of the meetings of the XVIIth Plenary Assembly. Organization of the C.C.I.F. Recommendations concerning letter and graphical symbols and systems of units.

*Volume II:* Protection; C.C.I.F. Recommendations. Various documents.

*Volume IV:* Recommendations and measurements concerning transmission quality. Telephone apparatus.

*Volume V:* Signalling and switching.

*Volume VI:* Operating and tariffs.

GREEN BOOK. XVIIIth PLENARY ASSEMBLY — GENEVA — 1956:

*Volume Ibis:* List of delegates. Minutes of meetings. Modifications to Volumes I, V and VI of the Green Book.

*Volume IIIbis:* Line transmission.

GENERAL INTERCONNECTION PLAN 1954-1958 (Part I) — 1956.

INSTRUCTIONS for operators in the European International Telephone Service, 1956.

INSTRUCTIONS for personnel responsible for supervision of and charging for broadcasting transmission in the European system, Florence 1951 (Geneva Revision 1954).

##### 4.3.9.3 *International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)*

RED BOOK, Ist PLENARY ASSEMBLY — GENEVA — 1956:

*Volume I:* List of participants. Minutes of the meetings of the Ist Plenary Assembly. Resolutions issued by the Ist Plenary Assembly. Questions to be studied in 1957-1960. Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups in 1957-1960.

*Volume II:* Special Assembly — Geneva — 1958: List of participants Minutes of meetings. Resolutions, Opinions, Recommendations and New Questions. Telephone operating and tariffs. Telegraph operating and tariffs.

GENERAL PLAN for the development of the international network 1958-1962 (First part).

LIST of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms (June 1957):

PART 1: General terms

Telephony

Telegraphy

IMPREGNATION OF WOODEN POLES for telecommunication lines (July 1958).

## CHAPTER 5

### International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

#### 5.1 Work of the C.C.I.R. in the technical and scientific fields of radiocommunications

Article 7, sub. paragraph 1 (3) of the Buenos Aires Convention provides that:

“(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.”

These duties in fact cover practically the whole of the problems met in radio communication, but in a short statement such as this only a few can be mentioned. The full scope of C.C.I.R. work will be apparent from the terms of reference of the 14 Study Groups which are given in section 5.2.

The ever widening role of radio in the field of telecommunications throughout the world stresses the importance of the work to be done by the C.C.I.R. It implies a close contact with technical and scientific progress and in particular cooperation with many international organisations. Radio communications with outer space will become an outstanding new branch in the studies of the C.C.I.R.

#### 5.2 Composition of the C.C.I.R.

Under the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention, the C.C.I.R. shall have as members.

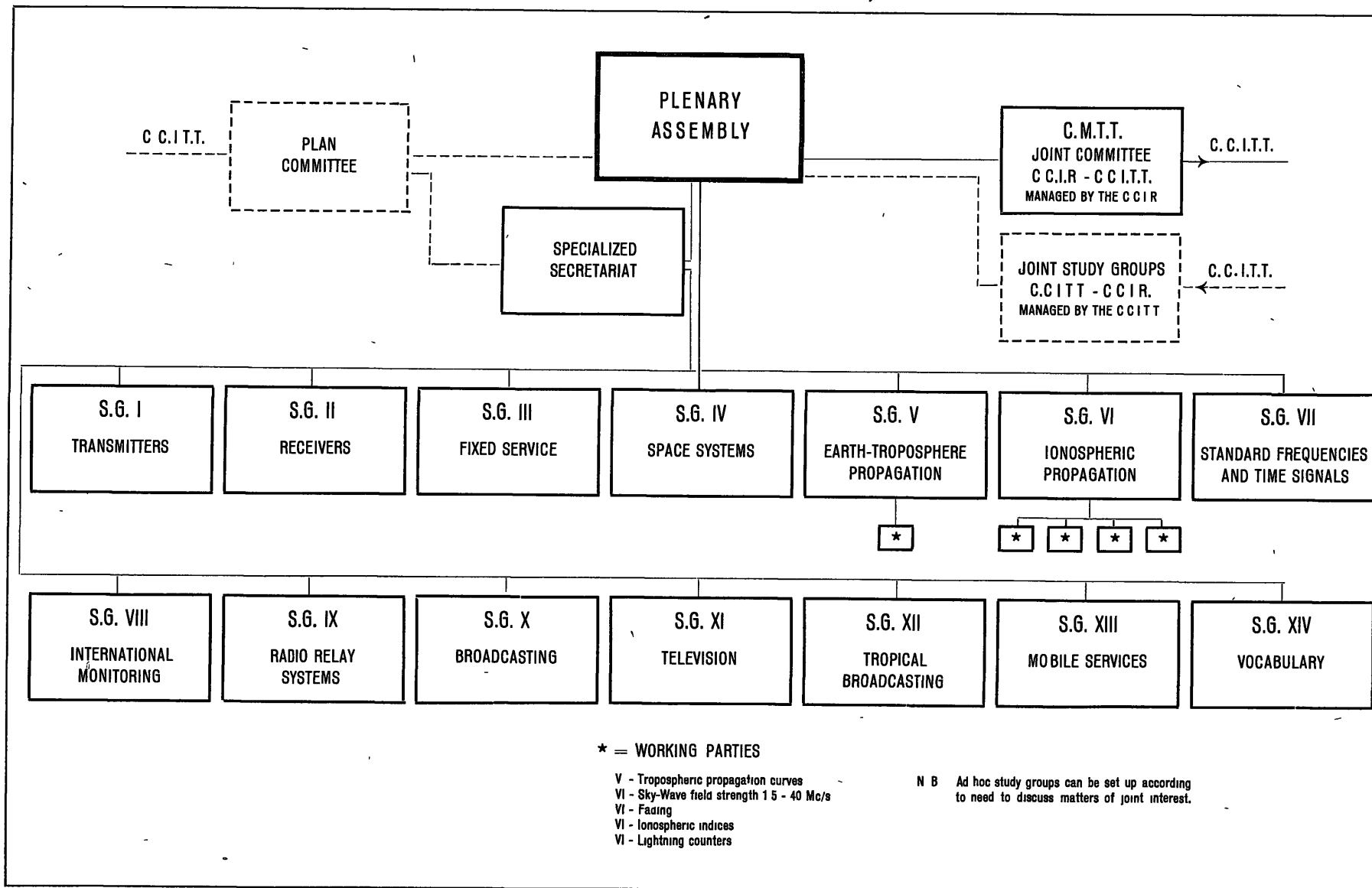
- a) of right, the administrations of all Members and Associate Members of the Union,
- b) any private operating agency which, with the approval of the member or Associate Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire for membership of this Committee.

In fact, approximately 50% of the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. take part in the work of the C.C.I.R. together with at present 24 private operating agencies. Further, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 11 of the General Regulations, 11 international organizations take part in the work of the C.C.I.R. in an advisory capacity, while 15 scientific and industrial organizations also participate in the work of the Study Groups. Finally, several specialized agencies of the United Nations also collaborate with the C.C.I.R. on problems of common interest. The contributory share paid by those who take part actively in the work of the C.C.I.R. total some 500 units, of which approximately 470 are paid by Members and Associate Members; it will be recalled that a total of 618 units were contributed to the ordinary budget of the Union by Members and Associate Members.

Under the present organization of the C.C.I.R., the work is distributed among 14 Study Groups. The following diagram gives an overall view of that organization.

The organization of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat is described in Annex 12.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE C.C.I.R.**  
(International Radio Consultative Committee)



## Terms of Reference of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups

### *Study Group I (Transmitters):*

1. To make specific studies and proposals in connection with radio transmitters and generally to summarize and coordinate proposals for the rational and economical use of the radio spectrum.
2. To study a number of problems concerning telegraphy and telephony from the transmission point of view.
3. To study spurious radiation from medical, scientific and industrial installations.

### *Study Group II (Receivers):*

Measurement of the characteristics of receivers and tabulation of typical values for the different classes of emission and the various services. Investigation of improvement that might be made in receivers in order to solve problems encountered in radio communication.

### *Study Group III (Fixed service systems):*

1. To study questions relating to complete systems for the fixed and allied services and terminal equipment associated therewith (excluding radio relay systems). Systems using the so-called ionospheric-scatter mode of propagation, even when working on frequencies above 30 Mc/s, are included.
2. To study the practical application of communication theory.

### *Study Group IV (Space Systems):*

To study technical questions regarding systems of telecommunication with and between locations in space.

### *Study Group V (Propagation including the effects of earth and troposphere):*

To study the propagation of radio waves over the surface of the earth, taking into account changes in the electrical constants of the earth and irregularities of terrain, and including the effects of the troposphere.

### *Study Group VI (Ionospheric propagation):*

To study all matters relating to the propagation of radio waves through the ionosphere insofar as they concern radio communication.

### *Study Group VII (Standard frequencies and time signals):*

Organization of a world-wide service of standard-frequency and time-signal transmissions. Improvement of measurement accuracy.

### *Study Group VIII (International monitoring):*

To study problems relating to the equipment, operation and methods of measurement used by monitoring stations established for checking the characteristics of radio-frequency emissions. Examples of such measurements are: frequency, field-strength, bandwidth, etc.

### *Study Group IX (Radio relay systems):*

To study all aspects of radio relay systems and equipment operating at frequencies above about 30 Mc/s, including systems using the so-called tropospheric-scatter mode of propagation.

### *Study Group X (Broadcasting):*

To study the technical aspects of transmission and reception in the sound broadcasting service (except for tropical broadcasting), including standards of sound recordings and sound reproduction to facilitate the

international exchange of programmes; to study also the technical aspects of video recording in liaison with Study Group XI.

*Study Group XI (Television):*

Technical aspects of television.

*Study Group XII (Technical broadcasting):*

To study standards required for good quality service in the tropical zone, and for tropical broadcasting systems; interference in the shared bands, power requirements for acceptable service; design of suitable aerials for short-distance tropical broadcasting; optimum conditions for the utilization of frequency bands used for broadcasting in the tropical zone; other associated questions.

*Study Group XIII (Mobile services):*

To study technical questions regarding the aeronautical, maritime, land mobile and radio location and navigation services, and miscellaneous operating questions of concern to several services

*Study Group XIV (Vocabulary):*

To study in collaboration with the other study groups and, if necessary, with the C.C.I.T.T., the radio aspect of the following: vocabulary of terms and list of definitions, lists of letter and classification, measurement units, etc

**Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of International Radio Consultative Committee Study Groups (see page 25)**

### **5.3 Activities of the C.C.I.R.**

Under the present Regulations, plenary meetings of the C.C.I.R. are held every 3 years, with Study Group meetings in the interval. Since the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires, Plenary Assemblies were held in London (1953), Warsaw (1956), Los Angeles (1959). The next Plenary Assembly is scheduled for 1963 in New Delhi.

A few references may illustrate the studies carried out by the C.C.I.R. in the past.

The International Radio Consultative Committee provides frequency allocation conferences with the necessary data on radio wave propagation and radio noise figures for all parts of the radio frequency spectrum. It is indeed essential to have agreed data before a frequency allocation conference can function efficiently.

Over the past 25 years the C.C.I.R. has provided propagation curves, the range of frequencies having increased from 10/1 in 1934 to 1 000 000/1 in 1959, these curves covering wave propagation over the ground, in the troposphere and through the ionosphere. A report on atmospheric radio noise data throughout the world for six four-hourly periods of the day for four seasons of the year is of great use in the determination of the minimum signal level required for satisfactory radio reception in the absence of other undesired radio signals. The planning of television and frequency modulation broadcasting services in the VHF band has also been materially assisted by the tropospheric propagation curves provided in C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

Of great importance to modern international telecommunications are the Recommendations of the C.C.I.R. taken in the past few years on the characteristics of international wide band radio relay systems above about 30 Mc/s.

The international exchange of broadcast programmes, particularly of television, is materially assisted by the provision of the wide band circuits referred to above. But it is also desirable to be able to interchange recordings of programmes, both of sound and vision and the C.C.I.R. has provided recommendations as to the systems to be used for sound broadcasting where these had not been provided by other international organizations, and has been actively engaged on the question of interchange of video recordings.

# Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of C.C.I.R. Study Groups

1 June, 1952 – 1 June, 1959

Study Group		Chairman			Vice-Chairman <sup>1)</sup>		
No	Subject	Name	Nationality	Period	Name	Nationality	Period
I	Transmitters	Dr E. Metzler	Switzerland	until Jan. 1957	Col J Lochard	France	until Jan 1957
II	Receivers	Col. J. Lochard	France	since Jan. 1957	Prof S Ryzko	P. R. of Poland	since Jan 1957
III	Complete radio systems <sup>2)</sup>	Prof. P. David	France	(no change)	Mr. P. Abadie	France	until Apr. 1959
IV	Ground Wave <sup>3)</sup>	Dr. H C A van Duuren	Netherlands	(no change)	Mr. Y. Place	France	since Apr. 1959
V	Propagation	Prof L. Sacco	Italy	until Feb. 1959	Mr J Smale	United Kingdom	until Sept. 1956
VI	Tropospheric <sup>4)</sup>	Prof. I Ranzi	Italy	since Apr. 1959	Mr A Cook	United Kingdom	Sept. 56-Jan 59
VII	Ionospheric	Dr R. L. Smith-Rose	United Kingdom	(no change)	Mr. S. Namba	Japan	since Apr. 1959
VIII	Propagation	Dr J H Dellinger	U S A	until Dec. 1957	Mr G Millington	United Kingdom	until Dec 1958
IX	Standard frequencies and time signals	Dr. D K. Bailey	U S A	since Dec 1957	Dr W. Klein	Switzerland	since Apr. 1959
X	International Monitoring	Mr. B. Decaux	France	(no change)	Mr E. W. Allen	U S A	until Apr. 1959
XI	General Technical Questions <sup>5)</sup>	Mr. A. H. Cannon	Australia	until Oct 1954	Mr A. Kalinin	U S S R.	since Apr 1959
XII	Broadcasting	Mr. J Campbell	Australia	since Oct 1954	Dr. Newbern Smith	U.S.A	until Sept. 1956
XIII	Television	Capt C F. Booth	U.K.	until Mar. 1952	Dr D. K Bailey	U.S.A	Sept.56-Dec 57
XIV	Tropical Broadcasting	Mr. H Stanesby	U.K.	Nov. 52-Aug. 1958	Dr. E. K. Smith	U.S.A	since June 1958
XV	Operating questions <sup>6)</sup>	Mr. W J. Bray	U.K.	since Aug 1958	Prof. M Boella	Italy	(no change)
XVI	Vocabulary	Mr N McNaughten	U S A.	until Apr 1954	Mr J Campbell	Australia	until Oct 1954
XVII		Mr. A P Walker	U.S.A.	since Apr. 1954	Mr G S Turner	U.S.A.	since Oct. 1955
XVIII		Mr. E Esping	Sweden	(no change)	Mr G Pedersen	Denmark	until Mar. 1959
XIX		Mr M S S Rao	India	until Nov 1952	Dr E Dietrich	Fed German Republic	from April 1959
XX		Mr B V Baliga	India	Nov 52-July 1958	Mr A. P Walker	U S A	until Apr. 1954
XXI		Dr. M B. Sarwate	India	since July 1958	Mr. K. Miller	U.S.A.	Dec. 54-Apr. 54
XXII		Mr J.D H vander Toorn	Netherlands	until Mar. 1959	Dr. H.Rindfleisch	Fed German Republic	since April 1959
XXIII		Mr G H M. Gleadle	U K	since Apr. 1959	Mr G. Hansen	Belgium	(no change)
XXIV		Prof T Gorio	Italy	until Nov 1957	Mr M B Sarwate	India	until July 1958
XXV		Mr R Villeneuve	France	since Nov. 1957	Mr A. C Ramchandani	India	from April 1959
XXVI					Mr. J Soberg	Norway	(no change)
XXVII					Mr R Villeneuve	France	until Nov. 57
XXVIII					Prof A Ferrari-Toniolo	Italy	since Apr. 59

<sup>1)</sup> Vice-Chairmen were appointed for the first time by the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C C I R (London, 1953), in accordance with Chapter 15 of the General Regulations (Buenos Aires, 1952)

<sup>2)</sup> The subject of Study Group III is now "Fixed service systems" (changed at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw 1956)

<sup>3)</sup> The subject of Study Group IV is now "Space Systems" (changed at the IXth Plenary Assembly, Los Angeles, 1959)

<sup>4)</sup> The subject of Study Group V is now "Propagation including the effects of earth and troposphere" (changed at the IXth Plenary Assembly, Los Angeles, 1959)

<sup>5)</sup> The subject of Study Group IX is now "Radio relay systems" (changed at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw 1956).

<sup>6)</sup> The subject of Study Group XIII is now "Mobile Services" (changed at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw 1956)

A new Question just adopted by the recent Plenary Assembly at Los Angeles will concern preferred parameters for the international exchange of both stereophonic sound and stereoscopic television programmes

In the international planning of radio services, the characteristics of radio transmitters and receivers (e.g. frequency stability and the absence of spurious transmissions in the former and sensitivity, selectivity and stability in the latter) and certain characteristics of complete telecommunication systems (e. g. telex systems with error correction) are of great importance and have been well covered by C.C.I.R. studies.

Mobile services, particularly marine and air, perhaps rather more than the other services, need international regulations and the C.C.I.R. has produced Recommendations covering these services.

In accordance with Chapter 18 of the General Regulations, a report has been prepared for the forthcoming Administrative Radio Conference by representatives of the C.C.I.R. and the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. so as to prepare proposals for modification of the Radio Regulations which seem desirable as a result of C.C.I.R. work (see Circulars Nos 772 and 775 of the Radio Division of the General Secretariat)

At its recent Plenary Assembly, the C.C.I.R. decided to set up a new Study Group to deal with space communications, a subject full of interest and opportunity for the future. Indeed, certain practical problems have already arisen.

#### **5.4 C.C.I.R. Publications**

The Recommendations, Reports, Questions under study and Study Programmes of the C.C.I.R. are published in printed volumes after each Plenary Assembly in the three working languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish).

The C.C.I.R. has also published a volume of antenna radiation diagrams, two atlases of ground wave propagation curves as well as a bibliography of papers dealing with the Information Theory.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **Coordination among the Permanent Organs**

Under the Convention, the Administrative Council "coordinates the activities of the permanent organs of the Union". However, in the period between sessions continuing arrangements are necessary to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the permanent organs, especially in the administrative sphere. This coordination is ensured by the *Coordination Committee*, an advisory body the setting-up of which is outlined in Resolution No. 48 (amended) and to which the Council has entrusted certain tasks in the course of successive sessions.

The Committee consists of the Secretary-General, who is its normal Chairman, the Assistant Secretaries-General, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

Although it deals mainly with administrative questions, the Committee regularly considers problems raised by I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and it coordinates representation of the Union at the conferences and meetings of other organizations.

It should also be noted that the work with which the Secretary-General is entrusted calls for cooperation between the staff of the various permanent organs. The Administrative Council therefore set up the following boards and committees to advise the Secretary-General in certain spheres:



- Promotion Board (Article 66 of the Staff Regulations);
- Appeal Board (Articles 67 to 69 of the Staff Regulations);
- Joint Committee (Article 65 of the Staff Regulations);
- Finance Control Committee (Article 1, para. 4, of the Financial Regulations);
- Contracts Committee (Article 1, par. 6, of the Financial Regulations).

It also set up a Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds which, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General, is entrusted with the management of the Funds.

The Secretary-General also set up an Editorial Board for the Telecommunication Journal. On various occasions moreover he entrusted the Promotion Board with the additional task of examining the qualifications of temporary and supernumerary officials with a view to making them permanent if suitable.

## CHAPTER 7

### I.T.U. Conferences

#### 7.1 The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958

Under Article 10, sub-paragraph 2. (1) of the Buenos Aires Convention, the work of this Conference was to

- a) revise the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations adopted by the Paris Conference, 1949;
- 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 of Buenos Aires, 1952.

The only matter referred to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference by the Plenipotentiary Conference was consideration of Recommendation No. 3 regarding the application of a special telegraph tariff for prisoners of war and for civilians interned in wartime

The Paris Conference of 1949 mentioned above was held under the Atlantic City Convention but the Regulations which it adopted were subsequently regarded as annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention in accordance with Article 23 of that Convention. Under the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the succeeding Telegraph and Telephone Conference would normally have been held in 1954 but it was postponed until 1958 by application of the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of the same Article.

The Geneva Conference opened on 29 September, 1958, and closed on 29 November, 1958. It was attended by delegations of 64 Members and one Associate Member, eight recognized private operating agencies, the United Nations, three specialized agencies and nine other international organizations.

Dr. Haakan Sterky, Head of the Swedish Delegation, was made Chairman of the Conference.

The Telegraph Regulations were brought up to date and many improvements were made in their arrangement and presentation. New articles on leased circuits and "collect" telegrams were introduced and the Conference gave effect to the recommendation of the Buenos Aires Conference, mentioned above, by adopting provisions for a special telegraph tariff for prisoners-of-war and civilians interned in wartime.

The Telephone Regulations had previously been applicable solely to the European system, but the Conference revised them to be of world-wide application.

Both sets of Regulations will come into force on 1 January, 1960. The Telegraph Regulations were signed by 64 Members and the Telephone Regulations by 61 Members. It is assumed that the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959 will decide that these two sets of Regulations should be regarded as annexed to the 1959 Convention as from its date of entry into force

A few decisions of detail adopted by the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference are mentioned under appropriate headings of the present Report.

The extraordinary expenses of the Conference to be shared by all the participating Administrations and recognized private operating agencies amounted to 750 810.90 Swiss francs

## **7.2 Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959**

### **7.2.1 Action taken by the Administrative Council**

At its 13th Session in 1958 the Council adopted the following resolutions and decisions concerning the Radio Conference;

Resolution No. 372 relating to the duration of the Conference;

Decision No. D 207 regarding the opening date;

Decision No. D 208 concerning invitations to the Conference;

Decision No. D 209 relating to participation by international organizations in the Conference.

At its 13th Session, the Council proposed to reduce the duration of the Conference to four months and to change the opening date to 17 August 1959. This was approved by a large majority of the Members of the Union

### **7.2.2. Invitations**

The Acting Secretary-General sent invitations, on 15 August, 1958, to the Administrations of countries listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Convention and to other countries which had acceded to the Convention on that date.

These Administrations were asked to intimate the approximate number of private operating agencies liable to contribute individually to the expenses of the Conference in conformity with the provisions of Article 13, sub-paragraph 3 (2) of the Convention which were likely to attend the Conference.

A reminder that they had not deposited an instrument of ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention or of accession thereto was included in the letter of invitation to those countries which had not, by that date, deposited the appropriate instrument.

An invitation was sent to the Administration of the Republic of Guinea on 12 March, 1959, this country having become a Member of the Union with the deposit, on 9 March, 1959, of an instrument of accession to the Convention.

An invitation was sent on 18 August, 1958, to the United Nations to attend the Conference in a consultative capacity.

In accordance with Council Decision No. D 208 invitations were also sent on 18 August 1958 to all the Specialized Agencies to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity and a similar invitation was extended to the International Atomic Energy Agency

An invitation was addressed to the International Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) on 13 January, 1959, the date on which that organization officially became a Specialized Agency

On 18 August, 1958, the international organizations likely to be interested in the work of the Conference were notified of the convening of the Conference.

### **7.2.3 Proposals for the Conference**

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the General Regulations, a letter was sent to Members and Associate Members of the Union on 18 August, 1958, requesting them to submit their proposals for the work of the Conference within four months.

The collected proposals were sent off to Administrations on 15 May, 1954.

It should be mentioned that under the provisions of Chapter 18 of the General Regulations (Preparation of Proposals for Administrative Conferences) a report has been prepared jointly by the General Secretariat and the Special Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. This document was the subject of Radio Division Circular No. 772 (21 March, 1959). Further to the decisions taken at the IXth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (Los Angeles, 1959), a second report on this matter was prepared and distributed to Administrations by Radio Division Circular No. 775, dated 1st July 1959.

### **7.3 Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959**

#### **7.3.1 Action taken by the Administrative Council**

At its 13th Session, in 1958, the Council took the following decisions about the Plenipotentiary Conference:

- Decision No. D 207, about the opening date,
- Decision No. D 208, about invitations to the Conference.

At its 13th Session, the Council, with an eye to its proposal in favour of reducing the length of the Administrative Radio Conference to four months, beginning on 17 August, 1959, proposed, without changing its duration, that the Plenipotentiary Conference should begin on 14 October, 1959. This proposal was approved by a large majority of Union Members.

#### **7.3.2 Invitations**

On 14 October, 1958, the Acting Secretary-General sent off letters by which governments were invited to arrange for representation at the Conference. These letters were addressed to the Administrations of the countries shown in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Convention, as well as to the other countries which by that date had acceded thereto.

The letters to the countries which by that date had not yet lodged instruments of ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention or instruments of accession thereto contained a reminder.

On 12 March, 1959, an invitation was sent to the Republic of Guinea, which had become a Member of the Union by the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Convention on 9 March, 1959.

On 15 October, 1958, the United Nations was invited to attend in an advisory capacity.

In accordance with Council Decision No. D 208, similar invitations were sent on 15 October, 1958, to all the specialized agencies. Such an invitation was also sent to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) was invited on 13 January, 1959, when this body officially became a specialized agency.

#### **7.3.3 Proposals for the Conference**

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the General Regulations, a letter was despatched on 15 October, 1958, to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, asking them to submit their proposals within four months.

On 12 June, 1959, the collected proposals were despatched to Administrations

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations**

#### **8.1 Relations with the United Nations**

Under this sub-heading the report furnished by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires necessarily dealt with the early stages of relations between the Union and the United Nations following the entry into force of the Agreement between the two organizations.

Collaboration is effected by reciprocal representation at conferences and meetings, by exchange of correspondence and documentation and by personal contacts between responsible officers of the two organizations. The relations so maintained have been progressively consolidated with ever increasing effectiveness and good understanding and with concentration on matters of essential interest to both organizations. In the matter of representation at conferences and meetings, a definite pattern has emerged whereby, in particular, the

United Nations is regularly represented at sessions of the Administrative Council of the Union and the Union is represented at certain meetings of the General Assembly, at those meetings of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, held in Geneva, at which the annual reports of the specialized agencies are reviewed and at meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. Other meetings are attended as occasion demands and particularly where questions of common interest can be discussed more conveniently than by correspondence. The pattern of collaboration which has developed in the light of experience has eliminated much correspondence and exchange of documentation, which in the early days was not of manifest utility.

The United Nations has appreciated that the Union has no "programmes" in the restricted sense in which the term is used to describe projects such as community development, elimination of malaria and development of arid zones, which are pursued individually or jointly by certain other specialized Agencies. The recognition by the United Nations of a distinction between, on the one hand, specialized Agencies such as the Union which are interested in public utility services operated by Member Governments and, on the other hand, specialized Agencies which themselves perform works for human betterment of the type cited above, has had the result of clarifying the position of the Union in the efforts of the Economic and Social Council to achieve concentration and coordination of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

The intensification of the participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance since the Buenos Aires Conference has resulted in an ever-increasing collaboration with the United Nations in this field. This is becoming one of the most important features of relations between the two organizations and elsewhere in this report special sections are devoted to Technical Assistance and cognate matters.

## **8.2 Relations with the Specialized Agencies**

Relations with the United Nations are dealt with separately in Article 26 of the Buenos Aires Convention. Otherwise the Convention itself, in Article 27, deals with international organizations as a whole without separate reference to the specialized agencies in relation with the United Nations. As explained, however, in Section 1 7 of this report, the Buenos Aires Conference, where several specialized Agencies were represented, recognized the distinctive position of the specialized Agencies by the inclusion, in the General Regulations, of more favourable conditions of participation in conferences of the Union. These conditions were applied to the representation of specialized agencies at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958 and will be applied in the case of the Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959.

The remarks in the immediately preceding section of this report on progressive consolidation of relations with the United Nations are equally applicable to relations with the specialized agencies. These relations may involve problems of some delicacy where the interests of the agencies may not always be identical. Two examples will serve to illustrate this problem. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the specialized agency primarily interested in freedom of information and as such it advocates low rates and wide facilities for the transmission of press telecommunications. This highly important desideratum has to be reconciled with one of the purposes of the Union which, as laid down in Article 3 of the Convention, is "to 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". The International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) is interested in the use of the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (A.F.T.N.) rather than the public telecommunication network, in certain cases, for the transmission of messages on the business of aircraft operating agencies. This again has to be reconciled with the same purpose enunciated above.

Current developments of relations with individual specialized agencies have been recorded year by year in the Annual Report of the Union.

Freedom of information is a matter of continuing practical interest to the Union to the extent to which telecommunication services provide media for the dissemination of news. As indicated in various annual reports, following a joint study by UNESCO and the Union, made at the request of ECOSOC, the Director-General of UNESCO recommended to the Member States of that agency a number of proposals which might

be submitted by these States, in their capacity of Members of the Union, to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958. Many of these proposals were in fact submitted to the Conference and an observer of UNESCO took part in the debates on them. Finally, the Conference did not feel it could extend the very wide concessions already made to the press. It is probable that telecommunication aspects of freedom of information will again come up at the Plenipotentiary Conference particularly in connection with the Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Convention which were cited in Recommendation No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference.

In April, 1959, the United Nations Economic and Social Council had before it a proposal from the Human Rights Commission to appeal to the Plenipotentiary Conference for relief from the decisions taken by the Geneva Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in connection with rates for press telegrams. The Acting Secretary-General, having sent off a letter to correct possible misapprehensions, the Economic and Social Council, in Resolution No. 719 (XXVII), finally acknowledged the efforts made by the I.T.U. to reduce press telegram rates, and merely expressed the hope that such efforts would be pursued within the appropriate I.T.U. conferences.

Further details of the negotiations with I.C.A.O. regarding traffic to be routed over the A.F.T.N., referred to in the general remarks above, are contained in Chapter 1 of this report, dealing with the work of the Administrative Council since, in Resolution No. 284, the Council decided "that the question of principle ... must remain the exclusive province of the Administrative Council so far as the I.T.U. is concerned."

Aeronautical services necessarily make very considerable use of radio and they therefore have a direct interest in the work of the Union and particularly in that of the I.F.R.B. Close collaboration has been established between the I.T.U. and I.C.A.O. The Union has, in particular, been represented at the 5th and 6th Sessions of the Communications Division of I.C.A.O., both of which were held during the period covered by the present report. It has also been represented at various regional meetings of I.C.A.O.

The World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.) is another specialized Agency with continuing interests in the field of telecommunication. In particular, W.M.O. is interested in a preferential tariff for meteorological telegrams. The 1958 Telegraph and Telephone Conference decided to retain the 50% reduction in the tariff for meteorological telegrams.

For many years the Union has envisaged useful practical collaboration with the International Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.), when constituted — see in particular Council Resolution No. 196 and Decision No. D 59. This organization was finally constituted at a conference held in London early in 1959 at which the Union was represented.

### **8.3 Relations with other international organizations**

The Economic and Social Council has a system for the classification of non-governmental organizations which it recognizes and this classification is observed by many other specialized agencies. The Union has not adopted a codified procedure and the international organizations contemplated in Article 27 of the Convention may include, apart from the specialized agencies, organizations like the Atomic Energy Agency or the International Committee of the Red Cross, or the International Chamber of Commerce.

The fairly loose arrangements for collaboration between the Union and these "other" international organizations have proved satisfactory in practice. They permit in particular, subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Regulations, regular participation in the work of an I.C.C. or occasional participation in the work of a particular conference, as circumstances require. International organizations which have been exempted from defraying a share of the extraordinary expenses of the Union, under Article 13, para 3 (5) of the Convention are listed in Resolution No. 222 of the Administrative Council.

Particular examples of relations with "other" international organizations are regularly recorded in the Annual Reports of the Union and hardly call for detailed repetition here. It may suffice to mention the particular

case of the representation of the International Committee of the Red Cross at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958 when Recommendation No 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference was discussed and given effect to.

## CHAPTER 9

### Technical Assistance

#### 9.1 Development of Technical Assistance by the I.T.U. from 1952 to 1959

When the Buenos Aires Convention was signed, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to which the I.T.U. had just become a party, was in its second year of operation. Already several telecommunication experts, appointed after consultation with the I.T.U. had been sent on missions by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.)<sup>1)</sup> in accordance with agreements reached. By 1953 these agreements were fully effective, and the I.T.U. was called upon regularly to cooperate in organizing missions by experts and courses in telecommunication for technical assistance fellows and students. It was not until 1954, however, that the first Technical Assistance programme for telecommunication was drawn up, based on the requests of different countries. The 1954 and 1955 programmes were also prepared on this basis.

In 1954, at the instance of its Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.), the United Nations Economic and Social Council revised the procedure for preparing programmes. Each country became responsible for preparing its own annual Technical Assistance programme in the light of requirements and the priorities to be accorded to the various forms of Technical Assistance to meet national needs. Henceforth the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme, which, until then had prepared their own annual programmes, had to accept the programmes drawn up by requesting countries.

The new procedure of preparing programmes at the national level was first applied in connection with the 1956 programme.

The progress in technical assistance made by the I.T.U. from 1953 to 1958 is fairly well indicated by the following figures, which relate only to finances provided from the Special Technical Assistance Fund, i.e. they do not include contributions furnished direct by receiving countries in the form of benefits provided for experts. In 1953, the Technical Assistance programme in the field of telecommunication amounted to 129 172 US dollars. The amount envisaged for 1959 is 350 337 US dollars.

From 1953 to 1958, seventeen countries received experts on telecommunication missions. The geographical distribution of these countries was as follows:

Africa	1 country	South America	3 countries
Asia:	4 countries	Europe:	2 countries
Middle East	7 countries		

The experts sent on mission are specialists provided by Members of the Union in a spirit of cooperation which is all the more commendable when one considers the prevailing shortage of telecommunication specialists in every country. As may be seen from the Table in Annex 3, 59 experts have gone on mission under I.T.U. auspices since 1953. The Tables in Annexes 3 and 4 show the countries which have provided specialists and those in which experts have been called upon to give their services.

The number of fellowships and scholarships granted has constantly increased and, in fact, constitutes one of the most important features of the programme. As may be seen from the table in Annex 5, they have been granted to nationals of 30 countries, who sent a total of 163 "students" and "fellows" to study in 16 different countries. It will be also noted that the distribution of "students" and "fellows" among the receiving countries is

<sup>1)</sup> In January 1959, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, which was previously a separate department, was incorporated in the Economic and Social Affairs Department. It became the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of this Department and was placed under authority of a Commissioner for Technical Assistance.

rather uneven. It depends on the linguistic knowledge of the fellows, on the one hand, and on the particular aspect of telecommunication in which they are interested, on the other hand

## 9.2 Collaboration between the I.T.U. and requesting countries

The majority of organizations participating in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance maintain permanent relations with the Governments of the countries to which they send technical assistance missions. These relations are maintained either through the Technical Assistance Board Resident Representatives, or by means of permanent delegations detached from headquarters on brief missions. In some cases contacts are maintained by correspondence as well. But in the I.T.U. contact is kept by correspondence, either directly, or through the T.A.B. Resident Representatives (who, incidentally, are exceedingly effective), so as to make the best possible use of the funds available.

## 9.3 Collaboration with United Nations

The Provisional Agreement concluded in 1952 between the General Secretariat of the Union and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) has been in force during the past 6 years. Because of changes made by ECOSOC in the method of preparing programmes, it was revised in 1954 in a form which was provisionally approved by the Administrative Council at its 1955 session.

Collaboration with U.N.T.A.A.<sup>1)</sup> headquarters in New York and with the European office in Geneva has been extremely cordial. By virtue of the above-mentioned Agreement, the United Nations is entirely responsible for the administrative part of the programme (experts' contracts, payment of salaries and allowances, experts' and fellows' travel arrangements, etc.). The United Nations services have accomplished their tasks with a deep understanding of telecommunication needs and have on occasion made their own financial resources available to the I.T.U. (for example, when it was necessary to prolong an expert's mission or a fellow's course of study longer than has been foreseen). Such financial flexibility undoubtedly facilitated the implementation of our programme.

An excellent spirit of cooperation likewise exists between the I.T.U. and the Executive Chairman and permanent secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board.

The Union is in constant touch, moreover, with the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board in countries receiving assistance.

## 9.4 Financing of the I.T.U. programme

A statement of sums spent in the various receiving countries to implement the Technical Assistance programme in the field of telecommunication appears in Annex 6. These sums were furnished entirely from the United Nations Special Fund for Technical Assistance, which finances the Expanded Programme. The only contribution to technical assistance from the I.T.U. budget related to part of the salaries of those officials in the various organs who, in addition to their normal duties, dealt with technical assistance questions. Naturally it is hardly possible to estimate this expenditure.

The administrative and executive costs of implementing the I.T.U. programme are likewise defrayed by the Expanded Programme. These expenses have risen with the steadily increasing volume of work entrusted to the department of the General Secretariat responsible for implementing the programme. A recent decision of ECOSOC stabilized these expenses for all participating organizations (with the exception, however, of I.C.A.O., W.M.O. and I.T.U.) at their 1958 level. ECOSOC is now examining the possibility that the technical assistance administrative expenses, now imputed to the Special Fund of the Expanded Programme, should be included in the ordinary budgets of the organizations. This question is submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Part Three of the present report.

Furthermore, the Plenipotentiary Conference might also have to decide the question of whether the I.T.U. ought not to discontinue its provisional agreement with the United Nations for the management of its

<sup>1)</sup> In February, 1959, this body became the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (B.T.A.O.) of the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the United Nations General Secretariat.

Technical Assistance programme, and undertake all the administrative tasks at present done for it by the United Nations. A report on this matter will be submitted to the Conference later.

#### **9.5 Future development of Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunication**

The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to examine what part the I.T.U. may be able to play in future to help countries to develop their telecommunications, both through its permanent organs and by means of activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund.



## **PART TWO**

### **STAFF AND FINANCES OF THE UNION**

## CHAPTER 10

### Staff of the Union

It was with profound regret that members of the Council learnt of the unexpected death of Dr Andrada, the Secretary-General, in June, 1958, less than a month after the closure of the 13th Session of the Council. The seriousness of his loss to the Union was accentuated by the fact that, by a decision of the Council at its 12th Session, one of the posts of Assistant Secretary-General had been left vacant after the retirement of Mr. Townshend in December, 1957. In these circumstances the responsibilities of the Secretary-General's post devolved upon Mr. Gerald C. Gross, the only remaining elected official in the General Secretariat.

These events inevitably made more difficult the accomplishment of certain of the tasks which had been placed upon the Council by Resolutions Nos. 20 to 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires to which reference is made below.

#### 10.1 Vacancies in the posts of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General

##### 10.1.1 Secretary-General

Following the death of Dr Andrada, the Chairman of the Administrative Council ascertained, by correspondence with members, that a small majority (10 against 8) considered that it was undesirable to hold a special session of the Council — as would have been possible under Article 5, sub-paragraph 6 (3) of the Convention — in order to elect a new Secretary-General. This decision was based partly on the expense involved, which would have been not less than 100 000 francs in any circumstances, and partly on wider considerations which were re-examined during the 14th regular session of the Council, in 1959, when the Council made the following decision

- 1 On the occasion of the consultation organized by the Chairman of the Council immediately after the death of Dr. Andrada, the majority of the members of the Council expressed the view that it was not essential to hold a special session of the Council for electing a new Secretary-General of the Union and that consideration of this matter could be postponed until the 14th ordinary session
- 2 The Plenipotentiary Conference is to be held within a period of a few months and, according to proposals made by various Administrations, it may make some changes in the structure of the Union. Furthermore, it may also decide to modify the duties and conditions of service of the Secretary-General of the Union
- 3 Consequently, the Administrative Council decided not to hold an election for Secretary-General at this session, it being understood that the appropriate steps will be taken in due course in the light of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference

##### 10.1.2 Assistant Secretary-General

The post of Assistant Secretary-General became vacant when Mr. Townshend retired and the question was raised of whether or not it was desirable to fill it immediately. This matter was studied by the 11th and 12th Sessions of the Council, and it was finally decided to leave this post vacant so as to leave the Plenipotentiary Conference quite free to take any decision it might think fit regarding the future organization of the Union.

#### 10.2 Changes in directing staff

The following changes in the directing staff of the Union have occurred since 1953:

##### *General Secretariat*

Mr. L. Mulatier, Secretary-General, retired on pension on 31 December, 1953.

Dr. M. A. Andrada was elected Secretary-General by the Administrative Council at its 8th Session, and took up duties on 1 January 1954. As stated above, he died suddenly on 18 June, 1958.

Mr. H. Townshend, Assistant Secretary-General, retired on pension on 31 December, 1957.

#### *I.F.R.B.*

Four members of the I.F.R.B. — Mr. P.D. Miles (U.S.A.), Mr. N. Krassnoselski (U.S.S.R.), Mr. S.H. Witt (Australia) and Mr. S.S. Moorthy Rao (India) — have resigned since 1953, and their places have been filled by Mr. J.H. Gayer, Mr. B. Iastrebov, Mr. R.E. Page and Mr. P.S.M. Sundaram respectively.

#### *C.C.I.T.T.*

Mr. G. Valensi, Director of the C.C.I.F., retired on pension on 31 December, 1956, and Mr. J. Rouvière was elected Director of the C.C.I.T.T. by the 1st Plenary Assembly of this organ. He took up his duties on 1 March, 1957.

#### *C.C.I.R.*

Professor Dr. Balth. van der Pol, Director of the C.C.I.R., retired on pension on 31 December, 1956. Dr. E. Metzler was elected to succeed him from 1 January, 1957, by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

### 10.3 Numbers and classification of posts

Between 1953 and 1959 the Council authorized increases in the establishment from 190 to 222; of the latter total, nine posts in the I.F.R.B. have been authorized until the end of 1959 only. The increases are explained by the augmentation of the workload of the organs.

As stated below, the classification system of the Union was changed as from 1 January, 1958. A direct comparison by class between the present position and that in 1952 cannot therefore be made. However, the distribution of the 222 posts by organs and by class at present is as follows:

Class	G.S.	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.T.T.	C.C.I.R.	Total
Unclassified	1				1
A		11	1	1	13
B	1			1	2
C	2		1		3
D	3	1	2	1	7
a	3	2	1	1	7
b	8	4	1	4	17
c	8	7	1		16
d	10	7	1		18
e	4	9		1	14
f	16	11	7	3	37
g	20	16	3	2	41
h	12	11		1	24
i	7	7	1	1	16
j	3			1	4
k	2				2
	100	86	19	17	222

Of the above established posts, approximately one half are occupied by temporary officials; contracts are generally for a fixed term of one year, renewable by mutual agreement. In addition, supernumerary staff are engaged according to the needs of the conference workload; their number varies continually and can be substantial for relatively short periods. Thus in 1958, 221 supernumerary contracts were made, representing 15 101 working-days, of which 4 318 working-days related to short-hand typists.

When it is foreseen that a supernumerary official will be required for six months or more, it is preferable to engage him (or her) as a "temporary official", rather than as a supernumerary.

On 12 June, 1959, the total number of permanent and temporary officials in service was 256, divided as follows:

Class	G S		I F R B		C C I T T.		C C I R		Total	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
Unclassified										
A			11		1		1		13	
B	1						1		2	
C	2				1				3	
D	2		1		2		1		6	
a	3		2		1				6	
b	8		4		1		3	1	16	1
c	7	5	3	5	1				11	10
d	9	2	6	1	1				16	3
e	4	1	5	7			1		10	8
f	14	1	9	2	4	3	2		29	6
g	10	9	6	10	1	2	1	1	18	22
h	5	11	2	9		1	1		8	21
i	4	10	1	12	1	1		1	6	24
j	2	4		2		2		2	2	10
k	2	3							2	3
	73	46	50	48	14	9	11	5	148	108
	119		98		23		16		256	

It should be noted that the General Secretariat includes a number of "common services" which serve other organs and may therefore be affected by the work programmes of the latter. A statement is annexed hereto (Annex 13) showing changes in permanent staff from 1953 to 1959.

#### 10.4 Geographical distribution of staff

Practice in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies is to regard only the "professional" posts as subject to the requirement for equitable geographical distribution of staff and, in some cases, the highest class of General Service posts (secretaries and clerks). It may be considered that this corresponds, roughly speaking, to class *e* and above in the Union.

In the Union, the situation was complicated by the fact that, in the past, General Secretariat staff came mostly from Switzerland and C.C.I.F. staff from France. Furthermore, the improvement of geographical distribution has been hampered by the small number of staff changes, by the conditions of employment and by the absence of candidates from various countries.

As on 1 June, 1959 there were, in service in the Union, 105 permanent or temporary officials in class *e* and above, including 9 in "language posts".

The distribution by nationality of these officials was as follows:

Country	Class										Total
	Unclass	A	B	C	D	a	b	c	d	e	
Argentina . . . . .		1					1				2
Australia . . . . .		1									1
Belgium . . . . .									1		1
China . . . . .		1					1	1			3
Cuba . . . . .		1									1
Colombia . . . . .									1		1
Denmark . . . . .								1			1
France . . . . .		2		2	2	2	4	1	1	4*)	18
Federal German Republic							1		1	1	3
India . . . . .		1									1
Italy . . . . .								1		1	2
Japan . . . . .								2			2
Netherlands . . . . .					1						1
Pakistan . . . . .										2	2
Poland . . . . .								1			1
Spain . . . . .							1	2		3	7
Switzerland . . . . .		1			2	2	6	5	11	5	32
Union of South Africa . .		1									1
United Kingdom . . . . .		1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	18
U.S.A . . . . .		1	1				1				3
U.S.S.R. . . . .		1						1			2
Yugoslavia . . . . .										1	1
Stateless . . . . .		1									1
		13	2	3	6	6	17	21	19	18	105

\*) Including one class e official in a class d post which has been temporarily downgraded

In the light of the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Convention and bearing in mind the provisions of Buenos Aires Resolution No. 1, the Council considered and adopted various decisions as follows:

a) *Resolution No. 232* — Provides for the temporary engagement of officials seconded by Administrations to fill temporary posts in classes 3 and below for periods not exceeding two years, travel to Geneva, repatriation costs, and all other expenses being paid by the parent Administrations, which would later benefit from the experience thus acquired by seconded officials. <sup>1)</sup>

b) *Resolution No. 278* — Lays down that all Administrations should be notified of vacancies for posts in classes below class 3. On condition that the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Convention as regards "the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity" were met, the Secretary-General was authorized to give priority to the candidates of the Administrations of countries inadequately represented among the staff of the Union. Candidates from outside Switzerland recruited under this Resolution have been required to forgo in advance the financial and other privileges granted under the Staff Regulations to internationally recruited staff.

c) *Resolution No. 311* — Extends the upper age limit fixed by the Council for candidates to posts in classes 1 to 3 from 40 to 45 years, on the understanding that no additional burden is placed thereby on the payments by the Union to the Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

As a result of these steps taken by the Council, the number of countries represented among the staff of the Union increased in classes e and above, from 10, at the time of the Buenos Aires Conference, to 18, at present. These two figures do not include the members of the I F R B. As explained above, officials in classes f

<sup>1)</sup> It is difficult to evaluate the real results of the application of Resolution No. 232 since, by analogy, some temporary officials were required to waive the benefits of international recruitment even when they defrayed their own travel expenses, and since, in a number of cases, seconded officials have later been successful candidates to permanent posts in the Union

to k are recruited locally, or if they cannot be so recruited (as is frequently the case), they are required to accept the conditions applying to a local recruit. On 12 June, 1959, these classes of officials included some from countries which do not appear in the above table, namely: Canada — 2; Chile — 1, Mexico — 1; Norway — 1; Portuguese India — 1.

In connection with this question of the evolution of geographical distribution, it may be recalled that the number of Members and Associate Members of the Union has increased from 92 in 1952 to 100 in 1959

## 10.5 Conditions of service of the staff

### 10.5.1 Cost-of-living allowances

Resolution No. 20, of the Buenos Aires Conference, which *inter alia* fixed the salary scales for the Union, made provision for a temporary cost-of-living allowance designed to compensate officials in the old classes 1 to 8 in respect of the increased cost of living in Switzerland since 1947. The Resolution specified that the allowance would be granted on a basis to be determined by the Council, the total amount provided for this purpose being 3% of the amount of the salaries of the officials concerned. A maximum credit of 200 000 Swiss francs was provided in addition to cover a further cost-of-living allowance for all staff, as from 1954, in the event that further rises in the cost of living justified such an allowance, in the opinion of the Council

In pursuance of this Resolution, the Council has taken the following action, as a result of the increases in the cost of living in Switzerland, where the average cost-of-living index has risen from 169.7 in 1953 to 181.9 in 1958.

- as from 1 January, 1953, an allowance of 5% of salary was granted to all officials whose annual salary did not exceed 15 000 Swiss francs (Council Resolution No. 276),
- as from 1 July, 1954 it modified the above decision to the effect that the allowance should be 4% of salary, but payable to all officials in classes 1 to 8; a supplement of 12 Swiss francs on the family allowance was granted at the same time (Council Resolution No. 312),
- as from 1 July, 1955, the allowance for classes 1 to 8 was increased from 4% to 5%, and an allowance varying from 1 300 to 2 200 Swiss francs a year was granted to officials above class 1 (Decision D 149),
- as from 1 July, 1956, the allowance was increased to 7% of the salary for all officials of the Union (Decision D 167),
- as from 1 January, 1958, the allowance of 7% was consolidated into the new basic salary scales which were introduced by Council Resolution No. 366 and Decision D 195),
- as from 1 January, 1959, and for the year 1959 only, an allowance equal to 5% of the new salaries was paid to all officials of the Union (Decision D 127).

In addition, the Council reached the following decisions with regard to retired officials:

- as from 1 January, 1953:
  - a) the supplement of 19% of the pension granted under the 1927 Statutes to retired staff of the I.T.U. was increased to 24.4%;
  - b) the fixed annual supplements of 620 Swiss francs granted to married pensioners and of 430 Swiss francs to unmarried pensioners were increased to 700 Swiss francs and 440 Swiss francs, respectively (Decision D 114);
- as from 1 January, 1954:
  - a) the 24.4% supplement granted to staff retired under the 1927 system was maintained,
  - b) the fixed supplements of 700 and 440 Swiss francs were increased to 750 and 470 Swiss francs, respectively (Decision D 134);

- as from 1 January, 1955:
  - a) the 24.4% supplement granted to staff retired under the 1927 system was increased to 26%;
  - b) the fixed supplements were maintained at 750 and 470 Swiss francs respectively (Decision D 150);
- from 1 July, 1956, until, 30 June, 1957, an allowance of 7% was paid to officials who had retired or would retire between 1 January, 1949, and 1 July, 1957, as well as to widows and orphans whose rights had been or would be acquired during that period (Decision D 168);
- as from 1 January 1956:
  - a) the 26% supplement granted to staff retired under the 1927 system was increased to 28.4%;
  - b) the fixed supplements were maintained at 750 and 470 Swiss francs respectively (Decision D 169);
- as from 1 January, 1957:
  - a) an ordinary supplement of 20% of the pension fixed by the 1927 Statutes, plus a cost-of-living supplement of 9% based on the total of base pension and ordinary 20% supplement, was granted to I.T.U. staff retired under the 1927 system;
  - b) the fixed supplements were maintained at 750 and 470 Swiss francs, respectively (Decision D 191);

The Council decided that

- as from 1 July, 1957, no cost-of-living allowance should be paid to staff who retired after 1 January 1959, pending possible alignment with the United Nations common system (Decision D 192);
- as from 1 December, 1957, the cost-of-living allowance granted to staff retired under the 1927 system should be increased from 9% to 12% (Decision D 218);
- as from 1 January, 1959, a cost-of-living allowance of 5% of pension should be granted to officials retired between 1 January, 1949, and 1 January, 1958, it being understood that officials retired after the latter date would not benefit from this allowance (Decision D 219).

#### **10.5.2 Changes in classification of posts and salary scales**

Resolution No. 23 of the Buenos Aires Conference instructed the Secretary-General to make a thorough study of the basic salary scales of the Union, in collaboration with the Heads of permanent organs, and to submit any necessary proposals to the Administrative Council. The Council was authorized, in the event that it considered changes to be necessary, to transmit its proposals to Members and Associate Members of the Union and, if a majority of these approved, to put the new scales into effect.

On the basis of the study prepared by the Secretary-General, and after consultation with the Members and Associate Members of the Union, the Council decided at the 12th Session, in principle, on ultimate alignment of the conditions of employment of the staff of the Union with those of the U.N. common system and, as an interim measure, to increase the number of classes and to introduce revised basic salary scales from 1 January, 1958 as follows:

Old Scales (excluding cost-of-living allowance)	New Scales (including previous cost-of-living allowance)
Secretary-General 53 000	Secretary-General 58 000
Class A 51 600	Class A 56 000
Class B 45 150	Class B 49 000
Class C 38 000	Class C from 38 280 to 42 280
Class D 32 000	Class D from 33 960 to 38 280
Class 1 from 17 000 to 25 800	Class a from 28 200 to 35 400
Class 2 from 12 600 to 21 500	Class b from 23 880 to 31 080
Class 3 from 11 400 to 17 200	Class c from 19 560 to 26 760
Class 4 from 10 100 to 14 900	Class d from 16 680 to 23 880
Class 5 from 8 700 to 13 500	Class e from 13 800 to 19 560
Class 6 from 7 400 to 12 200	Class f from 11 640 to 16 440
Class 7 from 6 500 to 10 800	Class g from 10 140 to 14 940
Class 8 from 6 200 to 9 000	Class h from 8 880 to 13 680
	Class i from 7 920 to 12 720
	Class j from 7 320 to 11 670
	Class k from 6 960 to 9 360

### 10.5.3 Other conditions of employment

*Education grants.* Resolution No. 21 of the Buenos Aires Conference made provision for the payment of education allowances where the children of expatriated officials were sent back to their own country to school, or where they attended an international school in Geneva, or a school in Switzerland having a study programme not specifically Swiss. The rate of allowance was set at 856 Swiss francs a year, which was then equivalent to \$ 200 U.S., the rate authorized in the United Nations Organization.

The provisions of the Resolution were introduced into the Staff Regulations by the Council, the detailed conditions being, with minor exceptions, the same as those in the United Nations. Since 1956, however, as the result of recommendations of the intergovernmental U.N. Salary Review Committee, the education grant conditions in the U.N. Organization have been appreciably liberalized, and now differ substantially from those in the Union.

*Staff Health Insurance.* The Council decided that with effect from 1 February 1958, the benefits of the Staff Health Insurance Scheme should be extended to members of their families, as is the case in other specialized agencies and the United Nations. Additional contributions are payable both by staff and the Union, the annual additional budgetary change being approximately 18 000 Swiss francs.

## 10.6 Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.

By Resolutions Nos. 268 and 300, the Council decided that the Union should recognize the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O., in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes. The Tribunal is therefore competent to hear, *inter alia*

- a) appeals alleging non-observance in substance or form of the provisions of contracts, of the Staff Regulations or of the Regulations of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds; such an appeal is not receivable unless the appeal procedure within the Union as prescribed in the Staff Regulations of the S.S. and B. Funds has been exhausted;
- b) any disputes arising out of contracts to which the Union is a party and which provide for the competence of the Tribunal in case of dispute

In the event that one party to a dispute challenges the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, the latter itself decides.

The Tribunal may order the rescinding of an administrative decision, but if such rescinding is not possible or advisable, then it may award compensation to the complainant. Its decision is binding upon the Union, which has however the right to appeal to the International Court of Justice if it considers that a Tribunal



decision is vitiated by a fundamental fault in the procedure followed, or if it wishes to challenge a decision of the Tribunal confirming its jurisdiction.

Two cases concerning the Union, which the Tribunal has heard, are worthy of note.

In 1956 it was decided not to renew the fixed-term appointment of a temporary official because her conduct had been considered unsatisfactory; her appointment was allowed to lapse on its normal expiry date. The official claimed, before the Tribunal, that this decision had been unjustified and that she should be reinstated. The Tribunal, while not ordering reinstatement, awarded the complainant the sum of U.S. \$ 1 000 damages against the Union "for moral prejudice suffered"

The Council took note of this decision and authorized the inclusion of the necessary sum, in the 1957 budget accounts. It did, however, instruct the Secretary-General:

1. to make sure that the existing arrangements regarding the obtaining of references for all staff and the medical examination they are required to undergo are entirely satisfactory;
2. to make sure that the form of contract for temporary and supernumerary officials does not include any provision implying that the persons concerned may expect their contracts to be renewed.

The second case arose in 1958, as a result of the changes in salary scales and the classification system introduced from 1 January 1958 by Council Resolution No 366 and Decision No D 195. An official of the Union who was formerly in class 1 and whose post had been reclassified to class c claimed that he should have been reclassified to class b. The grounds of the claim to the Tribunal were essentially that *a*) the job description of his post, on which the reclassification had been based, was inaccurate and *b*) he was performing the same duties as other officials previously in class 1 who had since been reclassified to class b.

The Tribunal dismissed the case, basing its judgment on the following considerations:

Considering that in accordance with the legislative provisions in force in the organization, the Administrative Council determines the salaries of the officials of the organization, taking into account the basic scales determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that the classification of officials within the scales so fixed is determined by the Secretary-General, acting in accordance with the Staff Regulations and with the guiding principles and instructions issued to him by the Council,

Considering that such functions and duties constitute matters within the sovereign authority of these legislative organs and of the Secretary-General, that in the absence of any evidence that a particular decision taken in virtue of such authority was arbitrary or in bad faith, the Tribunal cannot constitute itself as a body competent to scrutinize the classification of officials and thus to assume a hierarchical authority over the organization and its executive head,

Considering that the adoption of revised salary scales together with a new classification plan, be they part of a common system under the United Nations or some other scheme, cannot in itself be put forward as justification for proceeding to an arbitrary and unfair treatment of officials, that any such system may only be applied in the interest of the organization and in accordance with the guarantees set out in the Staff Regulations, but that it is only where evidence has been adduced before the Tribunal to show that the organization failed properly and fairly to observe the terms of an official's appointment and of the Staff Regulations applicable that a claim would be justifiable

## CHAPTER 11

### Finances of the Union

#### 11.1 General remarks

Supervision of the Union's finances remained one of the most important tasks of the Administrative Council during the years 1953 to 1959. It proved to be easier than it had been under the Atlantic City Convention (1948-1952), because of the financial provisions drawn up by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference in its Additional Protocols III and IV. The Buenos Aires Conference, having estimated ordinary expenditure in the light of approximate future staff requirements, decided to lay down a limit on expenditure rather than on contributory shares. It should be noted that, despite the fact that expenditure increased by more than two million Swiss francs during the period under review, the Council has kept the contributions required from Members and Associate Members at 8 800 Swiss francs per unit for the years 1954 to 1959. This result was achieved by means of withdrawals from the funds accumulated in the Reserve Account.

The maintenance of a fixed rate for contributory shares throughout the period under review has certainly facilitated the regular payment of contributions by Members and Associate Members which, for 1959, have actually been paid in advance to the extent of 74.44%. It would thus seem advisable to take the necessary steps to ensure that the contributory shares should remain at a fixed rate throughout the period which will elapse until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Staff expenses, which comprise some four-fifths of total ordinary expenditure, constituted the item of most concern to the Buenos Aires Conference in 1952 (Buenos Aires Document No. 429) and to the Council during the years 1953 to 1959. Section 10 5 above records the circumstances in which a new salary scale was decided on by the Council, with the approval of Members and Associate Members, and came into force on 1 January, 1958 (Resolution No. 366).

Among the matters of general financial import, mention must be made of the new ordinary budget layout adopted by the Council in May, 1956 (Resolution No. 340). Under this new system, all expenses common to the various organs, other than expenses in connection with the Administrative Council and staff expenses, are grouped in a new section headed "General Services"

In addition, the amalgamation of the International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees (see Chapter 4 above) resulted in a minor change in the budgetary layout.

The changes made in the budgetary layouts, together with certain decisions taken at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, led the Council to review the Union's Financial Regulations, a new edition of which was issued in 1955. This edition has since been amended by a series of modifications shown in Council Resolution No. 361 (May, 1957) and it includes all provisions now in force.

## **11.2 Summary of income and expenditure, 1952 to 1954**

Changes in the budget layout make it impossible to compare easily the figures for years before 1955 with figures for 1955 and after. However, the following two tables summarize the figures for the years 1952–1954 and the years 1955–1958 respectively. For the earlier period, the presentation has been adapted to the 1954 budget and accounts structure, to facilitate the comparisons; for the latter period the presentation is adapted to the 1958 structure.

## 46

Swiss francs

\*) When comparing the data in this table with corresponding data for the years 1955 to 1958, it should be borne in mind that since 1955 the Technical Assistance budget has been incorporated in the Ordinary Budget.

## 2. Recapitulation of income and expenditure, 1952 to 1954 (cont.)

Swiss francs

Budget	1952		1953		1954	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<b>EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET</b>						
Expenditure ..	2 206 700	2 060 176 59	847 050	751 763 87	258 000	167 398 38
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET</b>						
Income .....	1 522 110	1 760 345 95	1 372 710	1 282 548 25	1 516 060	1 135 902 50
Expenditure ..	1 536 985	1 662 537 58	1 391 100	1 209 718 43	1 528 300	1 139 248 42
Profit ..		97 808 37		72 829 82		
Loss ..	14 875		18 390		12 240	3 345 92

## 2. Recapitulation of income and expenditure, 1955 to 1958

Swiss francs

Budget	1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<b>ORDINARY BUDGET</b>								
<i>Income</i>								
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account .....	252 810	252 810 —	385 000	385 000 —	707 680	707 680.—	1 620 982	1 620 982 —
Shares in ordinary expenditure .....	5 403 200	5 407 600 —	5 407 600	5 407 600 —	5 407 600	5 412 733 35	5 424 833	5 429 600 —
Refund from the publications budget ..	259 390	256 954.35	243 900	243 790 50	250 470	248 544 25	252 635	250 577 40
Contributions from the Techn Assistance Board <sup>1)</sup>	64 200	54 964 36	64 200	62 967 69	92 000	89 145 09	105 000	106 807 98
Contributions from the extraordinary budgets of the CCITT .....					50 000	50 000 —	50 000	50 000.—
CCIR. ....							50 000	50 000 —
Unforeseen .....	1 000	14 688 40	2 000	15 772 20	2 000	25 165 35	2 000	26 594 90
	5 980 600	5 987 017 11	6 102 700	6 115 130 39	6 509 750	6 533 268 04	7 505 450	7 534 562 28

<sup>1)</sup> When comparing the data in this table with corresponding date for the years 1952 to 1954, it should be borne in mind that up to 1954 the Technical Assistance Budget was not incorporated in the Ordinary Budget.

## 2. Recapitulation of income and expenditure, 1955 to 1958 (cont.)

Swiss francs

Budget	1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
<i>Expenditure</i>								
Administrative Council	207 000	192 939 18	207 000	174 013 55	189 600	182 168 35	210 000	205 497 40
General Secretariat	2 220 950	2 033 969 13	2 275 870	2 176 654 98	2 282 550	2 261 399 30	2 819 900	2 761 536 28
IFRB	1 745 300	1 720 358 30	1 784 650	1 776 583 05	2 068 200	1 974 991 40	2 430 400	2 417 248 95
CCITT (CCIF + CCIT)	486 010	473 170 35	510 880	471 909 10	581 500	561 424 85	618 000	615 777 25
CCIR	462 090	400 221 75	434 200	378 456 60	546 200	545 745 10	520 600	494 579 —
General services	731 050	631 499 70	763 800	654 309 21	716 900	683 189 21	783 200	757 427 50
Settlement of accounts in abeyance	48 200	47 789 70	46 300	46 296 30	44 800	44 800 —	43 350	43 310 —
Subsidy to the Supplementary Publications Budget	80 000	80 000 —	80 000	80 000 —	80 000	80 000 —	80 000	80 000 —
	5 980 600	5 579 948 11	6 102 700	5 758 222 79	6 509 750	6 333 718 21	7 505 450	7 375 376 38
	—	407 069 —	—	356 907 60	—	199 549 83	—	159 185 90
For information								
<i>Income</i>								
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund	15 000	330 55	20 000	—	10 000	—	20 000	1 805 80
<i>Expenditure</i>								
CCITT Laboratory fittings	15 000	330 55	20 000	—	10 000	—	20 000	1 805 80
<b>EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET</b>								
<i>Expenditure</i>	293 500	150 683 37	1 484 500	1 355 627 57	407 500	361 070 90	1 727 000	1 796 560 90
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET</b>								
Income	1 312 281	1 152 545 32	1 746 750	2 306 269 15	1 622 950	1 894 562 22	1 666 400	2 409 738 97
Expenditure ..	1 318 815	1 121 855 51	1 741 850	2 220 932 83	1 607 230	1 907 179 64	1 627 760	2 218 703 98
Profit		30 689 81	4 900	85 336 32	15 720		38 640	191 034 99
Loss	6 534					12 617 42		
<b>INTEREST ACCOUNT</b>								
Income		163 292 07		209 658 04		193 882 92		205 425 75
Expenditure		—		—		—		23 666 65
Surplus income credited to the Reserve Account		163 292 07		209 658 04		193 882 92		181 759 10

### 11.3 Annual budget of the Union

#### Preparation and approval

Under Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952), the Secretary-General prepares the annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, are sent to all Members and Associate Members for their information. The Financial Regulations define in more detail the actual process of preparation, which is as follows:

The Secretary-General prepares a first draft budget containing his proposals as regards Administrative Council and General Secretariat expenditure, together with the requirements of the International Frequency Registration Board and the International Consultative Committees, the latter being based on the programmes set forth in the reports submitted to the Council by their Plenary Assemblies. This first draft budget is examined by the Coordination Committee, which tries to coordinate the estimates made by the various organs with an eye to possible economy, and with a view to meeting all requirements without exceeding budgetary limits. The Secretary-General then draws up the draft budget in the light of the comments made in the Committee and despatches it to the Members of the Administrative Council

The annual budget is divided into three: ordinary expenses, extraordinary expenses, and publication expenses, in view of the distinction made in the Convention (Article 13) between expenditure of these various kinds. The detailed form of these budgets requires no description here, but it may be of interest to note briefly the main characteristics of the budget approved by the Council for the years 1953 to 1959.

#### a) The ordinary budget

The following table summarises for the years 1953 to 1957 (i) the "budget ceiling" figure for the year concerned (ii) the level of the ordinary budget as approved by the Council, (iii) the number of contributory units and (iv) the amount of the contributory unit. The years 1958 and 1959 require more detailed explanation.

Year	Amount of the "Budget Ceiling" for the year in Swiss francs	Amount of the Approved Budget (ordinary expenses) in Swiss francs	Total of units	Amount of one Contributory Unit in Swiss francs
1953	5 707 355	5 647 705	682 <sup>2)</sup>	7 560
1954	5 890 000	5 838 270	614 <sup>3)</sup>	8 810
1955	5 995 000	5 916 400	614	8 800
1956	6 165 000 <sup>4)</sup>	6 038 500	614½	8 800 <sup>5)</sup>
1957	6 477 550 <sup>6)</sup>	6 464 750	614½	8 800 <sup>7)</sup>

<sup>2)</sup> In accordance with the classification approved for 1953 by the Buenos Aires Conference

<sup>3)</sup> In accordance with the classes of contribution chosen by Members and Associate Members under the provisions of the Convention

<sup>4)</sup> Including the special credit of 200 000 Swiss francs for cost-of-living allowances authorized in Additional Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention

<sup>5)</sup> A sum of 385 000 Swiss francs was withdrawn from the Reserve Account for 1956 in order to maintain the contributory unit at this level

<sup>6)</sup> That is, the limit of 6 085 000 Swiss francs, plus the additional credit of 182 550 Swiss francs authorized by Buenos Aires Protocol IV, paragraph 2, plus the 200 000 Swiss francs provided for cost-of-living allowance, plus a quota amounting to 10 000 Swiss francs of the additional credit (not subject to the budget limit) provided for in Buenos Aires Resolution No. 8 for expenditure on the new building

<sup>7)</sup> A sum of 707 680 Swiss francs being withdrawn from the Reserve Account

As regards the year 1958, the ordinary budget was approved by the Council in the light of Buenos Aires Protocol IV, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 8, 20 and 23. The credits available were as follows:

	Swiss francs
Limit on ordinary expenditure, 1958, in accordance with Protocol IV, 1 . . . . .	6 085 000
Three-per-cent additional credit, in accordance with Protocol IV, 2 . . . . .	182 550
Contribution by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, for management expenses . . . . .	105 000 <sup>8)</sup>
Quota of the additional credit (Resolution No. 8), for the new building . . . . .	10 000
Special credit for the new salary scale . . . . .	1 150 000

made up as follows:

200 000 Swiss francs for the cost-of-living allowance, and bringing into force of the new salary scale (in accordance with Resolution No. 20, 1b, and Protocol IV, 3b); and

950 000 Swiss francs in accordance with the telegram dated 10 May, 1957 to Members and Associate Members

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7 532 550

Budgetary expenditure amounted to 7 505 450 Swiss francs, or 27 100 francs less than the possible maximum available. The Council decided to withdraw 1 620 982 francs from the Reserve Account and to maintain the contributory unit at 8 800 Swiss francs. Accession of new Members brought the total number of contributory units in 1958 to 616½.

For the year 1959, no limit for the ordinary expenses had been laid down by the Buenos Aires Conference (1952), as it had been anticipated that the succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference would meet before then. The Council decided however that ordinary expenditure for 1959 should not exceed the limit set for 1958 under Buenos Aires Additional Protocol IV, allowance being made for the additional credits accorded, subject to ratification by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. The total credits available were accordingly made up as follows, after revision of the budget at the 14th Session.

	In Swiss francs
Limit on ordinary expenditure, in accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol IV, paragraph 1 . . . . .	6 085 000
Additional 3% credit, in accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol IV . . . . .	182 550
Quota of the additional credit, not subject to the budget limit, provided for in Buenos Aires Resolution 8, for the cost of the new building . . . . .	10 000
Cost-of-living allowance, in accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol IV, paragraph 3b (Resolution 20, 1b) . . . . .	200 000
Special credit for introduction of the new salary scale, in accordance with the telegram dated 10 May, 1957 to Members and Associate Members . . . . .	235 000
	<hr/> 6 712 550
Contribution from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for administrative expenses . . . . .	154 800

In relation to 1958, the credits allocated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board have been increased by 49 800 Swiss francs, going from 105 000 to 154 800 Swiss francs. But these expenses have been left outside the budget limit for 1959 because they do not appear among the items in the Protocols and Resolutions annexed to the Convention. The ordinary budget (revised) for 1959 approved by the Council at its

<sup>8)</sup> As from 1958, the management expenses of the Technical Assistance section were included in the budget for the sake of comprehensiveness. The expenditure concerned is however refunded by the United Nations, and a balancing item therefore appears on the "Income" side of the budget.

14th Session in 1959, made provision for expenditure amounting to 6 687 350 Swiss francs, leaving a margin of 25 200 Swiss francs in relation to the limit on credits

The Council decided to maintain the contributory unit at 8 800 Swiss francs, as for the four preceding years. Accession of new Members had brought the total number of units to 618. To balance the budget therefore 838 560 Swiss francs had to be withdrawn from the Reserve Account, after transfer of 81 000 Swiss francs from the Publications Capital Account, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, Article 39, paragraph 1 c, since the withdrawals made over the last few years have practically exhausted the Reserve Account.

In comparing these data with those for previous years it should be borne in mind that estimated expenditure for 1959 includes outlay for a cost-of-living allowance of 5% to be awarded to staff actively employed, and to staff retired between 1 January 1949 and 1 January 1958, with effect from 1 January, 1959. On the other hand, this budget no longer includes a subsidy to the Supplementary Publications Budget for documents published at a loss, a subsidy which amounted to 80 000 Swiss francs in 1957 and each of the previous years and which was done away with in 1958.

#### *b) Extraordinary Budget*

Section 2 of this chapter summarizes the extraordinary expenditure budgeted for in 1953–1958. The conferences etc. for which this expenditure was budgeted were as follows:

1953 (847 050 Swiss francs) Study groups of the International Telephone Consultative Committee; VIIth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (Arnhem, 1953); Study Groups of the International Radio Consultative Committee and VIIth Plenary Assembly thereof (London, 1953).

1954 (258 000 Swiss francs). Study Groups of the International Telephone Consultative Committee and its XVIIth Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1954); Study Groups of the International Telegraph and the International Radio Consultative Committees.

1955 (293 500 Swiss francs). Study Groups of the three International Consultative Committees

1956 Taking into account the Council's revision of the International Radio Consultative Committee extraordinary budget at its 11th Session (May, 1956), the total extraordinary expenditure budgeted for in 1956 amounted to 1 484 500 Swiss francs, and related to the following conferences and meetings:

	Swiss francs
International Telephone Consultative Committee Study Groups and XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954.....	200 000
International Telegraph Consultative Committee Study Groups and VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 .....	245 000
First Assembly, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (old C.€ I F and C.C.I T combined), Geneva, 1956 .....	65 000
International Radio Consultative Committee, VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw, 1956	855 500
Preliminary work for the Geneva Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	13 000
Preliminary work for the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva . . . . .	106 000
	<u>1 484 500</u>

1957 (407 500 Swiss francs). This related to meetings of International Telegraph and Telephone Committee Study Groups (196 500 Swiss francs); meeting of International Radio Consultative Committee Study Groups (78 000 Swiss francs); preliminary work for the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva 1958 (13 000 Swiss francs), and preliminary work for the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959 (120 000 Swiss francs).



1958 Total estimated extraordinary expenditure for 1958 amounted to 1 727 000 Swiss francs, and related to the following conferences and meetings:

	Swiss francs
Study Groups and Plenary Assembly, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee .....	371 000
International Radio Consultative Committee Study Groups .....	285 000
Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958 .....	843 000
Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, preliminary work .....	228 000
	<u>1 727 000</u>

1959 Total extraordinary expenses for 1959, as provided for in the revised budget, amount to 4 715 450 Swiss francs, relating to the following conferences and meetings:

	Swiss francs
International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee Study Groups . . . . .	343 500
International Radio Consultative Committee IXth Plenary Assembly, Los Angeles ...	997 000
Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva:	
1. Preliminary work. . . . .	392 200
2. Fourth-month conference .....	1 928 500
	2 320 700
Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva	
1. Preliminary work .....	165 000
2. Two-month conference .....	889 250
	<u>1 054 250</u>
	<u>4 715 450</u>

Since the Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Geneva in 1959 will be using during a certain period the same buildings and the same secretariat, an overall estimate of the relevant expenses for the two conferences was prepared. These overall expenses will be apportioned two-thirds for the Radio Conference and one-third for the Plenipotentiary Conference. Any expenditure which is identifiable as attributable to a particular conference, such as preliminary work and collected proposals, will however, be separately accounted for and debited to the particular conference budget concerned.

#### *c) The Supplementary Publications Budget*

The comparative tables on pages 47 and 48 show the amounts relative to the budget and supplementary account for publications (1952 to 1958). Estimated expenditure for the Supplementary Publications Account, amounts to 1 976 020 Swiss francs, and income to 1 940 600 Swiss francs. There is an estimated deficit of 35 420 Swiss francs, largely attributable to abolition of the subsidy from the ordinary budget for documents published at a loss (mentioned in the comments on the ordinary budget for 1959). In this connection the Council has recommended (Resolution No. 376) that the Secretary-General ensure that the supplementary publications account for 1959 be kept in balance, or that any deficit — to be met by a withdrawal from the Publications Capital Account — be kept to a very low level.

#### **11.4 Audit of Union accounts**

In accordance with the Convention, the Council has made an annual audit of Union accounts as drawn up by the Secretary-General, and has approved the audited accounts for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Audit from the arithmetical and accounting point of view only is done by the Swiss Federal Audit Department, in accordance with Article 42 of the Finance Regulations. This audit is carried out in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Swiss Federal Council for the benefit of the Federal Audit Department. It covers both the budget accounts and the account of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds. The cost of the audit works out at some 1 500 Swiss francs a year. The auditors' detailed reports were examined each year by the Administrative Council.

An Audit Committee, set up by the Council at every session, has regularly audited the annual Financial Operating Report drafted by the Secretary-General, the balance sheet, the accounting system, the supporting vouchers and the inventory

The Financial Operating Reports were approved by the Council and were the subject of resolutions containing any pertinent remarks on financial management or audit of accounts.

### **11.5 Special financial matters**

Commitment to unforeseen, inevitable expenditure resulting from exceptional circumstances, and from the application of I.T.U. administrative regulations.

At its 12th Session (May, 1957), the Council considered what might be done to enable the Secretary-General to cope with certain items of exceptional expenditure which could not be provided for in the budget because of the restrictions governing the way in which budgets are drawn up and implemented (limit on expenditure and transfer of credits)

In this connection, the Council adopted Resolution No. 360, from which the following is an extract:

#### *Considering*

the budgetary difficulties involved in providing a sufficient margin to meet exceptional unforeseen expenses;

#### *Resolves*

1. to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake unforeseen and justifiable expenditure, not provided for in the budget, arising from exceptional cases and from the application of the administrative regulations of the Union;

2 to authorize the Secretary-General, in such an event, to meet these unavoidable expenses, if possible, by transferring credits from one section to another, i. e., from credits which might prove available,

3. that, if that be possible, he is authorized to incur such expenditure within the limits of the credits allocated by the Plenipotentiary Conference for ordinary expenditure during that particular year, and to make withdrawals from the Reserve Fund to the extent necessary and within the limits provided;

4 that, in the latter case, the Secretary-General shall submit a report to the following session of the Council, giving the reasons for such extraordinary measures.

**PART THREE**

**VARIOUS QUESTIONS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION  
OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

## CHAPTER 12

### Staff questions

#### 12.1 Assimilation of Union salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations Common System

In Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I T U. in Annex 6 to the Convention both organizations agreed "to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment..."

The classification structure and salary scales of the Union approved by the Buenos Aires Conference differed substantially from those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, most of which follow the U.N. "Common System". The Union's system of children's allowances and education grants, on the other hand, was then broadly similar to that of the United Nations. A proposal that the Union should adopt fully the whole U.N. system had been rejected by the Conference, partly on the grounds of cost and partly because of insufficient information, especially regarding difficulties which might arise in transferring the Union's Pension Funds. By Resolution No. 23, the Buenos Aires Conference instructed the Secretary-General to make a thorough study of the whole problem, and authorized the Council, if it should consider that a change in basic salary scales was justified, to transmit proposals to Members and Associate Members and to implement them if a majority agreed.

In 1956-57 the United Nations General Assembly decided to create a Committee of eleven experts, *nominated by Governments*, to study the United Nations system of salaries, allowances and benefits. This was the first occasion of an intergovernmental Committee studying the U.N. system. Representatives of the Secretary-General of the Union, and of its Staff Association gave evidence to the Committee, as did similar representatives from most other U.N. organizations

The Committee issued a comprehensive report (U N. Document No. A/3209) and virtually all of its recommendations were accepted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies in the U.N. common system. The details cannot be summarized in a paragraph, but the main effect, so far as I.T.U. may be affected, was:

- a) to transfer the "base" of the common system from New York to Geneva; in other words, the basic salary scales were set at the level judged necessary to recruit staff at Geneva with due regard, in the case of "professional" staff, for the need for wide geographical distribution;
- b) to establish the salary scales for "professional" posts in Geneva in 1956 at the same level as had been judged appropriate for New York in 1950 (this meant in fact that *no* changes were made in the U.N. base scale for the grades concerned);
- c) to improve substantially the U N. system of allowances for staff with dependants.

As regards organizations like the I.T.U., which were not part of the "Common System", the inter-governmental Committee said in its report that "... there appear to be such differences in circumstances that it would be inadvisable for the Committee to make any recommendation. The Committee would hope that as and when the circumstances so warrant, such organizations would adopt the common system; but it believes that it should be left to the legislative bodies of the organization concerned to decide when the appropriate time has come".

Section 10 5 2 of Part II of this report explains how, following this report, the Council, with the agreement of a majority of Members and Associate Members, decided to modify the Union classification structure and salary scales with effect from 1 January 1958, as an interim step towards full adoption of the U.N. "Common System". Since that date, detailed studies have been made — with assistance from the United Nations authorities — of the grading of I.T.U. posts in terms of the U.N. system, and of the problems involved in modifying the I.T.U. Pension system.

#### 12.1.1 Salaries (Buenos Aires Resolution No 23)

Further to the undertaking given in paragraph 7 of circular Telegram 31/10 of 10 May 1957 annexed to Administrative Council Resolution No. 366, the Council, at its 13th and 14th Sessions, studied the question of the complete integration of Union salaries, allowances and benefits with those of the U.N. Common System.

It examined proposals made by the Acting Secretary-General for the classification in the U.N. Common System of Union posts up to and including class a, based on a comparison of duties and responsibilities with job standards inspired by U.N. gradings and including a reappraisal of posts within the 1957 classification. Broadly speaking, these proposals involve the alignment of I.T.U. classes e to k with the Geneva Common System General Service (locally recruited) classes G7 to G1, and of I.T.U. classes a to d with the Geneva Common System Professional (internationally recruited) classes P4 to P1. The cost of this reclassification and alignment as regards salaries alone is estimated at some 120 000 Swiss francs during the first year, rising ultimately to some 300 000 Swiss francs a year for the classes concerned. To this figure would have to be added the cost of aligning grades D and above.

The alignment of I.T.U. classes D and above depends to some extent upon the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference as regards the future organization of the Union and its Secretariats and the responsibilities of the higher officials. It should also be noted that the U.N. Common System in practice extends only to the U.N. grade of Director (D 2): above that level the various U.N. Organizations do not have "common" scales or rates of pay. The Administrative Council proposes, at a special *ad hoc* session before or during the Plenipotentiary Conference, to consider Common System gradings for Classes D and above, to re-examine the a to k classifications proposed by the Acting Secretary-General and to make a firm recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference on classification on the assumption that that Conference accepts the principle of complete integration with the U.N. Common System. In applying the Common salary scales, the Council recommends *a*) that all staff should have the right to progress by "personal steps" (at the Common System rate) to the normal maximum of their present scales (however, the "personal maxima" of officials who had not yet reached the maximum in their present class should not include the 1959 5% cost-of-living allowance) and *b*) that in no case should the basic salary (plus the 1959 cost-of-living allowance of 5%) on the present scale at 1 January 1960 be reduced (About 80 officials would be involved under *a*) and the ultimate total cost is estimated at Swiss francs 30–40 000.) The net pay of a few officials would be reduced owing to the increase in their regular pension contribution (5% to 7%); but in some cases this increase would be offset by the disappearance of "single contributions"; adjustments would be suggested in cases where there was a real reduction and submitted to the Council for approval at its session at which the methods of introducing the common system will be examined.

#### 12.1.2 Allowances (Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 20, 21)

The Council recommends that the Common System allowances should be adopted without variation for application to I.T.U. staff, if it is decided to assimilate salaries and pensions with those of the Common System. A comparison of the existing I.T.U. allowances with those of the Common System is at Annex 14. In a few cases the application of Common System allowances might result in a reduction of take-home pay.

and if in any particular case this reduction would cause hardship, the Council would propose that the Secretary-General draw its attention to the circumstances for the determination of such action as it thinks fit. The cost of the application of Common System allowances is estimated at about 370 000 Swiss francs during the first year. This figure should not vary much in subsequent years.

#### 12.1.3 Pensions (Buenos Aires Resolution No 24)

The Council considered proposals submitted by the Secretary-General, together with the draft of an Agreement (Annex 15) between the Union and the United Nations for the affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund of members of the present I.T.U. Pension and Savings Fund. A summary of the main proposals is at Annex 16, together with a comparison of the principal elements in the I.T.U. and U.N. Funds. Apart from the questions of guarantees and possible "acquired rights" dealt with below, the principal financial effect of such affiliation would be to reduce the Union's regular contribution from 15% to 14% of insured earnings and to do away with the entrance fees and the single contributions for each increase in insured earnings. The saving is estimated at an average of about 200 000 Swiss francs a year.

#### 12.1.4 Legal questions

The proposals of the Acting Secretary-General rest, in a legal sense, upon three contentions:

- a) that the staff of the Union probably do not have any "acquired rights" as regards pensions,
- b) even if they did enjoy "acquired rights" those rights would in fact be adequately protected by the proposals in the document;
- c) that whatever rights the staff enjoy are rights to benefits payable at a future date, and that the manner in which those rights are insured is for the Union alone to decide.

So far as the Council can judge, these contentions appear to be generally sound, but the Staff Association has taken the position that the resources of the present I.T.U. Funds are the property of the staff members, and cannot be paid over to the U.N. Fund without the consent of the I.T.U. staff. In view of the importance of this question, the Council has asked the General Secretariat to seek legal opinion.

#### 12.1.5 Actuarial and Financial Questions

It seems clear that there will be sufficient assets in the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds to cover the immediate cost of any transfers to the U.N. Fund. It is not certain, however, that the *residual* assets of the I.T.U. Funds (estimated at 412 000 Swiss francs) would be sufficient to cover the cost of certain guarantees which the Acting Secretary-General proposes to give to transferred staff. A further element of uncertainty arises from the impending comprehensive review of the U.N. Fund, the results of which might have the effect of increasing expenditure under one of the guarantees and/or of increasing the cost of admission to the U.N. Fund.

Here also it seemed to the Council that an independent opinion on the finances of the whole scheme would be desirable from an actuary who has had no connection with either the I.T.U. or the U.N. Funds, and the Council asked the General Secretariat to arrange accordingly.

#### 12.1.6 Provident Fund Members and I.F.R.B. Members

The Secretary-General put forward no proposals to the Council for dealing with Provident Fund Members. Under the draft U.N./I.T.U. agreement, Provident Fund Members who are under 60 on 1st January, 1960 (that is, 18 out of 20 members) could be transferred to the U.N. Fund. The Council questions whether there could be any justification for increasing the salaries and allowances of Provident Fund Members to

Common System levels unless a substantial reduction is made in the cost to the Union of existing Provident Fund arrangements. For the officials concerned, the contributions of the Union may be estimated at 40% of the salaries of the officials concerned; the Provident Fund Members do not contribute and the Union bears the whole of the cost of benefits under the Fund as laid down in the Pensions Regulations.

Accordingly, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to produce proposals for dealing with Provident Fund Members.

The Council understands also that it should be possible to insure I.F.R.B. members in the U.N. Fund, if desired, but detailed proposals would have to be prepared and studied in the light of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference as regards the future status of I.F.R.B. members

#### **12.1.7 Implementation**

The Council decided that all the proposals in sections 12.1.1 and 12.1.2, and in 12.1.3 (including Provident Fund Members), modified as necessary by the General Secretariat in the light of further legal and actuarial advice, should be submitted (together with the advice), to a special Council session to be held before or during the early part of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Subject to the results of the Council's further examination, the Plenipotentiary Conference will be invited to consider the question of complete integration of I.T.U. salaries, allowances and pensions with those of the U.N. Common System, and to suggest a date for the change, having regard to the time required to implement it and to the necessity for a considerable amount of preparatory work, including the final classification of posts and the revision of the staff regulations, etc. This preparatory work, and especially the drafting of the necessary regulations, must be done with great care if the change is to be facilitated and future administrative difficulties avoided.

### **12.2 Other conditions of service**

#### **12.2.1 Contracts of Supernumerary and Temporary Staff**

The Council considered a proposal to provide in the Staff Regulations for termination allowances not exceeding one month's salary per year of service provided that this did not exceed the total salary received during the last 3 years of service, to holders of temporary contracts occupying established posts. As the maximum termination allowance payable on termination of an indefinite temporary contract in the Common System is 8 months' salary, the Council decided that the amount of the proposed allowance would constitute a departure from Common System conditions and that in any case this question would have to be reconsidered in relation to other Common System conditions, in the event of assimilation.

#### **12.2.2 Allowances and Benefits of non-local staff below class c**

The Union has hitherto followed a policy by which posts below class c may be filled by "international recruitment" provided the recruits concerned agree to accept the conditions of service of locally-recruited staff — that is, they waive the right to receive expatriation allowance, home leave, education grants, etc. Should the Union adopt the U.N. Common System conditions, such waivers could no longer be exacted, and it was represented to the Council that even if the Union does not enter the Common System, the present policy is perhaps unduly harsh towards the staff concerned who often had little knowledge of conditions in Geneva before they accepted employment. It was proposed therefore that the existing Union allowances for international recruits should be paid to all staff who were genuine international recruits, irrespective of grade. If, however, this were done, and if the Union continued to recruit "on as wide a geographical basis as possible" into the lower grades, the expense would be disproportionately heavy in relation to the benefits of geographical distribution at this level. Proposals were also made therefore that, on the one hand, recruitment into the lower grades should be made locally, whenever possible, or in any event from as near as possible to Geneva, but that, on the other hand, in order to improve geographical distribution in the higher grades where it is more important, a certain proportion of vacancies in those grades should be filled without recourse to the staff

Promotion lists — that is, by “outside” appointments from countries with few or no nationals in the staff of the Union.

The policy proposed conforms closely to the policy followed by the other U N. organizations. In the Common System, staff recruited to the General Service Classes (G 7 to G 1) are, as far as possible, recruited in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva. Such staff are subject to local conditions of employment. If suitable staff cannot be found in that area, they are recruited from as near Geneva as practicable; they are considered as “semi-local” and are not required to waive their rights to the various benefits granted to internationally recruited staff, such as home leave and education grants. Salaries in the General Service category are based on “best prevailing local rates”; semi-local staff do not get the “post adjustment” granted to the Professional grades (P 1 and above) but they receive a permanent pensionable non-resident allowance. Experience has driven all the “common system” organizations to the conclusion that to recruit on a wide geographical basis to these lower levels leads to a wholly disproportionate expense on home leave and on recruitment and repatriation travel.

The Council recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference should consider, as one contribution to this problem, an approach on the following lines:

- 12.2.2.1 Officials in classes f to k shall so far as possible be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva.
- 12.2.2.2 Where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 12.2.2.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. In the case of vacancies in classes f, g and h, where no suitable local recruits can be found, he should notify the vacancy to all administrations, but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications of his choice and should in any event follow the policy defined in the preceding sentence.
- 12.2.2.3 Staff recruited in classes f to k shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality and if
  - a) they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph 12.2.2.1 above, or
  - b) they are recruited from the area referred to in paragraph 12.2.2.1 but the date and circumstances of their having established a residence in that area are such that the Secretary-General is satisfied that the residence was established solely for the purpose of working for international organizations.
- 12.2.2.4 Staff already in service who would have been entitled to the benefits of international or semi-local recruitment under the policy of paragraph 12.2.2.3 above, but for the fact that they have agreed to forgo such benefits as a condition of employment, shall become entitled to those benefits with effect from 1st January, 1960.
- 12.2.2.5 In order to improve geographical distribution of staff in classes e and above, the Secretary-General should be authorized to fill a reasonable proportion of vacancies in those classes by secondment or recruitment from administrations without recourse to the Staff Promotion List under Article 21 (4) of the Staff Regulations. When the Secretary-General decides that such a vacancy should be filled in this way, the vacancy should be notified to all administrations, but, qualifications being equal, the preference should be given to candidates from countries who have no nationals on the staff of the Union. If the appointments concerned take the form of secondment, they should be for a period of not more than four years. The officials concerned should be entitled to the same benefits under the Staff Regulations that they would receive if they were recruited in the normal way on a temporary contract.



If the Conference feels that the above policy does not go far enough, it might consider the possibilities of recruiting staff to technical posts or more generally to a proportion of the permanent posts in classes below e on an international basis so as to improve geographical distribution. Out of 124 existing established posts below class e, about 35 might have to be filled by international recruitment, because of language or other requirements. Of these 35 posts, about a dozen in classes f and g may be considered as "technical" posts. Should these posts be filled by internationally recruited officials, the consequential expenditure (under Common System rules) would be divided among the following items: non-resident allowance, travel costs and removal expenses on taking up and relinquishing the appointment, installation allowance, home leave, education grants, repatriation grants. It is clearly impossible to compute with any precision the possible expenditure involved since the most costly of these items (home leave and travel and removal expenses) depend on the country of origin of the officials and the number of their dependants.

#### **12.2.3 Cost-of-living allowances for staff actively employed**

On the assumption that assimilation of I.T.U. staff conditions of service to those of the U.N. Common System comes into effect at a date later than 1 January 1960, the Conference should consider the question of the continuance of the current 5% cost-of-living allowance which has been limited to the year 1959 by Council Decision No. D 217.

#### **12.2.4 Cost-of-living allowances for retired staff**

In the light of the recommendations of the Experts' Committee which is to make a comprehensive review of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Conference will wish to consider the question of cost-of-living allowances for retired staff.

## **CHAPTER 13**

### **Financial questions**

#### **13.1 Consolidated budget and Working Capital Fund**

Resolution No. 19 of the Buenos Aires Conference instructed 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". In making this study the Council was obliged to consider also the structure and content of the Publications Budget, and for this and other reasons it re-examined the question of the price of publications. It completed the study by re-examining also the form of the annual accounting statement of the Union, and the system of audit.

As stated in section 13.6, the Council decided to recommend no change in the structure of the Publications Budget or the general pricing policy for publications. As regards the two matters referred to in Resolution No. 19 of Buenos Aires — the Consolidated Budget and the Working Capital Fund — the Council is submitting separately (as Document No. 2251/CA14) a report on the problem involved, in accordance with the terms of the resolution. That report deals also with the related points concerning audit and accounts.

#### **13.2 Problems set by the ceiling**

In its Report to the Buenos Aires Conference, the Council dealt at some length with difficulties which had arisen between 1947 and 1952 as a result of the "ceiling" for the ordinary expenses of the Union. The consequential action taken by the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference undoubtedly overcame some and dimi-

nished the extent of others among these difficulties, but a number remain and must be taken into account in fixing the conditions relating to the "ceiling" after 1959, if one is to be continued.

Before examining them in detail, however, it may be advisable to consider how far a financial "ceiling" is effective in practice, and whether it might not be more effective, as an alternative, to set limits to the establishment in terms of numbers of staff. The question arises because some 80% of the ordinary expenditure relates to salaries and allowances of staff and if — as has been the case hitherto — rates of salaries and allowances cannot, with fairness to the staff, be stabilised, then the "ceiling" provision is to some extent illusory.

### **13.2.1 The effect of assimilation to United Nations conditions of service**

Whether or not the Union decides to adopt U.N. conditions of service, its own conditions are necessarily influenced by the trend in outside remuneration. Adoption of U.N. conditions may accentuate the difficulty since once in the Common System it would in practice have to follow movements in that System. During the 14th Session of the Council it was suggested that increased costs arising from changes in salaries and allowances after 1st January 1960 should be regarded as "outside" the "ceiling" provisions.

It is worth noting however that adoption of U.N. conditions would eliminate another factor which, under present arrangements, may well create difficulties — and that is the heavy expenditure on "single contributions" to the I.T.U. Pension Fund, which cannot readily be reconciled with a budget "ceiling".

### **13.2.2 Installation in the new building, and other capital expenditure**

Capital expenditure is unlikely to fall evenly in the different years. Hitherto, the Union has managed to avoid any heavy capital charges — sometimes at the price of incurring uneconomical rental charges, or relatively complex accounting operations, such as the Simultaneous Interpretation Reserve Fund. The forthcoming installation in the new building will however entail expenditure which, in the opinion of the Council, should be treated as "outside" the "ceiling" provision, and it would be logical to treat all capital expenditure in a similar fashion.

### **13.2.3 Possible postponement of ensuing Plenipotentiary Conference**

Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention established "ceiling" figures for the years 1953—58; it was not foreseen that the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be postponed until 1959. In dealing with the Ordinary Budget for 1959 the Council, at its 13th session, felt obliged to decide, as explained more fully in Chapter 11, that the "ceiling" for 1958 should apply also to 1959. It is desirable, if similar circumstances should arise again, that the Council should be free to establish the budget at a figure justified by the circumstances obtaining at the time, and not be limited by a figure relating to quite different circumstances.

### **13.2.4 The effect on the ceiling of a consolidated budget**

The costs of conferences — the present "extraordinary expenses" — fluctuate substantially from year to year. This creates no problem in connection with the ceiling under present arrangements, but should a consolidated budget system be adopted, then the conference expenditure must be entered outside the "ceiling" provision (See also Document No. 2251/CA14.)

### **13.2.5 The development of the permanent organs and the performance of their tasks**

The Plenipotentiary Conference should consider the extent to which the "ceiling" provision should permit some development of the work of the permanent organs.

### 13.3 Level of the limit on expenditure

#### 13.2.1 Ordinary expenditure for 1960 and following years

Annex 8 shows estimated Union expenditure for 1960, that is to say, the ordinary and extraordinary budgets and the supplementary publications budget, as drawn up by the Council at its 14th Session

Numerous financial problems have yet to be settled by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They affect problems ranging from staff matters to the possibility of changing the financial structure of the Union. Hence, the ordinary budget, in particular, based as it is on the existing structure and employment conditions of the Union, is no more than an indication.

For these reasons, the Council decided to require of Members and Associate Members a provisional contributory share of 8 800 Swiss francs per unit for 1960, on the assumption that the Plenipotentiary Conference would take action to meet total expenditure as soon as it had decided on the final budget for 1960.

#### 13.3.2 Level of the limit on expenditure

The limit on ordinary expenses for 1960 and following years will be decided on by the Plenipotentiary Conference, taking into account the questions in abeyance

### 13.4 Contributions in arrear

#### 13.4.1 Contributions in arrear but not queried

This matter is a continuing source of anxiety for the Council, which, at every session, has considered the accounts in abeyance and sought ways and means whereby their settlement might be accelerated. Despite all that has been done, however, by the Council and by the Secretary-General, certain Members of the Union still owe large amounts for publications supplied, or in the way of contributory shares. Some of these debts go back as far as 1945.

From 1953 to 1959, the unqueried accounts in arrear have remained steady at between two and three million Swiss francs. This has obviously meant a shortage of ready cash at certain times. If all accounts had been promptly settled, as laid down in the Convention, the advances — admittedly inconsiderable — from the Swiss Government to which recourse was perforce had during the period in question could certainly have been still further reduced. The Geneva, 1959, Plenipotentiary Conference, will no doubt consider this question.

A detailed statement showing unqueried contributions in arrear will be drawn up at the end of September, 1959, for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

With regard to action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies when countries fail to pay their contributions, together with concrete examples of sanctions, see Annex 7 to the present report.

#### 13.4.2 Queried contributions in arrear

In 1952, the Buenos Aires Conference adopted Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17 in connection with this matter. At every session, the Council has re-examined the position and there has been a marked improvement.

The Council has also sought means whereby the settlement of queried contributions could be speeded up. For example, at its 11th Session (May, 1955), it adopted Resolution No. 342, *formally recognizing* that the contributions mentioned in Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 14 and 15 were not *sums owed* so much as *queried contributions*, settlement of which would constitute, before all else, a gesture of good-will on the part of the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned — a gesture which would strengthen that spirit of international readiness to cooperate on which the Union rests. At the same time, the Council invited such Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies as might have been unable, hitherto, to conform to these resolutions, to reconsider the matter, and in particular to pay at least the original sums debited to them.

The accounts to which Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 13, 16 and 17 refer have now in fact been paid off in full. The residue still unpaid is covered by Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 14 and 15.

Buenos Aires Resolution No. 14 deals with contributions queried because of different interpretations put on Article No. 14, paragraph 3. (2) of the Atlantic City Convention (share to be taken by Recognized Private Operating Agencies in defraying the cost of conferences and meetings). Out of a total of 23 281,27 Swiss francs queried at the time of the Buenos Aires conference, a balance of 3 508.02 Swiss francs, concerning two companies, is still being disputed.

Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15 deals with contributions queried because of different interpretations put on Article No. 15, paragraph 4, of the Atlantic City Convention (use of additional working languages at conferences and meetings since 1947).

Out of 294 186.22 Swiss francs queried at the time of the Buenos Aires Conference, a balance of 155 237.90 Swiss francs, concerning seven Members of the Union, is at present under dispute.

Briefly, then, the amounts still queried are made up as follows:

	Amount queried minus interest accruing thereon In Swiss francs	Including interest at the end of 1958 In Swiss francs
a) Under Resolution No. 14 .....	3 508.02	5 685.15
b) Under Resolution No. 15 .....	155 237.90	266 675.82
	<u>158 745.92</u>	<u>272 360.97</u>

If interest is ignored, the amount still in dispute is accordingly 158 745,92 Swiss francs, out of total contributions amounting to 675 626,31 Swiss francs at the end of the Buenos Aires Conference.

The question of interest on overdue queried contributions has been examined by the Council, which, at its 13th Session (May, 1958) called for special calculations (Resolution No. 379). On this matter, in the light of Document No. 2157/CA 14 (14th Session, 1959), it expressed itself in the following terms:

**Resolution No 401 Queried accounts**

(cf Pr CA 14/9, Doc. 2275/CA 14 — June 1959)

The Administrative Council,

*having noted*

Document No 2157/CA 14, reviewing the position of queried contributions as it stands after action taken by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council Resolution No. 379;

*instructs* the Secretary-General

1. to make a further appeal to the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned, under the terms of Council Resolutions Nos. 342, 358 and 379,

2. to prepare for the Plenipotentiary Conference a detailed recapitulatory report on queried contributions, based on Document No. 2157/CA 14, and taking into account any payments that might have been received by the General Secretariat by 30 September 1959.

Mention should also be made of the position with regard to contributions owed to the Netherlands Administration as a result of the abandonment of The Hague as seat of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (1950), referred to in Buenos Aires Resolution 18.

In all, 322 999.04 Dutch florins had to be refunded. Of this sum, 318 230.94 florins had been paid by 31 January, 1949. Hence no more than 4 768.10 florins remain to be paid. This latter sum is owed by four Members of the Union.

#### 13.4.3 Various contributions in abeyance because of events during the second world war

The position with regard to these contributions, referred to in Buenos Aires Resolution 12, is as follows: out of 373 352.72 Swiss francs to be written off, 60% had been so treated by 31 December, 1958, leaving, from 1st January, 1959, 149 335 Swiss francs (40%, or four annual instalments).

### 13.5 Request for a lower class of contribution

At present, the Secretariat is in possession of a single request for a lower class. This is from Nicaragua, which country, invoking Article 13, paragraph 6 (4), of the Buenos Aires Convention, wishes to be in the 1-unit class, instead of the three-unit one, for its share in defraying Union expenses.

Should other similar requests be received before the Plenipotentiary Conference, they will form the subject of a report to the Conference, which will then be able to consider the requests as a whole.

### 13.6 Publications of the Union

#### 13.6.1 Structure and content of the Publications Budget and price policy

One of the most important tasks of the Union is the production of service documents and other publications; on them, a substantial part of the Union's expenses is incurred. The fact that the documents are "sold" does not alter the fact that the costs are partially borne by Members and Associate Members of the Union.

The Council has therefore examined such matters as:

- the necessity for the documents themselves,
- the most convenient methods of gathering the requisite information from Administrations,
- the structure and content of the Publications Budget,
- the pricing policy.

On the first two of these points, the Council asked the Secretary-General, at its 10th session, to prepare a study on the advisability of issuing the Service documents mentioned in Article 20 of the Radio Regulations, the result of which should be in the hands of Administrations well before the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference. A most comprehensive report was therefore drawn up by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the I.F.R.B., and issued to Administrations as Circular No 766.

On the second two matters, the Council also called for a report from the Secretary-General, which it considered at its 14th Session (Document No. 2179/CA 14).

In this connection it should be pointed out that after a study of these questions, the Council came to the conclusion that the policy governing the establishment of the selling price of publications and the structure of the supplementary publications budget should remain unchanged.

Moreover, as an amendment to Decision No D 171 after a study of Document No. 2184/CA 14, the Council decided that from 1st January 1960 the cost of publishing the weekly I.F.R.B. circulars should be entered in the Publications Budget under the item "Documents sold at a loss" and that the subsidy from the Ordinary Budget to the Publications Budget should be increased by a corresponding amount.

#### 13.6.2 Telecommunication Journal

A publication which is worthy of special consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference is *The Telecommunication Journal*.

This periodical is published by the General Secretariat in application of Article 8, sub-para. 2. o) of the Convention. The Acts of the Union have prescribed its publication ever since the entry into force of the International Telegraph Convention of Vienna.

Two aspects of the *Journal* present problems.

Firstly, while there should be more than sufficient information on current activities of the Union to supply a monthly edition of reasonable dimensions, in practice it is hard to obtain the regular flow of suitable up-to-date material necessary to ensure the prompt issue of the *Journal*. A certain number of original articles are written by members of the staff of the permanent organs and material of a documentary character is supplied by various services of headquarters of the Union as part of their normal duties. In the writing of original articles the staff of the permanent organs, as international officials, naturally and properly, must exercise a certain restraint and it is therefore desirable that the *Journal* should contain a good proportion of articles from authors within the Members and Associate Members and from bodies which participate in the

conferences and meetings of the Union. What is necessary to ensure the prompt publication of a periodical with a well-balanced composition of original articles and of documentary material is a wider and more regular series of contributions from outside the permanent organs at Geneva.

The second problem is the finance of the Journal. Under Resolution No. 191 of the Administrative Council, the sale price of the Journal is fixed by the Secretary-General. When, at the instance of the Secretary-General, the question of increasing subscription rates was discussed by the Coordination Committee of the Union in 1957, various views were expressed, for example, that the Journal should be abolished, that it should be published less frequently or that a professional journalist should be employed as editor.

In the event, the annual subscription rate of 10 Swiss francs a year which had been in force since 1921 at a time when the Journal was published in French only instead of, as at present, in a trilingual edition, was increased to 20 Swiss francs from 1st January 1959. This increase has not resulted in any appreciable change in the number of copies sold. On the same date the advertisement tariff was increased by one-third and the indication is that this will not prejudice the number of advertisements subscribed. A comparison between the financial position in 1958 and a conservative estimate of the position in 1959, i. e., without taking account of the probable amount of the increase of advertisement revenue, is as follows:

	Expenses	Sales	Advertisements	Total Revenue	Deficit
1958 (accounts). . . . .	77 020	18 371	26 102	44 473	32 547
1959 (estimate). . . . .	83 000	34 500	27 500	62 000	21 000

The action in increasing prices has been successful. No further increase would appear to be justified for the present.

The general policy of the Journal is directed by the Editorial Committee upon which all the organs at Geneva are represented and it includes officers with experience of "house" journals in national administrations.

The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider whether it should adopt a recommendation to Members and Associate Members of the Union to collaborate more closely in the supply of material for the Journal, and whether the nature of the publication requires to be changed.

## CHAPTER 14

### Miscellaneous questions

#### 14.1 New building of the Union

When the headquarters of the Union were transferred from Berne to Geneva in 1948, the new accommodation—partly in the Palais Wilson and partly in the Maison des Congrès—was considered to be provisional, since the premises were too small, some of them uncomfortable and rather impracticable.

The Administrative Council has constantly given thought to the question of installing the Union in new premises. The matter was moreover submitted to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference which adopted the following Resolution:

#### Resolution No 8 — Premises of the International Telecommunication Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

*considering*

that the present premises occupied by the Union are inadequate to meet its needs;

*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.

The Council therefore instructed the Secretary-General to continue active study of this question and, at its 11th Session (1956) it had before it two offers: one, from the United Nations, consisted in accommodating I.T.U. services in premises to be built as an extension to the Palais des Nations, and the other, from the Canton of Geneva, was to the effect that a separate building should be erected for the I.T.U. near the Palais des Nations. After comparing the two offers, the Council decided to accept the one made by the Canton of Geneva, for purely financial reasons. It noted that the United Nations offer involved better conditions of installation and service standards than those of the offer by the Canton of Geneva, but it felt that even though they were more modest, the installation conditions and service standards offered by the latter nevertheless met the actual needs of the Union. By Resolution No. 338, the Council accordingly instructed the Secretary-General to continue the study of the scheme proposed by the Canton of Geneva and its implementation. Resolution No. 338 was completed by Decision D 160, which contains a series of directives regarding the site and characteristics of the building, financial conditions, etc.

The Canton of Geneva, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Union, therefore proceeded to prepare plans. At the time of the 13th Session of the Council (May 1958) a ceremony was organized for the laying of the building's foundation stone. Actual building work began in May 1959, and it is estimated that it could be finished by the spring of 1961.

With regard to the financial conditions, it should be noted that the Council expressed itself as follows in Decision D 160:

*Financial conditions*

The contract to be concluded with the Canton of Geneva must not commit the Union financially beyond the annual amount of 140 000 Swiss francs for which credits are now available. The clauses of this contract must, however, leave the Plenipotentiary Conference free to authorise other financial arrangements which may in the long run be more advantageous to the Union. With this object, the contract must contain a clause giving the Union the option of replacing, at any date, a system of tenancy by a system of lease-purchase.

At the present stage reached in the discussions, the Secretary-General has not yet negotiated the terms of a contract with the Canton of Geneva. However, he will be called upon to do so in the summer of 1959 and he will submit a special report on this subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

*Plans for the new building will be found in Annex 18.*

## **14.2 Interpretation or application of the texts of the Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto**

At its 12th Session in 1957, the Administrative Council considered the situation arising from the withdrawal of Czechoslovak nationality from a member of the International Frequency Registration Board. It adopted Resolution No. 368 in which it instructed the Secretary-General to submit complete documentation to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The matter forms the subject of a separate document and is thus mentioned solely for record in the present report.

As regards other questions of interpretation or application, the report of the Administrative Council to the Buenos Aires Conference contained a list of provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and General Regulations in which it had encountered difficulties. When the importance of the changes in the constitution and practices of the Union brought about by the Atlantic City Conference are taken into consideration, the length of this list is not surprising. Most of the difficulties so listed were, however, removed in the revised Convention adopted at Buenos Aires. Thus, when the Administrative Council, at its 13th Session, in 1958, considered a report by the Secretary-General on questions of interpretation or application which had arisen since the entry into force of the Buenos Aires Convention, the only point which appeared to justify reference in the present report is the following:

## *Chapter 20 of the General Regulations*

The application of paragraph 7 of this Chapter in the case of the representation of one C.C.I. at the meeting of another gave rise to a practical difficulty which was settled by Council Resolution No. 332 and Decision No. D 146.

The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to consider whether this question calls for an amendment to the General Regulations. The Council refrains, however, from suggesting any precise text. In this connection it will be recalled that at the Buenos Aires Conference a group of Members submitted jointly a proposal (No. 706, Document No. 109) to the effect that the Council should submit proposals to plenipotentiary and administrative conferences. After discussion (see B.A. Document No. 326), it was decided to embody in the Convention the provision which now appears in item 1 of paragraph 12 of Article 5 and which reads:

in particular the Administrative Council shall.

1) offer to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union any suggestions deemed useful.

While the Atlantic City Convention was in force, the Council elaborated procedures for giving effect to certain provisions. Most of these procedures were written into the Buenos Aires Convention, but one of them, namely, the detailed procedure for treatment of applications for Membership or Associate Membership was retained, under the Buenos Aires regime, in the form of a Council Resolution (No. 216). The Resolution has stood the test of time and has provided the Secretary-General with all the directives necessary for the treatment of the numerous applications which have been made for Membership or Associate Membership. The only Membership question which has arisen under the Buenos Aires regime and upon which the Secretary-General has had occasion to consult the Administrative Council, was the special case of the amalgamation of Egypt and the Syrian Republic to form a single Member: the United Arab Republic. The formalities suggested by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council at its 13th Session were performed without difficulty or delay.

In connection with certain enquiries which were addressed to Members of the Union regarding proposals for change of date or place of conferences, the Council, at its 12th Session, adopted a Decision (No. D 185) entitled "Interpretation of the term 'majority' in connection with telegraphic consultations".

The Council noted that the General Regulations do not lay down explicitly the extent to which international organizations, admitted to administrative conferences, may participate therein. It adopted two Decisions, D 187 and D 210, which recognized that the point could be dealt with in the additional Rules of Procedure which conferences could adopt under Article 11 of the Convention. The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of 1958 adopted the following rule which worked satisfactorily in practice:

Observers of international organizations admitted to the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 (1) *d* of Chapter 2 of the General Regulations may participate without vote in the committees of the Conference and present their petitions or statements there.

### **14.3 Definition of Government telegrams and telephone calls**

With reference to the definition of government telegrams and telephone calls appearing in Annex 3 to the Buenos Aires Convention, the Council, in its Decision No. D 52 (1951), had asked the Secretary-General to keep an up-to-date list of United Nations subsidiary organs for the information of Members and Associate Members of the Union. At its Session in 1959, the Council, considering that Opinion No. 2 on this same matter, as issued by the Paris Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1949), had not been confirmed by the Geneva Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1958, abrogated its Decision No. D 52. Like the Geneva Conference, the Council was swayed by the United Nations argument, which was that almost all United Nations telegrams are sent by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or on his behalf, that frequent changes are made in the list of United Nations subsidiary organs, and that, if such a list were to serve any useful purpose, an up-to-date copy would have to exist in every telegraph office throughout the world—a thing which is practically impossible to secure.



#### 14.4 Debiting of Administrative and Executive Expenses in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

Hitherto, the expenses in connection with management and implementation of Technical Assistance projects have been met in the Union (as in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies) by payment from the Special Account of the Programme.

At its XXVIth Session, the Economic and Social Council ruled as follows in Resolution No. 702 (XXVI):

##### I

1. *Requests* the participating organizations to take, as soon as possible, whatever steps will be necessary to enable:
  - a) The consolidation in the regular budgets of the participating organizations of all administrative and operational services expenses
  - b) The consolidated review of these expenses by the legislative bodies of the participating organizations.

##### II

1. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:
  - a) To keep under review the problem whether any part of the total administrative and operational services costs should be financed from the Expanded Programme Special Account, and, if so, how this part can be determined as a lump-sum, on the basis of a simple formula;
  - b) To consider whether or not the regular budgets of the participating organizations should assume all or a specific part of the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, including the question of such assumption on a progressive basis;
  - c) To make appropriate recommendations to the Technical Assistance Committee;
2. *Requests* the Technical Assistance Board:
  - a) To study further the technical questions which are involved in the development of the type of formula referred to in paragraph 1 a) of section II of the present resolution;
  - b) To study the technical questions which are involved in the development of any formula which would provide for the progressive assumption in the participating organizations' regular budgets of the Expanded Programme's administrative and operational services costs as referred to in paragraph 1 b) of section II of the present resolution;
  - c) To report the result of these studies to the Technical Assistance Committee;
3. *Invites* the governing bodies of the participating organizations:
  - a) To consider formally the problem of the allocation of the administrative and operational services costs of technical assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budgets, including the questions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section II of the present resolution;
  - b) To advise the Council in due course of the results of such consideration.

Having considered this matter, the Council, at its 13th Session, adopted Resolution No. 385, emphasizing that the Plenipotentiary Conference alone can decide that expenses directly occasioned by the Union's share in the Expanded Programme shall be debited to the I.T.U. ordinary budget. That this was so was confirmed at the 14th Session, and the Acting Secretary-General was asked to inform the Economic and Social Council to this effect.

Hence, the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to settle this matter. For 1959, the expenses in question amount, all in all, to 154 800 Swiss francs.

With reference to Part I of Resolution No. 702 (XXVI) of the Economic and Social Council, it will be seen that from 1955 to 1958, Technical Assistance management and implementation expenses were indeed embodied in the ordinary expenses of the Union, while the corresponding payment from the Expanded Programme Special Account was shown under income in the budget. For technical budgetary reasons connected with the principle of a budgetary ceiling, this practice was not followed when the revised budget for 1959 was being drawn up. Hence, here too the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to decide on future practice.

### **14.5 United Nations Special Fund**

At its 13th and 14th Sessions, the Council issued directives to the Secretary-General with regard to cooperation by the I.T.U. in activities financed by the United Nations Special Fund, the purpose of which is to carry out projects which may have a direct influence on economic development. According to the procedures of the Special Fund, which will become clearer as and when the machinery of this organ comes into force, the assistance projects financed by the Fund will be administered by the organization (United Nations or one of the specialized agencies) most directly concerned in each case. The I.T.U. might thus be required to administer projects dealing strictly with telecommunications, on the basis of an agreement to be concluded in each case with the Special Fund. As documentation was still awaited from the Director General of the Special Fund, the Council was not in a position to examine this matter at its 14th Session. It decided, therefore, to bring it to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration in the light of a report to be submitted by the acting Secretary-General.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE

Members	8th Session 1953	9th Session 1954	10th Session 1955
Argentine Republic	Dr Marco Aurelio Andrada Mr Carlos Quesada Zapiola	not represented	Mr Juan Teófilo Arregui
Brazil	Mr Libero Oswaldo de Miranda Mr Ezequiel Martins da Silva	Mr Libero Oswaldo de Miranda Mr Ezequiel Martins da Silva	Mr Ezequiel Martins da Silva
Canada	Mr Charles J Acton Mr Bruce M Williams Mr K D McIlwraith	Mr Charles J Acton Mr K D McIlwraith	Mr Charles J Acton
China	Mr Tsao-Vong Miao Mr Len Yoh Mr Yeu-teh Chang	Mr Shu-jen Chen Dr Hiong-fei Tchen Mr Yeu-teh Chang	Mr Shu-jen Chen Dr Hiong-fei Tchen Mr Timothy L Wang
Spain	Mr Luis Rodríguez de Miguel Mr José de Erice y O'Shea Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr José Lluch Amor Mr José María Arto Madrazo	Mr Luis Rodríguez de Miguel Mr José de Erice O'Shea Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr José María Arto Madrazo	Mr Luis Rodríguez de Miguel Mr José de Erice O'Shea Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr José María Arto Madrazo
United States of America	Mr Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen G Kelly Mr Wayne Mason	Mr Francis Colt de Wolf Mr Matthew G Jones	Mr Francis Colt de Wolf Mr Matthew G Jones
France	Mr Honoré Farat Mr. Jean Laffay Mr. Louis Bramel de Cléjoulx	Mr Jean Laffay Mr Louis Bramel de Cléjoulx	Mr Jean Rouvière Mr Albert Drevet Mr Louis Bramel de Cléjoulx
India (Republic of)	Mr Bodh Raj Batra	Shri R C Vaish Shri V. Sundaram	Dr Manohar Balaji Sarwate Shri N V Shenoi
Italy	Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome Dr Federico Nicotera	Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome Dr Federico Nicotera	Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome Dr Federico Nicotera
Mexico	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez
Pakistan	Mr Mohamed Nazir Mirza Major M Akbar	Mr Mohammed Sadiq Kari	Mr Mohammed Sadiq Kari
United Arab Republic *)	Mr Anis El Bardai	Mr Anis El Bardai	Mr Fathy Gheith
F P R of Yugoslavia	Mr Milan Vuksić Mr Janko Janjatović	Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Janko Janjatović	Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Niko Komplita
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Col Alfred Howard Read	Mr R J P Harvey Miss E M Perry	Mr R J P Harvey Miss E M Perry
Switzerland (Confederation)	Mr Albert Mockli	Mr Albert Mockli Mr Alfred Langenberger	Mr Alfred Langenberger
Czechoslovakia	Mr František Kroutl Mr Stanislav Houdek	Mr. František Kroutl Mr Stanislav Houdek	Mr Miloslav Lajpért Dr Jan Bušák Mr Stanislav Houdek
Turkey	Mr Necmi Ozgur	Mr Necmi Ozgur	Mr Necmi Ozgur
U S S R	Mr Igor Alexeievitch Tsingovatov Mr Vassilie Tikhomirov Miss Zoia Erchova	Mr Igor Alexeievitch Tsingovatov Mr Ivan Petrov Miss Zoia Erchova	Mr Gleb Ouspensky Mrs Z ia Nikiforova Miss Zoia Erchova

\*) Egypt, until the 13th session

## COUNCIL FROM 1953 TO 1959

## ANNEX 1

11th Session 1956	12th Session 1957	13th Session 1958	14th Session 1959
Mr Ramón Casanova Dr. Mario Raul Pico	Mr Francisco Cayetano Garavaglia	Mr Francisco Cayetano Garavaglia	Mr Ovidio N Carli
not represented.	not represented	Mr Jatyr de Almeida Rodriguez	Mr Libero Oswaldo de Miranda
Mr Charles J Acton	Mr Charles J Acton Mr C E Bourbonnière	Mr Charles J Acton	Mr Charles J Acton Mr R M Tait
Mr Gisson C Chien Dr. Hong-fei Tchen Mr. Yeu-teh Chang	Mr Gisson C Chien Mr T C Liu Mr Yeu-teh Chang	Mr Shu-jen Chen Mr T C Liu Mr Timothy L Wang	Mr Gisson C Chien Mr Lean Tchong-kin Mr Yeu-teh Chang
Mr Luis Rodríguez de Miguel Mr Luis García de Lleray y Rodríguez Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr. José María Arto Madrazo	Mr Manuel González y Gonzalez Mr Luis García de Lleray y Rodríguez Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr José María Arto Madrazo	Mr Manuel González y González Mr Luis García de Lleray y Rodríguez Mr José Garrido y Moreno Mr José María Arto Madrazo	Mr Manuel González y González Mr Luis García de Lleray y Rodríguez Mr José Garrido y Moreno
Mr Francis Colt de Wolf	Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf Mr Henry F Nichol	Mr Francis Colt de Wolf	Mr Francis Colt de Wolf Miss Helen G Kelly
Mr Jean Rouvière Mr Albert Drevet Mr Louis Bramel de Cléjoulx	Mr Albert Drevet Mr Louis Bramel de Clejoulx	Mr Albert Drevet Mr André Henry	Mr Albert Drevet Mr André Henry
Mr Prem Mahesh Agerwala	Dr Manohar Balaji Sarwate	Dr Manohar Balaji Sarwate	Dr Manohar Balaji Sarwate
Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome Dr Federico Nicotera Mr Andrea Caruso	Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome Dr Federico Nicotera Mr Andrea Caruso	Dr Federico Nicotera Mr Andrea Caruso	Dr Federico Nicotera Mr Andrea Caruso
Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez	Mr Lázaro Barajas Gutiérrez
Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza	Mr Mohammed Sadiq Karı	Mr Mohamed Nazir Mirza	Mr Mohamed Nazir Mirza
Mr Fathy Gheith	Mr Fathy Gheith	Mr Gamil Mohamed Mehrez	Mr Mohamed Ali El-Heneidy
Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Janko Janjatoyić	Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Vojin Kostić	Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Konstantin Čomić	Mr Vladimir Šenk Mr Ivan Lipković
Mr W A Wolverson, C B Miss E M Perry	Mr W A Wolverson, C B Miss E M Perry	Mr W A Wolverson, C B Miss E M Perry	Mr W A Wolverson, C B Miss E M Perry
Mr Alfred Langenberger	Mr Alfred Langenberger	Mr Alfred Langenberger	Mr Alfred Langenberger
Mr Miloslav Laipert Mr František Kroutil Dr Zdeňek Caha	Mr Miloslav Laipert Dr Zdeňek Caha	Mr Miloslav Laipert Mr Stanislav Houdek	Mr Miloslav Laipert Mr Stanislav Houdek
Mr Vehbi Başar Mr Muzaffer Eke	Mr Vehbi Başar	Mr Turhan Zırh Mr Vehbi Başar Mr Muzaffer Eke	Mr Turhan Zırh Mr Vehbi Başar
Mr Dmitrii Arkadiev Mr Efim Motine Miss Zoia Erchova	Prof Konstantin Kulbatski Mr Efim Motine Mrs Zoia Nikiforova Mr Arkadi Anfilofiev	Mr Nikolai Ivanovitch Krasnoselski Mr Efim Motine	Mr Ivan Klovov Mr Efim Motine Mrs Olga Gorchkova

## ANNEX 2

**AGENDA OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL SESSIONS  
FROM 1953 TO 1959**

**AGENDA OF THE 8th SESSION (1953)**

**I. Composition of the new Council**

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
2. Rules of Procedure

**II. Conferences and Meetings**

1. Report on the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference
2. Progress made with preparations for the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C C I T , Arnhem, 1953
3. Progress made with preparations for the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C C I R , London, 1953
4. Decision as to the date of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1954
5. Next meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference
6. Report on the European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1952

**III. Reports by the permanent organs for 1952**

1. Secretary-General's report
2. Report by the I F R.B.
3. Report by the Director, C.C.I.F.
4. Report by the Director, C.C.I.R.
5. Report by the Interim Director, C C I T.
6. Report by the Union to the XVIth Session of the Economic and Social Council

**IV. Finance**

1. I.T.U. budget for 1953
2. I.T.U. budget for 1954
3. Financial Operating Report, 1952
4. Accounts in arrears

**V. Staff**

1. Election of a Secretary-General
2. Situation of the Director, C C I R.
3. Changes to be made in the Staff Regulations as a result of decisions taken by the Buenos Aires Conference
4. Reclassification of Union posts
5. Grant of a cost-of-living allowance to Union staff
6. I.T.U. affiliation to the International Labour Organization Tribunal
7. Patents
8. Management Report, Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds
9. Proposals for changes in the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds
10. Buenos Aires Resolution No. 24 – Provident and Pension Funds

**VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations**

1. General Report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations
2. Traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network, and associated questions
3. Technical Assistance

**VII. Miscellaneous**

1. Lease of I.T.U. simultaneous interpretation equipment
2. Union premises
3. Communications from the Roumanian People's Republic relative to Administrative Council Resolution No. 262
4. Implementation of the E.A R C Agreement
  - a) Ship radiotelegraph call bands between 4000 and 23 000 kc/s
  - b) Progress made with draft high-frequency broadcasting plans
5. Progress made with the International Telecommunication Vocabulary

## AGENDA OF THE 9th SESSION (1954)

### I. Organization of the Council

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
2. Rules of Procedure (Administrative Council Decision No 104)

### II. I.T.U. conferences or meetings

1. Next meeting of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Administrative Council Resolution No. 267)
2. Next meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference (Administrative Council Decision No. 108)

### III. Reports by the permanent organs

1. Secretary-General's Report
2. Report by the I.F.R.B.
3. Report by the Director, C.C.I.F.
4. Reports by the Director, C.C.I.R.
5. Reports by the Interim Director, C.C.I.T.
6. Draft Report by the Union to the Economic and Social Council

### IV. Finance

1. Union budget for 1954 (revision)
2. Union budget, 1955, with especial reference to Administrative Council Resolution No. 275
3. Financial Operating Report, 1953, and Report on the Management of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, 1953
4. Auditors' report on I.T.U. accounts for the period 1 January to 31 December, 1953
5. Consolidated budget and working capital fund (Buenos Aires Resolution No 19)
6. Changes to be made in the Financial Regulations, including changes resulting from the entry into force of the Buenos Aires Convention (Administrative Council Resolution No. 274)
7. International Radio Maritime Committee – application for exemption from payment of interest on amounts outstanding
8. Position as regards queried contributions
9. Membership of the Finance Control Committee
10. C.C.I. finances: application of the General Regulations, Chapter 20, paragraph 7
11. Balance to be carried forward – Interest – payments to be made to the Reserve Account
12. Expenses in connection with the preparation of nonrecurring publications

### V. Staff

1. Possible revision of basic salary scales for I.T.U. staff (Buenos Aires Resolution No 23 and Administrative Council Decision No. 118)
2. Possible revision of the I.T.U. staff pensions scheme (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 24 and Administrative Council Decisions Nos. 112 and 117)
3. Reclassification of certain posts (Administrative Council Resolution No 279)
4. Affiliation of the I.T.U. to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (Administrative Council Resolution No. 268)
5. Patents (Administrative Council Decision No 120)
6. Retirement age for staff appointed before 1948
7. Cost-of-living allowances for 1954 (Document No. 1371/CA 8, paragraph 5.3)
8. Changes to be made in the Regulations for the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds
9. Spécial cases of affiliation to the Pension Fund
10. Amendments to the Staff Regulations

### VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations

1. General Report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations
2. Technical Assistance
3. Traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network and associated questions (Administrative Council Resolution No 284)
4. Freedom of Information
5. Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for traffic of the specialized agencies (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 26)
6. Possible revision of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (Buenos Aires Resolution No 28)

**VII. Other business**

1. Premises for the Union (Administrative Council Resolution No. 287)
2. Preparation by the I.F.R.B. of draft high frequency broadcasting plans (Administrative Council Resolution No. 286)
3. Recall of members of the I.F.R.B. (Administrative Council Resolution No. 277)
4. Organization of the Joint Committee for the General Trunk Switching Programme, and application of Buenos Aires Resolution No. 32
5. Organization of general maintenance in the international telecommunication network
6. Inventory of the Library (Administrative Council Resolution No. 239, B.1, b)
7. Advisability of publishing a pamphlet summarizing telecommunication progress (Administrative Council Decision No. 85)
8. Draft pamphlet on the organization of the Union and the tasks of the permanent organs (Administrative Council Decision No. 86)
9. Proposals for amendment or deletion of Council Resolutions, as a consequence of the entry into force of the Buenos Aires Convention (Administrative Council Resolution No. 289)
10. A communication from the Administrative Council of the International Broadcasting Organization (I.B.O.)
11. Date for the 10th Session of the Council

**AGENDA OF THE 10th SESSION (1955)****I. Organization of the Council**

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
2. Rules of Procedure for the Council (Decision No. D 126)

**II. I.T.U. conferences or meetings**

1. Next meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Decision No. D 122)
2. Next meeting of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Resolution No. 290)
3. Next meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference (Decision No. D 123)
4. Report on the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1954

**III. Reports on Union activities**

1. Secretary-General's Annual Report on Union activities (1954)
2. Draft Report by the Union to the Economic and Social Council
3. Report by the I.F.R.B. for 1954

**IV. Financial questions**

1. I.T.U. budget, 1956
2. Financial Operating Report and Report by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, 1954
3. Report on the audit of Union accounts, 1954
4. The position with regard to queried accounts
5. New layout for the budget of the Union
6. Revision of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations (Decision No. D 126)
7. Consolidated budget and working capital fund (Decision No. D 128)
8. Action to be taken if the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund is to bear interest
9. Expenses in connection with representation of the International Consultative Committees

**V. Staff questions**

1. Possible revision of the basic I.T.U. staff salary scales (Resolution No. 309)
2. Revision of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations (Decision No. D 126)
3. Revision of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Decision No. D 126)
4. Patents (Decision No. D 137)
5. Appointment of the Director of a C.C.I. and of his deputy to membership of the Management Board, Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds
6. Cost-of-living allowances
7. Rules of Procedure for the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

**VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations**

1. General Report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations
2. Technical Assistance

3. Traffic to be routed over the telecommunication network of the aeronautical service, and associated questions (Resolution No. 299)
4. Freedom of Information (Resolution No. 297)

## VII. Miscellaneous

1. Possible erection of a building for the Union (Resolution No. 314)
2. Preparation by the I.F.R.B. of draft high frequency broadcasting plans (Resolution No. 294)
3. Possible amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. (Resolution No. 291)
4. Progress made in implementation of the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table in the bands between 3 950 and 27 500 kc/s
5. Sales price of service documents (Documents Nos 1522/CA9 and 1608/CA9 point 2)
6. Study of the possibility of printing certain documents outside Switzerland (Decision No. D 67)
7. Publication of I.F.R.B. and C.C.I.R. documents (Resolution No. 295)
8. International Telecommunication Vocabulary (Document No. 1608/CA9, point 1)
9. Pamphlet summarizing telecommunication progress (Decision No. D 124)
10. Procedure for the election of a new Director for the C.C.I.F. or for an amalgamated C.C.I.F. – C.C.I.T.
11. Publication of C.C.I.F. documents in languages other than French
12. Possible participation by the Union in the World Exhibition, Brussels, 1958

## AGENDA OF THE 11th SESSION (1956)

### I. Organization of the Council

1. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman

### II. I.T.U. conferences and meetings

1. Next meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Decision No. D 139)
2. Next meeting of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Resolution No. 316)
3. Next meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference (Decision No. D 140)
4. Report on the Special Meeting of C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, Geneva, February, 1956
5. Preparatory work for the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Warsaw, 1956
6. Preparatory work for the XVIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., the VIIIth and final Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., and the First Plenary Assembly of the new C.C.I.T., Geneva, 1956

### III. Reports on I.T.U. activities

1. Report on Union activities in 1955 (Secretary-General's Annual Report and draft report by the Union to the Economic and Social Council)
2. Report by the I.F.R.B. for 1955

### IV. Finance

1. I.T.U. budget for 1957 and revision of the extraordinary budget of the C.C.I.R. for 1956
2. Financial Operating Report and Report by the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds for 1955
3. Auditors' report on Union accounts, 1955
4. Position with regard to queried accounts and accounts in arrears (Resolutions Nos. 329 and 330)
5. Sale price of publications and lay-out of the supplementary publications budget (Resolution No. 324 and Decision No. D 152)
6. Consolidated budget (Decision No. D 145)
7. Centralization of budget items concerning
  - a) furniture, office machines and equipment (Resolution No. 325); and
  - b) travel expenses (Resolution No. 326)
8. Investment of monies constituting the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund (Decision No. D 147)
9. Membership of the Finance Control Committee

### V. Staff

1. Possible revision of the I.T.U. basic staff salary scales (Resolution No. 333)
2. Pension Fund entrance fees (Resolution No. 335)
3. Patents (Resolution No. 337)
4. Appointment of a C.C.I. Director and his deputy to the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Decision No. D 151)
5. Cost-of-living allowances
6. Financial situation of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and adoption of new actuarial bases (Resolution No. 334)



- 7 Insurance of salary increases in 1956 for officials over 60 years of age
8. Retirement pension for Mr. Georges Valensi, Director, C C I F.

#### **VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations**

- 1 General Report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations
- 2 Technical Assistance (Buenos Aires Resolution No 25 and Administrative Council Resolution No. 322)
3. Traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network and associated questions (Resolution No. 323)
- 4 Freedom of Information (Resolution No 321)

#### **VII. Miscellaneous**

1. Erection of a new building for the I T U (Decision No D 144)
2. Preparation by the I F R B of draft high-frequency broadcasting plans (Resolution No 336)
- 3 Progress in implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 3 950 and 27 500 kc/s – situation in this respect (Resolution No. 336)
- 4 Conditions governing the publication of C C I documents (Document No 1757, point 3)
- 5 Centralization of common services (Resolution No 320)
6. Procedure for election of C.C.I Directors (Decision No. D 142)
7. Vacancy for an Assistant Secretary-General as from 1 January, 1958
- 8 Participation by the I T U. in the Universal Exhibition, Brussels, 1958 (Decision No D 156)
9. Financing and publication of I.F.R.B and C.C.I.R documents (Resolution No 295)

### **AGENDA OF THE 12th SESSION (1957)**

#### **I. Organization of the Council**

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

#### **II. I.T.U. conferences or meetings**

1. Programme of forthcoming Union Conferences (Decision No. D 158)
2. Report on the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C C I R , Warsaw, 1956
3. Report on the VIIIth and last Plenary Assembly of the C C I T , Geneva, 1956
4. Report on the XVIIIth and last Plenary Assembly of the C C I F., Geneva, 1956
5. Report on the first Plenary Assembly of the new C C I T , Geneva, 1956
6. Preparation for the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958

#### **III. Reports on Union Activities**

- 1 Report on the activities of the Union in 1956 (Annual Report by the Secretary-General and Draft Report by the I.T.U. to the Economic and Social Council)
2. I.F.R.B. report for 1956

#### **IV. Financial matters**

- 1 Budget of the Union for 1958
2. Revision of the Union budget for 1957
3. Financial operating report and Management Report for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, 1956
- 4 Report on the audit of Union accounts for 1956
5. Queried accounts (Resolution No 342)
6. Accounts in arrears (Resolution No 343)
7. Consolidated budget (Decisions Nos. 145 and D 164)
8. Composition of the Finance Control Committee (Decision No D 165)
9. Financing of the publication of I.F.R.B Technical Standards (Decision No. D 173)
10. Amendments to the Financial Regulations

#### **V. Staff matters**

1. Possible revision of the basic staff salary scales of the I.T.U. (Resolution No. 349)
2. Patents (Resolution No. 352)
3. Cost-of-living allowance for officials who have retired since 1 January 1949 (Decision No. D 168)
4. Cost-of-living allowance for officials who retired under the 1927 Statute
5. Insurance of the salary increase of an official over the age of 60
6. Extension of benefits from the Staff Sickness Insurance Fund to officials' families
7. An appeal by an old C.C.I.F. official

## **VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations**

1. General report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations
2. Technical Assistance (Resolution No 346)
3. Traffic to be routed over the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Newyork and related questions (Decision D 175)

## **VII. Miscellaneous**

1. Erection of a building for the I.T.U. (Resolution No 333 and Decision No D 160)
2. Preparation of draft high-frequency broadcasting plans by the I.F.R.B. (Resolution No. 243)
3. Implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 3 500 kc/s (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s (Resolution No 347)
4. Vacancy for an Assistant Secretary General on 1 January, 1958 (Decision No. D 163)
5. Participation by the I.T.U. in the Brussels World Exhibition, 1958 (Decision No D 156)
6. Missions performed by officials in 1956 (Resolutions Nos. 326 and 340, last paragraph)
7. Interpretation of Article 81 of the Telegraph Regulations
8. Date of the next session of the Council

## **AGENDA OF THE 13th SESSION (1958)**

### **I. Organization of the Council**

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

### **II. I.T.U. conferences or meetings**

1. Preparation of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1958)
2. Preparation of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959)

### **III. Reports on Union activities**

1. Report on Union activities in 1957 (Annual report by the Secretary-General and Draft Report by the I.T.U. to the Economic and Social Council)
2. I.F.R.B. Report for 1957
3. C.C.I.T.T. activities in 1957
4. C.C.I.R. activities in 1957

### **IV. Financial matters**

1. Revised Union Budget for 1958
2. Union Budget for 1959
3. Financial Operating Report and Management Report of the S. S. & B Funds for 1957
4. Report on the audit of Union accounts for 1957
5. Queried accounts (Resolution No. 358)
6. Accounts in arrears
7. Consolidated Budget (Decision No. D 190)
8. Economy measures (Decision No. D 189)
9. Actuarial position of the S. S. & B Funds and adoption of new actuarial bases (Resolution No. 350)
10. Insurance of salary increases of officials over the age of 60
11. Amendments to the Regulations for the S. S. & B. Funds
12. Unavoidable unforeseen expenditure

### **V. Staff matters**

1. Union staff salaries – steps taken under Resolution No. 366 and Decision No. D 195
2. Study of the possibility of Union officials joining the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (Decision No D 199)
3. Amendments to Article 15 of the Staff Regulations (Decision No. D 200)
4. Geographical distribution of Union staff (Decision No D 198)
5. Possible allocation of a cost-of-living allowance to the staff and assimilation of I.T.U. allowances to those of the United Nations common system
6. Miscellaneous

## **VI. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations**

1. General report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations
2. Technical assistance
  - a) Participation in the Expanded Programme

- b) Financing of economic development
- c) Organization of an international pool of administrative officers
- d) Scientific and technical cooperation within the I.T.U
- 3. Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

## **VII. Miscellaneous**

- 1. Erection of the I.T.U. building
- 2. Establishment of draft plans for the high frequency broadcasting service by the I.F.R.B. (Resolution No. 365)
- 3. Implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 3 950 kc/s (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s (Resolution No. 364)
- 4. Participation by the I.T.U. in the Brussels World Exhibition 1958
- 5. Publication of Council Resolutions and Decisions (Article 23 of the Council's Rules of Procedure) – contents of the next collection
- 6. Possible suggestions by the Administrative Council for the revision of the International Telecommunication Convention
- 7. Date of the next session of the Council

## **AGENDA OF THE 14th SESSION (1959)**

### **I. Organization of the Council**

- 1. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman

### **II. Vacant Post of Secretary-General of the Union**

### **III. Conferences and meetings of the Union**

- 1. Preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959
- 2. Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958
- 3. Special C.C.I.T.T. Assembly, Geneva, 1958
- 4. IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles, 1959

### **IV. Reports on I.T.U. activities**

- 1. Report on I.T.U. activities in 1958 (annual report by the Secretary-General and draft I.T.U. report to the Economic and Social Council)
- 2. I.F.R.B. report for 1958
- 3. C.C.I.T.T. activities in 1958
- 4. C.C.I.R. activities in 1958
- 5. C.C.I.R. activities in the period between the VIIIth and IXth Plenary Assemblies

### **V. Finance**

- 1. I.T.U. budgets for 1959 and 1960
- 2. Budget for the installation of I.T.U. services in the new building
- 3. Financial operating report and management report of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds for 1958
- 4. Audit of Union accounts for 1958
- 5. Accounts in arrears (Resolution No. 378)
- 6. Queried accounts (Resolution No. 379)
- 7. Actuarial position of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Decision No. D 224)
- 8. Consolidated budget (Decisions Nos. D 145, D 164 and D 190)
- 9. Working capital fund (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 19)
- 10. Price of Publications and structure of the Publications Budget (Decisions No. D 154 and D 170)
- 11. Budgetary imputation of costs of publication of weekly I.F.R.B. circulars (Decision No. D 171)
- 12. Insurance of increases in salary of officials after the age of 60
- 13. Composition of the Management Board of the S.S. & B. Funds of the I.T.U.
- 14. Amendment of Article 42, paragraph 2, of the Regulations for the S.S. & B. Funds
- 15. Request for change in class of contribution
- 16. Exceptional income from the issue of a set of postage stamps

### **VI. Staff**

- 1. Cost of adoption of the United Nations common system (Salaries and various allowances) (Resolutions Nos. 388 and 390)
- 2. Possible affiliation to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund (Resolution No. 392)
- 3. Possible reorganization of the I.T.U. services (Resolution No. 381)
- 4. Cost-of-living allowances
- 5. Miscellaneous staff matters

## VII. Relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations

1. General report on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations
2. Technical Assistance
  - a) Participation in the Expanded Programme
  - b) Organization of an international administrative service (Decision No. D 214)
  - c) Scientific and technical cooperation in telecommunication matters
3. Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Resolution No. 384) (including the report on the meeting of the Plan Committee – C.C.I.T.T. – at Tokyo in May 1959)
4. Financing of economic development (Decision No. D 213)

## VIII. Miscellaneous

1. Draft Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
2. Preparation by the I.F.R.B. of draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service (Resolution No. 387)
3. Implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations between 3 500 kc/s (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s (Resolution No. 386)
4. Missions carried out by officials of the Union in 1958
5. Participation by the C.C.I.T.T. in the work of the C.M.I. (Joint International Committee for tests relating to the protection of telecommunication lines and underground ducts)
6. Membership of the Coordination Committee
7. Public information concerning the I.T.U. and its activities
8. Date of the next session of the Council

## ANNEX 3

### EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FROM 1953 TO 1958

Classified by country of assignment

Country of assignment	Total number of experts engaged from 1953 to 1958 <sup>1)</sup>	Total number of expert man-months from 1953 to 1958	Number of experts on mission during <sup>2)</sup>					
			1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Afghanistan .	2	16	1					1
Bolivia . .	1	12				1	1	
Ethiopia . . . . .	6	144	1	3	4	3	4	2
India . . . . .	2	16	2				1	1
Iran . . . . .	5	131	4	2	2	3	3	2
Iraq . . . . .	3	66			2	2	2	2
Ireland . . . . .	1	6						1
Israel . . . . .	1	12					1	1
Jordan . . . . .	3	101	2	2	2	2	3	1
Lebanon . . . . .	6	19		2	4		5	1
Malaya . . . . .	2	12		1	1			
Pakistan . . . . .	6	178	3	3	4	4	3	3
Paraguay . . . . .	4	97				2	3	4
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	4	15	1	1	2			
United Arab Republic (Syrian Region) . .	6	58			2	3	2	3
Venezuela . . . . .	1	2						1
Yugoslavia . . . . .	4	6	4					
E.C.A.F.E. Region . .	2	16						2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Each new engagement has been counted, even though a given expert may have been engaged for more than one mission. Extensions of contract have not been counted.

<sup>2)</sup> The number of experts actually working in the country during a given year is shown under the corresponding year.

## ANNEX 4

## EXPERTS ENGAGED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FROM 1953 TO 1958

Classified by nationality

Nationality	Total number of experts engaged from 1953 to 1958 <sup>1)</sup>	Number of experts on mission during <sup>2)</sup>					
		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Argentina . . . . .	1				1	1	
Australia . . . . .	1			1	1	1	1
Canada . . . . .	2		2	2			
Colombia . . . . .	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Denmark . . . . .	2			1	2		
Federal German Republic . . . . .	3			1	1	1	3
Finland . . . . .	1	1					
France . . . . .	9	6	3	3	4	4	3
India . . . . .	3					1	3
Japan . . . . .	1					1	
Netherlands . . . . .	3					2	2
New Zealand . . . . .	4	1	1	2	2	1	2
Norway . . . . .	1	1					
Spain . . . . .	4				1	3	4
Switzerland . . . . .	8	1	3	8	2	5	1
United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1		
United Kingdom . . . . .	11	5	3	3	3	5	3
United States of America . . . . .	1	1					
U.S.S.R. . . . .	1					1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Each new engagement has been counted, even though a given expert may have been engaged for more than one mission. Extensions of contract have not been counted.

<sup>2)</sup> The number of experts actually working in the country during a given year is shown under the corresponding year.

## ANNEX 5

**FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FROM 1953 to 1958**  
**CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY OF STUDY**

Nationality	Total number of fellowships awarded	Country of Study														
		Algeria	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Fed German Rep	Finland	France	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	Unit Arab Repub (Egyptian Region)	United Kingdom
Afghanistan .....	1				1											
Argentina ..	1															1
Burma ..	2				2		1				1					1
Chile ..	4						2		1		1			1		2
China ..	8				1		1						1			7
Ecuador ..	2												2			
Ethiopia ...	7										1		1		4	1
Finland ..	4				2									1		2
Greece ..	3						1		2							
India ..	2						1						1	1		
Iran ..	4								3							2
Iraq ..	3															3
Ireland ..	2										1					1
Israel ..	9								1		1		2	5		2
Japan ..	12						1				1			1		6
Jordan *)	11														3	2
Korea ..	5				1											4
Laos ..	1	1							1							
Lebanon ..	3						2		1					2		
Malaya ..	6															6
Mexico ..	8								1							1
Nepal ..	1															1
Pakistan ..	10		1				1									5
Surinam ..	1										1					
Tunisia ...	4								4							
Turkey ..	1				1											1
United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) ..	3										1		2	1		1
United Arab Republic (Syrian Region) ..	3			1												2
Venezuela ..	1															1
Yugoslavia ..	41					7	15	4	7	1	3	1	11	2		4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>
																<b>38</b>
																<b>4</b>

\*) Country of study has not yet been determined for 5 of these fellows

## ANNEX 6

**TOTAL AMOUNTS OBLIGATED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON COUNTRY  
AND REGIONAL PROJECTS FROM 1953 TO 1958**  
(in US dollars)

Country or Region	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTAL
Afghanistan .. . . . . .	7 791			4 200		6 504	18 495
Argentina . . . . .						4 000	4 000
Bolivia .. . . . . .				1 472	5 110		6 582
Burma . . . . .				5 271			5 271
Chile .. . . . . .				3 524	8 568	3 579	15 671
China .. . . . . .			7 015	3 660	9 000	5 555	25 230
Ecuador .. . . . . .	3 260				2 250		5 510
Ethiopia .. . . . . .	11 383	37 525	32 575	32 659	43 550	37 737	195 429
Finland .. . . . . .			2 224	5 950	2 200		10 374
Greece .. . . . . .		202	4 001				4 203
India .. . . . . .	9 310	500			1 850	8 765	20 425
Iran .. . . . . .	42 775	38 220	11 119	18 943	17 801	21 227	150 085
Iraq .. . . . . .		2 600	28 159	25 529	19 886	24 436	100 610
Ireland .. . . . . .						6 520	6 520
Israel .. . . . . .			2 699	4 770	3 136	16 036	26 641
Japan .. . . . . .			9 036	10 777	7 481	9 381	36 675
Jordan .. . . . . .	13 123	24 675	27 263	33 819	20 844	12 426	132 150
Korea .. . . . . .		3 607		5 100		3 046	11 753
Lebanon .. . . . . .		3 263	5 562	2 315	8 146	10 402	29 688
Malaya .. . . . . .	2 890	7 382	11 433				21 705
Mexico .. . . . . .					7 800	12 700	20 500
Nepal .. . . . . .			2 973	2 450			5 423
Pakistan .. . . . . .	28 216	35 059	32 994	52 796	57 578	41 152	247 795
Paraguay .. . . . . .				9 931	25 170	37 344	72 445
Saudi Arabia .. . . . . .	4 271	8 836	3 560	1 161	5 155		22 983
Surinam .. . . . . .			1 805				1 805
Tunisia .. . . . . .						8 500	8 500
Turkey .. . . . . .			3 056				3 056
United Arab Republic (Syrian Region) .. . . . . .			10 500	15 632	10 293	37 210	73 635
Venezuela .. . . . . .						5 463	5 463
Yemen .. . . . . .	378						378
Yugoslavia .. . . . . .	5 775		9 283	8 308	18 083	15 782	57 231
E.C.A.F.E. Region .. . . . . .						28 824	28 824
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129 172</b>	<b>161 869</b>	<b>205 257</b>	<b>248 267</b>	<b>273 901</b>	<b>356 589</b>	<b>1 375 055</b>

**OVERALL COST OF I.T.U PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME  
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM 1953 TO 1958**  
(in US dollars)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total 1953-1958
Country and regional projects ...	129 172	161 869	205 257	248 267	273 901	356 589	1 375 055
Administrative and operational services costs .. . . . . .	11 129	13 875	12 842	14 712	20 828	24 839	98 225
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140 301</b>	<b>175 744</b>	<b>218 099</b>	<b>262 979</b>	<b>294 729</b>	<b>381 428</b>	<b>1 473 280</b>

## ANNEX 7

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED  
AGENCIES WHEN COUNTRIES FAIL TO PAY THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS,  
WITH CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF SANCTIONS**

**United Nations***Action*

A Member of the United Nations, when in arrear as regards the payment of its contribution, cannot vote in the General Assembly, if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Hitherto this provision has not been applied, although it has been necessary to bring it to the attention of Member States in arrear with their contributions. A payment has ensued.

*Concrete example*

For the first time, in 1958, the Contributions Committee was obliged to draw the General Assembly's attention to the fact that a Member State was in arrear with the payment of contributions. In fact, after the report had been issued the United Nations received an adequate payment from the country in question and hence the matter was not brought before the General Assembly.

**International Labour Organisation***Action*

A Member in arrear with its contributions cannot vote at the Conference, in the Administrative Council, or in any committee, nor can it take part in elections for the Administrative Council, if its arrears are equal to, or greater than the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Nevertheless, the Conference may, by a two-thirds majority of those present, allow the Member in question to vote, if it is of the opinion that failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of that Member.

*Concrete example*

A concrete example arose in 1955 and 1956. A Member in arrear with its contributions wanted to vote, after giving reasons for the arrears. The Conference, by a two-thirds majority, allowed the Member to vote since the failure to pay was due to circumstances beyond its control.

**UNESCO***Action*

A Member State in arrear with its contributions cannot vote at the General Conference if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contribution owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years.

Nevertheless, the Conference may allow the Member State in question to vote if it is of the opinion that failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of that Member State.

*Concrete examples*

In some cases the General Conference has deprived certain Members of the right to vote until a payment on account of contributions in arrear has been made. In such cases a payment has been made almost immediately, with the result that the delegations have been able to exercise their right to vote.

**World Health Organization***Action*

The World Health Assembly may, if it thinks fit, suspend the privileges enjoyed by the Member State as regards voting and services.

It has proved exceedingly difficult to apply these sanctions, and it would seem from the documents of the Third World Health Assembly that every latitude must be left to Members in arrear to regularize their position.

*Concrete example*

Only one case has been examined, but the delegation was not denied the right to vote.



**World Meteorological Organization***Action*

If a country is more than two years behind in paying its contribution, it receives no further documents until the contribution is paid. The countries in this position are informed by special letter.

*Concrete example*

No case has arisen where it has been found necessary to suspend voting rights.

**Food and Agriculture Organization***Action*

A State in arrear loses the right to vote at the Conference if its arrears are equal to, or greater than, the contributions owed by it for the whole of the two preceding years, and it is ineligible for a seat on the Council

If a Member State of the Council finds itself in this position, it is considered as having resigned, and the same holds good if it has not been represented at two successive sessions of the Council. The Conference, at the following session, fills the vacancy thus created for the period still to elapse.

*Concrete example*

Up to the present time there has only been a limited number of cases where F.A.O. has applied the rule regarding the withdrawal of voting rights.

**International Civil Aviation Organization***Action*

Only those States whose arrears are equal to or greater than their total contributions for the two previous years are liable to have their voting rights withdrawn.

The right to vote of any State in the above category may be suspended by a decision of the Assembly unless:

1. The State has already made an arrangement with the Council to settle its arrears and other financial obligations and has respected the clauses of the arrangement,
2. The Assembly has decided that the failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of the State in question, or
3. The Assembly has the assurance that the State has given proof of its desire to make a fair settlement of its financial obligations to the Organization

States whose right to vote has been suspended by the Assembly may recover this right by a decision of the Council in cases specified by the Assembly.

Any State whose right to vote has been suspended will recover that right as soon as the Council has decided that the economic situation of the State in question merits special consideration and the State has given proof of its desire to make a fair settlement of its financial obligations to the Organization.

*Concrete example*

Up to the present time no contracting State in I.C.A.O. has had its voting right suspended.

**Universal Postal Union***Action.*

There is no provision for the application of sanctions.

**International Telecommunication Union***Action.*

There is no provision for the application of sanctions.

## ANNEX 8

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960

## SECTION 1. SUMMARY OF ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1960

TABLE 1

INCOME	Swiss francs	EXPENDITURE	Separate General Service Expenditure	%	General Service Expenditure distributed among organs	%
Contributory shares 1960. 618 units at 8 800 Swiss francs .	5 438 400	Administrative Council . . . . .	215 000	2.87	215 000	2.87
Reimbursement from publications budget . . . . .	235 400 <sup>1)</sup>	General Secretariat . . . . .	2 633 730	35.20	2 879 930	38.49
Contributions from the extraordinary budget to staff expenses of the Language Department.		I.F.R.B. . . . .	2 569 130	34.33	2 867 130	38.32
C.C.I.T.T. . . . .	50 000 <sup>3)</sup>	C.C.I.T.T. . . . .	589 300	7.88	660 600	8.83
C.C.I.R. . . . .	50 000 <sup>3)</sup>	C.C.I.R. . . . .	542 600	7.25	619 900	8.28
Unforeseen . . . . .	2 000	General Services . . . . .	692 800	9.26		
			7 242 560	96.79	7 242 560	96.79
Deficit . . . . .	1 689 050	Settlement of outstanding accounts (Res No. 12 B A) . . . . .	40 340 <sup>4)</sup>	0.54	40 340 <sup>4)</sup>	0.54
		Subsidy to supplementary publications budget for documents published at a loss . . . . .	199 950 <sup>1)</sup>	2.67	199 950 <sup>1)</sup>	2.67
		Total ordinary expenditure . . . . .	7 482 850	100 %	7 482 850	100 %
Contribution from U. N T.A.B. for admin expenses . . . . .	7 482 850	Tech. Asst. (Spec account) . . . . .	154 800 <sup>2)</sup>		154 800	
	154 800 <sup>2)</sup>		7 637 650		7 637 650	
	7 637 650					
<i>For information-outside the budget</i>		Expenditure for equipment and fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. . . . .	10 000 <sup>5)</sup>			
Withdrawal from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund . . . . .	10 000 <sup>5)</sup>					

<sup>1)</sup> In accordance with supplementary publications budget<sup>2)</sup> In accordance with Article 38 of ITU Financial Regulations<sup>3)</sup> In accordance with CCITT and CCIR extraordinary budgets (subhead Language Service)<sup>4)</sup> In accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol III and Resolution 12<sup>5)</sup> Exclusively for fitting out the CCITT Laboratory

## ORDINARY INCOME

## CONTRIBUTORY SHARES, 1960

Classification of Members and Associate Members of the Union  
under Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952)

*Apportionment table*

Unit class	No of Members and Associate Members	Total units	Amount of unit	Amount per class	Total contribution
			Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
30	4	120	8 000	264 000	1 056 000
25	4	100		220 000	880 000
20	6	120		176 000	1 056 000
18	—	—		158 400	—
15	2	30		132 000	264 000
13	1	13		114 400	114 400
10	6	60		88 000	528 000
8	6	48		70 400	422 400
5	7	35		44 000	308 000
4	—	—		35 200	—
3	16	48		26 400	422 400
2	4	8		17 600	70 400
1	26	27 <sup>1)</sup>		8 800	237 600
1/2	18	9		4 400	79 200
Totals	100	618			5 438 400

<sup>1)</sup> The United Arab Republic is counted as 1 Member, but contributes at the rate of 5 units for Egypt and 1 unit for Syria

TABLE 3

## 1960 BUDGET

## Summary of ordinary expenditure

	Swiss francs	%	%
<i>Section 1</i>			
Administrative Council . . . . .	215 000		2.87
<i>Sections 2 to 5 (G.S.-I.F.R.B.-C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.)</i>			
Staff expenses:			
Salaries (permanent staff) . . . . .	4 507 830	60.24	
Salaries (others) . . . . .	229 800	3.07	
Cost-of-living allowances — staff actively employed	226 300	3.02	
Cost-of-living allowances — staff retired under the 1927 system . . . . .	11 000	0.15	
Cost-of-living allowances — staff retired under the 1949 system . . . . .	8 300	0.11	
Expatriation allowances . . . . .	41 730	0.56	
Family allowances . . . . .	166 400	2.22	
Children's education allowances			
Allowances . . . . .	48 500	0.65	
Travel . . . . .	42 650	0.57	
Removals . . . . .	49 000	0.66	
Home leave . . . . .	75 550	1.01	
Overtime . . . . .	7 900	0.11	
Long-service gratuities . . . . .	2 800	0.04	
Insurance:			
Reg. contrib. to S.S. and B. Funds (15%) . . . . .	676 450	9.04	
Single contributions . . . . .	191 000	2.55	
Entrance fees . . . . .	—	—	
Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	49 550	0.63	
Total, staff expenses	6 334 760		84.66
<i>Section 6 (General Services)</i>			
Social welfare . . . . .	125 700	1.68	
Premises — rent and charges . . . . .	165 600	2.21	
Travel . . . . .	62 200	0.83	
Office expenses . . . . .	244 100	3.26	
Laboratories and tech. equipment . . . . .	11 000	0.15	
Stamps and telegraph charges . . . . .	22 050	0.30	
Telephones . . . . .	23 800	0.32	
Central Library . . . . .	13 200	0.18	
Offset Laboratory . . . . .	7 000	0.09	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen . . . . .	18 150	0.24	
Total, General Services expenses	692 800		9.26
— Settlement of accounts in abeyance (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 12 and Protocol III, 1952) . . . . .	40 340		0.54
— Subsidy to publications budget for documents published at a loss . . . . .	199 950		2.67
Total, ordinary expenses, 1959	7 482 850		100%
— Special Tech Assistance Account . . . . .	154 800		
	7 637 650		

TABLE 4

## I.T.U. STAFF

## Proposals for permanent staff, 1959 and 1960

Class	Duties	TOTAL		G.S.		I F R B		C C I T T		C C I R		Tech Ass	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Unclass.	Secretary-General . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A	Members, I.F.R.B. . . . .	11	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Directors, C.C.I.s . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
B	Assistant Secretary-General . . . .	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vice-Director, C.C.I.R. . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
C	Senior Counsellors . . . . .	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
D	Counsellors . . . . .	7	7	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
a	Chief adm. officers; chief techn. off..	7	6	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
b	Sen adm. off., sen techn off., sen. lang. off. . . . .	17	17	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	—	—
c	Adm. officers, techn. off.; lang off	16	17	8	9	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—
d	Associate adm off ; ass. tech. off. .	18	18	10	10	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—
e	Assist adm. off.; assist techn. off. . .	14	14	3	3	9	9	—	—	1	1	1	1
f	Administr. assistants; tech. assists. .	37	37	16	16	11	11	7	7	3	3	—	—
g	Senior office assistants; secretaries .	41	41	19	19	16	16	3	3	2	2	1	1
h	Office assistants; asst. secretaries	24	24	12	12	11	11	—	—	1	1	—	—
i	Senior clerks; shorthand-typists; punch-card operators . . . . .	16	16	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	—	—
j	Clerks; roneo operators; ass. punched- card ops. . . . .	4	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
k	Messengers . . . . .	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	222	224	97	99	86	86	19	19	17	17	3	3

TABLE 5

## BUDGET 1960

## Summary of Staff expenses, Sections 2 to 5

(General Secretariat — I.F.R.B. — C.C.I.T.T. — C.C.I.R.)  
(excluding the Special Technical Assistance Account)

<i>Subheads and items</i>		Budget 1960 Total Swiss francs	Apportionment			
			Sect 2 G S	Sect 3 I F R B	Sect 4 C C I T T	Sect 5 C C I R.
.1	STAFF					
.10	Salaries					
.101	Salaries (permanent staff) . . . . .	4 507 830	1 881 030	1 785 000	438 500	403 300
.102	Salaries (others) . . . . .	229 800	48 800	181 000	—	—
11	Cost-of-living allowances					
.111	Cost-of-living allowances — staff actively employed	226 300	94 100	90 000	22 000	20 200
.112	Cost-of-living allowances — staff retired under the 1927 system . . . . .	11 000	11 000	—	—	—
.113	Cost-of living allowance — staff retired under the 1949 system . . . . .	8 300	5 200	300	1 800	1 000
.12	Allowances					
.121	Expatriation . . . . .	41 730	15 200	15 530	6 500	4 500
.122	Family . . . . .	166 400	72 000	62 000	18 800	13 600
.123	Children's education					
123.1	Allowances . . . . .	48 500	16 200	14 000	12 300	6 000
123.2	Travel . . . . .	42 650	20 400	17 000	250	5 000
.13	Removals . . . . .	49 000	33 000	7 000	—	9 000
.14	Home leave . . . . .	75 550	12 300	53 300	7 700	2 250
.15	Overtime . . . . .	7 900	4 000	3 000	400	500
.16	Long-service gratuities . . . . .	2 800	2 800	—	—	—
.17	Insurance					
.171	Reg. contrib. to Staff Superan. and Benev. Funds (15%)	676 450	282 200	268 000	65 750	60 500
.172	Other contrib. to the Staff Superan. and Benevolent Funds					
172.1	Single contributions . . . . .	191 000	93 700	73 000	15 300	9 000
172.2	Entrance fees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
.173	Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	49 550	41 800	—	—	7 750
<i>Total Staff expenses</i> . . . . .		6 334 760	2 633 730	2 569 130	589 300	542 600

## 94

Accounts 1958 (28 days)	Budget 1959 revised (28 days)	Budget 1960 (28 days)
46 969.55	55 000	55 000
43 110.50	51 000	51 000
1 472.10	2 000	2 000
92 322.90	85 000	85 000
2 720.25	4 000	4 000
1 029.20	1 500	1 500
17 086.55	15 000	15 000
786.35	1 500	1 500
205 497.40	215 000	215 000 *)

## Total, item 1.42

6-week session

TABLE 7

## Section 2. General Secretariat

## Subheads and items

## 2.1 STAFF EXPENSES

## .10 Salaries

.101 Salaries (permanent staff) . . . . .

.102 Salaries (other staff) . . . . .

## .11 Cost-of-living allowances

.111 Cost-of-living allowances, persons act. emp . . . . .

.112 Cost-of-living allowances, retired staff, 1927 system . . .

.113 Cost-of-living allowances, retired staff, 1949 system . . .

## .12 Allowances

.121 Expatriation allowances . . . . .

.122 Family allowances . . . . .

.123 Children's education allowances

.123.1 Allowances . . . . .

.123.2 Travel . . . . .

.13 Removals . . . . .

.14 Home leave . . . . .

.15 Overtime . . . . .

.16 Long-service gratuities . . . . .

## .17 Insurance

.171 Régular Cont. to the SS and B Funds (15%) . . . . .

.172 Other Cont. to the SS and B Funds

.172.1 Single contributions . . . . .

.172.2 Entrance fees . . . . .

.173 Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .

## TOTAL, SECTION 2. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Share in General Services expenses —

Section 6 (Tables 11 B and 12, 1960) . . . . .

## TOTAL, GENERAL SECRETARIAT . . . . .

Accounts 1958	Budget 1959 (revised)	Budget 1960
Swiss francs		
1 756 431.45	1 759 650	1 881 030
47 563.65	54 600	48 800
—	85 300	94 100
9 866.60	11 000	11 000
—	5 200	5 200
10 266.75	7 000	15 200
58 624.60	63 400	72 000
9 376.20	8 600	16 200
974.05	1 000	20 400
46 476.75	1 400	33 000
10 749.23	34 200	12 300
3 252.55	4 000	4 000
8 101.65	2 200	2 800
250 125.55	253 800	282 200
427 884.95	31 400	93 700
—	—	—
36 247.50	36 500	41 800
2 675 941.48	2 359 250	2 633 730
320 679.02	308 500	246 200
2 996 620.50	2 667 750	2 879 930



TABLE 8

## Section 3 — I.F.R.B.

*Subheads and items*

## 3.1 STAFF EXPENSES

## .10 Salaries

## .101 Salaries (permanent staff)

.101.1 Salaries of the 11 members . . . . .

.101.2 Salaries, Secretariat . . . . .

## .102 Salaries, other staff . . . . .

## .11 Cost-of-living allowances

.111 Cost-of-living allowances — persons actively employed

.112 Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff, 1927 system

.113 Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff, 1949 system

## .12 Allowances

.121 Expatriation allowances . . . . .

.122 Family allowances . . . . .

.123 Children's education allowances

.123.1 Allowances . . . . .

.123.2 Travel expenses . . . . .

## .13 Removal expenses . . . . .

## .14 Home leave . . . . .

## .15 Overtime . . . . .

## .16 Long-service gratuities . . . . .

## .17 Insurance

.171 Regular contrib to the Staff Super and B. Funds (15%)

.172 Other contrib. to the S.S. and B. Funds

.172.1 Single contributions . . . . .

.172.2 Entrance fees . . . . .

.173 Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .

TOTAL, SECTION 3 I.F.R.B.

Share in General Services expenses —  
Section 6 (Tables 11 B and 12, 1960)

TOTAL, I.F.R.B.

Accounts 1958	Budget 1959 (revised)	Budget 1960
Swiss francs		
615 997.80	616 000	616 000
1 090 359.75	1 110 920	1 169 000
26 134.65	27 000	181 000
—	86 340	90 000
—	—	—
—	300	300
24 833 —	19 210	15 530
59 897.95	60 000	62 000
6 426.30	11 120	14 000
6 766.15	16 900	17 000
2 872 —	4 000	7 000
131 612.95	38 250	53 300
4 417.45	3 000	3 000
2 550.—	—	—
255 869.95	259 040	268 000
189 511 —	18 220	73 000
—	—	—
—	—	—
2 417 248.95	2 270 300	2 569 130
268 127.70	280 700	298 000
2 685 376.65	2 551 000	2 867 130

TABLE 9

## Section 4. C.C.I.T.T.

## Subheads and items

		Accounts 1958	Budget 1959 (revised)	Budget 1960
		Swiss francs		
4.1	STAFF EXPENSES			
.10	Salaries			
.101	Salaries (permanent staff) .....	439 040.—	427 100	438 500
.102	Salaries of other staff .....	—	—	—
.11	Cost-of-living allowances			
.111	Cost-of-living allowances — pers. act. employed ....	—	21 400	22 000
.112	Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff 1927 system .	—	—	—
.113	Cost-of-living allowances — retired staff 1949 system .	—	1 800	1 800
.12	Allowances			
.121	Expatriation allowances .....	6 499 80	6 500	6 500
.122	Family allowances .....	18 975.65	19 000	18 800
.123	Children's education allowances			
.123.1	Allowances .....	10 507.65	12 150	12 300
.123.2	Travel .....	192.20	350	250
.13	Removals .....	—	9 200	—
.14	Home leave .....	6 450.70	2 000	7 700
.15	Overtime .....	—	400	400
.16	Long-service gratuities .....	—	—	—
.17	Insurance			
.171	Reg. con. to the S.S. and B. Funds (15%) .....	65 856.—	64 100	65 750
.172	Other contrib. to the S.S. and B. Funds			
.172.1	Single contributions .....	68 255.25	4 700	15 300
.172.2	Entrance fees .....	—	—	—
.173	Insurance, survivors of retired staff .....	— /	—	—
TOTAL, SECTION 4, C C I.T.T. ....		615 777 25	568 700	589 300
Share in General Services expenses —				
Section 6 (Tables 11 B and 12, 1959 and 1960) . . .		64 961.25	72 700	71 300
TOTAL, C.C.I.T.T. ....		680 738.50	641 400	660 600

TABLE 10

## Section 5. C.C.I.R.

*Subheads and items*

## 5.1 STAFF EXPENSES

## .10 Salaries

.101 Salaries (permanent staff) . . . . .

.102 Salaries (other staff) . . . . .

## .11 Cost-of-living allowances

.111 Cost-of-living allow. — pers. act. employ . . . . .

.112 Cost-of-living allow. — retired staff 1927 system . . . . .

.113 Cost-of-living allow. — retired staff 1949 system . . . . .

## .12 Allowances

.121 Expatriation allowances . . . . .

.122 Family allowances . . . . .

.123 Children's education allowances

.123.1 Allowance . . . . .

.123.2 Travel . . . . .

.13 Removals . . . . .

.14 Home leave . . . . .

.15 Overtime . . . . .

.16 Long-service gratuities . . . . .

.17 Insurance

.171 Reg. con to the S.S. and B. Funds (15%) . . . . .

.172 Other contrib. to the S.S. and B Funds

.172.1 Single contributions . . . . .

.172.2 Entrance fees . . . . .

.173 Insur. survivors of retired staff . . . . .

TOTAL, SECTION 5 C.C.I.R. . . . .

Share in General Services expenses —

Section 6 (Tables 11 B and 12 for 1960) . . . . .

TOTAL, C.C.I.R.: . . . . .

Accounts 1958	Budget 1959 (revised)	Budget 1960
Swiss francs		
357 334.80	362 000	403 300
—	—	—
—	18 200	20 200
—	—	—
—	1 000	1 000
999.90	800	4 500
11 986 15	11 800	13 600
1 712.40	1 700	6 000
—	—	5 000
2 753.10	4 500	9 000
2 788.95	28 000	2 250
516.45	500	500
—	—	—
53 430.—	54 350	60 500
55 317.25	2 200	9 000
—	—	—
7 740.—	7 750	7 750
494 579.—	490 800	542 600
82 446.35	79 000	77 300
577 025.35	569 800	619 900

TABLE 11

## Section 6. General Services \*)

## Subheads and items

## 6.1 Social welfare expenses

	Accounts 1958		1959 Budget (revised)		1960 Budget
	Swiss francs		Swiss francs		Swiss francs
.10 SS and B Funds, manage. exp. ....	30 112 45		30 000		30 000
.11 Existing Provident Fund . . . . .	100 000.—		53 000		—
.12 Contr. to joint med. serv. of the U N. and spec. agencies . . . . .	12 735.95		13 000		14 000
.13 Contr. to Staff Sick. Ins. Fund . .	36 169.—		44 200		47 600
.14 Collective accident insur. ....	19 579 35		25 800		28 100
.15 Language courses . . . . .	6 055.95	204 652.70	6 000	172 000	6 000 125 700

## 6.2 Premises: rentals and charges

.20 Rents					
.201 Palais Wilson . . . . .	45 070.—		45 200		45 200
.202 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	17 171.—		17 400		17 400
.203 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	18 000.—		18 000		18 000
.21 Lighting, heating					
.211 Palais Wilson . . . . .	15 770.95		16 300		16 300
.212 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	13 465.70		14 300		14 300
.213 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	7 323 45		7 000		7 500
.22 Service (Clean., upkeep, care., insur. against fire and watch)					
.221 Palais Wilson . . . . .	20 054.95		21 300		21 500
.222 Maison des Congrès . . . . .	18 839.85		18 900		18 900
.223 Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	1 385.25	157 080.35	1 700	160 100	1 500 160 600
.23 Instal. and repairs . . . . .		13 703.90		5 000	5 000
.24 New Building . . . . .		35.— <sup>1)</sup>		10 000 <sup>1)</sup>	—

6.3 Travel expenses <sup>2)</sup>

.30 Cost of attending meet. of CCIs and other organizations . . . . .	34 039.05		44 000		39 500
.31 Travel outside Switzerland . . . . .	22 072.45		19 170		17 000
.32 Travel in Switzerland . . . . .	1 512 65		6 000		5 000
.33 Local transport . . . . .	461.90	58 086.05	700	69 870	700 62 200

## 6.4 Office expenses

.40 Office equipment and overheads					
.401 Maps, journals, bindings . . . . .	8 046.45		11 800		12 800
.402 Furniture, office machines . . . .	115 021.20		115 800 <sup>6)</sup>		117 300 <sup>6)</sup>
.403 Office supplies . . . . .	72 919 03		66 080		84 000
.404 Preparation and publication of reports and plans <sup>3)</sup> . . . . .	29 695.45	225 682.13	25 000	218 680	30 000 244 100

## 6.5 Laboratory and technical equipment

.51 Laboratory upkeep <sup>4)</sup> . . . . .	3 365.30		5 000		5 000
.52 Technical equipment <sup>5)</sup> . . . . .	5 940.95	9 306.25	6 000	11 000	6 000 11 000

Carried forward

668 546.38

646 650

608 600

\*) Excluding staff expenses (salaries, etc.) included in the budget of the General Secretariat, Section 2

<sup>1)</sup> From the supplementary credit mentioned in Buenos Aires Resolution No 8<sup>2)</sup> See Table 11A for the list of journeys envisaged by the various organs<sup>3)</sup> Concerns the I F R B only<sup>4)</sup> Concerns the C C I T T only<sup>5)</sup> Concerns the C C I R only<sup>6)</sup> 75 000 Swiss francs for the rental of SAMAS machines (I F R B)

TABLE 11 (cont.)

## Section 6. General services \*) (cont.)

		Accounts 1958	1959 Budget (revised)	1960 Budget
		Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
	Brought forward	668 546.38	646 650	608 600
6.6	Stamps and telegraph charges . .	19 156.98	21 050	22 050
6.7	Telephones . . . . .	21 327 55	37 300	23 800
6.8	Central Library (installations, card indexes, bindings, purchase of books for all organs) . . . . .	12 103.36	12 400	13 200
6.9	Offset workshop (installations + equipment) . .	3 892.80	7 000	7 000
6 D	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	11 187.25	17 000	18 150
TOTAL, SECTION 6. GENERAL SERVICES		736 214.32	741 400	692 800

\*) Excluding staff expenses (salaries, etc.) embodied in the General Secretariat budget, Section 2

TABLE 11 A

## 1960 BUDGET

List of Missions outside Geneva which the I.T.U. Organs expect to undertake in 1960  
(Cost thereof to be debited to the Ordinary Budget)  
(Last paragraph but one of Resolution N<sup>o</sup>. 340)

The following information has been provided by the various organs:

- General Secretariat* Credits should be provided for the following missions which may be undertaken:  
Mission in New York, United Nations General Assembly;  
Representation at meetings of other organizations;  
Possible missions in Europe, e. g. to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg;  
Possible attendance at the Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea and at other conferences, details of which are not yet known.
- I.F.R.B.* The expenses estimates for attendance at meetings of the C.C.I.s and other organizations are based on the 1959 figures, as details of these meetings have not yet been prepared.
- C.C.I.T.T.* The C.C.I.T.T. states that the programme of missions outside Geneva to be undertaken in 1960 is not yet known.
- C.C.I.R.* The C.C.I.R. finds it difficult to foresee so far in advance the exact programme of missions in 1960; sufficient credits for attendance at meetings, exhibitions and conferences of interest to the C.C.I.R. should, however, be provided. Judging from previous years, attendance may be required at:  
London, British Radio and TV Exhibition;  
London, Exhibition of Scientific Instruments;  
London, Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea.

Credits have also been provided to enable the C.C.I.R. to attend other important meetings, details of which are not yet known.

TABLE 11 B

## Annex to section 6 — GENERAL SERVICES

## SHARE OF EACH ORGAN IN GENERAL SERVICE EXPENDITURE

## Section 6. General Services

		Budget 1960	G S share	I F R B share	C C I T T share	C C I R share
<i>Items and subheads</i>						
6.1	SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENSES					
.10	Management expenses, S.S. and B. Funds . . . .	30 000	13 600	9 200	4 000	3 200
.11	Existing Provident Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
.12	Contribution to joint medical service, United Nations and specialized agencies . . . . .	14 000	6 500	5 500	1 000	1 000
.13	Contrib to Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	47 600	20 000	19 000	4 500	4 100
.14	Collective accident insurance . . . . .	28 100	12 000	11 000	2 700	2 400
.15	Language courses . . . . .	6 000	2 500	2 000	800	700
6.2	PREMISES RENT AND CHARGES					
.20	Rent . . . . .	80 600	33 400	21 000	8 200	18 000
.21	Lighting, heating . . . . .	38 100	15 700	11 600	3 300	7 500
.22	Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker, fire insurance and watchman) . . . . .	41 900	21 100	13 800	5 500	1 500
.23	Installations and repairs . . . . .	5 000	2 500	2 000	300	200
.24	New building . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
6.3	TRAVEL EXPENSES					
.30	Attendance at meetings of C.C.I.s and of other organizations . . . . .	39 500	17 500	22 000	—	—
.31	Missions outside Switzerland . . . . .	17 000	4 000	—	8 000	5 000
.32	Travel in Switzerland . . . . .	5 000	1 100	400	3 000	500
.33	Local transport . . . . .	700	500	—	200	—
6.4	OFFICE EXPENSES					
.40	Office equipment and overheads					
.401	Maps, journals, bindings . . . . .	12 800	3 000	2 000	4 000	3 800
.402	Furniture, office machines . . . . .	117 300 <sup>5)</sup>	27 000	80 000 <sup>5)</sup>	4 000	6 300
.403	Office supplies . . . . .	84 000	25 000	50 000	5 000	4 000
.404	Preparation and publicat of reports and plans <sup>1)</sup>	30 000	—	30 000	—	—
6.5	LABORATORY AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT					
.51	Laboratory upkeep <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	5 000	—	—	5 000	—
.52	Technical equipment <sup>3)</sup> . . . . .	6 000	—	—	—	6 000
6.6	STAMPS AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES	22 050	13 550	4 000	2 000	2 500
6.7	TELEPHONES . . . . .	23 800	10 000	7 000	3 000	3 800
6.8	CENTRAL LIBRARY:					
	Equipment, card indexes, bindings 7 000 Swiss francs <sup>4)</sup>					
	Purchase of books for all organs 6 200 Swiss francs	13 200	4 300	3 300	2 300	3 300
6.9	OFFSET WORKSHOP (equipment) . . . .	7 000	5 000	1 000	500	500
6 D	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN . . . .	18 150	7 950	3 200	4 000	3 000
<i>Totals: Swiss francs</i>		692 800	246 200	298 000	71 300	77 300

<sup>1)</sup> Concerns the I F R B only<sup>2)</sup> Concerns the C C I T T only<sup>3)</sup> Concerns the C C I R only<sup>4)</sup> Unapportioned expenses — proper to the Central Library, a proportion could be used for book purchases, if possible and desirable<sup>5)</sup> 75 000 Swiss francs for the rental of SAMAS machines

TABLE 12

## Estimated total expenditure for the various organs including their shares in general services

Organs	Own expenses See Sections 1—5	Share in general service expenses shown in Section 6	Total expenses in Swiss francs	%
Administrative Council .	215 000	—	215 000	2.87
General Secretariat . . .	2 633 730	246 200	2 879 930	38.49
I.F.R.B. ....	2 569 130	298 000	2 867 130	38.32
C.C.I.T.T. ....	589 300	71 300	660 600	8.83
C.C.I.R. ....	542 600	77 300	619 900	8.28
Totals: Swiss francs . . .	6 549 760	692 800	7 242 560	96.79
Total estimated expenditure of organs .....			7 242 560	
Settlement of accounts in abeyance (Buenos Aires Res. No. 12) .....			40 340	0.54
Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget for documents published at a loss .....			199 950	2.67
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1960</b>			<b>7 482 850</b>	<b>100%</b>

TABLE 13

## 7. Technical Assistance Special Account

## Subheads and items

## 7.1 STAFF EXPENSES

	Accounts 1958	Budget 1959 (revised)	Budget 1960
Swiss francs			
.101 Salaries (permanent staff) .....	58 860.—	59 100	61 300
.102 Salaries (other staff) .....	—	5 400	1 200
.111 Cost-of-living allowances — staff actively employed .	—	3 000	3 100
.121 Expatriation allowances .....	1 000.20	1 000	1 000
.122 Family allowances .....	3 999.60	4 000	4 000
.14 Home leave... ..	—	—	1 400
.171 Regular contribs. to the S.S. and B. Funds . . .	8 829.—	8 900	9 200
.172 Single contribs. to the S.S. and B. Funds .....	12 906 —	300	6 800
Total staff expenses	85 594.80	81 700	88 000

## 7.2 OTHER EXPENSES

.213 Contribs. to the Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	304.55	—	—
.214 Collective accident insurance .....	525.45	—	—
.231 Missions outside Switzerland . . . . .	12 141.55	56 330	50 000
.2403 Office supplies .....	—	5 520	5 520
.2405 Preparation and supply of documents . . . . .	4 447.68	4 800	4 830
.26 Telegrams and stamps .....	3 668.20	6 450	6 450
.2D Miscellaneous and unforeseen .....	125.75	—	—
Total other expenses	21 213.18	73 100	66 800
Total Special Account TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	106 807.98	154 800	154 800

## II. EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET, 1960

TABLE 14

### Conferences and meetings, 1960, and work of C.C.I. Study Groups

94 INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.T.)							
	1956 1st P A Geneva Accounts	1957 St Groups Accounts	1958 St Groups and Spec P A Accounts	1959 St Groups Budget	1960		Total to be apportioned in 1960
1	2	3	4	5	St Groups Budget	2nd P A New Delhi Budget	8
<i>Sub I. Staff expenses</i>							
.1 Administration .....	2 937.15	37 753.75	80 979.30	65 000	35 000	120 000	341 670.20
.2 Languages ..	16 047.80	106 342.10	189 265.60	150 000	95 000	240 000	796 655.50
.3 Roneo .....	2 213.90	10 413.40	26 303.85	12 000	8 000	25 000	83 931.15
.4 Insurance .....	108.70	286.85	6 278.65	4 000	2 000	10 000	22 674.20
<i>Sub. II. Premises and equipment</i>							
.5 Premises, furn., machines .....	8 357.05	1 804.65	31 499.75	5 000	8 000	30 000	84 661.45
.6 Document production .....	2 448.25	20 532.40	52 804.25	30 000	18 000	20 000	143 784.90
.7 Office supplies and overheads .....	1 494.50	11 110.45	25 561.80	18 000	10 000	20 000	86 166.75
.8 Sim. inter and other tec. equip. ....	—	5395.85	15 425.15	3 500	7 000	20 000	51 321.—
.9 Unforeseen .....	479.55	302.50	777.55	3 000	1 000	10 000	15 559.60
<i>Sub. III. Financial manage. exp.</i>							
.10 Interest on advances .....	84.05	4 548.95	8 716.05	7 500	4 000	5 000	29 849.05
<i>Expenses of an exceptional nature</i>							
<i>Sub. IV. Representation expenses</i>							
.11 Attendance at meet. of C.C.I.s or of other intern organi- sations ..	—	2 519.40	2 890.25	40 000	12 000	—	57 409.65
<i>Sub. V. Entertainment expenses</i>							
.12							
<i>Sub. VI. Preparatory work</i>							
.13 Publication and distribution of reports .....	—	—	170.20	5 500	—	—	5 670.20
<i>Totals Swiss francs</i>	34 170.95	201 010.70	440 672.40	343 500	200 000	500 000	1 719 353.65
For notes, see page 105							



TABLE 14 (cont.)

## II. EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET 1960

## Conferences and meetings, 1960, and work of C.C.I. Study Groups

95 INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C C I R )		
	1960 St Groups Budget 10	Total to be apportioned provisionally at end 1960 11
9		
<i>Sub I. Staff expenses</i>		
1 Administration .....	7 500	7 500
.2 Languages .....	65 000	65 000
.3 Roneo .....	6 000	6 000
.4 Insurance .....	1 500	1 500
<i>Sub. II. Premises and equipment</i>		
.5 Premises, furniture, machines .....	2 500	2 500
.6 Document production .....	5 000	5 000
.7 Office supplies and overheads .....	2 500	2 500
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment .....	—	—
9 Unforeseen .....	1 000	1 000
<i>Sub. III. Financial management expenses</i>		
.10 Interest on advances .....	2 000	2 000
<i>Expenses of an exceptional nature</i>		
<i>Sub. IV. Representation expenses</i>		
.11 Attendance at meetings of C.C.I.s or of other internat. organiz. ....	12 500	12 500
<i>Sub. V. Entertainment expenses</i>		
12		
<i>Sub. VI. Preparatory work</i>		
.13 Publication and distribution of reports .....	—	—
<i>Totals Swiss francs</i>	105 500	105 500
For notes, see page 105		

## SUMMARY

TOTAL, EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1960	Swiss francs
C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and IInd Plenary Assembly (col. 6 and 7) ..	700 000.—
C.C.I.R. Study Groups (col 10) ..	105 500 —
	<u>805 500.—</u>
TOTAL, EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE, FOR APPORTIONMENT IN 1960	
Ist and IInd C.C.I.T.T Plenary Assemblies and Study Groups, 1956 to 1960 (col. 8) .....	1 719 353 65
TOTAL, EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE, TO BE APPORTIONED PROVISIONALLY AT THE END OF 1960, in accordance with Ch 20, par 4, General Regulations (Buenos Aires)	
C.C.I.R. Study Groups 1960 .....	<u>105 500.—</u>

TABLE 14 A

## REMARKS ON THE EXTRAORDINARY BUDGETS FOR 1960

## 1. Extraordinary Budget of the C.C.I.T.T., 1960

In this connection the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. made the following comments:

*“1° General comment concerning the 1960 budget for Study Groups*

The meeting of the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. is now planned for the end of 1960. In the circumstances, financial provision should be made in the 1960 budget for a fully active year in the matter of Study Group meetings. However, the programme of meetings depends on the progress made in the work of each Study Group, and at this early stage it is impossible even to give a rough estimate of what it will be.

*2° General comment concerning the budget of the IInd C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly*

At its closing meeting on 24 November 1958, the Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. decided to accept the invitation by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of India to hold the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. in New Delhi

The question of travel has so far only been cursorily studied, as the details regarding the general organization of the meeting are not yet known. It is, however, practically certain that a plane will be chartered to carry 40 people (I.T.U. officials, interpreters and other extra staff from Geneva) and several tons of baggage.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that a plane is to be chartered, the officials in charge of the material organization of the meeting will have to travel separately. The exact number of I.T.U. officials who will go to New Delhi cannot yet be stated.

The cost involved in holding the IInd Plenary Assembly in India is approximately as follows:

	Swiss francs
— charter of a plane . . . . .	90 000
— special travel for 4 officials in charge of organizing the conference . . . . .	20 000
— per diem allowances for all non-local staff, i.e. about 40 people . . . . .	65 000
— postal, telephone and telegraph charges, cost of sending office supplies . . . . .	15 000
— unforeseen . . . . .	10 000
	<hr/>
	200 000
	<hr/>

These estimates have been made on the assumption that all additional staff in the lower categories can be recruited locally. If that should not be the case, some of the figures given above would have to be revised.”

## 2. Extraordinary Budget of the C.C.I.R., 1960

*Item 95.11 Participation in meetings of the C.C.I.T.T. and other international organizations*

Technical Commission I.B.O.	(One person · 2 500 Swiss francs),
Technical Commission E.B.U.	(One person · 1 500 Swiss francs),
Various technical committees of the I.B.O. and E.B.U.	(One person · 1 500 Swiss francs),
New Delhi (IInd Plenary Assembly, C.C.I.T.T.)	(One person · 5 000 Swiss francs),

making a total of 10 500 Swiss francs, to which we feel it is prudent to add 2 000 Swiss francs for as yet unannounced meetings, thus making a total amount around 12 500 Swiss francs.

TABLE 15

### III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1960

### Summary of items

[illegible]

For notes, see the following page.

TABLE 15 (cont.)

## SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET FOR 1960

		Expenditure Swiss francs	Income Swiss francs
	Brought forward	1 655 440	1 966 790
<b>C. Documents published at a loss</b>			
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Direct expenses, Journal	74 000		
Direct expenses, portraits	1 500		
Notif., Circul., circular-letters	60 500		
I.F.R.B. Weekly Circulars	90 000		
I.T.U. pamphlets	6 000		
Packing	9 200		
Carriage	17 600	258 800	
<b>D. Sundry</b>			
<i>Income:</i>			
Stamps, etc.	10 000		
Interest on overdue payments	5 000		
Sundry (paper used for pulp, etc.)	1 000		16 000
<i>Expenses.</i>			
Stamps, etc	10 000		
Interest on advances for previous years	5 000 <sup>3)</sup>	15 000	
<b>E. Surplus income</b>			
(Credited to the Publications CAPITAL Account, in accordance with paragraph 7 a) of Annex 1 to the Financial Regulations of the Union)			
		53 550	
		1 982 790	1 982 790

<sup>1)</sup> These amounts constitute income for the ordinary budget [58 450 + 170 250 (basic salaries under the existing scale) + 8 000 + 9 000 + 6 000 + 1 700 = 253 400 Swiss francs]

<sup>2)</sup> Interest on advances (direct expenses, overheads, paper stocks, debtors) for the period not subject to interest on overdue payments (Article 28, para 2, of the Financial Regulations)

<sup>3)</sup> Interest on advances, subject to interest on overdue payments (Article 28, para 2, of the Financial Regulations)

*Note* In accordance with Annex 1, para 6, of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, the sale price of a publication is obtained by adding the costs to overheads (Group II above) This works out as follows

Total, Group II — Overheads  $\frac{262\,950}{1\,392\,490} = 18.88\%$  rounded to 19%  
Total, Group I — Direct expens

Thus, the Administrative Council sets the *sale price* as follows  
for Members of the Union 119% of cost price and  
for non-Members 125% of cost price

## UNION BUDGETS FOR 1960

Resolution No. 398

(cf. PV CA14/12, Doc. 2278/CA14 — June 1959)

The Administrative Council,

*having considered*

the reports by the Acting Secretary-General and the Finance Committee of the Council (Documents Nos. 2192, 2227, 2233, 2236, 2239, 2244 and 2272/CA14);

*bearing in mind*

- a) that although the financial year 1960 is still subject to the Buenos Aires Convention, the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference laid down no limit on ordinary expenditure for 1960;
- b) the Council's decisions about debiting the deficit in the account for documents published at a loss to the ordinary budget (this account comprising the costs of publishing the weekly circulars of the International Frequency Registration Board);
- c) the Council's decision to approve the modified lay-out of the ordinary budget, introduced in the revised budget for 1959, excluding income and expenditure in connection with the Technical Assistance Section, which appear in a special account;
- d) that numerous decisions have to be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959), in connection with such matters as the future organization of the Union's headquarters, the financial structure, and adoption of United Nations Common System employment conditions, the financial effects of which cannot be foreseen,

*resolves*

1. to submit an ordinary budget for 1960 to the Plenipotentiary Conference, for the information of the latter, prepared on the basis of the existing organization, volume of work and conditions of service in the Union.
2. to request payment of a provisional contributory share for 1960 at the rate of 8 800 Swiss francs, the final figure will have to be decided on when the Plenipotentiary Conference has approved the final budget for 1960.
3. *provisionally* to approve the 1960 budget, namely:

## 3.1 the ordinary budget amounting:

for the expenditure, to . . . . .	7 637 650 Swiss francs
and	
for the income, to . . . . .	5 948 600 Swiss francs
leaving a deficit of . . . . .	<u>1 689 050 Swiss francs</u>
(revised budget for 1959: 6 842 150 Swiss francs)	

3.2 the extraordinary budget for . . . . . 805 500 Swiss francs  
(revised budget for 1959: 4 715 450 Swiss francs)3.3 the Supplementary Publications Budget for . . . . . 1 982 790 Swiss francs  
(1959 budget: 1 976 020 Swiss francs)as shown in detail in the Tables annexed hereto <sup>1)</sup>.*and instructs the Acting Secretary-General*

to supply Members and Associate Members of the Union with accounts for the provisional share in 1960 ordinary expenses, with such information as may be necessary, in accordance with the Council's instructions.

<sup>1)</sup> These tables appear in the first part of this Annex

[illegible]

## ORGANIZATION OF THE I.F.R.B. SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

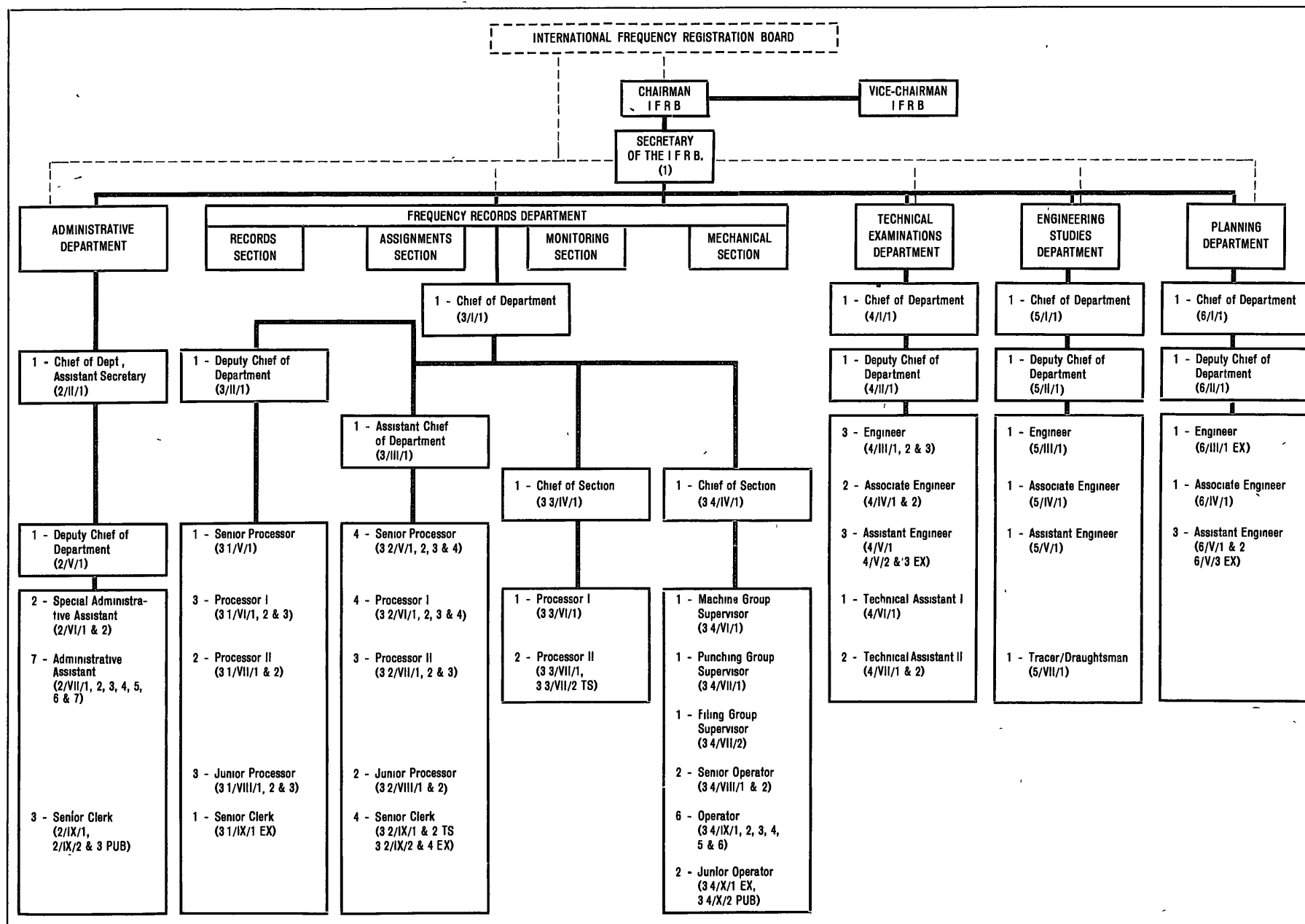
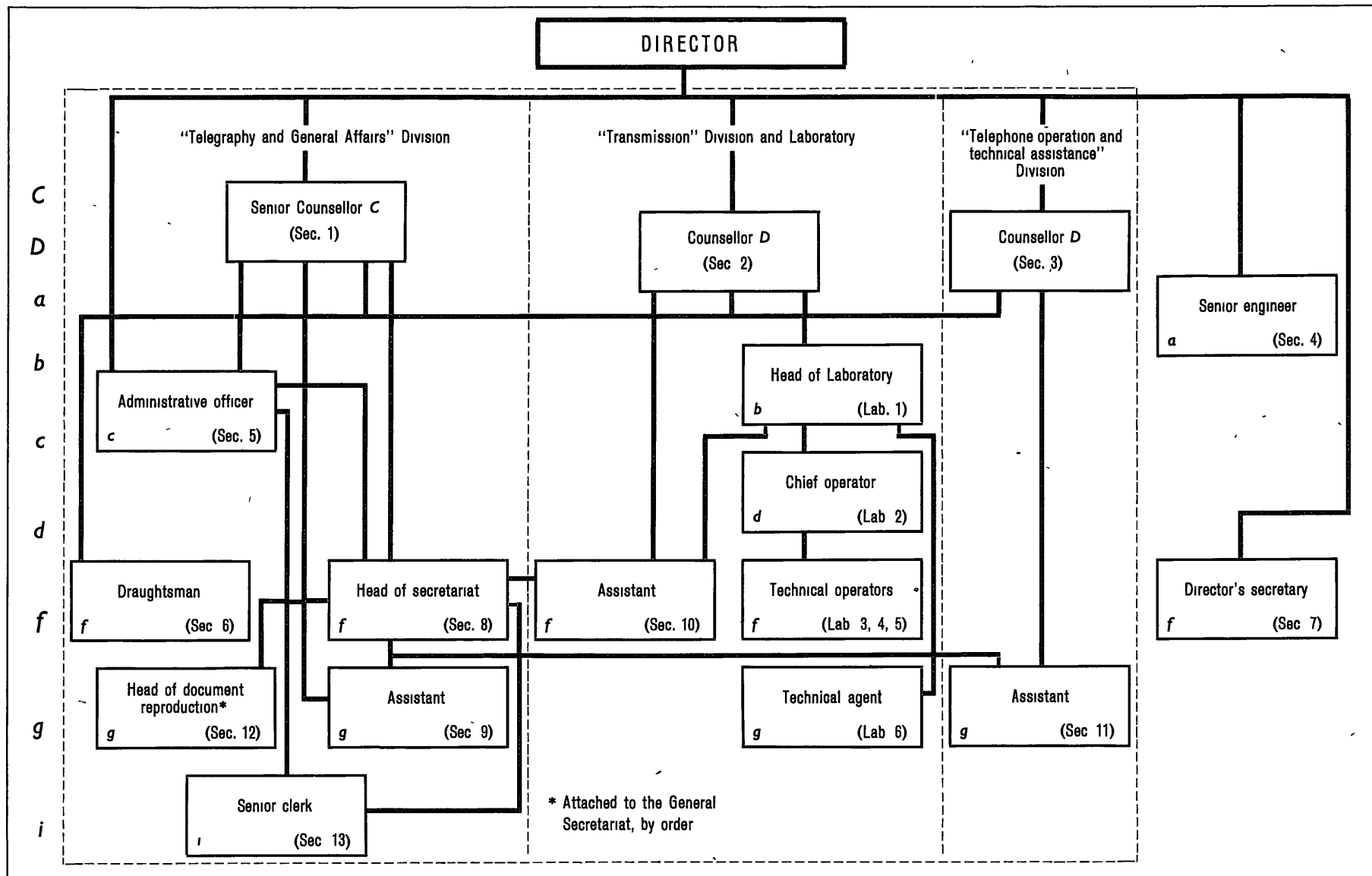


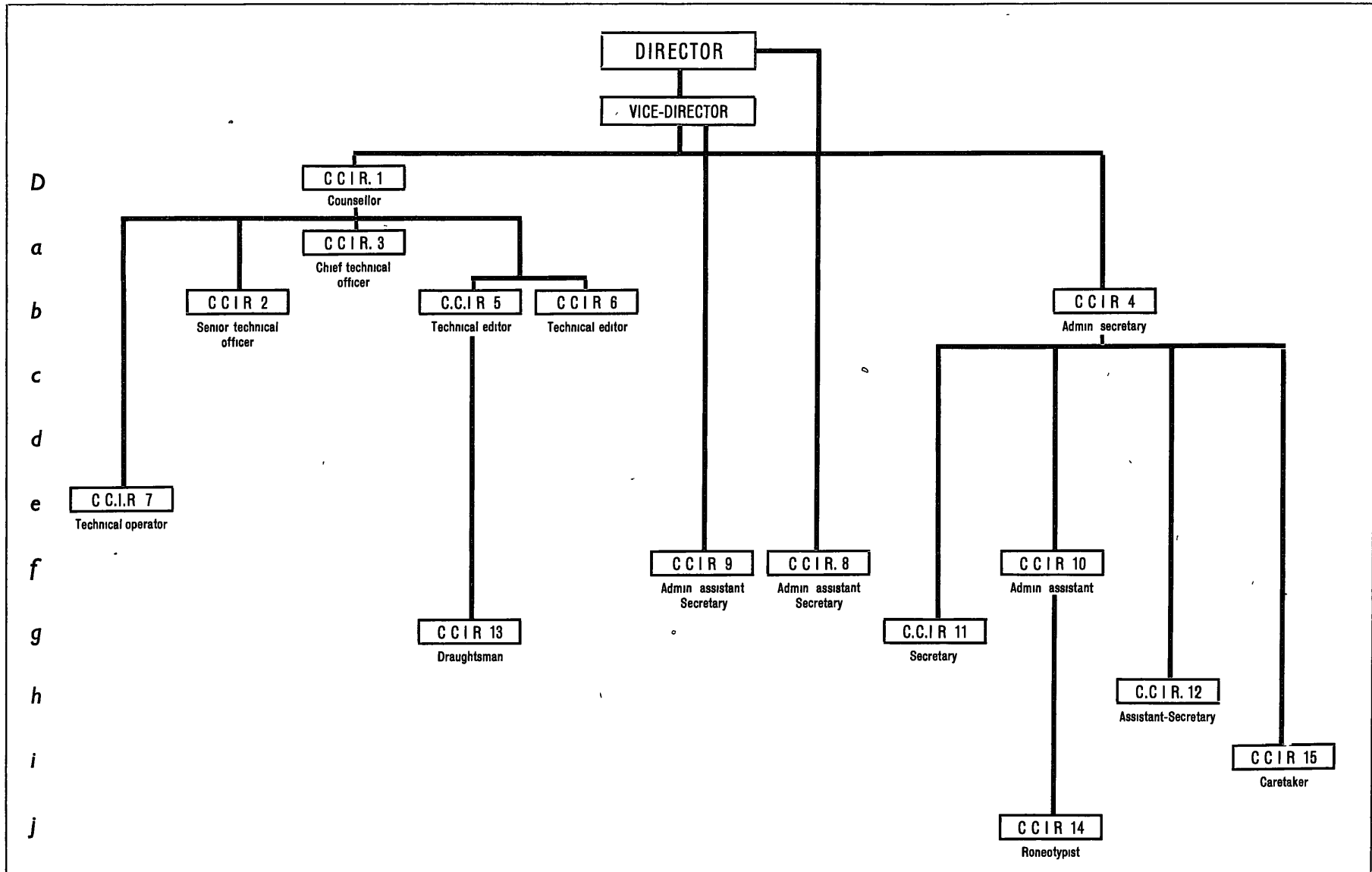
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ORGANISATION OF THE C.C.I.T.T.





# ORGANIZATION OF THE C.C.I.R.

ANNEX 12



## ANNEX 13

## Changes in the permanent staff of the Union during the years 1953–1959

The increases in the number of posts were accepted by the Council either by approval of the staffing table published in each annual budget, or—since the 11th Session—by the adoption of Decisions in certain special cases.

Class	1953					1954				
	GS	IFRB	CCITT	CCIR	Total	GS	IFRB	CCITT	CCIR	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	13	—	11	1	1	13
B	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	3
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
D	5	1	2	1	9	5	1	1	1	8
1	13	2	1	2	18	15	3	2	2	22
2	8	1	2	1	12	8	4	2	2	16
3	5	5	2	—	12	6	4	1	1	12
4	12	3	4	3	22	20	12	5	2	39
5	16	19	4	1	40	21	15	3	4	43
6	16	22	1	3	42	10	16	1	—	27
7	8	5	1	1	15	3	6	1	2	12
8	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
	88	70	18	14	190	92	72	18	16	198

Class	1955					1956				
	GS	IFRB	CCITT	CCIR	Total	GS	IFRB	CCITT	CCIR	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	13	—	11	1	1	13
B	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	3
C	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	3
D	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	2	1	7
1	15	3	2	3	23	15	3	2	3	23
2	8	4	1	2	15	8	4	1	2	15
3	6	4	2	1	13	6	4	2	1	13
4	20	12	5	2	39	20	12	5	3	40
5	21	15	3	4	43	21	15	3	3	42
6	11	16	2	—	29	11	16	2	—	29
7	4	6	1	2	13	4	6	1	2	13
8	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3
	94	72	19	17	202	96	72	20	17	205

Class	1957				
	G S	I F R.B	C C I.T.T	C C.I.R	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	13
B	2	—	—	1	3
C	2	—	1	—	3
D	3	1	2	1	7
1	15	3	2	2	23
2	8	4	1	2	15
3	6	4	2	1	13
4	20	12	5	3	40
5	21	15	3	3	42
6	11	16	2	—	29
7	4	6	1	2	13
8	3	—	—	—	3
	96	72	20	17	205

Class new scales	1958					Position on 1 January 1959				
	G S	I F R.B	C C I.T.T	C.C.I.R	Total	G.S	I.F R B	C C I.T.T	C C I R	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	13	—	11	1	1	13
B	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2
C	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	3
D	3	1	2	1	7	3	1	2	1	7
a	3	2	1	1	7	3	2	1	1	7
b	8	4	1	4	17	8	4	1	4	17
c	8	7	1	—	16	8	7	1	—	16
d	10	7	1	—	18	10	7	1	—	18
e	4	9	—	1	14	4	9	—	1	14
f	16	11	7	3	37	16	11	7	3	37
g	19	16	4	2	41	20	16	3	2	41
h	11	11	—	1	23	12	11	—	1	24
i	8	7	1	1	17	8	7	1	1	17
j	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	3
k	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
	98	86	20	17	221	100	86	19	17	222

## ANNEX 14

## Summary comparison of Allowances paid by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union

This summary does not apply to supernumerary officials

A = beneficiaries

B = amount and conditions

ITU	UNITED NATIONS (Geneva Office)
<i>Cost-of-living Allowance</i>	<i>Post Adjustment (Class 2)</i>
A. All Staff.	A. Staff in grades P 1 and above.
B. 5% of base salary for 1959.	B. Non-pensionable allowances, varying by grade and dependency status, granted with effect from 1 August, 1957, but corresponding roughly to a 5% cost-of-living allowance for staff with dependants.
<i>Dependency Allowances</i>	
A. All officials with children under 16 years of age (or 22 years if still receiving tuition).	A. All officials with dependent spouse and/or dependent children under the age of 18 (or 21 years if still receiving tuition) An official who has no primary dependants may receive a lesser allowance in respect of not more than one secondary dependant (father, mother, brother or sister) whom he supports.
B. 800 Swiss francs per year per child.	B. (i) <i>Professional grades (P.1 and above)</i> For dependent spouse . . . . . \$ 200 p a. For each dependent child . . . . . \$ 300 p a.  B. (ii) <i>General Service grades</i> For dependent spouse . . . . . 900 Swiss francs p. a. For each dependent child: local staff . . . . . 720 Swiss francs p a. semi-local staff . . . . . 840 Swiss francs p. a.
<i>Education Grants</i>	
A. All officials drawing or having drawn expatriation allowance and having children under 22 years of age receiving tuition under the conditions defined in Article 41 of the Staff Regulations.	A. All officials drawing children's allowances whose duty station is outside their country of origin and who also live outside that country, in respect of each child receiving tuition as in B.
B. 856 Swiss francs per year per child.	B. (i) \$ 400 a year when the child is at school or university in the home country.  (ii) when the child is at school outside the home country (in conditions broadly similar to those of Article 41) then up to the age of 18 the entitlement is actual cost up to \$ 200 (if the cost is less) or (if the cost is more than \$ 200) \$ 200 or half the cost, whichever is greater.

*Non-resident's Allowance*

None

- A. Staff in the General Service category not locally recruited ("semi-local").
- B. 1800 Swiss francs per year throughout the duration of the contract. Pensionable.

*Expatriation Allowance*

A. All officials not locally recruited.

None.

B For 5 years

Secretary-General and

Class A 5 000 Swiss francs per year

Class B 2 600 Swiss francs per year

Classes C and D 2 000 Swiss francs per year

Class a 1 500 Swiss francs per year

Others 1 000 Swiss francs per year

*Installation Allowance*

None.

- A. All staff not locally recruited, upon appointment or transfer of duty station (except in case of return to a previous duty station after an absence of less than 2 years).
- B. Payment of travel subsistence allowance (in most cases, \$ 10 or \$ 12.50 a day depending on rank) for 30 days for the official, and \$ 6 a day for 30 days for each dependant.

*Language Allowance*

None.

- A. Any official in the General Service who demonstrates his proficiency in *two* of the official languages
- B. An increase of one increment on the official's salary scale. Pensionable.

*Special post Allowance*

- A. Any official who is temporarily required to assume the responsibilities and duties of a post in a higher class (other than Classes B and above) than his own.
- B. Amount equal to the salary increase the staff member would have received had he been promoted to the class immediately above his own, and not less than a salary step increase in his own class. Payable as from six months after the date on which the official has assumed the duties of the post in the higher class, except when additional temporary work, e g. for conferences, has to be done.

- A. Any official required to assume the duties and responsibilities of a higher level post for a substantial period.
- B. Amount approximately equivalent to the salary increase the staff member would have received had he been promoted to the next higher salary level, but not payable until after six months' duty in the higher post.

*Repatriation Grant*

None.

A. All staff not locally recruited.

B. *Scale:*

Years of continuous service outside the country of origin	Number of weeks' salary Official without dependants	Official with dependants
After 2 years	4	8
3	5	10
4	6	12
5	7	14
6	8	16
7	9	18
8	10	20
9	11	22
10	12	24
11	13	26
12	14	28

*Maximum:* \$ 2 500 for an official without dependants.

\$ 5 000 for an official with dependants.

*Payments after death*

The salary of a deceased official is paid to his beneficiaries until the end of the month following his death.

The salary and the main allowances cease on the date of death if the official has no dependants. If he has one dependant or more, the date on which payments cease is deferred by one month per year of service, up to a maximum of 9 months.

*Termination Allowance*

A. Any official whose appointment has been terminated because the necessities of the service require the abolition of his post or a reduction of staff and when it is impossible to assign him to another suitable post.

B. Permanent: three months' salary for each year of service with the Union, provided the sum does not exceed the total salary he received during his last three years of service.

Temporary: a maximum of 25% of the further salary the official would have received if his contract had not been terminated.

A. Any staff member who holds a permanent or temporary indefinite appointment whose probationary period has been completed and whose contract has been terminated because of abolition of the post or reduction of staff, unsatisfactory services, health reasons, because he does not meet the highest standards of integrity required by the Charter or because facts unknown at the time of his appointment should, under the standards established in the Charter, have precluded his appointment, or in the interest of the good administration of the Organization provided that the action is not contested by the staff member concerned.

B. In all cases mentioned under A above, except dismissal, abandon of post or retirement, the amount is calculated as follows:

ITU

UNITED NATIONS (Geneva Office)

Years of service	Months of basic salary or wage	
	Confirmed permanent appointments	Temporary indefinite appointments or unconfirmed permanent appointments
1	—	1
2	3	1
3	3	2
4	4	3
5	5	4
6	6	5
7	7	6
8	8	7
9 or more	9	8

Staff members with temporary appointments for a fixed term of over 6 months receive 5 days' indemnity pay for each month of uncompleted service, but not less than thirty working days' indemnity pay.

#### Schedule of Post Adjustments (additions)

(in U.S. dollars)

(i) For areas where cost of living is higher than at the base <sup>1)</sup>

(Classification of duty station)

	Class 2 (5 per cent)		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 6		Class 7 (30 per cent)	
	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D
P.1	170	250	335	500	500	750	650	975	800	1 200	935	1 400
P.2	200	300	400	600	600	900	785	1 175	950	1 425	1 100	1 650
P.3	235	350	465	700	700	1 050	915	1 375	1 100	1 650	1 265	1 900
P.4	270	400	535	800	785	1 175	1 015	1 525	1 215	1 825	1 400	2 100
P.5	300	450	600	900	865	1 300	1 100	1 650	1 315	1 975	1 515	2 275
D-1	335	500	650	975	950	1 425	1 215	1 825	1 450	2 175	1 635	2 450
D-2	365	550	715	1 075	1 065	1 600	1 385	2 075	1 650	2 475	1 865	2 800
U/S	400	600	800	1 200	1 200	1 800	1 500	2 250	1 785	2 675	2 000	3 000

S = rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child  
D = rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child

<sup>1)</sup> For this purpose the base is Geneva as at 1 January 1956

## ANNEX 15

DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
INTO THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

*Whereas* Article XXVIII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 December 1948, provides that a specialized agency referred to in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter shall become a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on its acceptance of these Regulations provided that agreement has been reached with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as to any payments necessary to be made by such specialized agency to the Pension Fund in respect of the new transitional arrangements which may be necessary, including the extent to which these Regulations are to be applicable to employees of the specialized agency at the time of admission to the Fund;

*Whereas* the \_\_\_\_\_ of the International Telecommunication Union has decided to accept the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and to enter into the required agreements and whereas the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union has been authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ of that organization to negotiate and sign the required agreement;

*Whereas*, as provided in Article XXVIII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, this agreement has been communicated to the Joint Staff Pension Board by the representatives of the Secretary-General on that Board for observations prior to its conclusion and whereas the Joint Staff Pension Board has communicated to the Secretary-General that it has no objections to the execution of this agreement;

*It is, therefore, agreed as follows:*

#### Article 1

*The International Telecommunication Union* (hereinafter referred to as the Union) accepts as of \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) as applicable to itself and to the members of its staff and becomes from that date a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund).

#### Article 2

In accordance with Article II of the Regulations, the Union has determined that every full-time member of its staff shall be subject to the Regulations if he enters employment under a contract without a time limit, or if he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for five years or more; or if he has completed five years of employment and remains on a contract providing for further service of at least one year, or remains in employment for more than one year thereafter; or if the Union certifies that the particular fixed-term contract is considered to cover a probationary period and is designed to lead to employment for an indefinite period, provided that he is under sixty years of age at the time of entry into the Fund and that his participation is not excluded by his contract of employment.

*The Secretary-General* of the Union shall promptly transmit to the Secretary of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board the names and other relevant data to be determined by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), pertaining to staff members becoming eligible for participation.

#### Article 3

In accordance with supplementary Article B of the Regulations, the Union has determined that every full-time member of the staff shall be subject to the Regulations applicable to associate participants if he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for at least one year but less than five years, or if he has completed one year of continuous employment, provided that he is not eligible under Article II, 1 of the Fund Regulations to become a participant, provided that he is under sixty years of age and provided further that his associate participation is not excluded by his contract of employment.

*The Secretary-General* of the Union shall promptly transmit to the Secretary of the Board the names and other relevant data to be determined by the Board pertaining to staff members becoming eligible for associate participation.



Article 4 <sup>1)</sup>

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the present agreement, a staff member of the Union shall not, as a general rule, be admitted to the Fund if:

a) he is a member of the Savings Insurance Fund of the Agency and is sixty years of age <sup>2)</sup> or more at the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund; or

b) *First alternative*

he is a member of the Pension Fund (or the Provident Fund) of the Agency and is sixty <sup>2)</sup> years of age or more at the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund, or

b) *Second alternative*

he is a member of the Pension Fund (or the Provident Fund) of the Agency and the length of his contributory service to that Fund, since 1 February 1946, plus the period from the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund until he reaches the age of [65 (for men) or] [60 (for women)] is less than thirty years; or

c) (he is a member of the Provident Fund of the Agency).

c) (he is a member of the Provident Fund of the Agency)

## Article 5

Within one month following the signing of this Agreement the *Secretary-General* of the Union shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board a complete list of members of the staff of the Union eligible for participation or *associate participation* in the Fund on the effective date of the admission of the Union.

## Article 6

Within one year following the admission of the Union to the Fund, each member of the staff of the Union who has been admitted as participant in the Fund under the provisions of the present Agreement may elect to have the entire period between the 1 February 1946 date (and the date of admission) during which he was in full time employment as a member of the Union, counted as contributory service under the Regulations provided that payment is made by the Union to the Fund of 21 per cent of the actual salary received by that participant during the period together with interest at 3 per cent from the sixth day of January, 1953 to the date of actual payment

Where contributory service is purchased under the present article the rate of pensionable salary on the last day before the admission to the Fund shall be the minimum amount for final average remuneration in the calculation of benefits under the Regulations.

The amount transferred by the Union to the Fund under the first paragraph of this article shall be deemed to include, for the purposes of Articles VII.5 and X.1 a) of the Regulations, as the amount transferred "from the Provident Fund of a member organization at the time of his entry into the Fund", 12 per cent of pensionable earning of the participant during the period for which contributory service is purchased.

## Article 7

The Union will pay such additional sum as may be determined by the Board or its Standing Committee on the report of the Consulting Actuary to be necessary in respect of the new obligations incurred by the Fund through the admission of new participants under Article 2 of the present Agreement, the counting as contributory service of period of prior employment under Article 6 or the determination of a minimum final average remuneration under the second paragraph of Article 6 of the present Agreement.

<sup>1)</sup> It is improbable that it will be possible to transfer Provident Fund members to the Fund, even for future years, but as it is impossible at this stage to commit the Plenipotentiary Conference, the references to the Provident Fund have been inserted in brackets. the Union may accept the text with or without these words, so leaving the final decision to the Plenipotentiary Conference. By an appropriate selection of the words in brackets the above texts enable the Provident Fund members to be either wholly excluded, or to be treated on the same basis as Pension Fund members. Complete exclusion is obtained by dropping the reference in b) but retaining c) the same treatment as Pension Fund members is obtained by dropping c) and including the Provident Fund reference in b).

The second alternative would be adopted if it were decided that the transfer of the Union staff members would be limited to those staff able to acquire thirty years service by the age of retirement, if prior service were insured. Since it is not known what action the Union Conference will take on age of retirement, the Union may omit the words in square brackets if the Conference decides to adopt a general age limit of sixty for existing staff

<sup>2)</sup> It is understood that in no case will any staff member of the Union over 60 years of age (at the time of entry into force of this agreement) be admitted to the Fund

#### Article 8

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article XVIII of the Regulations, where a staff member of the Union who has been admitted from the I.T.U. Provident Fund or Pension Fund makes voluntary deposits under Article XVIII of the Regulations during the year following his admission to the Fund, the maximum amount of such deposit shall be an amount computed to be sufficient to purchase an additional retirement benefit which, together with his prospective retirement benefit as provided in the Regulations will provide him a total retirement benefit not to exceed 60 per cent of his final average remuneration at the age of retirement.

#### Article 9

All payments to be made by the Union to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations shall be treated by the Union as preferred debts which shall be satisfied immediately after payment of salaries due by the Union to its staff.

#### Article 10

Should the Union for any reason interrupt or cease to make its payments to the Fund as required under the Regulations, the Secretary of the Board shall promptly report the facts to the Board and the Board shall determine the date as of which the Union shall be deemed to be in default. The Board shall then cause an actuarial valuation of the Fund to be made in order to determine the sum necessary to make good the Union's share of the deficiency, if any, revealed by such valuation, which sum shall then become payable by the Agency to the Fund.

Thereafter, upon the death or cessation of service with the Union of each participant in the employment of the Union on the date of default, he or his designated beneficiary shall be paid the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which he would have been entitled under Article X of the Regulations had he left the service of the Union on the date of default.

As soon as the Union has made the additional contributions necessary as determined by actuarial valuation to restore to each such participant remaining in the employment of the Union during the period of default, his contributory service prior to default and during the period subsequent to default, the prospective rights of each participant to the benefit provided in the preceding paragraph shall cease and he shall in lieu thereof be entitled to all the rights of a participant credited in accordance with the Regulations with contributory service from his last date of participation prior to default.

#### Article 11

a) The Union shall furnish to the Board, at its request, information based on adequate books and records relating to participants and *associate participants*, salary scales, changes in salaries, pensionable remuneration paid and deductions made therefrom.

b) Procedure shall be agreed upon between the Union and the Secretary of the Board, subject to the approval of the Board, with respect to reporting, vouchering and remittance of the contributions payable to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations by the Union and the members of its staff who are participants in the Fund and with respect to such other administrative matters as it may be necessary to regulate for the implementation of the Agreement.

c) The Union shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Board, provide adequate information to its staff concerning the Regulations of the Fund and its operation.

#### Article 12

This Agreement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic has been duly signed in duplicate in each of these languages on

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
UNION

BY

Secretary-General

BY

Secretary-General

# ANNEX 16

## SUMMARY OF MAIN PROPOSALS IN DOCUMENT No. 2145/CA14

Item	Staff recruited after 1 1 60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
1. Age of retirement (paras. 20-21 of 2145/CA14)	60	65 (men) 60 (women)	60 unless the official subsequently received a permanent contract, in which case the age of retirement for a man would be 65
2. Staff who would be put in U.N. Fund	All	All who are under 60 on 1st January 1960 (paras. 22-23)	All who are under 60 on 1st January 1960, either as full or associate members (paras. 25-31)
3. Period of service to be insured in the U.N. Fund	All	Initially, only service after 1st January 1960 (para. 27)	Initially, only service after 1st January 1960 (para. 27)
4. Who would decide whether past service (before 1st January 1960) should be retroactively insured	Not applicable	The Management Board of the I T U Fund [para 7. III (3)]	The official himself [para. 7 IV (3)]
5. Who would pay cost of any retroactive insurance	Not applicable	Assets of existing Fund	Assets of existing Fund
6 Benefits payable on leaving service in case of an official who has been retroactively insured. a) Retirement pension	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1st February 1946, but with guarantee that this pension will not be less than the pension which would have been paid by I.T.U. Fund on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service

Item	Staff recruited after 1 1 60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
b) Widows and orphans pension (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1st January 1960 or children born before that date)	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length service	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1st February 1946, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than 35% of the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service, with guarantee that the pension would not be less than 30% of the I.T.U. salary at 31 December 1959, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any
c) Disability Pension	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1st February 1946, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than the pension which I.T.U. would have paid on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1st February 1946 with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than 30% of the I.T.U. salary at 31 December 1959
d) Withdrawal benefit	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. in respect of total length of service with guarantee that the sum payable would not be less than i) withdrawal benefit as at 31 December 1959 under I.T.U. ii) withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect only of service after 1st January 1960	Exactly the same as the benefits payable had the official been a member of the Pension Fund — i. e. as shown in the preceding column
e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantees	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds
7. Benefits payable on leaving the service in case of an official who is <i>not</i> retroactively insured	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960, plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as

Item	Staff recruited after 1 1 60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
in the U.N. Fund a) Retirement Pensions		to whichever is greater of: i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service <i>before and after 1st January 1960</i> , or ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I T U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale	at 31 December 1959
7. b) Widows' and orphans' pensions (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1st January 1960, or children born before that date)	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960	That payable by the U N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of: i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1st January 1960, or ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I T U salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31 December 1959
7. c) Disability Pension	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960	That payable by the U N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of. i) the pension U N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1st January 1960, or	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31 December 1959.

Item	Staff recruited after 1 1 60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
		ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of this existing I.T.U. scale.	
7. d) Withdrawal benefits	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1st January 1960	The withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31 December 1959 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1st January 1960 with a guarantee that if the withdrawal benefit payable by the U.N. would have been <i>greater</i> than the above sum then the difference will also be paid by I.T.U.	The Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31 December 1959 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1st January 1960
e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantees	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	None payable

COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN THE I.T.U. PENSION SCHEMES AND THE U.N. COMMON FUND

I T U				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
I. <i>Participants</i>	Permanent officials entitled to pensions before 1949.	Temporary officials employed since 1st January 1949 and permanent officials unable for medical reasons to join the Pensions Fund.	Permanent officials employed after 1st January 1949 who pass the medical examination.	All permanent officials (including those on probation) and all other officials with a contract for five years or more <sup>1)</sup> or who have been in service for five years and are to remain at least one more year, or staff employed without a time limit.

<sup>1)</sup> Special arrangements are made for staff with contracts of less than five years — see relevant paragraphs of report

I T U.				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
II. <i>Retirement age</i>	60 or above.	65 (men); 60 (women).	65 (men); 60 (women) Reduced pensions may be paid at age 60/55 if services are terminated.	60 Staff may retire with a reduced pension at any time after their age plus length of service equals 60.
III. <i>Contributions</i>	Participant: Nil. I.T.U.: Annual lump sums until actuarial deficit disappears, 15% of salary payable even after retirement. It seems likely that the average value of the benefits is equal to about 40% or more of salary during the period of service.	Participant: 5% + 2% <sup>1)</sup> . I.T.U.: 15% + 5% <sup>1)</sup> .	Participant: 5% + 2% <sup>1)</sup> I.T.U.: 15% + 5% <sup>1)</sup> . (That is regular contributions of 5% and 15%, plus "single payments" in respect of salary increase plus "entrance fees" depending on age).	Participant: 7% U.N.: 14%.
IV. <i>Retirement Pensions</i>	30% of final salary with less than one year service rising to 60% <sup>2)</sup> of final pay after 30 years' service (including service in administration of the Union before entry in Union). Plus 10% of salary for each child under 20, subject to total benefit limit of 80% of salary.	Payment of savings capital — that is, the whole of the participant's and the I.T.U.'s contributions less 3% of salary (or an equivalent annuity) plus interest. This may amount to some 21% of salary over the period of service.	30% final salary with less than one year's service rising to 60% of final pay after 30 years' service. Plus 10% of salary for each child under 20, subject to total benefit limit of 80% of salary.	For each year of service, one fifty-fifth of average pay over the last five years of service, up to a maximum of 54.5% of such final average <sup>2)</sup> . Plus \$ 300 a year for each child under the age of 18. The total must not exceed the final average pay of the participant, plus any children's allowances he was receiving.

<sup>1)</sup> These are the estimated costs, expressed as a percentage of salary, of the "single payments" required when salary is increased, and the entrance fees. The latter are not payable in the Savings Fund and the figures of 2% and 5% are therefore slightly too high in this case.

<sup>2)</sup> The 1958 U N General Assembly agreed that in the case of staff at P 1 or above, the level of pensionable pay should be 5% higher than the base pay. This means that for these staff the maximum pension becomes over 57% of present base pay.

I T U				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
V. <i>Possibilities of increasing pensions</i>	—	—	Additional years of service (provided they do not correspond to an age of less than 30) may be bought by the official at his own expense. (This expense is to be distinguished from the entrance fees)	Any period of service in U.N. or another affiliated organization which has not been counted for pension purposes, and which is subsequent to 1st February 1946, can be insured on payment of the appropriate contribution (7% and 14%) plus compound interest at 2 ½-3%. (Article III).  Participants may also make additional voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to increase their pensions to an amount not exceeding 60% their final average pay (Article XVIII — as amended in 1958).
VI. <i>Disability Pensions</i>  1 <i>Amount</i>	30% of final salary with less than one year's service rising to 60% after 30 year's service. Plus 10% of salary for each child under 20, subject to total benefit limit of 80% of salary.	30% of final salary. Plus 10% of salary for each minor child subject to total benefit of 80% of salary.	30% of final salary with less than one year's service rising to 60% after 30 years' service Plus 10% of salary for each child under 20, subject to total benefit limit of 80% of salary.	Broadly speaking, an official who joined U.N. under the age of 40 might receive a disability pension of between 33 ⅓% and 49% of final average pay, depending on his length of service. For an official who joined at the age of 40, the disability pension would be about 33% of final pay. For officials who joined at later ages the disability pension would be less.  A child's benefit of \$ 300 a year is also payable for each child under 18, subject to a limit as in IV.



I T U				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
2. <i>Duration</i>	<p>Duration of disability but not beyond age 65. At this age, disability pension is replaced by retirement pension</p> <p>Child's benefit ceases when child is 20.</p>	<p>Duration of disability, but not beyond age 65 (men) or 60 (women). At that age pension ceases but the Savings capital is paid.</p> <p>Child's benefit ceases when child is 20 (or if a girl, on marriage if earlier).</p>	<p>Duration of disability, but not beyond age 65 (men) or 60 (women). At this age, disability pension is replaced by retirement pension.</p>	<p>Duration of disability. After the age of 60 no further proof of disability is required.</p>
VII. <i>Widows' Pension</i>	<p>Not payable from the Provident Fund as such. Participants may however voluntarily contract with the Fund to receive widows' and orphans' benefits on the same scale as the corresponding Pension Fund benefits; or they may contract for the same percentage benefits on a lower rate of salary</p> <p>The cost of this contract is to be borne wholly by the official; but he may in effect meet the cost from an insurance fund established by the Union in his name and to which the Union pays annually, until his death, an amount equal to 15% of his "statutory salary".</p>	<p>Normally 25% of final salary, but in certain cases can reach 35%.</p>	<p>35% of final salary.</p>	<p>Where the official dies in service, the widows' pension is one half of the pension which the official would have drawn had he become entitled to a disability pension on the day of his death (see VI above). There is a minimum pension [generally speaking \$ 750 a year].</p> <p>Where the official dies after retirement, the widows' pension is one half of the actual pension which he had been drawing</p>

I T U				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
VIII. <i>Orphans' Pensions</i>	The insured may, as explained in VII above, take out an insurance for his dependants to yield the same benefit as is provided by the Pension Fund.	Same as in case of Pension Fund.	If orphaned of the member parent: 1 orphan: 20% of salary 2 orphans: 30% of salary 3 orphans: 35% of salary 4 orphans: 40% of salary 5 orphans: 45% of salary  For orphans who have lost both parents the percentages are 25, 40, 50, 60 and 70 respectively. Payable to age of 20.	* 300 a year for each orphan who has lost one parent * 600 a year for each orphan who has lost both parents.  Payable to age of 18.
IX. <i>Benefits to legal heir other than widows and orphans</i>	In effect, in the absence of widows and orphans, the legal heirs or beneficiaries of a deceased official inherit the capital or the insurance he acquires through the I.T.U payments of 15% of salary referred to in VII above.	Nil [in the event of an official's death in service, his Savings Capital (see IV above) is paid into a "Common Fund" which finances the widows', orphans' and disability benefits], unless the provisions of Article 36 (4) are applied (Art 53).	Under Article 36 (4) when an official dies in service and no-one is entitled to a survivor's pension, the Management Board may in certain circumstances grant a benefit to other relatives.	When an official dies in service and leaves no widow who is entitled to a widow's benefit, the legal beneficiary receives the official's own contribution to the Fund, plus compound interest at 2½%. He may also receive a specific part of any sum which may have been paid for validation of prior non-pensionable service.
X. <i>Withdrawal Benefits</i>	An official who resigns or is dismissed before reaching retiring age loses any claim on the Provident Fund as such. However, if he has contracted a voluntary insurance for survivors (see VII above), the offi-	When a member ceases to be an official of the Union: if he has less than five years service, he receives <i>double</i> his own contribution plus interest at 3%; if he has served for five years or more, he receives his "Savings	A member "whose service is terminated", if he has no claim to Pension Fund benefits, receives <i>double</i> his own contribution, plus his share of entrance fee and any "single payments", plus compound interest at 3%.	A member who ceases to be employed for reasons other than death or dismissal for serious misconduct and is not eligible for a disability or retirement pension receives: if he has less than five years'

I T U				United Nations
Element	Provident Fund	Savings Fund	Pension Fund	Common Fund
	cial is repaid any sums he may have paid or transferred to the Provident Fund under the voluntary insurance agreement <sup>1)</sup> .	Capital" (see IV above).		service, his own contributions plus compound interest at 2 ½%, plus a specific part of any sum which may have been paid for validation of prior non-pensionable service; if he has served for five years or more, the actuarial equivalent of the pension to which he would have been entitled had he been 60 when his service ceased.
XI. <i>Guarantee of Fund</i>	<p>"The Union should accept responsibility for the steady achievement of the purposes for which the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are intended" (Article 2).</p> <p>"If the net interest yield (on investments) does not reach 3% p a. the Union shall make it up to 3%" (Article 80).</p> <p>The purposes of the Fund are defined by Article 1 as:</p> <p>"to safeguard the staff of the I T.U. against the economic consequence of disability, old age and death".</p>			Participating organizations undertake to make good, in specified shares, any actuarial deficiency in the Fund (Article XIX).
XII. <i>Amendments</i>	<p>There is no specific provision for amendment to the Regulations in the Regulations themselves, but Resolution No. 24 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Council to review the Funds and if possible to bring a different scheme into force.</p> <p>Article 4 (3) of the Regulations implicitly recognises the possibility of amendment by providing that "Any modification of the Regulations such as to prejudice the actuarial position of the Funds is inadmissible."</p> <p>The preamble to the Regulations moreover says that they "complete the Staff Regulations of the Union", and the Staff Regulations themselves provide that "The Administrative Council may, at any time, modify these Regulations."</p>			The Regulations (which have the force of a General Assembly resolution) may be amended by the General Assembly, the amendments applying to both existing and future participants "without prejudice to rights to benefits acquired through contributory service accumulated prior to that date" (that is, the effective date of the amendment)

<sup>1)</sup> See Article 75 (2) of the Provident Fund Regulations. On the other hand, Article 22 (5) of the Berne Regulations (1947) provides that the employee who resigns "may become the sole owner of the fund instituted in his name, if his wife and dependants give their written consent"

## ANNEX 17

STATEMENT OF THE COSTS INCURRED BY THE I T U. IN RESPECT  
OF HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING PLANNING BY CONFERENCES  
AND BY THE I.F.R.B.

*Costs incurred by I.T.U. Conferences*

	Swiss francs
International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947 <sup>1)</sup>	—
Planning Committee, Geneva, 1948 . . . . .	} 2 634 277.68
Planning Committee, Mexico City, 1948 . . . . .	
International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City, 1948/1949	
Technical Plan Committee, Paris, 1949 . . . . .	502 321.27
Technical Plan Committee, Florence, 1950 . . . . .	80 921 70
International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo, 1950 . . . . .	1 253 763 26
	4 471 283.91

*Costs incurred by the I.F.R.B. <sup>2)</sup>*

Establishment of Requirements (1952 to July, 1955) . . . . .	507 740.—
Preparation, printing and distribution of Draft Plans (August 1955 to 1959) . . . . .	785 845.— <sup>3)</sup>
	1 293 585.—

*Summary*

Costs incurred by I.T.U. Conferences . . . . .	4 471 283.91
Costs incurred by the I.F.R.B. . . . .	1 293 585 —
	5 764 868.91

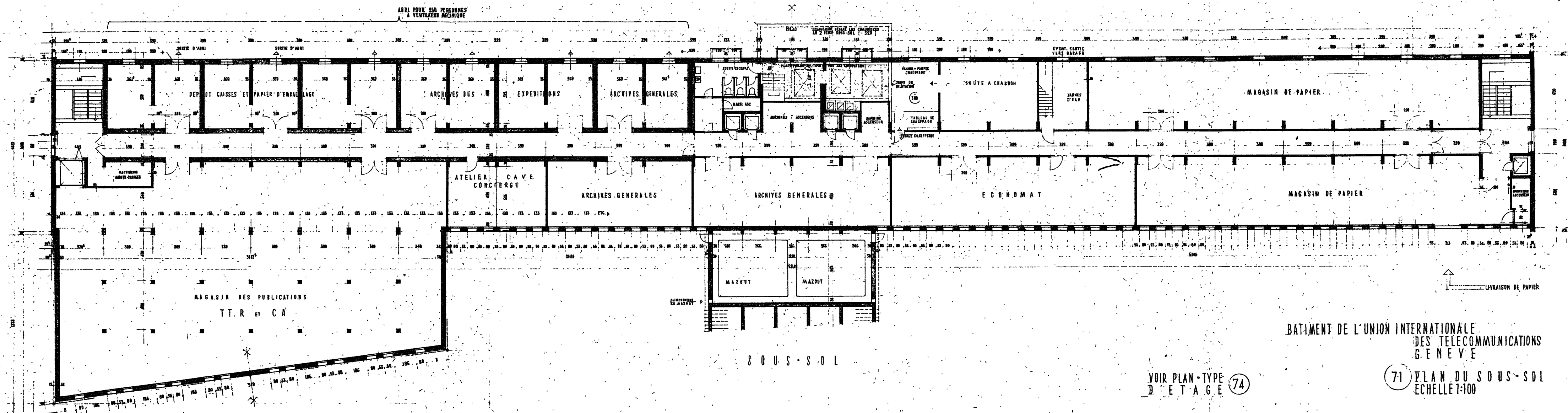
<sup>1)</sup> The cost of this Conference was included in the overall cost of the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, no individual assessment was made

<sup>2)</sup> These figures represent the costs which may be directly attributed to high frequency broadcasting planning as an additional task given to the I F R B by the E A R C They do not include any expenditure which would have been incurred in any case in the carrying out of the normal tasks of the I F R B according to its existing constitution The figures should be regarded as approximate since the expenditure has not been costed separately as a special programme

<sup>3)</sup> Of this sum approximately 190 000 Swiss francs were charged, between 1956 and 1959, in accordance with decisions of the Administrative Council, to the Extraordinary budget of the Administrative Radio Conference

**ANNEX 18**

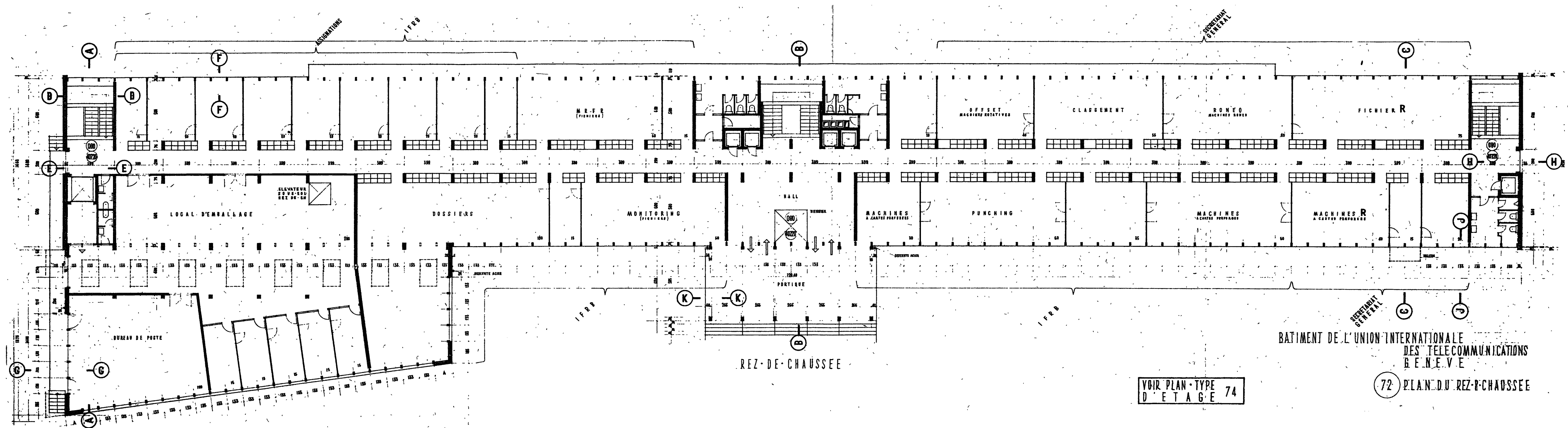
**The plans for the new building of the I.T.U. are attached**

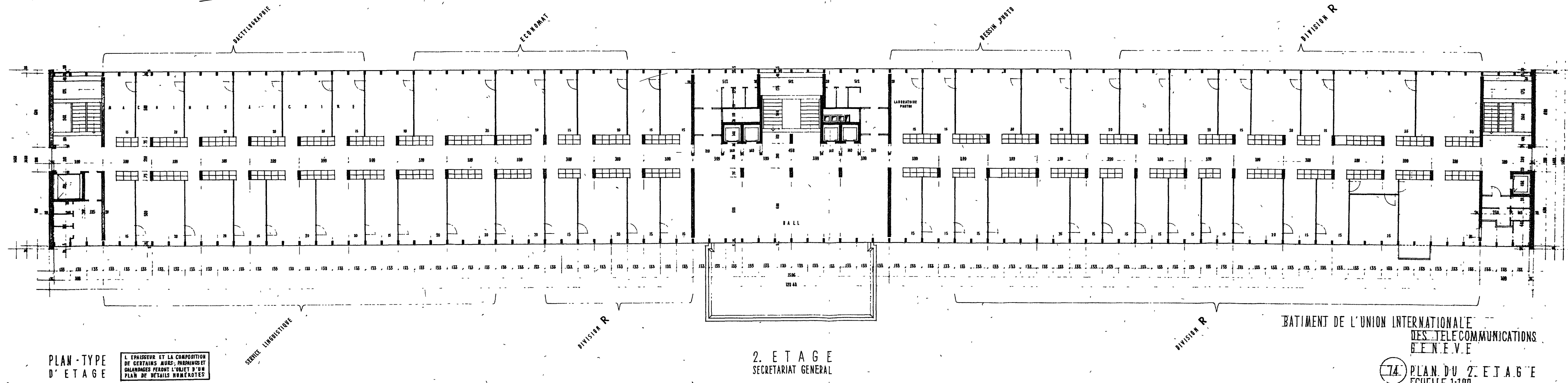
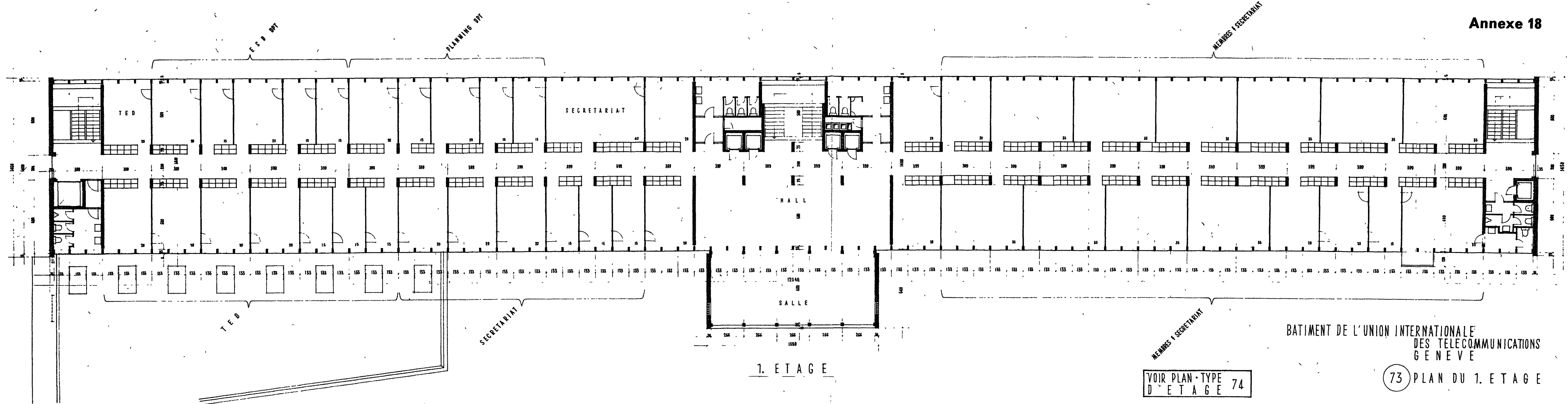


BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
GENEVE

VOIR PLAN-TYPE  
DETACHE 74

71 PLAN DU SOUS-SOL  
Echelle 1:100





PLAN-TYPE  
D'ETAGE

L'EPaisseur ET LA COMPOSITION  
DE CERTAINS MURS, PAROISSIES ET  
BALANÇAGES PERONT L'OBJET D'UN  
PLAN DE DETAILS NUMEROTES

SERVICE LINGUISTIQUE

DIVISION R

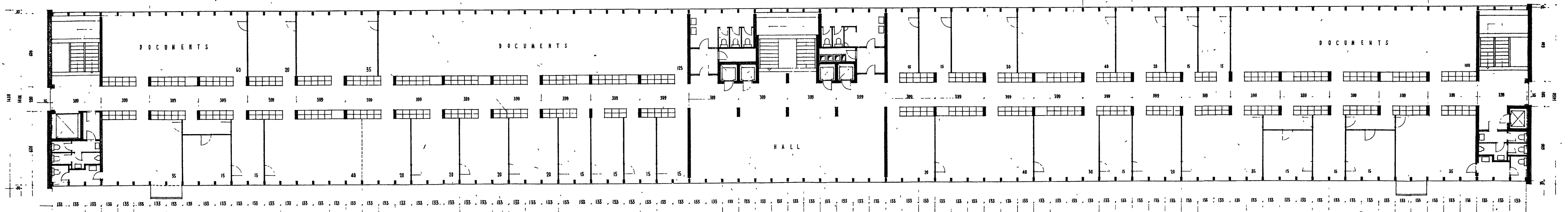
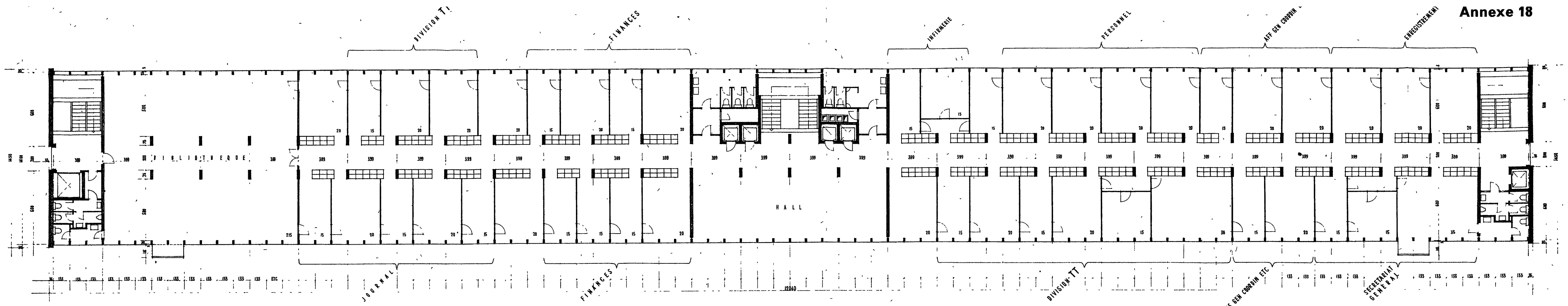
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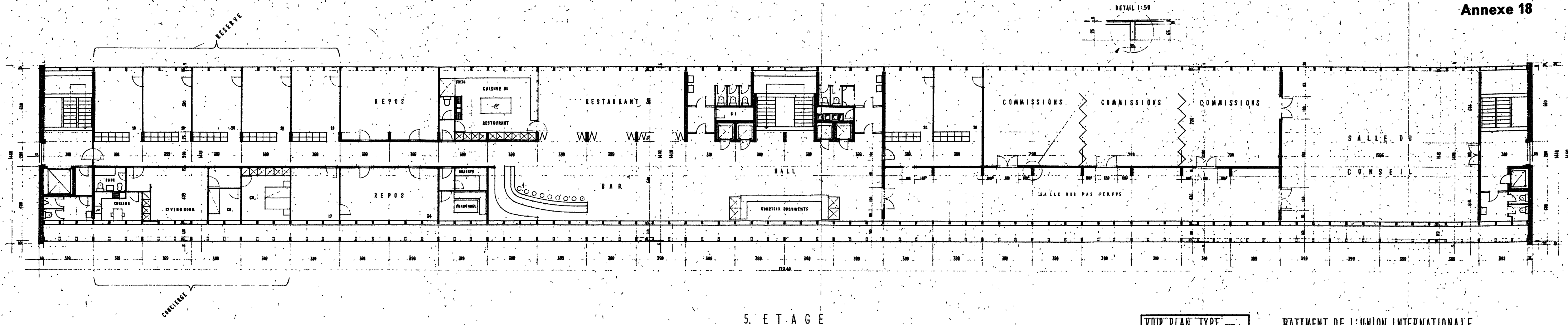
DIVISION R

BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
GENEVE

74 PLAN DU 2. ETAGE  
Echelle 1:100





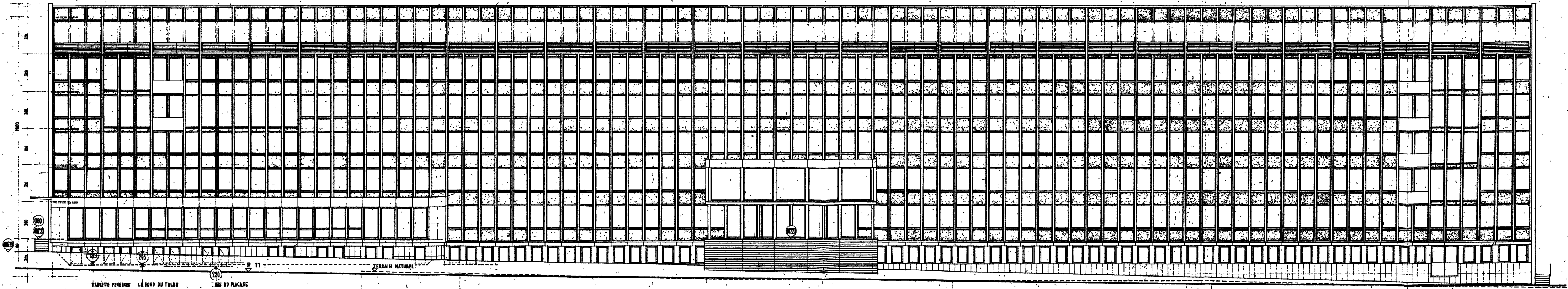


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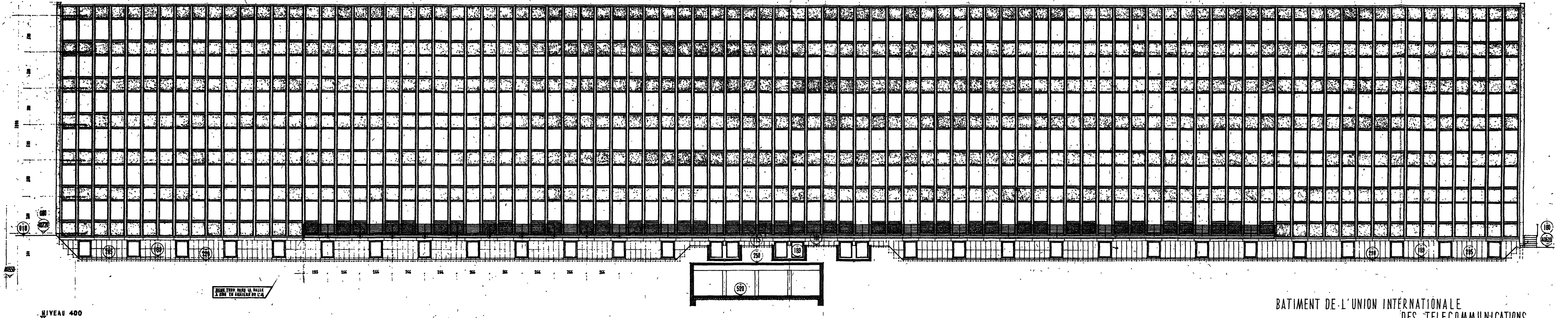
BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
GENEVE

77 PLAN DU 5. ETAGE

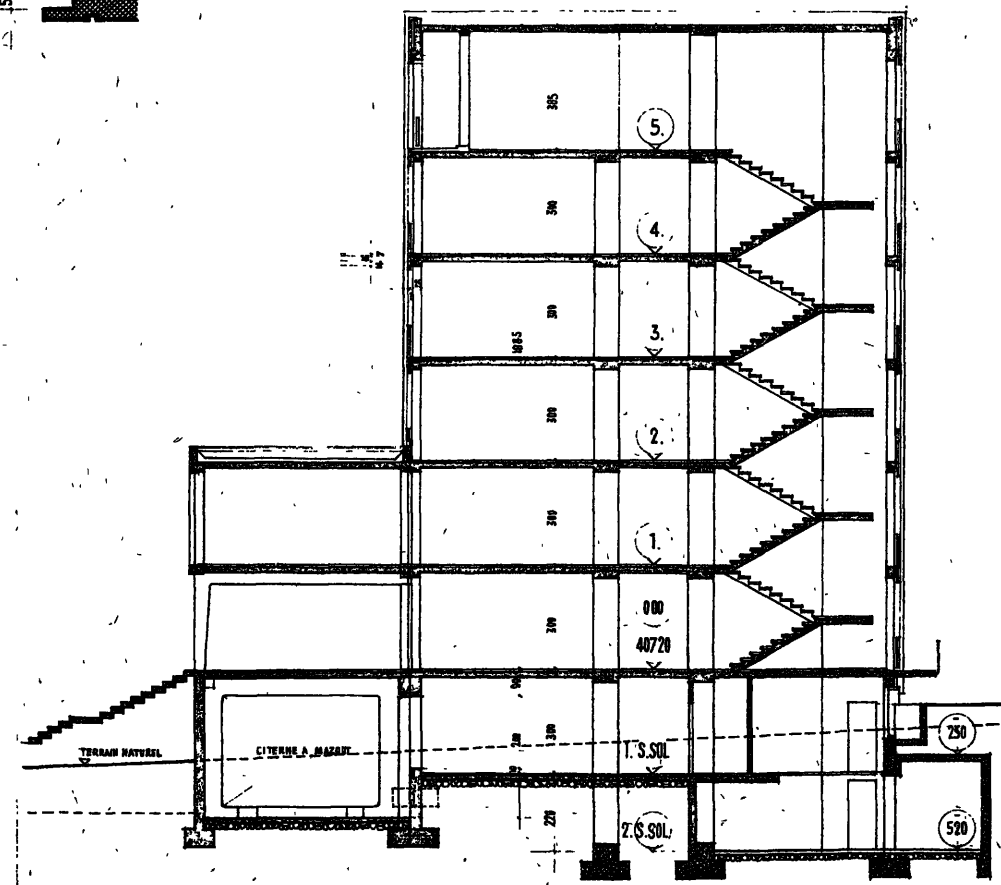
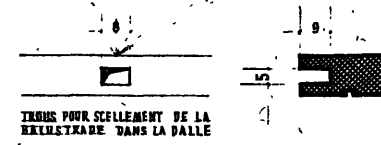


BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
GENEVE

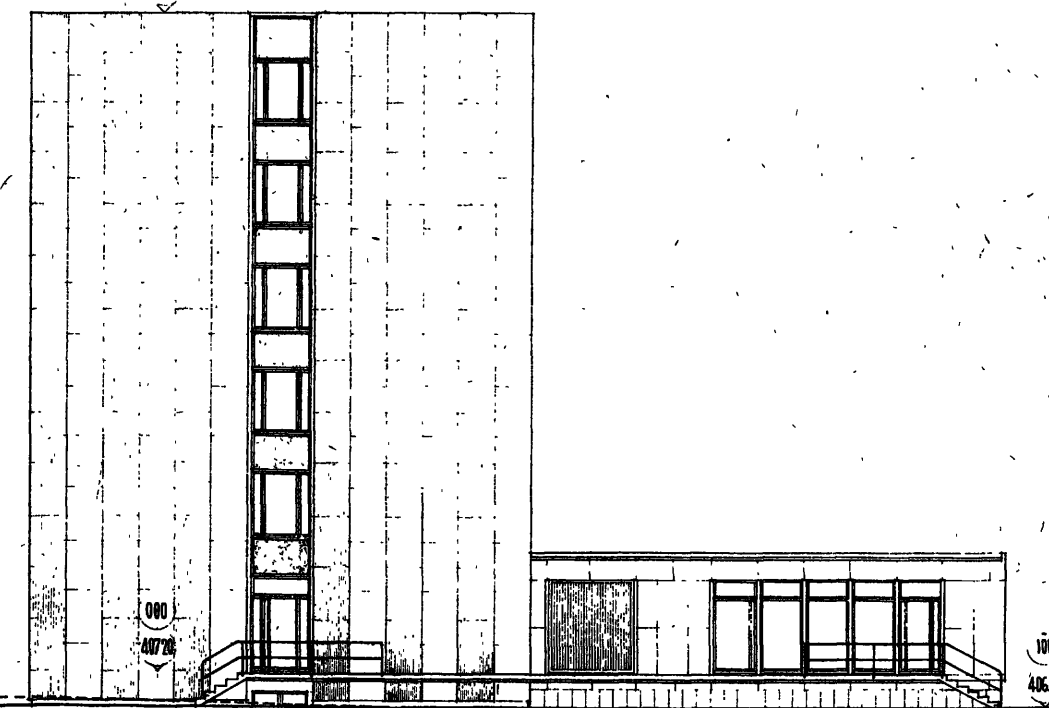
78 FACADE SUD-EST



BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
G E N E V E  
79 FAÇADE NORD-OUEST



COUPE TRANSVERSALE PAR L'ENTREE



FAÇADE SUD-OUEST

BATIMENT DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
G E N E V E

80 COUPE ET FAÇADE SUD

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 2-E  
28 September, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 9, paragraph 1, of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires 1952, which at present governs the affairs of the Union, reads as follows :

- "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 ;
  - c) establish the basic salary scales of the Secretary-General, of all 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 connections therewith as it deems appropriate ;
  - h) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary."

As a result of the experience gained at the Atlantic City and Buenos Aires Conferences, the Committee structure attached hereto (Annex 1) would appear to be logical and suitable for the efficient organization of the work of the Conference. It follows the basic structure found to be successful in the past, slightly modified to take care of special problems.

This suggested organization is, of course, only tentative and is subject to review and modification by the Heads of Delegations meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 14 October, 1959, in Salle A, Bâtiment Electoral, Geneva, and by the Plenary Session to be held in the same place at 4.p.m. on the same day.

In order to avoid confusion as between Committees of the Administrative Radio Conference, which will be meeting simultaneously with the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is suggested that the main Committees be designated by the letters A to I rather than numbers; the same practice was followed at the Atlantic City Conferences.

It will be noted that the suggestion is made for a joint Finance Control Committee with that of the Administrative Radio Conference. The reason for this is that the Council in order to simplify the accounting work of the Conferences, approved in its Resolution No. 376 budgets for the Conferences wherein the total joint expenses of the Conference Secretariat are divided between the two Conferences in the proportion of two-thirds for the Administrative Radio Conference and one-third for the Plenipotentiary Conference. In order to ensure the smooth operation of this plan it is essential that this joint committee of the Conferences consider all of the expenses in this light. This procedure will also result in economies both in the avoidance of unnecessary duplicate work by the personnel of the Conference Secretariat and in saving the time of the delegates.

Attention is also drawn to the suggestion that a separate committee on personnel problems is proposed. This stems from the fact that the entire problem of the assimilation of the I.T.U staff to the conditions of the U.N. common system for salaries and pensions must be considered and settled in the relatively short space of two months.

I would add that the proposed Committee structure was submitted to Administrations by Circular telegram on 25 September, 1959, in order to give them the opportunity of considering the matter prior to the Conference.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General.

A N N E X

PROPOSED COMMITTEE STRUCTURE FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1959

- Committee A : Steering Committee
- Committee B : Credentials Committee
- Committee C : Finance Control Committee (a joint Committee with  
the Finance Control Committee of the Administrative  
Radio Conference)
- Committee D : Organization of the Union
- Committee E : Relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N.,  
including Technical Assistance
- Committee F : Convention and General Regulations (other than  
subjects dealt with by Committees D, E, G, and H)
- Committee G : Personnel Questions
- Committee H : Finances of the I.T.U.
- Committee I : Drafting Committee.
-

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 3-E  
28 September 1959PLENARY MEETING

## INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE

Under the provisions of Chapter 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention, I undertook, in the absence of an inviting government, and after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Federation, the following tasks of organization normally incumbent upon the inviting government :

1. Invitations to Members and Associate Members of the Union

On 14 October 1958 letters were addressed to the Administrations of countries listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Convention, and to other countries which had acceded to the Convention on that date, inviting the Governments of those countries to be represented at the Conference.

On 12 March 1959, following the deposit, on 7 March, by the Republic of Guinea, of an instrument of accession to the Convention, a similar invitation was addressed to that country.

On 31 August 1959, following the deposit, on 14 August, by Kuwait, of an instrument of accession to the Convention, an invitation was also addressed to that country.

A complete list of countries to which invitations were sent is contained in Annex 1, which also indicates the situation, at the date of publication of this report, of each country with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952.

2. Invitations to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

An invitation was sent, on 15 October 1958, to the United Nations to attend the Conference in a consultative capacity.

In agreement with the Council, invitations were also sent on 15 October to all the Specialized Agencies to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity, and a similar invitation was extended to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

An invitation was addressed to the International Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) on 13 January 1959, the date of which that Organization became a Specialized Agency.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General



A N N E X

LIST OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH INVITATIONS WERE SENT AND  
THEIR SITUATION IN RELATION TO THE CONVENTION

	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Afghanistan	x	x	-
Albania (People's Republic of)	x	x	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	x	x	-
Argentine Republic	x	x	-
Australia (Commonwealth of)	x	x	-
Austria	x	x	-
Belgium	x	x	-
Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x	x	-
Burma (Union of)	-	-	x
Bolivia	x	1)	-
Brazil	x	x	-
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	x	x	-
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	x	x	-
Canada	x	x	-
Ceylon	x	x	-
Chile	x	x	-
China	x	x	-
Vatican City State	x	x	-
Columbia (Republic of)	x	2)	-
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	x



	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	x	x	-
Korea (Republic of)	x	x	-
Costa Rica	x	3)	-
Cuba	x	x	-
Denmark	x	x	-
Dominican Republic	x	x	-
El Salvador (Republic of)	-	-	x
Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency	x	x	-
Ecuador	-	-	-
Spain	x	x	-
United States of America	x	x	-
Ethiopia	x	x	-
Finland	x	x	-
France	x	x	-
Ghana	-	-	x
Greece	x	x	-
Guatemala	x	x	-
Guinea (Republic of)	-	-	4)
Haiti (Republic of)	-	-	x
Honduras (Republic of)	-	-	-
Hungarian People's Republic	x	x	-
India (Republic of)	x	x	-
Indonesia (Republic of)	x	x	-
Iran	x	x	-
Iraq (Republic of)	x	x	-
Ireland	x	x	-

	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Iceland	x	x	-
Israel (State of)	x	x	-
Italy	x	x	-
Japan	x	x	-
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	x	x	-
Kuwait	-	-	5)
Laos (Kingdom of)	x	x	-
Lebanon	x	x	-
Liberia	-	-	-
Libya (United Kingdom of)	-	-	x
Luxembourg	x	x	-
Malaya (Federation of)	-	-	x
Morocco (Kingdom of)	-	-	x
Mexico	x	x	-
Monaco	x	x	-
Nepal	-	-	x
Nicaragua	x	x	-
Norway	x	x	-
New Zealand	x	x	-
Pakistan	x	x	-
Panama	-	-	x
Paraguay	x	x	-
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	x	x	-
Peru	x	x	-
Philippines (Republic of the)	x	x	-
Poland (People's Republic of)	x	x	-
Portugal	x	x	-

	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Spanish Provinces in Africa	x	x	-
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	x	x	-
United Arab Republic	6)	6)	-
Federal German Republic	x	x	-
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	x	x	-
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x	x	-
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	-	-	x
Roumanian People's Republic	x	x	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	-
Sudan (Republic of the)	-	-	x
Sweden	x	x	-
Switzerland (Confederation)	x	x	-
Czechoslovakia	x	x	-
Territories of the United States of America	x	x	-
Thailand	x	x	-
Tunisia	-	-	x
Turkey	x	x	-
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa	x	x	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	-
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	x	x	-
Venezuela (Republic of)	x	x	-
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	x	x	-
Yemen	-	-	-
<u>Associate Members</u>			
British West Africa	-	-	x
British East Africa	x	x	-
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group	-	-	7)
Singapore-British Borneo Group	-	-	8)
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	-	-	9)

Notes :

- 1) In respect of Bolivia:

An instrument of ratification was deposited on 14 August, 1959.

- 2) In respect of Columbia:

An instrument of ratification was deposited on 18 September, 1959.

- 3) In respect of Costa Rica:

An instrument of ratification was deposited on 24 August, 1959.

- 4) In respect of Guinea:

An instrument of accession was deposited on 7 March, 1959.

- 5) In respect of Kuwait:

An instrument of accession was deposited on 14 August, 1959.

- 6) Egypt and the Syrian Republic signed and ratified the Convention.

- 7) The Bermuda-British Caribbean Group has been an Associate Member of the Union since 28 November 1954. Until that date the British Colonies of which this Associate Member is composed were amongst the territories together making up the Member known as "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded on 16 November, 1953.

- 8) By a communication dated 18 December, 1953, the British Embassy, Berne, declared, on its instructions from its Government, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention, that Her Majesty's Government's acceptance of that Convention applied to the Group of Territories known as "Malaya-British Borneo", the name of which was later changed to "Singapore-British Borneo Group".

- 9) By a communication dated 31 August, 1955, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy announced that the Italian Government, in its capacity as the Authority administering the Trust Territory of Somaliland, declared, in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, that the said Convention was applicable to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 4-E  
28 September, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the General Regulations, a letter was sent to Members and Associate Members of the Union on 15 October 1958, requesting them to submit their Proposals for the work of the Conference within a period of four months.

On 15 June 1959 the main volume of Proposals containing 246 pages was despatched to Administrations. A 2nd series of 56 pages was despatched on 5 August and a 3rd series of 21 pages on 28 September.

Proposals received too late for inclusion in the 3rd series will be published as numbered documents of the Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 5-E  
28 September, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### APPLICATIONS FOR CHANGE IN CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

(See item 13.5, page 66, of the Report by  
the Administrative Council to the Conference)

Invoking Article 13, paragraph 6 (4) of the Buenos Aires Convention, Nicaragua (see Annex 1) and the United Arab Republic (see Annex 2) have applied for changes in contributory class.

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

(Translated from the Spanish)

NICARAGUA

JEFATURA DEL RADIO NACIONAL  
Managua, Nicaragua

Ref.: No. 159/59

Managua, D.N. 4 April, 1959

To the Secretary-General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
G E N E V A

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Government of Nicaragua, we take the liberty of acquainting you with the following decision about our share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure.

This decision is based on Article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention, paragraph 6 (4), which lays down that "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".

Hence the Government of Nicaragua asks us to inform you that it intends to contribute in the ONE-unit class instead of in the THREE-unit one.

I should be glad if you would kindly bring this to the notice of the Plenipotentiary Conference to begin in Geneva on 14 October, 1959, and pending your reply, I remain, etc...

Signed : Jorge Buitrago Ch.  
Director, National Radio

NICARAGUA

International Telecommunication  
Union

Geneva, 17 April, 1959

No. 2723/59/Fi

Subject : Application for change in  
class of contribution

Ref.: Your No. 159/59 (4 April, 1959)

- Jefatura del Radio Nacional

M A N A G U A , D. N.

Dear Sir,

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter announcing that, on behalf of your Government, you wish to reduce Nicaragua's share in defraying I.T.U. expenditure from the THREE to the ONE-unit class, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 6 (4) of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

I shall not fail to submit your request to the Plenipotentiary Conference to begin in Geneva on 14 October next.

Yours faithfully,

Signed : Gerald C. GROSS  
Acting Secretary-General



A N N E X     2

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, EGYPT  
Telecommunications Organization

In reply please quote No. 57/4/56

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Cairo, 15 July 1959

The Secretary General of the International  
Telecommunication Union  
G E N E V A

Dear Sir,

You are aware that the Government of the United Arab Republic paid for the years 1958 and 1959 five contributory units for Egypt and one unit for Syria to fulfil the obligations of its two regions who previously chose these units and signed and ratified the Convention as two Members.

On behalf of the Government of the U.A.R., we would submit the following decision concerning the units of contribution to the expenses of the Union as from 1.1.1960.

This decision is based on art. 13 of the Convention (Buenos Aires 1952) paragraph 6 (4) which reads : 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.

The Government of the U.A.R. wishes to inform you through this Organization that its contributory units as one Member of the Union shall be five units.

I should be glad if you would bring this decision to the attention of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Geneva as from 14 October this year.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)            M.M. Riad  
Director General  
U. A. R.        T.O.

No. 2723/59/Fi

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Subject : Request to be placed in a  
lower contributory class.

Geneva, 22 July 1959.

Ref. : Your letter 57/4/56  
of 15 July 1959.

Director General  
Telecommunications Organization  
C A I R O

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter quoted above, in which you inform us that, on the basis of Article 13, paragraph 6 (4) of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires), the Government of the United Arab Republic wishes to reduce from 6 to 5 the number of units it contributes to the expenses of the Union as from 1 January 1960.

In this connection, I would inform you that I shall not fail to bring your request to the notice of the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference which meets in Geneva in October next.

Yours faithfully,

For the Acting Secretary-General

(signed) Jean PERSIN  
Senior Counsellor

By direction

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 6-E  
28 September 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### Report by the Administrative Council to the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference

#### EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BY THE GENEVA PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(1952 to 1958)

(Ref: items 11.2, pages 45 onwards, and 11.4, pages 52 and 53  
of the Administrative Council's Report to the Conference)

In Article 5, 12, h) of the Buenos Aires Convention, the  
Administrative Council is instructed to:

- "h) 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."

Moreover, in Article 8, 2, q), the Secretary-General is instructed to:

- "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."

\*

\* \* \*

The above provisions apply to the accounts for the years 1952 to 1958.

In accordance with these conditions an annex is attached giving all the accounts of the Union for the years 1952 to 1958 in the form in which they were published in the Financial Operating Reports of the Union with the approval of the Administrative Council. This recapitulatory report was examined and adopted by the Administrative Council at its 14th session in 1959.

It should be noted that, owing to various changes brought about in the lay-out of the ordinary budget of the Union since the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, the ordinary budgets and accounts are not always comparable.

\*

\*       \*

It should be recalled that during its sessions from 1953 to 1958 the Administrative Council issued the following Resolutions with regard to the Union accounts:

Accounts for 1952

Resolution No. 270 closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1952.

Resolution No. 271, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1952.

Accounts for 1953

Resolution No. 304, closing and approving from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1953.

Resolution No. 305, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1953.

Accounts for 1954

Resolution No. 328, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1954.

Resolution No. 331, closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1954.

Accounts for 1955

Resolution No. 341, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1955.

Resolution No. 344, closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1955.

Accounts for 1956

Resolution No. 357, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1956.

Resolution No. 359, closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1956.

Accounts for 1957

Resolution No. 373, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1957.

Resolution No. 374, closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1957.

Accounts for 1958

Resolution No. 395, relating to the approval of the Financial Operating Report for the financial year 1958.

Resolution No. 396, closing and approving, from the arithmetical and accounting point of view, the accounts for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1958.

All the books and accounting vouchers for the years 1952 to 1958 are at the disposal of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Annex: Recapitulation of accounts.

A N N E X

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND  
INCOME, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT,  
OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
FOR THE YEARS 1952 TO 1958.

as published in the Financial Operating Reports of  
the Union and approved by the Administrative Council

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1952

INCOME

	Budget <sup>1)</sup> 1952	Accounts 1952 Swiss francs
Credit balance brought forward from 1951/1952 ..	291,096.-	291,096.03
Contributory shares (ordinary expenses) .....	4,122,570.-	4,133,050.-
Unforeseen .....	3,949.-	7,875.30
Staff seconded to regional conferences ... ..	20,400.-	23,933.30
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund .....	20,000.-	7,696.65
Contribution from the Publications budget .....	309,840.-	307,290.75
Contribution from the C.C.I.T. extraordinary budget .....	30,000.-	30,000.-
E A.R.C. contribution to the 1952 expenses ....	222,145.-	222,145.95
	<u>5,020,000.-</u>	<u>5,023,087.98</u>
Interest .....	300,000.-	334,164.92
	<u>5,320,000.-</u>	<u>5,357,252.90</u>
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account .....	353,550.-	- -
Totals .....	<u>5,673,550.-</u>	<u>5,357,252.90</u>

EXPENDITURE

1. Administrative Council .....	225,000.-	267,520.83
2. General Secretariat .....	2,690,000.-	2,488,854.21
3. I.F.R.B. ....	1,068,500.-	1,005,060.62
4. C.C.I.F. ....	437,500.-	408,169.84
5. C.C.I.T. ....	102,000.-	92,663.05
6. C.C.I.R. ....	462,400.-	383,816.79
	<u>4,985,400.-</u>	<u>4,646,085.34</u>
Interest .....	210,000.-	155,020.40
Subsidy to the Publications budget for documents published at a loss ... ..	63,150.-	63,150.-
	<u>5,258,550.-</u>	<u>4,864,255.74</u>
Balance carried forward to 1953 .....	415,000.-	( 424,146.03)
I.T.U. Reserve Account ... ..		( 68,851.13)
Totals .....	<u>5,673,550.-</u>	<u>5,357,252.90</u>

<sup>1)</sup> Revised and amended budget

SUMMARY SHOWING ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR ALL ORGANS IN RELATION TO BUDGET ESTIMATES <sup>1)</sup>

FINANCIAL YEAR 1952

Subheads	Administrative Council		General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses
Administrative Council	225,000.-	267,520.83											225,000.-	267,520.83
Staff			2,151,715.-	2,086,004.20	1,011,820.-	955,953.19	244,170.-	241,778.80	80,000.-	76,600.35	384,750.-	313,570.35	3,872,455.-	3,673,906.89
Travel and represent.			14,500.-	13,450.75	10,000.-	8,525.05	4,000.-	1,887.60	7,000.-	6,493.61	18,500.-	17,662.-	54,000.-	48,019.01
Rent			45,400.-	35,835.20	13,000.-	12,920.-	5,900.-	5,800.-	1,000.-	1,000.-	18,000.-	17,400.-	83,300.-	72,955.20
Office equip.			203,000.-	184,407.65	6,000.-	5,008.24	1,150.-	1,065.10	2,500.-	2,180.70	7,000.-	6,863.70	219,650.-	199,525.39
Office overhds.			201,100.-	126,397.35	19,500.-	18,365.35	29,700.-	24,011.50	4,700.-	3,627.70	15,000.-	15,532.45	270,000.-	187,934.35
Install., rems. & repairs to premises			16,000.-	8,108.80	1,000.-	-.-	500.-	147.30	-.-	-.-	10,000.-	9,647.85	27,500.-	17,903.95
Gen. library & Darkroom			3,500.-	2,322.74	3,500.-	2,322.84	3,500.-	2,322.89	3,500.-	2,322.94	3,500.-	2,323.19	17,500.-	11,614.60
Misc. and unforeseen			41,285.-	19,245.62	3,680.-	1,965.95	2,760.-	1,567.35	3,300.-	437.75	5,650.-	817.25	56,675.-	24,033.92
Laboratories			-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	145,820.-	129,589.30	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	145,820.-	129,589.30
Prov. Fund			1,000.-	1,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	1,000.-	1,000.-
Sickness Ins.			12,500.-	12,081.90	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	12,500.-	12,081.90
	225,000.-	267,520.83	2,690,000.-	2,488,854.21	1,068,500.-	1,005,060.62	437,500.-	408,169.84	102,000.-	92,883.05	462,400.-	383,816.79	4,985,400.-	4,646,085.34

1) Revised and amended.



EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1952

Conferences in 1952	Original budget	Amended budget	Accounts	Difference + or -
		(Swiss francs)		
International Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference, Buenos Aires. . . . .	1,980,000.-	1,720,000.-	1,650,078.90	-69,921.10
Cost of Russian interpretation	--	--	91,835.10	+91,835.10
European Television and Broad- casting Conference for bands between 41 and 216 Mc/s, Stockholm .. . . .		291,000.-	272,654.81	-18,345.19
Cost of Russian interpretation	--	--	13,994.37	+13,994.37
	1,980,000.-	2,011,000.-	2,028,563.18	

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1953

	<u>Budget</u> <u>1953</u> <sup>1)</sup>	<u>Accounts</u> <u>1953</u> <u>Swiss francs</u>
<u>INCOME</u>		
Credit balance brought forward from 1952/1953 .	424,146.-	424,146.03
Contributory shares (ordinary expenses).....	5,155,290.-	5,160,960.-
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund .....	20,000.-	3,682.35
Refund from the publications budget ...	271,635.-	267,455.45
Unforeseen .....	4,029.-	1,702.35
Total ordinary income .....	5,875,100.-	5,857,946.18
Interest .....	350,000.-	241,264.58
	<u>6,225,100.-</u>	<u>6,099,210.76</u>
As a reminder, Technical Assistance, United Nations contribution ..	52,000.-	51,360.-
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
1. Administrative Council .....	200,000.-	203,306.30
2. General Secretariat .....	2,310,500.-	2,095,463.34
3. I.F.R.B. ....	1,947,200.-	1,833,208.16
4. C.C.I.F. ....	468,300.-	434,881.82
5. C.C.I.T. ....	97,200.-	92,536.94
6. C.C.I.R. ....	494,300.-	437,693.93
	<u>5,517,500.-</u>	<u>5,097,090.49</u>
Settlement of accounts in abeyance (with interest) ..	50,205.-	51,325.92
Subsidy to the publications budget for documents published at a loss .....	80,000.-	80,000.-
Total ordinary expenditure .....	5,647,705.-	5,228,416.41
Interest .....	250,000.-	41,138.67
	<u>5,897,705.-</u>	<u>5,269,555.08</u>
Balance carried forward to the following year..	327,395.-	327,395.-
I.T.U. Reserve Account .....	--	502,260.68
	<u>6,225,100.-</u>	<u>6,099,210.76</u>
As a reminder : Technical Assistance, administrative expenses .....	52,000.-	51,360.-

1) Revised and amended budget

SUMMARY SHOWING ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR ALL ORGANS IN RELATION TO BUDGET ESTIMATES <sup>1)</sup>

FINANCIAL YEAR 1953

Sub-heads	Administrative Council		General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses
Administr. Council	200,000.-	203,306.30											200,000.-	203,306.30
Staff			2,034,835.-	1,832,718.35	1,698,065.-	1,592,141.-	256,500.-	251,982.65	81,540.-	82,474.65	426,890.-	376,751.10	4,497,830.-	4,136,077.75
Travel and represent.			17,000.-	10,635.55	15,900.-	16,035.75	7,000.-	7,024.20	5,200.-	3,625.80	13,000.-	13,834.95	58,100.-	51,156.25
Rent			36,000.-	35,290.40	20,500.-	17,498.80	5,900.-	5,800.-	700.-	630.-	15,000.-	15,000.-	78,100.-	74,219.20
Office equip.			13,000.-	13,062.25	94,000.-	91,878.32	1,200.-	1,114.83	1,500.-	494.80	7,000.-	6,003.69	116,700.-	112,553.89
Office overhds.			70,450.-	67,375.07	111,600.-	111,363.80	28,900.-	24,788.45	4,500.-	3,766.80	17,500.-	13,404.60	232,950.-	220,698.72
Install., rems. & repairs to premises			5,000.-	3,368.40	1,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	10,500.-	9,927.35	16,500.-	13,295.75
Gen. library & Darkroom			3,500.-	1,504.84	3,000.-	1,505.04	3,000.-	1,504.99	3,000.-	1,504.99	3,000.-	1,504.94	15,500.-	7,524.80
Misc. and unforeseen			5,115.-	6,802.13	3,135.-	2,785.45	1,880.-	1,148.50	760.-	39.90	1,410.-	1,264.30	12,300.-	12,040.28
Laboratories			-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	163,920.-	141,518.20	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	163,920.-	141,518.20
Proy. Fund			100,000.-	100,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	100,000.-	100,000.-
Med. Serv. & Sick. Ins.			25,600.-	24,706.35	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	25,600.-	24,706.35
	200,000.-	203,306.30	2,310,500.-	2,095,463.34	1,947,200.-	1,833,208.16	468,300.-	434,881.82	97,200.-	92,515.94	494,300.-	437,693.93	5,517,500.-	5,097,090.49

1) Revised and amended

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1953

C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Plenary Assemblies, 1953	Original budget	Revised budget	Accounts Total expenses to be apportioned	Difference + or -
		Swiss francs		
C.C.I.T. Study Groups, 1950-1952, and VIIth Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953				
1950.....	20,000.-	20,000.-	13,276.50	
1951.....	60,000.-	60,000.-	78,598.77	
1952.....	60,000.-	63,700.-	58,945.23	
1953.....	269,400.-	265,050.-	171,717.20	
	409,400.-	408,750.-	322,537.70 1)	- 86,212.30
C.C.I.R. Study Groups, 1952, and VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953				
1952.....	100,000.-	100,000.-	73,112.75	
1953.....	500,000.-	500,000.-	528,884.85	
	600,000.-	600,000.-	606,997.60	+ 6,997.60
	1,009,400.-	1,008,750.-	929,535.30	
Cost of Russian interpretation at the C.C.I.R. VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953 (outside the budget).....			31,447.-	

- 1) Including 39,004.36 Dutch florins, converted at the official rate of Dutch florin to 1.15 Swiss francs.

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1954.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Budget 1954*)</u>	<u>Accounts 1954 Swiss francs</u>
Credit balance brought forward from 1953.....	327,395.-	327,395.-
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account.....		
Contributory shares (ordinary expenses).....	5,409,340.-	5,410,074.15
Refund from the publications budget.....	254,040.-	251,044.55
Unforeseen.....	3,225.-	18,111.-
Total ordinary income.....	5,994,000.-	6,006,624.70
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000.-	11,437.50
Interest.....	200,000.-	227,425.08
	<u>6,214,000.-</u>	<u>6,245,487.28</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance, United Nations contribution.	64,200.-	60,682.19
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund.....		
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
1. Administrative Council.....	207,000.-	206,875.05
2. General Secretariat, 1954 budget.....2,488,800.-		
./.I.F.R.B. share in the reclassifica-		
tion credit.....4,200.-	2,484,600.-	
expenses, 1954.....2,294,374.68		
./. expenses covered by the credit		
(outside the budget limit) for		
reclassification, 1953.....21,050.-		2,273,824.68
1955 budget.....		
3. I.F.R.B.....1,997,000.-		
+ share in the credit for reclas. 4,200.-	2,001,200.-	1,903,376.21
4. C.C.I.F.....	449,100.-	430,543.19
5. C.C.I.T.....	94,570.-	33,009.28
6. C.C.I.R.....	472,500.-	456,172.75
	<u>5,703,950.-</u>	<u>5,358,801.16</u>
Settlement of accounts in abeyance, with interest....	49,300.-	49,283.15
Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget for		
documents published at a loss	<u>30,000.-</u>	<u>30,000.-</u>
Total ordinary expenses.....	5,833,270.-	5,488,084.31
Expenditure on C.C.I.F. Laboratory equipment and		
fittings.....	20,000.-	11,437.50
Reclassification, 1953, of certain posts, credit out-		
side the limit, reserved under Resolution 279.....	29,935.-	21,050.-
Interest.....	<u>75,000.-</u>	<u>8,303.25</u>
	5,963,205.-	5,528,875.06
Payment to the Reserve Account.....	<u>250,795.-</u>	<u>716,612.22</u>
	<u>6,214,000.-</u>	<u>6,245,487.28</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance, administrative expenses	64,200.-	60,682.19

\*) Revised and amended budget.

SUMMARY SHOWING ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR ALL ORGANS IN RELATION TO BUDGET ESTIMATES 1)

FINANCIAL YEAR 1954

Sub-heads	Administrative Council		General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses
Administrat. Council	207,000.-	206,875.05											207,000.-	206,875.05
Staff			2,180,600.-	2,006,238.75	1,752,300.-	1,684,528.05	262,250.-	247,067.30	76,270.-	74,915.65	398,000.-	385,050.85	4,659,420.-	4,397,800.60
Travel & rep.			19,000.-	3,711.15	23,000.-	14,647.-	10,500.-	9,633.75	6,400.-	6,197.25	16,800.-	15,255.90	74,900.-	49,445.05
Rent			38,200.-	35,645.65	18,000.-	17,506.20	5,900.-	5,800.-	700.-	630.-	18,000.-	18,000.-	80,800.-	77,581.85
Office equip.			29,600.-	34,351.45	89,000.-	84,031.10	1,500.-	1,305.55	1,800.-	601.05	7,000.-	6,584.45	128,900.-	126,873.60
Office overheads			74,700.-	56,499.70	106,600.-	94,534.50	35,750.-	29,812.31	5,400.-	2,997.97	18,000.-	17,586.74	240,450.-	201,431.22
Install. rems. & repairs to premises			5,000.-	4,556.10	3,000.-	2,847.25	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	10,500.-	9,948.-	18,500.-	17,351.35
Gen. library & Darkroom			3,500.-	2,628.71	4,500.-	2,628.71	3,000.-	2,628.71	3,000.-	2,628.71	3,000.-	2,628.71	17,000.-	13,143.55
Misc. & unforeseen			7,000.-	3,844.82	4,800.-	2,653.40	2,000.-	1,092.70	1,000.-	38.65	2,000.-	1,118.10	16,800.-	8,747.67
Laboratories			-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	138,200.-	133,202.87	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	138,200.-	133,202.87
Provident Fund			100,000.-	100,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	100,000.-	100,000.-
Sickness Insurance			27,000.-	26,348.35	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	27,000.-	26,348.35
	207,000.-	206,875.05	2,484,600.-	2,273,824.68	2,001,200.-	1,903,376.21	449,100.-	439,543.19	94,570.-	88,009.28	472,500.-	456,172.75	5,708,970.-	5,358,801.16

1) Revised and amended.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1954

C.C.I.F. Plenary Assembly 1954	Original budget	Amended budget	Accounts Total expenses to be apportioned	Difference + or -
C.C.I.F. Study Groups, 1952 to 1954, and C.C.I.F. XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954			(Swiss francs)	
1952 . . . . .	32,000.-	32,000.-	384.90	
1953 . . . . .	61,500.-	72,000.-	39,749.30	
1954 . . . . .	100,000.-	120,000.-	99,761.80	
	193,500.-	224,000.-	139,896 -	- 84,104.-
Cost of Russian interpretation at the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1954 (outside the budget) . . .			12,156.-	

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1955

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>Accounts</u> <u>1955</u> Swiss francs
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account.....	252,510.-	-.-
Contributory shares (ordinary expenses).....	5,403,200.-	5,407,600.-
Refund from the publications budget.....	259,390.-	256,954.35
Unforeseen.....	1,000.-	14,688.40
Total ordinary income.....	<u>5,916,400.-</u>	<u>5,679,242.75</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance, United Nations contri- bution (U.N.T.A.A.).....	64,200.-	54,964.36
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	15,000.-	330.55
<hr/>		
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
1. Administrative Council.....	207,000.-	192,939.18
2. General Secretariat.....	2,494,000.-	2,273,329.32
3. I.F.R.B.....	1,990,400.-	1,933,531.34
4. C.C.I.F.....	464,800.-	447,134.59
5. C.C.I.T.T.....	94,510.-	83,226.-
6. C.C.I.R.....	537,490.-	467,033.62
Settlement of accounts in abeyance.....	48,200.-	47,789.70
Subsidy to the supplementary publications budget for documents published at a loss	80,000.-	80,000.-
	<u>5,916,400.-</u>	<u>5,524,983.75</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance, administrative expenses	64,200.-	54,964.36
Expenditure on C.C.I.F. Laboratory equipment and fittings.....	15,000.-	330.55



SUMMARY SHOWING ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR ALL ORGANS IN RELATION TO BUDGET ESTIMATES 1)

FINANCIAL YEAR 1955

Sub-heads	Administrative Council		General Secretariat		I.F.R.B.		C.C.I.F.		C.C.I.T.		C.C.I.R.		Totals	
	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses	Budget	Expenses
Administr. Council	207,000.-	192,939.18											207,000.-	192,939.18
Staff			2,193,150.-	1,998,060.78	1,750,300.-	1,723,108.80	264,450.-	261,987.60	79,760.-	74,947.65	464,090.-	401,321.90	4,751,750.-	4,459,426.73
Travel & rep.			19,000.-	13,721.40	15,400.-	6,560.95	8,000.-	3,649.10	2,700.-	883.25	16,000.-	10,476.85	61,100.-	35,291.55
Rent			38,200.-	35,991.20	18,000.-	17,499.-	5,900.-	5,800.-	700.-	630.-	18,000.-	18,000.-	80,800.-	77,920.20
Office equip.			24,000.-	28,784.85	89,000.-	90,803.20	1,500.-	7,741.55	1,500.-	1,093.10	7,000.-	7,292.78	123,000.-	135,715.48
Off. overhds			74,700.-	57,395.70	104,600.-	84,303.60	28,750.-	22,314.95	5,400.-	2,584.46	18,000.-	16,664.05	231,450.-	183,262.76
Inst., rems. & repairs to premises			5,000.-	3,511.30	4,000.-	1,748.20	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	9,500.-	9,451.55	18,500.-	14,711.05
Cent. library & Darkroom			4,000.-	3,931.80	4,500.-	6,897.-	3,000.-	2,931.80	3,000.-	2,931.80	3,000.-	2,931.80	17,500.-	19,624.20
Misc. & unforeseen			6,950.-	3,515.59	4,600.-	2,610.59	2,000.-	854.04	1,450.-	155.74	1,900.-	894.69	16,900.-	8,030.65
Laboratories			-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	151,200.-	141,855.55	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	151,200.-	141,855.55
Provident Fund			100,000.-	100,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	100,000.-	100,000.-
Med. Serv. & Sick. Insur.			29,000.-	28,416.70	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	29,000.-	28,416.70
Sett. of accts. in abeyance	207,000.-	192,939.18	2,494,000.-	2,273,329.32	1,990,400.-	1,933,531.34	464,800.-	447,134.59	94,510.-	83,226.-	537,490.-	467,033.62	5,788,200.-	5,397,194.05
Sub. to supp. pub. budget for docs.													48,200.-	47,789.70
pub. at a loss													80,000.-	80,000.-
													5,916,400.-	5,524,983.75

1) Revised and amended.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1955.

No final contributory share was entered in the accounts in 1955.

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1956.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Accounts</u> <u>1956</u> Swiss francs
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account.....	335,000.-	23,092.40
Contributory shares in ordinary expenses.....	5,407,600.-	5,407,600.-
Refund from the publications budget.....	243,900.-	243,790.50
Unforeseen.....	2,000.-	15,772.20
Total, ordinary income.....	<u>6,038,500.-</u>	<u>5,695,255.10</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance, U.N.T.A.A. contri- bution.....	64,200.-	62,967.69
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund	20,000.-	.-
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
1. Administrative Council.....	207,000.-	174,013.55
2. General Secretariat.....	2,312,670.-	2,189,679.46
3. I.F.R.B.....	1,975,850.-	1,944,019.77
4. C.C.I.F.....	467,200.-	416,351.11
5. C.C.I.T.T.....	33,730.-	77,968.30
6. C.C.I.R.....	463,400.-	399,639.65
7. Services common to all organs: General Services.....	402,300.-	367,236.96
Settlement of accounts in abeyance.....	46,300.-	46,296.30
Subsidy to the supplementary publications.... budget for documents published at a loss.....	80,000.-	80,000.-
Total, ordinary expenses.....	<u>6,038,500.-</u>	<u>5,695,255.10</u>
As a reminder:		
Technical Assistance: administrative expenses:		
Staff.....	45,400.-	47,266.85
Travel.....	15,000.-	12,347.75
Office supplies and sundries.....	3,800.-	2,353.09
	<u>64,200.-</u>	<u>62,967.69</u>

SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENSES INCURRED BY ALL ORGANS

FINANCIAL YEAR 1956

	Budget total	Total expenses	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.F.	C.C.I.T.	C.C.I.R.
1. Administrative Council . . . . .	207,000.-	174,013.55					
2 to 6. General Secretariat, I.F.R.B., C.C.I.F., C.C.I.T., C.C.I.R.							
Staff expenses . . . . .	4,960,200.-	4,756,336.88	2,129,388.13	1,776,583.05	394,998.70	76,910.40	378,456.60
Salaries:							
Salaries (permanent staff) . . . . .	3,653,980.-	3,494,659.-	1,530,396.35	1,298,375.65	301,998.60	59,367.40	304,521.-
Salaries (other staff) . . . . .	30,000.-	54,819.50	38,654.60	16,164.90	-.-	-.-	-.-
Cost-of-living allowances:							
for staff actively employed . . . . .	219,920.-	209,200.70	93,641.15	77,439.25	18,015.65	3,443.-	16,661.65
for retired staff . . . . .	13,550.-	13,473.-	12,932.70	201.-	339.30	-.-	-.-
Allowances:							
Expatriation . . . . .	35,500.-	32,465.30	10,359.80	20,105.10	1,000.20	-.-	1,000.20
Family . . . . .	129,600.-	130,092.55	59,907.05	48,283.95	12,830.90	2,400.-	6,670.65
Childrens' education:							
allowances . . . . .	23,700.-	22,799.40	10,352.55	6,250.55	3,627.70	1,712.40	856.20
travel expenses . . . . .	22,400.-	7,876.30	1,088.75	6,724.50	-.-	63.05	-.-
Removal expenses . . . . .	38,000.-	23,559.53	1,391.03	22,168.50	-.-	-.-	-.-
Home leave . . . . .	94,000.-	95,020.05	38,156.10	46,105.65	7,056.35	659.35	3,042.60
Overtime . . . . .	8,900.-	4,991.90	1,791.40	2,911.70	-.-	-.-	288.80
Gratuities for long service . . . . .	4,000.-	3,453.10	3,453.10	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Insurance:							
Regular contributions to the S.S. & B. Funds (15%) . . . . .	550,700.-	532,180.75	233,003.05	202,347.-	45,300.-	8,905.20	42,625.50
Other contributions to the S.S. & B. Funds:							
Single contributions . . . . .	95,950.-	92,625.80	55,140.50	29,505.30	4,830.-	360.-	2,790.-
entrance fees . . . . .	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	40,000.-	39,120.-	39,120.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Travel expenses . . . . .	69,700.-	38,147.75	10,073.50	22,226.05	1,984.05	-.-	3,864.15
Participation in meetings of the CCIs and other organizations	40,100.-	28,890.85	8,450.80	20,440.05	-.-	-.-	-.-

SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENSES INCURRED BY ALL ORGANS (CONTINUED) - FINANCIAL YEAR 1956

	Budget total	Total expenses	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.F.	C.C.I.T.	C.C.I.R.
Travel expenses outside Switzerland . . . . .	26,500.-	8,415.55	1,147.65	1,786.-	1,919.05	-.-	3,562.85
Travel expenses in Switzerland . . . . .	2,600.-	774.80	408.50	-.-	65.-	-.-	301.30
Local transport . . . . .	500.-	66.55	66.55	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
<u>Offices</u> . . . . .	263,450.-	228,104.75	47,158.39	144,587.40	18,967.81	1,057.90	16,333.25
Office equipment and overheads:							
Maps, journals, bindings . . . . .	9,950.-	7,532.05	1,489.10	2,403.15	477.60	123.45	3,038.75
Furniture, office machines . . . . .	109,000.-	123,508.38	27,510.83	80,767.60	13,137.25	140.40	1,952.30
Office supplies . . . . .	99,500.-	62,081.62	18,158.46	36,741.35	3,032.26	794.05	3,355.50
Preparation and publication of reports and plans . . . . .	30,000.-	24,675.30	-.-	24,675.30	-.-	-.-	-.-
Laboratory and technical apparatus:							
Upkeep of Laboratory . . . . .	7,000.-	2,320.70	-.-	-.-	2,320.70	-.-	-.-
Technical apparatus . . . . .	8,000.-	7,986.70	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	7,986.70
<u>Sundry and unforeseen</u> . . . . .	9,550.-	5,068.91	3,059.44	623.27	400.55	-.-	985.65
<b>7. General Services</b>							
<u>Social welfare</u> . . . . .	175,000.-	157,019.35					
Management expenses, S.S. and B. Funds . . . . .	12,000.-	2,736.50					
Existing Provident Fund . . . . .	100,000.-	100,000.-					
Contribution to the Joint Medical Service of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies . . . . .	10,000.-	8,919.55					
Contribution to the Sickness Insurance Fund . . . . .	20,000.-	19,211.35					
Collective accident-insurance . . . . .	27,000.-	20,645.30					
Language courses . . . . .	6,000.-	5,506.65					
<u>Premises: rent and costs</u> . . . . .	157,300.-	156,559.20					
Rent . . . . .	80,800.-	80,109.30					
Lighting, heating . . . . .	32,400.-	35,291.55					
Service . . . . .	34,100.-	36,405.20					
Installations and repairs to buildings . . . . .	10,000.-	4,753.15					
<u>Postage, telegrams</u> . . . . .	30,000.-	19,632.91					
<u>Telephone charges</u> . . . . .	19,000.-	17,179.50					
<u>Central Library</u> . . . . .	16,000.-	12,681.10					
<u>Darkroom</u> . . . . .	5,000.-	4,214.90					
	5,912,200.-	5,568,958.80	2,189,679.46	1,944,019.77	416,351.11	77,968.30	399,639.65

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1956

Conference or meeting	Original budget	Amended budget	Accounts	Difference + or -
		Swiss francs		
C.C.I.F. study groups, 1955 and 1956, and XVIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 :				
1955 . . . . .	40,000.-	90,000.-	32,670.30	-57,329.70
1956 . . . . .	200,000.-	200,000.-	190,478.50	- 9,521.50
	240,000.-	290,000.-	223,148.80	-66,851.20
Cost of Russian interpretation .			4,218.-	
C.C.I.T. study groups, 1953 to 1956, and VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956 :				
1953 . . . . .	-	5,000.-	5,909.75	+ 909.75
1954 . . . . .	63,000.-	63,000.-	52,467.25	-10,532.75
1955 . . . . .	86,500.-	86,500.-	60,070.82	-26,429.18
1956 . . . . .	245,000.-	245,000.-	188,839.93	-56,160.07
	394,500.-	399,500.-	307,287.75	-92,212.25
Cost of Russian interpretation . . . .			5,074.-	
C.C.I.R. study groups, 1953 to 1956, and VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Warsaw, 1956 :				
1953 . . . . .	-	5,000.-	5,502.77	+ 502.77
1954 . . . . .	100,000.-	75,000.-	15,169.33	- 59,830.67
1955 . . . . .	104,000.-	104,000.-	56,133.35	- 47,866.65
1956 . . . . .	650,500.-	855,500.-	855,635.05	+ 135.05
	854,500.-	1,039,500.-	932,440.50	-107,059.50
Cost of Russian interpretation . . . .			44,089.75	

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1957.

<u>Ordinary income</u>	<u>Budget 1957</u> *)	<u>Accounts 1957</u>
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account . (Financial Regulations, Art.39)**)....	707,680.-	508,130.17
Contributory shares in ordinary expenses	5,407,600.-	5,412,733.35
Refund from The Publications Budget	250,470.-	248,544.25
Refund from Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.):		
staff expenses.....	47,000.-	49,763.80
Contributions from the Extraordinary Budget to language department staff expenses:		
C.C.I.T.T.....	50,000.-	50,000.-
Unforeseen.....	2,000.-	25,165.35
	6,464,750.-	6,294,336.92
As a reminder:		
<u>Technical Assistance</u>		
United Nations contribution (T.A.B.)..	92,000.-	89,145.09
	92,000.-	89,145.09
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund.....	10,000.-	-.-
<u>Ordinary expenses</u>		
Administrative Council.....	139,600.-	182,168.35
General Secretariat.....	2,263,550.-	2,243,339.90
I.F.R.B.....	2,068,200.-	1,974,901.40
C.C.I.T.T.....	581,500.-	561,424.85
C.C.I.R.....	546,200.-	545,745.10
General Services.....	690,900.-	661,867.32
Settlement of accounts in abeyance.....	44,800.-	44,800.-
Subsidy to supplementary publications budget for documents sold at a loss.....	80,000.-	80,000.-
	6,464,750.-	6,294,336.92
<u>Technical Assistance, Administrative   Expenses:</u>		
Staff expenses.....	66,000.-	67,823.20
Travel expenses.....	23,500.-	10,791.94
Office supplies and miscellaneous.....	2,500.-	10,529.95
	92,000.-	89,145.09
Equipment and fitting out of C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory.....	10,000.-	-.-

\*) Revised and amended budget.

SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE FOR ALL ORGANS

FINANCIAL YEAR 1957

	Budget total	Expenses total	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.T.T.	C.C.I.R.
<u>1. Administrative Council</u> . . . . .	<u>189,600.-</u>	<u>182,168.35</u>				
<u>2 to 5. General Secretariat, I.F.R.B., C.C.I.T.T., and C.C.I.R.</u> . . . . .						
<u>Staff expenses</u> . . . . .	<u>5,459,450.-</u>	<u>5,325,501.25</u>	<u>2,243,339.90</u>	<u>1,974,991.40</u>	<u>561,424.85</u>	<u>545,745.10</u>
Salaries:						
Permanent staff . . . . .	3,689,300.-	3,637,453.45	1,611,390.80	1,338,545.90	355,274.65	332,242.10
Others . . . . .	181,600.-	176,108.-	51,278.-	124,830.-	-.-	-.-
Cost-of-living allowances:						
Staff actively employed . . . . .	268,950.-	255,895.65	113,436.15	94,541.75	25,312.05	22,605.70
Retired staff . . . . .	16,100.-	15,006.35	12,876.95	201.-	1,242.30	686.10
Allowances:						
Expatriation . . . . .	41,250.-	39,427.85	10,600.20	21,291.70	5,036.05	2,499.90
Family . . . . .	141,300.-	139,963.20	61,932.30	51,295.55	16,419.55	10,315.80
Children's education:						
Allowances . . . . .	25,950.-	26,191.05	11,130.-	5,993.40	7,426.60	1,641.05
Travel . . . . .	27,000.-	3,047.45	530.95	2,391.-	125.50	-.-
Removal expenses . . . . .	99,350.-	72,087.25	2,121.30	48,276.95	11,062.40	10,626.60
Home leave . . . . .	96,200.-	96,545.60	26,870.25	42,805.45	-.-	26,869.90
Overtime . . . . .	6,900.-	15,136.60	4,476.70	10,021.25	40.25	598.40
Long service gratuities . . . . .	2,000.-	1,986.20	1,986.20	-.-	-.-	-.-
Insurance:						
Regular contributions to S.S. & B. Funds (15%) . . . . .	558,800.-	542,860.25	238,090.55	204,217.05	52,923.-	47,629.65
Other contributions to S.S. & B. Funds:						
Single contributions . . . . .	100,200.-	98,304.40	57,499.55	26,769.95	8,727.50	5,307.40
Entrance fees . . . . .	157,600.-	158,627.95	-.-	3,810.45	77,835.-	76,982.50
Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	46,950.-	46,860.-	39,120.-	-.-	-.-	7,740.-
<u>6. General Services (see table on pages 23 to 24)</u> . . . . .	<u>690,900.-</u>	<u>661,867.32</u>	<u>276,567.93</u>	<u>257,054.05</u>	<u>49,421.70</u>	<u>78,823.64</u>
<u>Settlement of accounts in abeyance</u> . . . . .	<u>44,800.-</u>	<u>44,800.-</u>				
<u>Subsidy to publications budget for documents published at a loss</u> . . . . .	<u>80,000.-</u>	<u>80,000.-</u>				
<u>Total ordinary expenses</u> . . . . .	<u>6,464,750.-</u>	<u>6,294,336.92</u>				
<u>Total ordinary expenses, all organs</u> . . . . .			<u>2,519,907.83</u>	<u>2,232,045.45</u>	<u>610,846.55</u>	<u>624,568.74</u>
Budget . . . . .			2,556,450.-	2,329,600.-	636,500.-	627,800.-



GENERAL SERVICES (EXPENSES COMMON TO ALL ORGANS)

Subheads	Item	Budget*) 1957	Accounts 1957	G.S. share	IFRB share	CCITT share	CCIR share
6.1	<u>Social welfare expenses</u>						
.10	SS and B funds, management expenses . . . . .	15,000.-	19,749.-	9,874.50	5,266.40	2,633.20	1,974.90
.11	Existing provident fund . . . . .	100,000.-	100,000.-	82,000.-	3,000.-	-	15,000.-
.12	Contribution to the Joint Medical Service of the United Nations and specialized agencies. . . . .	11,000.-	10,321.30	4,570.-	3,833.25	939.-	979.05
.13	Contribution to the Staff Sickness Insurance Fund. . .	21,000.-	20,757.30	8,969.25	8,088.60	2,016.60	1,682.85
.14	Collective accident insurance. . . . .	23,000.-	21,264.45	9,291.55	8,183.85	2,133.55	1,655.50
.15	Language courses . . . . .	6,000.-	6,034.70	2,514.45	2,011.55	804.65	704.05
		176,000.-	178,126.75	117,219.75	30,383.65	8,527.-	21,996.35
6.2	<u>Premises: rent and cost</u>						
.20	Rent:						
.201	Palais Wilson . . . . .	46,000.-	45,080.-	24,670.-	19,130.-	1,280.-	-
.202	Maison des Congrès . . . . .	17,300.-	17,156.60	9,897.55	982.-	6,277.05	-
.203	Villa Bartholoni. . . . .	18,000.-	18,000.-	-	-	-	18,000.-
.21	Lighting, heating:						
.211	Palais Wilson . . . . .	17,100.-	15,741.70	9,105.35	6,186.35	450.-	-
.212	Maison des Congrès. . . . .	13,000.-	12,279.95	5,266.85	4,540.40	2,472.70	-
.213	Villa Bartholoni. . . . .	6,500.-	6,671.50	-	-	-	6,671.50
.22	Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker, fire insurance and supervision):						
.221	Palais Wilson . . . . .	20,800.-	20,028.75	12,403	7,101.05	524.70	-
.222	Maison des Congrès. . . . .	16,700.-	16,654.65	7,360.55	5,933.60	3,360.50	-
.223	Villa Bartholoni. . . . .	1,000.-	659.80	-	-	-	659.80
.23	Installations and repairs to buildings . . . . .	7,000.-	6,139.35	2,137.75	2,235.80	1,714.05	51.75
.24	Expenses for the new building. . . . .	10,000.-	2,314.80	2,314.80	-	-	-
		173,400.-	160,727.10	73,155.85	46,109.20	16,079.-	25,383.05
6.3	<u>Travel</u>						
.30	Cost of being represented at meetings of the CCIs and of other organisations . . . . .	28,500.-	30,868.41	9,946.31	20,922.10	-	-
.31	Missions outside Switzerland . . . . .	22,500.-	10,412.25	-	3,786.30	798.90	5,827.05
.32	Travel in Switzerland. . . . .	2,100.-	1,354.90	229.20	34.20	583.20	508.30
.33	Local transport. . . . .	500.-	372.90	372.90	-	-	-
		53,700.-	43,008.46	10,548.41	24,742.60	1,382.10	6,335.35

GENERAL SERVICES (EXPENSES COMMON TO ALL ORGANS) (continued)

Subheads	Item	Budget*) 1957	Accounts 1957	G.S. share	IFRB share	CCITT share	CCIR share
6.4	<u>Office expenses</u>						
.40	Office supplies and overheads:						
.401	Maps, journals, bindings . . . . .	8,500.-	8,702.80	2,399.75	1,568.80	1,366.50	3,367.75
.402	Furniture, office machines . . . . .	108,500.-	110,408.10	22,804.05	78,643.75	6,977.65	1,982.65
.403	Office supplies . . . . .	71,000.-	61,617.65	18,671.75	35,974.55	3,657.60	3,313.75
.404	Preparation and publication of reports and plans .	27,000.-	26,397.15	-	26,397.15	-	-
		215,000.-	207,125.70	43,875.55	142,584.25	12,001.75	8,664.15
6.5	<u>Laboratory and technical equipment</u>						
.51	Laboratory upkeep . . . . .	5,000.-	5,551.35	-	-	5,551.35	-
.52	Technical equipment . . . . .	5,000.-	5,074.94	-	-	-	5,074.94
		11,000.-	10,626.29	-	-	5,551.35	5,074.94
6.6	<u>Stamps and telegraph charges</u> . . . . .	22,000.-	19,175.79	11,097.34	4,321.05	809.55	2,947.85
6.7	<u>Telephones</u> (subscriptions and calls) . . . . .	18,000.-	17,500.05	6,725.90	5,007.65	1,880.45	3,886.05
6.8	<u>Central library</u>						
	Equipment, card indexes, bindings . . . . .(8,215.95)			2,738.65	2,396.30	2,190.90	890.10
	Purchase of books for all organs . . . . .(3,531.45)	12,000.-	11,747.40	240.95	429.05	342.40	2,519.05
6.9	<u>Offset workshop</u> (equipment) . . . . .	3,000.-	1,989.60	663.20	663.20	331.60	331.60
6.D	<u>Sundry and unforeseen</u> . . . . .	6,800.-	11,840.18	10,302.33	417.10	325.60	795.15
	Totals (carried into the summary on page 24). . . . .	690,400.-	661,867.32	276,567.93	257,054.05	49,421.70	78,823.64

\*) Revised and amended budget

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1957

No final contributory share was entered in  
the accounts in 1957

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1958

<u>Ordinary income</u>	<u>Budget 1958*)</u>	<u>Accounts 1958</u>
	Swiss franc	
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account (Financial Regulations, Art. 39) ....	1,620,982.-	1,620,982.-
Contributory shares in ordinary expenses 1957.....	-.-	366.65
Contributory shares in ordinary expenses 1958.....	5,424,833.-	5,429,233.35
Contributory shares in ordinary expenses 1959.....		
Refund from the publications budget....	252,635.-	250,577.40
Contribution from the U.N. Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) for admini- strative expenses.....	105,000.-	106,807.98
Contributions from the Extraordinary Budget to language department staff expenses:		
C.C.I.T.T.	50,000.-	50,000.-
C.C.I.R.	50,000.-	50,000.-
Unforeseen.....	2,000.-	26,594.90
	<b>7,505,450.-</b>	<b>7,534,562.28</b>
As a reminder - outside the budget:		
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund.....	20,000.-	1,805.80
<u>Ordinary expenses</u>		
Administrative Council.....	210,000.-	205,497.40
General Secretariat.....	2,819,900.-	2,761,536.28
I.F.R.B.....	2,430,400.-	2,417,248.95
C.C.I.T.T.....	2,430,400.-	2,417,248.95
C.C.I.R.....	520,600.-	494,579.-
General Services.....	783,200.-	757,427.50
Settlement of accounts in abeyance....	43,350.-	43,310.-
Subsidy to supplementary publications budget for documents sold at a loss...	80,000.-	80,000.-
	<b>7,505,450.-</b>	<b>7,375,376.38</b>
Excess income:		
Payment to the Reserve Account.....		159,185.90
	<b>7,505,450.-</b>	<b>7,534,562.28</b>
As a reminder - outside the budget:		
Expenditure on C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory equipment and fittings.....	20,000.-	1,805.80

\*) Revised and amended budget

SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE FOR ALL ORGANS

FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

	Budget total	Expenses total	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.T.T.	C.C.I.R.
<u>1. Administrative Council</u> . . . . .	<u>210,000.-</u>	<u>205,497.40</u>				
<u>2 to 5. General Secretariat, I.F.R.B., C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R.</u>						
<u>Staff expenses</u> . . . . .	<u>6,388,900.-</u>	<u>6,289,141.48</u>	<u>2,761,536.28</u>	<u>2,417,248.95</u>	<u>615,777.25</u>	<u>494,579.-</u>
Salaries:						
Permanent staff . . . . .	4,345,550.-	4,318,023.80	1,815,291.45	1,706,357.55	439,040.-	357,334.80
Others . . . . .	78,000.-	73,698.30	47,563.65	26,134.65	-.-	-.-
Cost-of-living allowances:						
Staff actively employed . . . . .	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Retired staff . . . . .	10,000.-	9,866.60	9,866.60	-.-	-.-	-.-
Allowances:						
Expatriation . . . . .	49,200.-	43,599.65	11,266.95	24,833.-	6,499.80	999.90
Family . . . . .	159,000.-	153,483.95	62,624.20	59,897.95	18,975.65	11,986.15
Children's education:						
Allowances . . . . .	31,550.-	28,022.55	9,376.20	6,426.30	10,507.65	1,712.40
Travel . . . . .	23,100.-	7,932.40	974.05	6,766.15	192.20	-.-
Removal expenses . . . . .	21,100.-	52,101.85	46,476.75	2,872.-	-.-	2,753.10
Home leave . . . . .	179,100.-	151,601.83	10,749.23	131,612.95	6,450.70	2,788.95
Overtime . . . . .	7,900.-	8,186.45	3,252.55	4,417.45	-.-	516.45
Long service gratuities . . . . .	10,800.-	10,651.65	8,101.65	2,550.-	-.-	-.-
Insurance:						
Regular contributions to S.S. and B. Funds (15%) . . . . .	651,950.-	634,110.50	258,954.55	255,869.95	65,856.-	53,430.-
Other contributions to S.S. and B. Funds:						
Single contributions . . . . .	754,600.-	753,874.45	440,790.95	189,511.-	68,255.25	55,317.25
Entrance fees . . . . .	23,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	44,050.-	43,987.50	36,247.50	-.-	-.-	7,740.-
<u>6. General Services</u> (see table on pages 28 to 29) . . . . .	<u>783,200.-</u>	<u>757,427.50</u>	<u>341,892.20</u>	<u>268,127.70</u>	<u>64,961.25</u>	<u>82,446.35</u>
<u>Settlement of accounts in abeyance</u> . . . . .	<u>43,350.-</u>	<u>43,310.-</u>				
<u>Subsidy to publications budget for documents published at a loss</u> . . . . .	<u>80,000.-</u>	<u>80,000.-</u>				
<u>Total ordinary expenses</u> . . . . .	<u>7,505,450.-</u>	<u>7,375,376.38</u>				
<u>Total ordinary expenses, all organs</u> . . . . .			<u>3,103,428.48</u>	<u>2,685,376.65</u>	<u>680,738.50</u>	<u>577,025.35</u>
Budget . . . . .			<u>3,159,000.-</u>	<u>2,710,100.-</u>	<u>691,000.-</u>	<u>612,000.-</u>

GENERAL SERVICES (EXPENSES COMMON TO ALL ORGANS)

Subheads	Item	Budget 1958 *)	Accounts 1958	G.S. share	I.F.R.B. share	C.C.I.T.T. share	C.C.I.R. share
6.1	<u>Social welfare expenses</u>						
.10	SS and B funds, management expenses . . . . .	35,000.-	30,112.45	13,593.60	9,291.85	3,957.65	3,269.35
.11	Existing provident fund . . . . .	100,000.-	100,000.-	82,000.-	3,000.-	-.-	15,000.-
.12	Contribution to the Joint Medical Service of the United Nations and specialized agencies . . . . .	12,000.-	12,735.95	5,842.95	4,767.85	1,060.10	1,065.05
.13	Contribution to the Staff Sickness Insurance Fund . .	40,500.-	36,473.55	14,039.40	15,206.85	4,027.65	3,199.65
.14	Collective accident insurance . . . . .	24,800.-	20,104.80	8,611.20	8,000.85	1,893.10	1,599.65
.15	Language courses . . . . .	6,000.-	6,055.95	2,523.30	2,018.65	807.45	706.55
		218,300.-	205,482.70	126,610.45	42,286.05	11,745.95	24,840.25
6.2	<u>Premises : rent and cost</u>						
.20	Rent						
.201	Palais Wilson . . . . .	45,200.-	45,070.-	23,370.-	19,970.-	1,730.-	-.-
.202	Maison des Congrès . . . . .	17,400.-	17,171.-	9,842.20	982.-	6,346.80	-.-
.203	Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	18,000.-	18,000.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	18,000.-
.21	Lighting, heating						
.211	Palais Wilson . . . . .	16,300.-	15,770.15	8,680.75	6,647.40	442.-	-.-
.212	Maison des Congrès . . . . .	14,300.-	13,465.70	6,425.10	4,540.40	2,500.20	-.-
.213	Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	7,000.-	7,323.45	-.-	-.-	-.-	7,323.45
.22	Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker, fire insurance and supervision)						
.221	Palais Wilson . . . . .	20,800.-	20,054.95	12,013.60	7,388.65	652.70	-.-
.222	Maison des Congrès . . . . .	18,900.-	18,839.85	8,477.75	5,963.60	4,398.50	-.-
.223	Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	1,700.-	1,385.25	-.-	-.-	-.-	1,385.25
.23	Installations and repairs to buildings . . . . .	7,000.-	13,703.90	12,191.75	1,172.90	208.40	130.85
.24	Expenses for the new building . . . . .	10,000.-	35.-	35.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
		176,600.-	170,819.25	81,036.15	46,664.95	16,278.60	26,839.55
6.3	<u>Travel</u>						
.30	Cost of being represented at meetings of the C.C.I.s and of other organizations . . . . .	31,900.-	34,039.05	19,864.50	14,174.55	-.-	-.-
.31	Travel outside Switzerland . . . . .	40,200.-	34,214.-	16,075.85	148.10	16,482.15	1,507.90
.32	Travel in Switzerland . . . . .	2,100.-	1,512.65	159.35	351.90	384.35	617.05
.33	Local transport . . . . .	500.-	461.90	461.90	-.-	-.-	-.-
		74,700.-	70,227.60	36,561.60	14,674.55	16,866.50	2,124.95

GENERAL SERVICES (EXPENDITURE COMMON TO ALL ORGANS) (CONTINUED)

Subheads	Item	Budget 1958 *)	Accounts 1958	G.S. share	I.F.R.B. share	C.C.I.T.T. share	C.C.I.R. share
6.4	<u>Office expenses</u>						
.40	Office supplies and overheads						
.401	Maps, journals, bindings . . . . .	12,800.-	8,046.45	2,196.05	930.85	1,354.35	3,565.20
.402	Furniture, office machines . . . . .	118,800.-	115,021.20	26,594.40	78,455.85	4,830.10	5,140.85
.403	Office supplies . . . . .	71,500.-	77,366.71	28,870.31	41,394.75	2,891.85	4,209.80
.404	Preparation and publication of reports and plans . . .	30,000.-	29,695.45	-.-	29,695.45	-.-	-.-
		233,100.-	230,129.81	57,660.76	150,476.90	9,076.30	12,915.85
6.5	<u>Laboratory and technical equipment</u>						
.51	Laboratory upkeep . . . . .	5,000.-	3,365.30	-.-	-.-	3,365.30	-.-
.52	Technical equipment . . . . .	6,000.-	5,940.95	-.-	-.-	-.-	5,940.95
		11,000.-	9,306.25	-.-	-.-	3,365.30	5,940.95
6.6	<u>Stamps and telegraph charges.</u> . . . . .	24,200.-	22,825.18	16,354.63	3,956.40	738.10	1,776.05
6.7	<u>Telephones (subscriptions and calls)</u> . . . . .	18,300.-	21,327.55	9,412.15	5,860.40	2,291.40	3,763.60
6.8	<u>Central library</u>						
	Equipment, card indexes, bindings . . . . . (7,974.76)						
	Purchase of books for all organs . . . . . (4,128.60)	12,400.-	12,103.36	2,620.31	2,278.50	2,164.55	911.40
				1,274.35	766.40	418.85	1,669.-
6.9	<u>Offset workshop (equipment).</u> . . . . .	4,000.-	3,892.80	1,946.40	973.20	486.60	486.60
6.0	<u>Sundry and unforeseen</u> . . . . .	10,600.-	11,313.-	8,415.40	190.35	1,529.10	1,178.15
	Totals	783,200.-	757,427.50	341,892.20	268,127.70	64,961.25	82,446.35

\*) Revised, amended budget

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1958

Conference or meeting	Original budget	Amended budget	Accounts	Difference + or -
Administrative Telegraph & Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1958 :				
1957 . . . . .	13,000.-	13,000.-	8,517.45	- 4,482.55
1958 . . . . .	725,000.-	843,000.-	742,293.45	- 100,706.55
	738,000.-	856,000.-	750,810.90	
Cost of Russian interpretation . . . . .	-	-	46,009.85	



SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

	Expenses	Income	<u>Excess</u> + Profit - Loss
		<u>Swiss francs</u>	
1952	1,536,985.-	1,522,110.-	- 14,875.-
1953	1,391,100.-	1,372,710.-	- 18,390.-
1954	1,528,300.-	1,516,060.-	- 12,240.-
1955	1,318,815.-	1,312,281.-	- 6,534.-
1956	1,741,850.-	1,746,750.-	+ 4,900.-
1957	1,607,230.-	1,622,950.-	+ 15,720.-
1958	1,627,760.-	1,666,400.-	+ 38,640.-

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

	Expenses	Income	<u>Excess</u> + Profit - Loss
1952	1,662,537.58	1,760,345.95	+ 97,808.37
1953	1,209,718.43	1,282,548.25	+ 72,829.82
1954	1,139,248.42	1,135,902.50	- 3,345.92
1955	1,121,855.51	1,152,545.32	+ 30,689.81
1956	2,220,932.83	2,306,269.15	+ 85,336.32
1957	1,907,179.64	1,894,562.22	- 12,617.42
1958	2,218,703.98	2,409,738.97	+ 191,034.99

E R R A T A

Page 6 8th line before last  
instead of = "14 (b)"  
read = "13 (b)"

Page 16 para. 46, 4th line  
instead of = "para. 46"  
read = "para. 45"

Page 45 ANNEX 6  
read: "O.M.M. 498,107 96,000 19.27%"

Page 49 ANNEX 7, Total = units  
instead of = "617"  
read: "618"

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 7-E  
29 September, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### THE QUESTION OF A CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND A WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(Ref: Item 13.1, Page 62, of the Report  
by the Administrative Council to the Conference)

Report No. 2251/CA14, adopted by the Administrative Council  
at its 14th Session, and communicated to the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
Geneva, is attached as an Annex.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council to the  
Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference

THE QUESTION OF A CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND A WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Introduction

1. Resolution No. 19 of the Buenos Aires Conference instructed 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 Members and Associate Members and to the next Plenipotentiary Conference". The present document deals in Part I with the question of a consolidated budget and certain related accounting and audit questions; the Working Capital Fund is dealt with in Part II. It would be possible to adopt a consolidated budget without setting up a Working Capital Fund. Equally, it would be possible to have a Working Capital Fund without a consolidated budget; the amount of any Working Capital Fund would however depend on whether there was a consolidated budget and the date on which contributions to the budget were paid.

I. THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

2. As the Administrative Council recognized in its report to the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference<sup>1)</sup>, there are broadly speaking three possibilities regarding the general structure of the I.T.U. Budget :

- a) Separation of budget and accounts for ordinary and extraordinary expenses - that is, the present system under which
  - i) administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of C.C.I.s have in practice a considerable measure of financial autonomy but
  - ii) the resulting conference expenses are shared only by member countries who participate (or express the intention of participating).
- b) Complete consolidation of ordinary and conference expenses into one budget, with centralization of financial control into the hands of the Council.
- c) Similar consolidation of budgets, but with conference and Plenary assemblies enjoying a limited autonomy in financial matters.

3. It may be noted that under the Buenos Aires Convention, the Council is the sole body authorized to review and approve the annual budget of the Union. However, by its Resolution No. 83, the Council has, in fact, devolved certain budgetary powers upon conferences.

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1) Document No. 969/CA6.

4. It was agreed that while the second solution, (b) was logical, it deprived conferences of freedom of action to incur expenses without the approval of a central authority, even when they considered such expenditure essential for the satisfactory completion of their tasks. The solution was therefore held to be impracticable unless there was in existence a permanent central authority for financial control.

5. The third solution, which is in essence a compromise, was considered to be feasible, but to suffer from the drawback that financial autonomy for conferences might result in Member countries who were not participating in a conference being saddled with a share of expenses incurred solely as a result of decisions by those Members who were participating in the Conference.

6. The Plenipotentiary Conference, while making some minor simplifications in the budgetary system, in essence maintained the system in (a) above. The difficulties inherent in the system thereby continued. Opinions differed on the magnitude of those difficulties, which are re-examined below.

7. The problems raised by the introduction of a consolidated budget fall under the following heads :

- a) Effects on the Contributions of Members and Associate Members, and on the Contribution System
- b) Effect on the participation of Members and Associate Members in the work of the organs
- c) Financial control by the Council or conferences
- d) Financial and administrative responsibility of the Secretary-General and heads of organs
- e) Provision of a suitable form of consolidated budget
- f) Consequential changes in the accounts.

Effect on the Contributions of Members and Associate Members, and on the Contributions System

8. Over the years the General Secretariat has prepared, at the request of the Council, analyses showing how Members' contributions would have been affected had all expenses been shared on the ordinary contribution scale instead of under the actual system of differentiating between ordinary and extraordinary expenses. These analyses are summarized at Annex 1; it will be observed that the impact of a decision that all expenses should be shared on the ordinary contributions scale is relatively small. Very broadly speaking, countries which do not at present participate in C.C.I. work might find their total contribution to the Union increased by about 3 to 5% (or a few hundred francs per year per unit); those who do participate would gain correspondingly.

9. It can be argued that these increases in contributions would fall chiefly on the countries with less developed telecommunication interests and that this is undesirable. On the other hand, it can be said that all countries, whether they participate in all conferences or not, benefit from the work of such conferences and should therefore contribute. It may be noted that in the other organizations, such as the U.N., W.H.O. or I.L.O., the whole membership contribute towards all the expenses, even the expenses of regional activities in which they do not participate.

10. It would not be necessary to change the contribution system as such. To obtain the full advantages of simplicity, however, it would be undesirable to maintain separate accounts for every separate conference, and it therefore might be desirable to make some change in the provisions regarding private operating agencies. For example, their participation might be arranged on a fixed-fee basis, or a fee calculated (and notified to agencies before the conference) on the basis of the estimated cost of the conference. If the present arrangements regarding contributions from private operating agencies were maintained in full, then some of the advantages of the consolidated budget would be lost.

11. It would be an advantage to many Administrations to know in advance - before 1 January - what their total contribution to the I.T.U. for the ensuing year would be. It would then be possible to institute advance payments for all contributions, so eliminating borrowing and its consequential interest charges.

Effect on the participation of Members and Associate Members in the work of the organs

12. It has been argued that if all Members and Associate Members were compelled to contribute towards the cost of all the Union activities, some of those who do not at present participate in certain activities would be more inclined to do so. However, while this is true in principle, and will be true in practice in some cases, it must be recognized that the expenses of providing delegations, and sometimes the difficulty of releasing technical staff, will still probably in many cases prevent Members or Associate Members from active participation.

Financial Control by the Council or Conferences

13. In the consolidated budget, all expenditure would in principle be subject to prior approval by the Council. This would give rise to two practical difficulties :

- a) the progress of a conference may warrant its extension, and consequential expenditure over and above the approved conference budget;
- b) it is often not possible to make detailed work programmes and estimates for C.C.I. study groups by the time the budget estimates are considered by the Council.

14. However, similar difficulties are met with, and overcome, in all U.N. organizations which use a consolidated budget.

15. To overcome the first difficulty, it would seem necessary, either

- a) to retain the present system of Council Resolution No. 83, by which the conference itself would be authorized to approve increases in its own budget; or
- b) as is done in the United Nations, to vest in the Secretary-General the power to agree, or to refuse, to authorize additional credits at the request of a conference in order to prolong its duration, and to authorize him to transfer budget credits within the same budget section.

16. In either event, it is assumed, under the consolidated budget, that any such additional expenditure would be shared by all Members under the ordinary contribution scale. The objection may therefore be raised that all Member countries might be committed to expenditure as a result of a decision by only part of the Members. The objection is perhaps lessened if the extra expenditure required the approval of the Secretary-General, who exercises a position of trust on behalf of the whole membership in the same way that the Council does in regard to the initial budget. In practice, moreover, this kind of marginal expense is likely to have a virtually negligible impact upon the contributions.

17. The second difficulty does not arise from the consolidated budget as such; it exists now. The fact that the Council in practice revises the budget for the current year during its spring session minimises the difficulty but it remains true in theory that even during that session it might not be possible to budget accurately for, say, a study-group programme in the remainder of the year. Under the present system, the difficulty can be overcome because budgetary powers are in effect granted to conferences themselves.

18. Irrespective of the question of a consolidated budget, it is questionable whether effective financial control is best exercised by a conference itself. It will be appreciated that the length of a conference is one of the main factors determining its cost, and experience suggests that financial control by the Council in limiting the length of conferences, coupled with the cooperation of the conferences themselves, has yielded economy without sacrificing technical programmes. In any event, even on the assumption that it will remain necessary to continue something like the present system for C.C.I. work, the difficulty in paragraph 14 (b) could be overcome as is done in other organizations, through a Council resolution authorizing "unforeseen expenditure" within specified limits and for broadly specified purposes. Detailed estimates (or accounts) would be examined by the succeeding Council. Identical "difficulties" exist in other U.N. organizations, and in practice have proved no obstacle to the consolidated budget.

19. It may be argued that the present system by which all conference expenditure is reviewed by a Finance Committee of the Conference is more effective than a review by the Council carried out perhaps months in advance of the Conference. The "moral" effect of the detailed review by Conference Finance Committees should certainly not be under-estimated and the practical results are such that this element of the control system should in any event be retained. In practice, an allotment from the consolidated budget would be made by the Secretary-General for each specific conference, and the task of the Finance Committee would be to review the expenditure within that allotment. However, only the Council is in a position to review the overall expenditures and workload data for all conferences, on the basis of which a fully effective control ultimately depends.

20. In any event, financial control at the estimates stage - possibly long before the money is spent - requires to be supplemented by an effective external audit, to ensure that expenditure is incurred in conformity with the appropriate authority. Whether or not a consolidated budget is adopted, the effectiveness of the Financial control system would be increased if the Union were to adopt a system of external audit comparable to that used by the United Nations and practically every other specialized agency. The terms of reference to the U.N. external audit are reproduced at Annex 4 for information. Present I.T.U. arrangements appear to omit many of the features of U.N. audit, which is based on governmental systems. Adoption of the U.N. system would not mean that the Union was obliged to utilise the same auditors as the United Nations itself: it would mean that the Union would instruct the Auditor-General of a Member State (a different state might be selected periodically) to audit in accordance with the principles in Annex 4. With such an audit, there would be an adequate system of financial control.

21. The cost of audit on the U.N. lines which might be to the order of \$1,000 would be more than the present cost, but would be small in relation to the expenditure of the Union. Few commercial or governmental enterprises would expect to spend a lower proportion on audit.

Financial and administrative responsibility of the Secretary-General and the heads of organs

22. Under the Convention, the Secretary-General is responsible for the financial control (within the approved budget) of all the expenditure of the Union. He is not however substantively responsible for the activities of organs other than the General Secretariat. A consolidated budget would certainly strengthen the control of the Secretary-General, but it can be argued that such a strengthening is undesirable so long as his substantive responsibilities remain as they are at present. If, however, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that all the secretariats of all organs should be unified, with a Director-General at their head - as is the case in all other specialized agencies - then the objection would in any event lose its force.



Provision of a suitable form of consolidated budget

23. If a consolidated budget were adopted, its form should be such as to permit the Plenipotentiary Conference to fix a "budget ceiling" for the ordinary expenses of the Union as it has done hitherto. Such a ceiling is not practicable in the case of conferences - the present extraordinary expenses which may fluctuate greatly from year to year. This is a technical problem which presents no serious difficulty, and a suggested form is described in Annex 2.

24. If the Plenipotentiary Conference decides in favour of a consolidated budget, it is suggested that it might approve the broad outline of the form in Annex 2, while leaving discretion to the Secretary-General and the Council to modify details in the light of experience.

Analysis of cost of organs

25. An objection may be raised that the consolidated budget will make it more difficult to see the "cost of organs". Before this point is discussed, however, it should be noted that the existing table of "costs of organs" is misleading for two reasons. In the first place, if one organ was abolished it would by no means follow that the savings would correspond to the particular column of figures concerned. In the second place, it omits the cost of certain services used by the organs (e.g. cost of translation) which are fairly directly related to their activities; in the same way it omits the costs of the conferences and publications costs of the organs.

26. It is suggested therefore that the table in its present form should disappear. In its place there should be a statement analyzing the budget estimates for the whole organization (that is, the estimates in all the budgets) in such a way as to show the approximate costs of the programme of the organs. Variable costs, such as cost of publications or costs of translation, should certainly be spread, but the fixed costs (that is, those costs which do not in fact vary according to the programme of the organs) may require special treatment. To some extent, many of the fixed costs form a "programme" of a special kind; for instance, once the Union has moved into its new building it may be of interest to regard the "maintenance and operation of the building" as a "programme" which is worth costing (since the average cost per square foot of space could then be compared with the average cost in other specialized agency buildings in Geneva). These fixed costs can then, if it is considered desirable, be spread back to the organs themselves.

27. It would take a year or two to develop a system from which such statements could be extracted easily, without disrupting the normal administrative and financial work. The essential requirement is to develop a system of work-load reporting [which itself can be a useful management tool] which (a) indicates for which programme or organ work is being done, (b) is in units which can be costed - e.g. pages of

translation (c) requires no extra staff for compilation. Much of the material required already exists; much information is already given in the present budget; what is needed is to carry the process through to a conclusion.

Consequential changes in the Accounts and the Financial  
Operating Report

28. There is no doubt that the present budgetary system entails comparatively complicated accounting. A consolidated budget would facilitate the simplification of the accounts, and their presentation in a more comprehensible form. Some of the simplification will emerge from a study of Annex 2. As regards the form of presentation of the annual accounts, certain suggestions are made in Annex 3 by which simplifications might be made even with the present form of budget.

II. THE QUESTION OF A WORKING CAPITAL FUND

29. Since the Swiss Government remains willing to advance cash to the I.T.U. it would be possible to have a consolidated budget without having a Working Capital Fund; conversely, it would be possible to have a Working Capital Fund without having a consolidated budget. If a Fund is desired, however, its amount will depend on the action taken as regards the consolidated budget - because if contributions for both extraordinary and ordinary expenses were payable in advance (as they would be under a consolidated budget) then a smaller Working Capital Fund would be needed than under the present budget system. If all such contributions were actually paid in advance the Union would not need any "working capital".

Present position

30. In practice, under the present system, working capital is provided mainly by certain Members who, in accordance with the Convention, pay their contributions in advance; that is to say, part of the contributions for a given year are received and spent in the preceding year; if this source is insufficient, working capital can be borrowed from the Swiss Government.

31. Thus the Balance Sheet<sup>2)</sup> of the Union as at 31 December, 1958 shows, inter alia :

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2) The same balance sheet includes a balance of 758,048.41 in the I.T.U. Reserve Account. In effect, therefore, none of the Reserve Account was covered by liquid assets, and the account must not be thought of as a Reserve Fund in any way corresponding to a Working Capital Fund. Article 39 of the Financial Regulations, refers to certain amounts being "paid" into the Reserve Account, but it would be more accurate to say that certain balances were credited to the account.

- Liquid assets	1,625,054.21	
- 1959 contributions paid in 1958		4,041,542.16

In other words, two and a half million francs of 1959 contributions had been spent in 1958.

32. Annex 5 to the report indicates, for the years 1953-58 the monthly figures for (a) the available liquid assets of the Union and (b) the amount (if any) owing to the Swiss Confederation at the same moment. The difference between these two figures is an indication as to how far the normal inflow of contributions and payment for publications, etc., has been sufficient to cover the outgoing payments. The Annex shows also, for each year, the amount of advance contributions paid by 31 December of the preceding year; it should be borne in mind that part of these advance payments had already been spent.

Question of necessity for a Working Capital Fund

33. So long as the Union is able to draw its cash requirements from the Swiss Government it does not, in a narrow technical sense, need a Working Capital Fund. The figures in Annex 5 show that, except during the heavier conference periods, the Union has not had to borrow; the system of "advance payment" of contributions has enabled it always to have some available cash, though from time to time the amount is uncomfortably low in relation to the rate of expenditure. If contributions towards "extraordinary" expenses were also payable before 1 January, then it is probable that borrowings from the Swiss Confederation could be eliminated, and there would be no need - purely from the point of view of cash requirements - for a Working Capital Fund.

34. The case for a Fund appears to rest on three points :

- a) Equity among Members and Associate Members; that is, all should in principle, share the burden of providing the Union with Working Capital, and not, as at present, those Members who pay contributions in advance. To this, however, it may be replied that since contributors who delay payment of their contributions until after 1 January have to pay interest, those who pay in advance are not at a disadvantage.
- b) Elimination of interest charges payable (at 4%) on advances to the Swiss Confederation. These charges are of course covered

in total interest charged to debtors, and, financially, the matter is not very important; the debtors might obtain a little economy<sup>3)</sup>, but they could achieve the same economy under the present system by paying promptly. It may be argued also that Members would in effect have to bear the interest charges on the moneys which they advanced to the Working Capital Fund, but the argument seems theoretical rather than real - the amount of the advances would be relatively so small that it is improbable that they would affect the national debt charges of a Member State. In any event, the Union would of course earn interest at short-term rates on investment of W.C.F. moneys, and this interest would (if the practice of other organizations is followed), be taken as regular budget income, so reducing the contribution of Members. To that extent, Members would be earning a little interest on the advances they made to the Fund; however, if some Members did not in fact pay this advance to the Fund, they should not be able to gain advantage from interest received on the advances of those who did pay. Elimination of the interest charges payable by the Union to the Swiss Confederation, and to the Union by debtors would offer the advantage of a minor simplification in an accounting system which probably has too many minor complications; on the other hand, it would eliminate the only "sanction" which now exists against non-payment or late payment of contributions.

- c) Increased possibility of financing unforeseen expenditures. A Working Capital Fund facilitates the carrying out of unexpected supplementary programmes after the normal budget has been approved and assessed against Members. Such emergency use is of course of great importance in the U.N. and has been useful in other specialized agencies. Thus far, the Union has not felt the same need, and the Conference will wish to consider how far added flexibility is desirable; while there are some evident disadvantages in increased flexibility, it is also true

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3) Under Article 13(9) of the B.A. Convention interest on outstanding contributions due from Members and Associate Members is payable at 3% for the first six months after the appropriate commencing date and 6% thereafter. There is of course no inherent reason why the practice of the Union in charging interest on outstanding contributions should not be maintained, but this would be illogical in the case of a Member which had made its advance to the Working Capital Fund.

that the fact that money spent from the Working Capital Fund must be repaid later to the Fund might offer a safeguard against extra expenditure which is lacking in the present system of incurring extra expenditure by "withdrawals" from the Reserve Account.

Nature and Constitution of the Working Capital Fund, if established

35. To serve its purpose, the Working Capital Fund must be a real cash reserve, not a mere accounting balance. In the United Nations, the Fund is composed of advances made by Member States, which remain the property of the States concerned; in effect, they are interest-free loans for which no "repayment" conditions exist; on one occasion, the Fund was augmented by transferring to it the surplus on two annual budgets, but the extra amounts were subsequently "refunded" to Members by set-off against later budgets. In some of the specialized agencies, Working Capital Funds have been built up partly by advances from Members and partly by transfer of budget surpluses. In all cases, however, the Fund must be a cash reserve, and any moneys drawn from it must eventually be repaid. If they are drawn to finance the budget, pending receipt of annual contributions, then when the contributions come in, the moneys must be refunded to the Working Capital Fund. If the Working Capital Fund is used to finance unforeseen expenditure then that expenditure must be included in the following year's budget, and when the budget contributions are received to cover it the Fund is re-imbursed.

36. If, at 31 December, 1958, all the Union's debtors had settled their debts (4,891,000 francs), the liquid assets would have been sufficient to cover the "Reserve Account." In these circumstances, the Reserve Account balance might have been transferred to make the foundation of a Working Capital Fund; in practice, the Reserve Account is not a Reserve Fund - that is, it is not a cash reserve - and it cannot be used to form a cash Working Capital Fund. It would be desirable, nevertheless, to transfer the Reserve Account balance to the W.C.F., although this would not affect the cash problem.

37. It seems clear that if a Fund is created, the cash must be provided by Members and Associate Members in an amount which is sufficient to cover future needs.

38. Calculation of the amount must take account of the following factors :

- a) whether there will or will not be a consolidated budget;

- b) whatever the answer to a), will contributions remain "payable in advance", and will they in fact be so paid? If they are, there is probably no need for the Fund. It is, however, difficult to expect Members who pay contributions in advance also to make loans in order to provide working capital. It would be more logical if Members provide such working capital to amend the Convention in such a way that contributions became due on 1 January of the Financial Year to which they relate, in which case - if experience in other organizations is typical - the contributions would probably in fact be paid after 1 January. In this event, however, the financial position of the Union would probably be no better - and possibly worse - than it is under the present system;
- c) should the sum be sufficient to cover only the needs of a "normal" year, or should it be large enough to suffice for the year of the Plenipotentiary Conference? If the latter, then in practice much of the fund might lie idle for four years out of five; if the former, then special arrangements would have to be made for the year of the Plenipotentiary Conference - either by borrowing again from the Swiss Government or, and preferably, by securing advance payment of contributions;
- d) should the sums be raised at once, or should the Fund be gradually built up over a period; and, in any event, how should any outstanding loan from the Swiss Government be treated: that is, should it be repaid at once, as soon as sufficient W.C.F. moneys are available, or should it be repaid only as outstanding "extraordinary" contributions are received, in order that the amount of the Working Capital Fund cash should be maintained at as high a level as possible, on the assumption that future borrowing from the Swiss Government would not be permitted.

39. In the light of the figures at Annex 5, and the average rate of budget expenditure (which is not the same thing as the net outflow figures appearing on some months in Annex 5), the following table has been constructed to show how big a Working Capital Fund the Union needs, from the "cash" viewpoint alone, in various circumstances, all based on the assumption that liquid assets at any time should not be less than 2-3 months expenditure.

(Annex 6 indicates the size of the Working Capital Fund in certain other U.N. organizations in 1959).

	<u>For an "Average"</u> <u>year</u>	<u>For the Peak</u> <u>years 4)</u>
a) <u>Assuming contributions remain</u> <u>"Payable in advance"</u>		
1) with a consolidated budget	Nil	Nil
2) with present budget arrangement	1,000,000	3,000,000
b) <u>Assuming contributions are</u> <u>"Payable on 1 January" but in</u> <u>practice paid during the year 5)</u>		
1) with a consolidated budget	3,000,000	4,000,000
2) with the present budget system	4,000,000	5,000,000

40. Two points should be stressed as regards this table :

- a) if contributions became "payable on 1 January" it is impossible to predict the rate of inflow. The figures have therefore been based on experience in other organizations; but if interest on outstanding contributions continued to be payable, then receipts might come in faster;
- b) in the "peak years" the dates on which heavy conference expenditure is incurred are important. It has been assumed that the expenditure will be incurred towards the end of the year, by which time the greater part of annual contributions should be available.

41. The scale of advances

In the United Nations, Members' advances to the Fund are on the same scale as regular budget contributions. United Nations practice is to revise the scale whenever the budget contribution scale is changed, but the amount involved there is much larger. In the circumstances of I.T.U., it is suggested that Working Capital Fund advances should remain fixed between

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- 4) The year 1952 is not perhaps typical; it seems problematical whether in future the Union will normally be able to hold its Plenipotentiary Conferences far away from its headquarters.
  - 5) As in the other United Nations organizations.

Plenipotentiary Conferences. As regards the scale itself, it would seem preferable to lay down a percentage scale at the outset, and the Union might use either the U.N. scale, suitably modified to take account of different membership; or the effective percentage scale of Union contributions in 1959. Annex 7 indicates what these percentages are. Adoption of the U.N. scale, suitably modified, would initially present fairly considerable difficulty, since there would be no ready way of assessing the percentage of states or groups of territories which are not Members of the U.N.

Methods of obtaining the cash

42. It will be for the Conference to decide whether the advances to the Fund should be wholly payable in 1960, or should be payable by instalments over a period of years.

43. In favour of complete payment in 1960 are the facts that

- a) the amounts involved are relatively small, and do not appear to represent a serious financial burden. Some Members might nevertheless have difficulty in making available in 1960 both a W.C.F. advance and the normal budget contribution, although this difficulty would be lessened if it were permissible to delay the payment of regular contributions once the W.C.F. advance had been paid. Thus, with a Fund of 5,000,000 francs the amount payable by the smallest and largest contributors would be to the order of :

	<u>Smallest</u>	<u>Largest</u>
With the U.N. scale	2,000	1,500,000
With the I.T.U. scale	4,500	250,000

- b) payment of all the advances would shorten the period during which transitional problems would arise.

44. On the other hand, it is difficult to know how far advances to a W.C.F. would actually be paid in 1960 (even if due then) and a gradual building up (say, over 5 years), with a continuation of power to borrow from the Swiss Government (assuming that Government willing to lend) during the five years, would enable the position to become clearer. The burden on Members would then be less, although with a gradual build-up, it would be desirable to continue to collect contributions "in advance" as at present.



45. Transitional provisions

Until the entire Fund was actually in hand, it would be impossible to abandon generally the advance payment of contributions; however, the resolution (or the Convention) could provide that as and when a Member's W.C.F. advance was fully paid, thereafter the annual contribution of that Member should become payable "on 1 January", instead of "in advance". 6) It should also be provided by resolution that, after the creation of the Fund, any payments received from Members or Associate Members not specifically stated to be payments for publications should be credited :

first, towards the Members liability for W.C.F. advances;  
and when this liability was fully discharged,

then, towards outstanding contributions.

46. Interest already due on outstanding debts would remain a debt to the Union, and would continue to be charged so long as the debt remained unpaid. However, once a Member had completed its advance to the W.C.F. in accordance with para. 46, then interest would not be charged on outstanding budget contributions for the current year, or on new debts.

47. Existing powers of borrowing from the Swiss Confederation should be retained, temporarily, until the W.C.F. system is functioning.

48. Before the details of a possible draft resolution can be settled, the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to take decisions on the following questions :

- a) whether there is to be a consolidated budget;
- b) in any event, whether contributions to extraordinary and ordinary expenses will be payable "in advance";
- c) whether interest will continue to be charged on outstanding contributions;
- d) the size of the Fund;
- e) over what period the Fund is to be built up.

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6) It is appreciated that the term "in advance" means, in effect, "by 31 December of the preceding year", and that this is not materially different from "on 1 January". The difference in practice would depend on whether interest was chargeable on contributions not paid by 1 January. If it was not charged, receipts would probably come in after 1 January.

Comparative table showing the contributions payable by Members of the Union under the present budgetary system and under a consolidated budget system

Members and Associate Members	Number of units	Year 1954			Year 1955			Year 1956			Year 1957			Year 1958			Total of years 1954-1958	
		Members contrib. to extraord. expenses	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for 1954	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system	Members contrib. to extraord. expenses	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for 1955	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system	Members contrib. to extraord. expenses	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for 1956	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system	Members contrib. to extraord. expenses	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for 1957	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system	Members contrib. to extraord. expenses	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for 1958	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system	Contrib. to effective ordinary and extraord. expenses for the years 1954-1958	Contrib. which would have been payable under a consolidated budget system
		CCIF CCIT CCIR			CCIF CCIT CCIR			CCIF CCIT CCIR			CCIT CCIR			CCIT CCIR CATT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>a) Members</b>																		
Afghanistan	1	X	9,025.-	9,061.80	X	8,870.40	9,029.20	X	9,200.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-		8,800.-	11,353.20	44,695.40	49,376.10
Albania (People's Republic of)	1		4,405.-	4,530.90		4,400.-	4,514.60	X	5,272.20	5,348.45	X	4,452.40	4,617.50	X	4,848.95	5,676.60	23,378.55	24,688.05
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1	X	9,025	9,061.80	X	8,870.40	9,029.20	X	9,200.-	10,696.90	X	9,262.50	9,235.-	X X	11,165.60	11,353.20	47,523.50	49,376.10
Argentine Republic	25	X X X	229,310.-	226,545.-	X X X	228,010.-	225,730.-	X X X	283,710.-	267,422.50	X X	234,182.50	230,875.-	X X	263,552.50	283,830.-	1,238,765.-	1,234,402.50
Australia (Commonwealth of)	20	X X X	183,448.-	181,236.-	X X X	182,408.-	180,584.-	X X X	226,968.-	213,938.-	X X	187,346.-	184,700.-	X X X	241,270.-	227,064.-	1,021,440.-	987,522.-
Austria	1	X X X	4,586.20	4,530.90	X X X	4,560.20	4,514.60	X X X	5,674.20	5,348.45	X X	4,683.65	4,617.50	X X X	6,031.75	5,676.60	25,536.-	24,688.05
Belgium	8	X X X	73,379.20	72,494.40	X X X	72,963.20	72,233.60	X X X	90,787.20	85,575.20	X X	74,938.40	73,880.-	X X X	96,508.-	90,825.60	408,576.-	395,008.80
Bielorussian S.S.R.	3	X	26,528.10	27,185.40	X	26,756.40	27,087.60	X X X	34,045.20	32,090.70	X X	28,101.90	27,705.-	X X X	36,190.50	34,059.60	151,622.10	148,128.30
Burma (Union of)	3	X	27,075.-	27,185.40	X	26,611.20	27,087.60	X	27,600.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-	X	30,964.20	34,059.60	138,650.40	148,128.30
Bolivia	3		26,430.-	27,185.40		26,400.-	27,087.60		26,400.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-		26,400.-	34,059.60	132,030.-	148,128.30
Brazil	25	X	223,117.50	226,545.-	X	223,280.-	225,730.-	X	230,100.-	267,422.50		220,000.-	230,875.-		220,000.-	283,830.-	1,116,497.50	1,234,402.50
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.-	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.-	49,376.10
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1	X	8,924.70	9,061.80	X	8,931.20	9,029.20	X	9,204.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-	X	9,644.20	11,353.20	45,504.10	49,376.10
Canada	20	X X	179,148.-	181,236.-	X X	181,000.-	180,584.-	X X	218,968.-	213,938.-	X X	187,346.-	184,700.-	X X X	241,270.-	227,064.-	1,007,732.-	987,522.-
Ceylon	1	X	9,025.-	9,061.80	X X	8,989.20	9,029.20	X X	10,944.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.-	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	50,389.40	49,376.10
Chile	3		26,430.-	27,185.40		26,400.-	27,087.60		26,400.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-		26,400.-	34,059.60	132,030.-	148,128.30
China	15	X X X	137,586.-	135,927.-	X X X	136,806.-	135,438.-	X X X	170,226.-	160,453.50	X X	140,509.50	138,525.-	X X X	180,952.50	170,298.-	766,080.-	740,641.50
Vatican City State	1		4,405.-	4,530.90		4,400.-	4,514.60		4,400.-	5,348.45		4,400.-	4,617.50		4,400.-	5,676.60	22,005.-	24,688.05
Colombia (Republic of)	3	X	27,075.-	27,185.40	X	26,611.20	27,087.60	X	27,600.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-	X	30,964.20	34,059.60	138,650.40	148,128.30
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8		70,480.-	72,494.40		70,400.-	72,233.60		70,400.-	85,575.20		70,400.-	73,880.-		70,400.-	90,825.60	352,080.-	395,008.80
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	2		17,620.-	18,123.60		17,600.-	18,058.40		17,600.-	21,393.80		17,600.-	18,470.-	X	20,642.80	22,706.40	91,062.80	98,752.20
Korea (Republic of)	1		8,810.-	9,061.80		8,800.-	9,029.20		8,800.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-	X	10,321.40	11,353.20	45,531.40	49,376.10
Costa Rica	3		26,430.-	27,185.40		26,400.-	27,087.60		26,400.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-		26,400.-	34,059.60	132,030.-	148,128.30
Cuba	2		17,620.-	18,123.60		17,600.-	18,058.40		17,600.-	21,393.80		17,600.-	18,470.-		17,600.-	22,706.40	88,020.-	98,752.20
Denmark	5	X X X	45,862.-	45,309.-	X X X	45,602.-	45,146.-	X X X	56,742.-	53,484.50	X X	46,836.50	46,175.-	X X X	60,317.50	56,766.-	255,360.-	246,880.50
Dominican Republic	3		26,430.-	27,185.40		26,400.-	27,087.60		26,400.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-		26,400.-	34,059.60	132,030.-	148,128.30
El Salvador (Republic of)	3		26,430.-	27,185.40		26,400.-	27,087.60		26,400.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-	X	30,964.20	34,059.60	136,594.20	148,128.30
Group of the different territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency	20	X X	179,148.-	181,236.-	X X	181,000.-	180,584.-	X X	218,968.-	213,938.-	X X	187,346.-	184,700.-	X X X	241,270.-	227,064.-	1,007,732.-	987,522.-
Ecuador	1	X	8,842.70	9,061.80	X	8,918.80	9,029.20	X	10,544.40	10,696.90	X	8,904.80	9,235.-	X	9,697.90	11,353.20	46,908.60	49,376.10
Spain	3	X X X	27,517.20	27,185.40	X X X	27,361.20	27,087.60	X X X	34,045.20	32,090.70	X X	28,101.90	27,705.-	X X X	36,190.50	34,059.60	153,216.-	148,128.30
United States of America	30	X X	268,722.-	271,854.-	X X	271,500.-	270,876.-	X X	328,452.-	320,907.-	X X	281,019.-	277,050.-	X X X	361,905.-	340,596.-	1,511,598.-	1,481,283.-
Ethiopia	1		8,810.-	9,061.80		8,800.-	9,029.20		8,800.-	10,696.90	X	9,262.50	9,235.-	X X	11,165.60	11,353.20	46,838.10	49,376.10
Finland	3	X X X	27,517.20	27,185.40	X X X	27,361.20	27,087.60	X X X	34,045.20	32,090.70	X X	28,101.90	27,705.-	X X X	36,190.50	34,059.60	153,216.-	148,128.30
France	30	X X X	275,172.-	271,854.-	X X X	273,612.-	270,876.-	X X X	340,452.-	320,907.-	X X	281,019.-	277,050.-	X X X	361,905.-	340,596.-	1,532,160.-	1,481,283.-
Ghana	1		-	-		-	-		-	-		2,933.35	3,078.40		4,400.-	5,676.60	7,333.35	8,755.-
Greece	3	X	27,075.-	27,185.40	X	26,611.20	27,087.60	X	27,600.-	32,090.70		26,400.-	27,705.-	X	30,964.20	34,059.60	138,650.40	148,128.30
Guatemala	1		8,810.-	9,061.80		8,800.-	9,029.20		8,800.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-	X	10,321.40	11,353.20	45,531.40	49,376.10
Haiti (Republic of)	1		8,810.-	9,061.80		8,800.-	9,029.20		8,800.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-		8,800.-	11,353.20	44,010.-	49,376.10
Honduras (Republic of)	2		17,620.-	18,123.60		17,600.-	18,058.40		17,600.-	21,393.80		17,600.-	18,470.-		17,600.-	22,706.40	88,020.-	98,752.20
Hungarian People's Republic	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.-	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.-	49,376.10
India (Republic of)	20	X X	181,154.-	181,236.-	X X	179,784.-	180,584.-	X X	218,888.-	213,938.-	X X	187,346.-	184,700.-	X X X	241,270.-	227,064.-	1,008,442.-	987,522.-
Indonesia (Republic of)	10		88,100.-	90,618.-		88,000.-	90,292.-		88,000.-	106,969.-		88,000.-	92,350.-	X X	111,656.-	113,532.-	463,756.-	493,761.-
Iran	1	X	9,025.-	9,061.80	X	8,870.40	9,029.20	X	9,200.-	10,696.90	X	9,262.50	9,235.-	X X	11,165.60	11,353.20	47,523.50	49,376.10
Iraq (Republic of)	1		8,810.-	9,061.80		8,800.-	9,029.20		8,800.-	10,696.90		8,800.-	9,235.-		8,800.-	11,353.20	44,010.-	49,376.10
Ireland	3	X X X	27,517.20	27,185.40	X X X	27,361.20	27,087.60	X X X	34,045.20	32,090.70	X X	28,101.90	27,705.-	X X X	36,190.50	34,059.60	153,216.-	148,128.30

Comparative table showing the contributions payable by Members of the Union under the present budgetary system and under a consolidated budget system (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Iceland	1	X	4,512.50	4,530.90	X	4,435.20	4,514.60	X	4,600.00	5,348.45		4,400.00	4,617.50	X	5,160.70	5,676.60	23,108.40	24,688.05
Israel (State of)	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.00	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.00	49,376.10
Italy	20	X X X	183,448.00	181,236.00	X X X	182,408.00	180,584.00	X X X	226,968.00	213,938.00	X X	187,346.00	184,700.00	X X X	241,270.00	227,064.00	1,021,440.00	987,522.00
Japan	25	X X X	229,310.00	226,545.00	X X X	228,010.00	225,730.00	X X X	283,710.00	267,422.50	X X	234,182.50	230,875.00	X X X	301,587.50	283,830.00	1,276,800.00	1,234,402.50
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	1		8,810.00	9,061.80		8,800.00	9,029.20		8,800.00	10,696.90		8,800.00	9,235.00	X	10,321.40	11,353.20	45,531.40	49,376.10
Laos (Kingdom of)	1	X	4,462.35	4,530.90	X	4,465.60	4,514.60	X X	5,474.20	5,348.45	X X	4,683.65	4,617.50	X X	5,271.05	5,676.60	24,356.85	24,688.05
Lebanon	1	X X	4,569.85	4,530.90	X X	4,500.80	4,514.60	X X	4,802.00	5,348.45	X	4,631.25	4,617.50	X X	5,582.80	5,676.60	24,086.70	24,688.05
Liberia	3		26,430.00	27,185.40		26,400.00	27,087.60	X	27,600.00	32,090.70	X	27,787.50	27,705.00	X	28,932.60	34,059.60	137,150.10	148,128.30
Libya (United Kingdom of)	1	X	4,405.00	4,530.90		4,400.00	4,514.60		4,400.00	5,348.45	X X	4,683.65	4,617.50	X X X	6,031.75	5,676.60	23,920.40	24,688.05
Luxembourg	1	X X	4,569.85	4,530.90	X X	4,500.80	4,514.60	X X	4,802.00	5,348.45	X	4,631.25	4,617.50	X X	5,582.80	5,676.60	24,086.70	24,688.05
Malaya (Federation of)	1													X	4,794.05	5,203.60	4,794.05	5,203.60
Morocco (Kingdom of)	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.00	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.00	49,376.10
Mexico	8		70,480.00	72,494.40		70,400.00	72,233.60		70,400.00	85,575.20		70,400.00	73,880.00	X	82,571.20	90,825.60	364,251.20	395,008.80
Monaco	1	X X	4,478.70	4,530.90	X X	4,525.00	4,514.60	X X	5,474.20	5,348.45	X X	4,683.65	4,617.50	X X X	6,031.75	5,676.60	25,193.30	24,688.05
Nepal	1											366.65	384.80		4,400.00	5,676.60	4,766.65	6,061.40
Nicaragua	3		26,430.00	27,185.40		26,400.00	27,087.60		26,400.00	32,090.70		26,400.00	27,705.00		26,400.00	34,059.60	132,030.00	148,128.30
Norway	5	X X X	45,862.00	45,309.00	X X X	45,602.00	45,146.00	X X X	56,742.00	53,484.50	X X	46,836.50	46,175.00	X X X	60,317.50	56,766.00	255,360.00	246,880.50
New Zealand	5	X X	44,787.00	45,309.00	X X	45,250.00	45,146.00	X X	54,742.00	53,484.50	X X	46,836.50	46,175.00	X X X	60,317.50	56,766.00	251,933.00	246,880.50
Pakistan	15	X X	137,095.50	135,927.00	X X	135,024.00	135,438.00	X X X	170,226.00	160,453.50	X X	140,509.50	138,525.00	X X X	180,952.50	170,298.00	763,807.50	740,641.50
Panama	3		26,430.00	27,185.40		26,400.00	27,087.60		26,400.00	32,090.70		26,400.00	27,705.00		26,400.00	34,059.60	132,030.00	148,128.30
Paraguay	1		8,810.00	9,061.80		8,800.00	9,029.20		8,800.00	10,696.90		8,800.00	9,235.00	X	10,321.40	11,353.20	45,531.40	49,376.10
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	10	X X X	91,724.00	90,618.00	X X X	91,204.00	90,292.00	X X X	113,484.00	106,969.00	X X	93,673.00	92,350.00	X X X	120,635.00	113,532.00	510,720.00	493,761.00
Peru	2	X	17,685.40	18,123.60	X	17,837.60	18,058.40	X	21,088.80	21,393.80	X	17,809.60	18,470.00	X	19,395.80	22,706.40	93,817.20	98,752.20
Philippines (Republic of)	1		8,810.00	9,061.80		8,800.00	9,029.20		8,800.00	10,696.90		8,800.00	9,235.00		8,800.00	11,353.20	44,010.00	49,376.10
Poland (People's Republic of)	10	X X X	91,724.00	90,618.00	X X X	91,204.00	90,292.00	X X X	113,484.00	106,969.00	X X	93,673.00	92,350.00	X X X	120,635.00	113,532.00	510,720.00	493,761.00
Portugal	8	X	72,200.00	72,494.40	X	70,963.20	72,233.60	X	73,600.00	85,575.20	X X	74,938.40	73,880.00	X X X	96,508.00	90,825.60	388,209.60	395,008.80
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	X	9,025.00	9,061.80	X	8,870.40	9,029.20	X	9,200.00	10,696.90		8,800.00	9,235.00		8,800.00	11,353.20	44,695.40	49,376.10
Portuguese Overseas Provinces	8	X	72,200.00	72,494.40	X	70,963.20	72,233.60	X	73,600.00	85,575.20		70,400.00	73,880.00	X	82,571.20	90,825.60	369,734.40	395,008.80
United Arab Republic: Egypt	5	X X X	45,862.00	45,309.00	X X X	45,602.00	45,146.00	X X X	56,742.00	53,484.50	X X	46,836.50	46,175.00	X X X	60,317.50	56,766.00	255,360.00	246,880.50
Syria	1	X X	9,057.70	9,061.80	X X	8,989.20	9,029.20	X X	10,944.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.00	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	50,422.10	49,376.10
Federal German Republic	20	X X X	183,448.00	181,236.00	X X X	182,408.00	180,584.00	X X X	226,968.00	213,938.00	X X	187,346.00	184,700.00	X X X	241,270.00	227,064.00	1,021,440.00	987,522.00
Fed. People's Rep. of Yugoslavia	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.00	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.00	49,376.10
Ukrainian S.S.R.	5	X	44,213.50	45,309.00	X	44,594.00	45,146.00	X X X	56,742.00	53,484.50	X X	46,836.50	46,175.00	X X X	60,317.50	56,766.00	252,703.50	246,880.50
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Fed. of)	1		4,405.00	4,530.90		4,400.00	4,514.60		4,400.00	5,348.45		4,400.00	4,617.50	X	5,160.70	5,676.60	22,765.70	24,688.05
Roumanian People's Republic	1	X X X	9,172.40	9,061.80	X X X	9,120.40	9,029.20	X X X	11,348.40	10,696.90	X X	9,367.30	9,235.00	X X X	12,063.50	11,353.20	51,072.00	49,376.10
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30	X X X	275,172.00	271,854.00	X X X	273,612.00	270,876.00	X X X	340,452.00	320,907.00	X X							

A N N E X 2

A DETAILED FORM OF CONSOLIDATED BUDGET  
IN THE EVENT THAT SUCH A BUDGET IS ADOPTED

1. If a consolidated budget is adopted, it is felt that an evolutionary development will be more satisfactory than a revolutionary change; the latter might cause great difficulty to officials and to administrations so long accustomed to the present system.
2. As regards details of such a budget, experience in both I.T.U. and other organizations reveal two conflicting needs as regards forms of budget. Broadly speaking, maximum simplicity, ease of administration and possibility of a strong central control are given by a form of budget in which like objects of expenditure are grouped together - e.g. all salaries are in one section, all travel in another, allowances in another, etc. The opposing need is for a form of budget which shows costs of programmes or costs of organs; a form which is sometimes referred to as a "project budget", these costs being made up of many different types of expenditure. In practice, however, in international secretariats, an economical organization entails the operation of many services as common services - for instance, languages, documents, economat - which work for all the organs or all the programmes of the organization. Moreover, the exact proportion of the total cost of these common services which is properly attributable to each of the separate projects cannot be determined in advance; it can only be determined after the event, when it is known how much of the common services have been devoted to each project.
3. The present form of the I.T.U. budget lies somewhere between an "object of expenditure" budget and a "project budget". It does not show the full cost of conferences, since the latter are not debited with the salaries of regular staff; it does not show the full cost of organs, since the latter are not debited with a share of the cost of the central services of the General Secretariat. On the other hand, it does distribute to the various organs the directly attributable salaries and allowances and certain other items, and it does debit to individual conferences (in the extra-ordinary budget) shares in what are really common services.
4. In the Union, as in other organizations, reasons of expediency make it undesirable to have either a pure "object of expenditure" budget or a pure "project budget" even supposing a consolidated budget to be accepted in principle. Over the past five years, as regards its ordinary budget, the Union has moved towards an "object of expenditure" budget, in which however, part of the cost of common services (or general services) is distributed for information (but not for appropriation purposes), and on the basis of estimated shares as distinct from actual shares attributable to the different organs.
5. The suggestion made in this Annex carries this process further by :
  - (a) increasing the extent of consolidation of like objects of expenditure, for appropriation purposes;

- (b) amplifying the degree to which variable costs are shown, for information purposes only, as attributable to separate organs;
- (c) eliminating any spread of fixed charges to organs or conferences.

If expenditure will be incurred in any event there seems no point in attempting to estimate what share is theoretically attributable to different organs which may benefit from it.

6. The suggestion also enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to continue the practice of fixing a "ceiling" for normal, re-current expenditure, whereas such limits are impracticable as regards a varying conference programme or capital expenditure. The Publications Budget is retained in a separate budget, but it would be comparatively easy to bring both its expenditure and income in as a separate "Part" of a consolidated budget.

7. The specific form of budget suggested is as follows :

#### I. Conferences and Meetings

##### Section 1 - Sessions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences, Ordinary Administrative Conferences, and Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I's.

These being the regular periodic conferences through which the Union functions, they seem worthy of a special section of the budget. The relevant expenditure should it is suggested be broken down by objects of expenditure, each object having a separate chapter in the section. The budget justification would show, for information, what part of each chapter was estimated to be attributable to each conference, but separate account would not be kept<sup>2</sup>). In some years the section may not be needed, but to maintain the consistency of account coding (particularly important if punch-card accounting is ever used) it will be desirable in such years to include the section in the budget with "nil" expenses.

Chapter 1 - Salaries and Allowances of temporary and supernumerary staff recruited for the conferences or for their preparatory work. The extent to which the chapter total should be broken down by items showing the different items of expenses - e.g. salaries, overtime, staff allowances, Savings Fund payments etc., is a matter of expediency. It is doubtful if an elaborate breakdown serves much useful purpose, since all allowances are determined by the staff regulations and only the numbers and type of staff are controllable. The items might therefore be confined to :

- (i) Salaries
- (ii) Overtime of the staff concerned
- (iii) Allowances
- (iv) Superannuation Fund contributions.

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2) It will be remembered that the Extraordinary Budget for 1959, which provides separate appropriations for separate conferences, breaks down staff expenses on a arbitrary basis **in accordance with the estimated length of the conferences as between the Plenipotentiary and the Administrative Radio Conference.**

Chapter II - Travel and Subsistence Expenses

- (i) Of regular staff<sup>3)</sup> to the meetings concerned
- (ii) Recruitment and repatriation travel of temporary and supernumerary staff employed under Chapter I.

Chapter III - Premises, consumable supplies and rentals of equipment

No rentals should be charged in respect of premises or equipment which is already the property of the Union. Special purchase of permanent equipment should be charged under Part II Section 10 below. Where however premises or equipment are hired specially for a conference, the cost should be chargeable to this chapter.

Consumable supplies (office supplies, paper for roneo, etc.) are in other organizations, not normally charged separately to conference accounts. In the Union the practice seems justifiable only if it is desired to retain a budget ceiling (cf, para. 15 above) for "normal" expenditure.

The items under Chapter III might be as follows :

- (i) Internal Reproduction Supplies
- (ii) Stationery and office supplies
- (iii) Rentals of equipment and furniture
- (iv) Rentals of premises
- (v) Miscellaneous

Chapter IV - Entertainment Expenses

Chapter V - Printing other than for sale.

It seems desirable that, as provided in principle by Resolution No. 83, costs of printing for sale should be borne in the Publications Budget. Chapter V therefore would be limited to printing expenses, if any, in connection with Conference documents which were not intended for sale. Resolution No. 83 provides however that if the typeset of such documents can be used for subsequent printing of the final acts (for sale) then part of the cost will be borne by the conference. This seems a somewhat over-complicated method, and it is suggested that in future, under a consolidated budget -

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<sup>3)</sup> The term regular staff is used to cover both permanent and temporary staff who are in continuous employment with the Union as distinct from those recruited specially for the conferences.

- (a) all costs of documents not intended for sale should be charged to the conference budget,
- (b) costs of sales documents (except as in (b)) should be charged to the Publications Budget. If, however, (as permitted by Resolution No. 83), it is decided to give free copies of Final Acts to delegates then the Conference should "buy" the necessary copies at the regular sales price. In other words, Chapter V should be debited with the sales price of the free issue, a contra credit being made to Income in the Publications Budget.

Section 2 - Sessions of C.C.I. Study Groups, and of Extraordinary Administrative Conferences

8. The breakdown of this part, by chapter, should, it is suggested, be identical with that of Part I above.

9. The reason for segregating the cost of these meetings is that whereas the meetings in Part I are held at more or less fixed intervals, specified in the Convention, the meetings in section 2 are arranged ad hoc on the basis of "programme" requirements. The expenditure is therefore susceptible in some way to a greater degree of control than the expenditure in Part I. So long as the expenditure is borne only by the Members who participate, this control element is perhaps secondary. If the expenditure is to be shared by all members, it assumes greater importance in the sense that financial reasons may necessitate a limitation of programmes on behalf of all the Members of the Union.

10. The form of the above two sections is not greatly dissimilar from the present form of Extraordinary Budget. The chief differences are that :

- (a) Separate accounts would not be kept for separate conferences. The budget justification would show the estimated separate amounts for each conference, in order that the Administrative Council should be aware of the probable costs.
- (b) There would be no separate heading for "Preparatory work". Expenses of such work would be included in the appropriate chapter.
- (c) There would be no charge for "interest on advances".

11. The remaining sections, suggested below, have to cover the expenditure corresponding roughly to what is now included in the ordinary budget. Fundamentally, the changes proposed in this paper are designed only (a) to achieve certain simplifications and (b) to bring the form of budget into closer alignment with that of the United Nations. The latter objective

must necessarily be subservient to the needs of the Union, but it is nevertheless one which many Governments have thought desirable and it is now rendered more feasible than hitherto by the fact that, in the last few years, the U.N. has changed its own form of budget, which is now closer than it was to a form which meets I.T.U. requirements.

12. Accordingly the form suggested for the remainder of the budget is as follows :

### Section 3 - The Administrative Council

The reunions of the Administrative Council are as much "conferences" as the sessions covered in sections 1 and 2. The relevant expenses are therefore included as section 3 of Part 1, and they are partly classified in the same way as expenses in sections 1 and 2. Nevertheless, it is suggested that (a) this section 3 should be excluded from any "budget ceiling" provisions; the Council acts on behalf of the Union, and it seems undesirable that if, for instance, the Council deemed it imperative to hold a special session, it should be prevented from doing so because of the "ceiling" provisions and (b) there seems no need to provide separately in this section for miscellaneous supplies.

The breakdown of chapters and items would be :

Chapter I - Salaries and Allowances of Temporary staff  
employed specially for the session : broken down into items as in Section 1, Chapter 1.

#### Chapter II - Travel and Subsistence Expenses

- (i) of regular staff to the meetings concerned (there would normally be no expenses on this item),
- (ii) recruitment and repatriation costs for temporary staff,
- (iii) of Members of the Council.

13. All other expenses relating to the Council should, it is suggested, be included in sections 8 and 9 below. They are regular, recurrent, annual expenses; their amounts are small in relation to the total budget; the variations in them caused by variations in the length of Council sessions are in effect negligible (which is not the case with say salaries of supernumerary staff). There seems therefore to be no sufficient reason to justify the segregation of such expenses in the budget of the Administrative Council.

## II. The headquarters of the Union

14. For some ten years, the United Nations form of budget provided separate sections for the establishment tables and staff costs of the various



U.N. departments. Staff allowances, which are statutory and therefore in effect not subject to direct budgetary control, were however always consolidated for all departments, in a single section. As a result of experience however it was decided in 1956 that it would be preferable to consolidate into one section also all the establishment tables and salary costs for the staff of all Departments with the exception of these "Departments" which occupied a special constitutional position - for example, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (an elected official who appoints his own staff), and the staff of the Permanent Central Opium Board (which operates under a separate international convention). In 1957 however, the General Assembly (through its Committees) expressed the view that it would be desirable to include these staff also in a single consolidated establishment table.

15. The General Assembly is of course provided with analytical tables which show how the numbers of posts (of each grade) in the overall establishment table are distributed among the Departments and the major divisions of the Departments. The purpose of this presentation is to emphasize the unity of the U.N. secretariat, and to strengthen the central administrative and financial control of the Secretary-General over the departments.

16. On the analogy of U.N., it is suggested that there would be some advantage in adopting, for I.T.U. budgetary purposes, a rather similar presentation as follows :

Section 4 - Salaries and Wages

Chapter I - Established posts

This term is used to cover all continuing posts which are regarded as part of the regular establishment; broadly speaking, the incumbent of these posts are members of one or other of the Union Superannuation Funds.

The details to be provided under a consolidated budget should it is suggested be as follows :

Table 4-1 : Total establishment of the I.T.U.

<u>Number of posts</u>		<u>Grade</u>	<u>Basic salaries</u> 1959
<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>		
1	1	Secretary-General	
13	13	(Class A)	
2	2	(Class B)	
etc.			
221	222		Sw. frs.

Table 4-2: Distribution of Posts

This table could be identified with Table 4 provided at page 6 of the 1959 Budget (Document No. 2128/CA13).

The cost of the posts in the separate organs would be included for information (but not for appropriation purposes) in a budget annex as described below.

The text of the budget justification would explain any changes in numbers of posts.

The chapter as a whole would be divided into items as follows :

- (i) Basic salaries
- (ii) Cost of living allowance (for staff in service)
- (iii) Long service gratuities.

Chapter II - Overtime of established staff

Chapter III - Temporary Assistance (that is, salaries, wages and overtime of supernumerary of short-term temporary staff).

Section 5 - Common Staff Costs

In this section would be consolidated all the allowances and benefits received by staff of all the organs. For the information of the Council, these costs would be analysed in the table referred to in paras. 42-43 below. The grouping of the various allowances in the section conforms to the pattern in the U.N. budget.

Chapter I - Staff Allowances

- (i) Family allowances
- (ii) Education allowances and related travel
- (iii) Expatriation allowances

Chapter II - Social Security Payments (for staff in service)

- (i) Contributions, SS. & B. Funds in accordance with Regulations
- (ii) Accident insurances
- (iii) Medical insurance contributions
- (iv) Lump sum payments to Provident Fund
- (v) Management expenses of S.S. & B. Funds

Chapter III - Recruitment and Separation costs

Chapter IV - Other Staff Costs

- (i) Insurance of survivors or retired staff
- (ii) Cost of living allowances to retired staff under 1927 system
- (iii) Cost of living allowances to retired staff under 1949 system
- (iv) Children's allowances in respect of children of deceased officials
- (v) Contribution to Joint Medical Service of U.N. and specialized agencies
- (vi) Language courses

Section 6 - Travel of Staff

Travel of staff to meetings, or on other official business, or on home leave, can frequently be combined in the same journey, and from the point of view of simplicity and control there is advantage in combining the estimates in one budget section. This is done in the U.N. budget, but in the case of the I.T.U. budget an identical practice might cause difficulties if it was desired to fix a "ceiling" on the normal annual expenses, owing to the irregularity of the conference programme and the related "travel to meetings". It is for this reason that provision for the latter travel has been made in Part I above. Section 6 therefore would be confined to :

Chapter I - Travel on other official business

Chapter II - Travel of staff and dependents on home leave.

The amounts attributable to the different organs would be reflected in the analysis referred to below.

Section 7 - Hospitality

Expenditure on hospitality generally requires to be governed by special rules, and although the amounts provided in the Union budget are small it is suggested that the provision should be made in a separate budget section, as is done in the U.N. Budget. If a consolidated or semi-consolidated budget is adopted, the section should cover all hospitality: if the present system is retained, "conference hospitality" would of course be included in the appropriate conference budget.

## Section 8 - General Expenses

The Union Budget already includes a section for "General Expenses", but this includes a number of expenses which under U.N. terminology relate to other sections. It would seem desirable - since no inconvenience results - to standardize the pattern, and a new breakdown for the section is suggested as follows :

### Chapter I - Rental and Maintenance of Premises and fixed installations

(i) Rentals and Maintenance of Premises. This would include rentals proper, cleaning, watchkeeping services, and the cost of minor alterations and repairs. It is suggested that charges for insurance premiums should be segregated.

(ii) Utilities (heat, light, power and water charges)

### Chapter II - Rental and Maintenance of equipment (other than fixed installations)

(i) Maintenance of Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment

17. At present, maintenance of simultaneous interpretation equipment is charged outside the budget, to a suspense account; revenue from the use of the equipment (that is usually, charges made to I.T.U. conferences, or third parties, for use of the equipment) is brought in as a credit in the reserve account. With the present budgetary system, this practice has two virtues - (a) it enables conferences (and hence extraordinary contributions) to be loaded with their proper share of S.I. equipment costs; (b) it facilitates, at least in theory, the application of a budget ceiling by eliminating possible heavy but irregular charges for replacement of capital equipment.

18. If a consolidated budget were adopted, point (a) loses its force: it is in any event an added complexity to "charge" conferences for the use of equipment which already belonged to the I.T.U., and it would be quite unnecessary with a consolidated budget. Point (b) however remains: but nevertheless it is illusory to believe that the building up of reserve accounts to meet capital charges necessarily represents a financial advantage to Members. The S.I. reserve account is not really comparable to a true commercial depreciation account. What the latter does, in fact, is to set aside part of the revenue for replacement costs, thereby decreasing the annual "profits" of the business. But the "revenue" in the Union is almost wholly provided by Member administrations, and what the S.I. reserve account does is to compel Members to pay money to the Union before the Union needs it.

19. The question is whether this disadvantage and the disadvantages of added complexity are outweighed by the advantage of budgetary stability

in the regular budget. Given the considerable fluctuation in the conference (extraordinary) budget, it seems improbable that the advantage of budgetary stability is a reality if it relates only to "ordinary expenses". It is suggested therefore that a simpler practice would be to abolish the S.I. reserve account and (a) to bring in any revenue from hire of the equipment to outside bodies (there would be no point in charging conferences under a consolidated budget) as miscellaneous income to the budget, thereby reducing Members' contributions immediately the revenue is earned (b) to provide the necessary sums for maintenance in the budget, (c) to provide the necessary capital sums for replacements in the budget only when replacement is necessary, (d) to treat the "capital" section of the budget (see below) as outside the budget "ceiling". The existing balance in the S.I. Reserve Account could be brought in as budget revenue or, preferably, taken to the General Reserve Account or a Working Capital Fund.

(ii) Rental and Maintenance of Office Furniture and Equipment. This would cover the rental and maintenance of typewriters, accounting equipment, punch card machinery, etc.

(iii) Rental and Maintenance of Laboratory and Technical Equipment. This might include the present sub-head 6.5 and also 6.9. (offset workshop).

#### Chapter III - Communications, Freight, Cartage and Express

The present budget form includes an item 6.6 for stamps and telegraph charges, and 6.7 telephones. A more usual pattern would be :

(i) Telegraph, telephone, cable and wireless. Separate accounts would not be kept but the budget justification would indicate the major items, that is, telegraph and cable; telephone rentals; long distance telephone charges; and local telephone charges.

(ii) Postage. Although the item is already consolidated in the budget, the separate organs (apart from I.F.R.B.) keep their own postage stamp accounts. It would be preferable to have a single registry despatch service, with a single postage stamp (or franking machine) account.

(iii) Freight, cartage and express. Most I.T.U. expenditure on this head is chargeable to the Publications Budget: it is not proposed to disturb this practice. Provision in the regular budget would therefore be limited to the charges not related to the publications budget.

#### Chapter IV - Other Supplies and Services

(i) Insurance. Section 5, Chapter II, item (iii) above provides for accident insurance for staff as a "Common Staff Cost"; this

covers also insurance during official travel. It is suggested that all other insurances - fire, loss, third party, etc., should be included in a separate budget item. This would enable the premiums to be kept under constant review, which seems desirable in view of the fact that ~~ancoral~~ Government policy is not to insure state property but to "self-insure", a policy which is followed in U.N. practice except where the risk is held to be unduly concentrated.

Section 9 - Office and Library Supplies, and Subsidy on Document published at a loss

20. The cost of publishing documents for sale is a charge to the Publications Budget. It is not proposed to dispense with the latter, but certain modifications of form and content are suggested in a separate document since the question is a separate one on the Council's agenda. For reasons explained more fully in that document it is proposed that, as regards the regular budget, the Union should revert to the practice of 1958, whereby the regular budget included a subsidy to the Publications Budget, in respect of "documents published at a loss".

21. The content of Section 9 would thus be :

Chapter 1 - Office Supplies

- (i) Stationery and office supplies<sup>5)</sup> (including any costs of printing stationery and forms)
- (ii) Internal Reproduction Supplies (Roneo paper, ink, etc.).

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5) Under the present system, if office supplies are bought for immediate use in a particular organ, the cost is charged directly to the budget concerned. If on the other hand the supplies are bought for stock (in which case it is not known which organ or conference will eventually use the supplies) then (a) the cost is charged to Supplies account outside the budget and (b) as the supplies are drawn from stock, on requisition for use by the various organs, the value of the supplies issued is credited to the Supplies account and debited to the appropriate budget. Purchase of printing paper is treated in the same way.

Maintenance of the Publications Budget will mean that purchases of printing paper must continue to be charged to a suspense account in the first instance. Similarly because the form of budget suggested in this report provides that the cost of "office supplies" for conferences will be shown in the "conference budget" these expenses may also need to be charged to a suspense account in the first instance. It would be simpler to charge them all to Section 9, but this might make it difficult to apply a "ceiling".

Chapter II - Library Supplies

- (i) Books, maps, journals and bindings, index cards etc. (both for central library and organs)

Chapter III - Subsidy on Documents published at a loss

Section 10 - Permanent Equipment

Purchase of furniture and machines is charged to the "General Services" section of the regular budget. The budgetary system itself seems to require little change except (a) a revision of the breakdown of the items so as to conform to the U.N. pattern, (b) segregation of items of permanent equipment into a separate section of the budget, and exclusion of that section from the "ceiling provisions", since the charges are liable to be irregular, as between different years, and relatively heavy in the years the purchases must be made.

The following breakdown is suggested for this part :

Chapter I - Premises and Fixed Installations

- (i) Acquisition or major extensions or improvements to premises
- (ii) Replacement of outworn or obsolete installations

The second item is not likely to be required for many years after occupation of the new I.T.U. building. In principle however there is an advantage in distinguishing between expenditure on replacements and that on new acquisitions.

Chapter II - Furniture and Equipment

- (i) Acquisition of furniture
- (ii) Acquisition of equipment (office machines, S.I. equipment, etc.).
- (iii) Replacement of furniture
- (iv) Replacement of equipment

III. Other Expenditure

22. This part is proposed to cover various charges which are not properly attributable either to conferences or the secretariat: specifically

Chapter I - Liquidation of Accounts in Abeyance

- (i) Contributions or debts written off
- (ii) Interest written off

23. It is proposed to segregate contributions and interest written off; it is also proposed that "contributions or debts written off" should cover all contributions both to "ordinary" and "extraordinary" budgets, and also debts owing for publications.

As regards the budget proper, there remains to be considered the question of (a) Income and (b) analysis of the cost of the various organs,

The Income Side of the Budget

24. The income side of the ordinary budget at present includes :

- a) Contributions assessed against Members. This is the practice in most international organizations, and it is suggested that it should continue.
- b) Contributions by TAB to Management Expenses. It is suggested that this item also requires no change. Expenditure which is recoverable from TAB could, as at present, continue to be consolidated in the ordinary budget, with a footnote (or table) showing how much it was expected to be. This would conform to TAB recommendations.
- c) Contributions from extraordinary budget to cost of language service staff by C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. With the consolidated budget the need for this item disappears.
- d) Refund from the Publications Budget. This item relates to salaries, and rentals and utilities charges, which are included in the regular budget in the first instance, but which are regarded as properly chargeable to the Publications Budget. A credit is therefore made to relieve the regular budget of the cost.

It is proposed in the document on the Publications Budget that these charges should not be included in the publications budget. This credit to the "regular" budget would therefore disappear

- e) Withdrawal from Reserve Account. It is suggested that this item should disappear, at least in its present form. The matter is however bound up with the questions of the Union accounting system and of a Working Capital Fund.
- f) "Unforeseen". To budget for "unforeseen" income is an unusual practice: it is suggested that the item should be suppressed.
- g) Withdrawals from C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund. Strictly speaking, this is not an "income" item of the regular budget: it is yet another "separate budget" transaction, and is shown as such "below the line". For constitutional reasons it is probably not possible to consolidate this reserve with the general Union reserves. Present practice should therefore be continued until the Fund is exhausted.



25. The normal operation of the organization yields various income which is at present credited in special accounts :

Hire of interpretation equipment - at present credited to the S.I. Reserve account. It is suggested in paras. 17-18 above that this practice should cease and that the income should be credited to the budget.

Interest - At present interest is accounted for in a separate account. In view of the special position which interest occupied in the Union system, it seems justifiable to maintain the present accounting practice as regards (a) interest payable to the Swiss Government and (b) interest charged to debtors. It might be advantageous however if the interest account were confined to these items, while other interest e.g. interest on investments was credited immediately as budget income as is the case in other organizations. Making such a distinction would make it slightly easier to see the financial results of present methods of financing and collecting contributions and debts.

Sales of used equipment, waste paper etc. - should also be credited as "Miscellaneous Income".

Refund of prior years expenditure - It seems desirable to define in the regulations which recoveries should be credited to the budget as income in the year in which recovery is claimed and which should be credited to the expenditure account.

26. It is suggested that, as a minor improvement, the Budget income other than Members contributions should be grouped together as "Miscellaneous Income" (itemised as necessary) and that the net total of this and the expenditure side should be the figure upon which contributions of Members are assessed.

27. Currency of the budget. Nothing in the proposals need involve any change in the Swiss franc basis of the budget or of the accounts. Equally there would not preclude such a change if it were thought desirable.

Annex 3

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

Appropriation Account

1. The first account should be an appropriation account showing how actual expenditure compared with the budget appropriation approved by the Council. This would correspond broadly with the statement of "Ordinary expenditure" and "Extraordinary Expenditure" now in the "Financial Operating Report" but the columns or presentation would be modified to show :

- (1) Approved Budget Figure for each subhead, as modified by approved transfers.
- (2) Obligations incurred, showing
  - (a) Actual expenditure
  - (b) Outstanding obligations - corresponding roughly with what is now accounted for in the following year as "Account for payments utilising credits granted for previous year"
  - (c) the total (a) and (b)
- (3) Balance of appropriation - that is, the difference between the figure in (1) and the total in 2 (c). This figure, which shows how closely or otherwise expenditure corresponded to the estimates, is not given in present I.T.U. accounts (although it can of course be worked out from what is given, while a summary of the position in each section is included in the Financial Report).

2. The present practice of showing the current year's estimate beside the previous year's account figure should be abandoned. The budget document should show current year's estimate and previous year's expenses : the accounts statement should be confined to the accounts.

3. Statement of Budget Income and Expenditure

The second main account should be a statement, subdivided so as to show separately for the Extraordinary and Ordinary Budget

- (1) Income from Members' contributions as assessed
- (2) Income from other sources (detailed)

(3) Total obligations incurred, as shown by the Appropriation Account Income would be credited on the accrual basis when due; income paid in advance would be excluded from this account.

4. This would correspond roughly to the present "Profit and Loss" Account, but the presentation is thought to be simpler since each account ties in with the previous one and tells its own story. As regards the Extraordinary Budget, expenditure may have to be carried for several years before the income can be assessed.

5. Statement of Non-Budget Income and Expenditure

Under this head would be grouped :

The Interest Account. It is suggested however that this should be confined to (a) interest payable to the Swiss Government on advances and (b) interest from debtors, or written off. Interest on investments should it is suggested be credited direct to "Budget Income"; to include it in the "Interest Account" tends to conceal the position regarding (a) and (b) above. It is further suggested that the practice of charging interest (with credit to the Interest Account) on "advances to conferences" and "advances to the publications account" should be abandoned; it seems to be a needless complication in the accounts. Interest would still be charged on outstanding debts for publications or outstanding extraordinary contributions.

6. The Publications Account

7. The Surplus and Deficit Account

This would comprise :

- (1) Opening balance at 1 Jan of the year;
- (2) Savings affected (if any) in liquidating prior year outstanding obligations - that is, the difference between the amounts reserved under para. 1 (2) (b) above and the amount actually spent, which is at present shown in an account called "Account for payments utilising credits granted for previous years". An amendment to Article 14 of the Financial Regulations would be required.
- (3) The balance from the accounts referred to in para. 3 and para. 5
- (4) Balance at 31 December.

8. The account would thus show the relationship between the Union's expenditure and income on a cumulative basis. It would correspond roughly with

the "Reserve Account", but would give a clearer picture of the position, which at present is shown only as part of a statement called "Capital Assets".

9. Revolving Fund Account

Under this heading would be shown :

- (1) The Paper Account (Economat)
- (2) The Simultaneous Interpretation Account.

For each the statement would show, in four columns :

- (a) opening balance at 1 Jan
- (b) expenditure during the year
- (c) credits during the year - i.e. income from rental of simultaneous interpretation equipment, or as regards paper amount transferred to the budget or the publications account
- (d) balance at 31 December.

10. Statement of Assets and Liabilities

This would correspond to the present "Balance Sheet" but the changes suggested above would entail some change of detail. Certain items could also be made more informative, e.g. "Debtors" could show separately the debt for outstanding extraordinary budget, regular budget, publications, and other matters.

11. Supporting schedules seem to be broadly satisfactory, but cross-references between the various totals of the schedules and figures in the accounts might facilitate reading.

Annex 4

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE AUDIT PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.<sup>1)</sup>

1. The Board of Auditors shall perform an audit of the accounts of the United Nations, including all Trust and Special Accounts, as it may deem necessary in order to certify :
  - (a) That the financial statements are in accord with the books and records of the Organization;
  - (b) That the financial transactions reflected in the statements have been in accordance with the rules and regulations, and budgetary provisions and other applicable directives;
  - (c) That the securities and monies on deposit and on hand have been verified by certificate received direct from the Organization's depositaries or by actual count.
2. Subject to the provisions of the Financial Regulations, the Board of Auditors shall be the sole judge as to the acceptance in whole or in part of certifications by the Secretariat and may proceed to such detailed examination and verification as it chooses of all financial records, including those relating to supplies and equipment.
3. The Board of Auditors may affirm by test the reliability of the internal audit and may make such reports with respect thereto as the Board may deem necessary, to the General Assembly or to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, or to the Secretary-General.
4. The several members of the Board and staff working under its direction shall subscribe to such oath as may be approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Thereupon the members of the Board and its staff shall have free access at all convenient times to all books of account and records which are, in the opinion of the Board, necessary for the performance of the audit. Information classified as confidential in the records of the Secretariat, and which is required by the Board for the purposes of the audit shall be made available on application to the Assistant Secretary-General for Administrative and Financial Services. In the event that the Board is of the opinion that a duty rests on it to draw to the attention of the General Assembly any matter respecting which all or part of the documentation is classified as confidential, direct quotations should be avoided.

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1) I.L.O., W.H.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O., F.A.O., and I.C.A.O., follow the same system

5. The Board of Auditors, in addition to certifying the accounts, may make such observations as it may deem necessary with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the financial consequences of administrative practices.

6. In no case, however, shall the Board of Auditors include criticism in its audit report without first affording the Secretariat an opportunity of explanation to the Board on the matter under observation. Audit objections to any items arising during the examination of the accounts shall be immediately communicated to the Assistant Secretary-General for Administrative and Financial Services.

7. The Board of Auditors shall prepare a report on the accounts certified in which it should mention :

- (a) The extent and character of its examination or any important changes therein;
- (b) Matters affecting the completeness or accuracy of the accounts, such as :
  - (i) Information necessary to the correct interpretation of the account,
  - (ii) Any amounts which ought to have been received but which have not been brought to account,
  - (iii) Expenditures not properly substantiated;
- (c) Other matters which should be brought to the notice of the General Assembly such as :
  - (i) Cases of fraud or presumptive fraud,
  - (ii) Wasteful or improper expenditure of United Nations money or other assets (notwithstanding that the accounting for the transactions may be correct),
  - (iii) Expenditure likely to commit the United Nations to further outlay on a large scale,
  - (iv) Any defect in the general system or detailed regulations governing the control of receipts and expenditure, or of supplies and equipment,
  - (v) Expenditure not in accordance with the intention of the General Assembly, after making allowance for duly authorized transfers within the budget,

- (vi) Expenditure in excess of appropriations as amended by duly authorized transfers within the budget,
- (vii) Expenditure not in conformity with the authority which governs it;
- (d) The accuracy or otherwise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stock-taking and examination of the records;

In addition, the reports may contain reference to :

- (e) Transactions accounted for in a previous year concerning which further information has been obtained, or transactions in a later year concerning which it seems desirable that the General Assembly should have early knowledge.

8. The Board of Auditors, or such of their officers as they may designate, shall certify the financial statements in the following terms :

"The financial statements of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December . . . have been examined in accordance with our directions. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and we certify, as a result of the audit, that, in our opinion, the financial statements are correct",

adding, should it be necessary :

"subject to the observations in our report".

9. The Board of Auditors shall have no power to disallow items in the accounts but shall draw to the attention of the Secretary-General for appropriate action any transaction concerning which it entertains doubt as to the legality or propriety.

10. A representative of the Board of Auditors shall be present when the Board's report is being considered by the General Assembly.

Annex 5

LIQUID FUND TRANSACTIONS  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<u>1953</u>												
Liquid funds available				670	474	342	553	537	577	532	518	620
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.				2800	2300	2300	2300	2300	2000	2000	1800	600
Balance				<u>2130</u>	<u>1826</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1747</u>	<u>1763</u>	<u>1423</u>	<u>1468</u>	<u>1282</u>	20
Increase in funds avail.	(	421	)		304		211		340		186	1302
Decrease in funds avail.						132		16		45		
<u>1954</u>												
Liquid funds		424	540	1210	858	352	315	224	602	828	803	2237
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.		600	600									
Balance		<u>176</u>	<u>60</u>	1210	858	352	315	224	602	828	803	2237
Increase in funds avail.			116	1270					378	226	25	1434
Decrease in funds avail.	(	196	)		412	506	37	91				
<u>1955</u>												
Liquid funds		2575	2469	2328	1988	1825	1677	1767	1631	2055	2002	3235
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.												
Balance		2575	2469	2328	1988	1825	1677	1767	1631	2055	2002	3235
Increase in funds avail.	(	338						90		424		1233
Decrease in funds avail.			106	141	340	163	148		136		53	

Note : Figure underlined = net debt



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<u>1 9 5 6</u>												
Liquid funds	2376	2341	2189	1889	1538	1362	683	669	692	1180	1296	1756
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.												
Balance	2376	2341	2189	1889	1538	1362	683	669	692	1180	1296	1756
Increase in funds avail.									23	488	116	460
Decrease in funds avail.	859	35	152	300	351	176	679	14				
<u>1 9 5 7</u>												
Liquid funds	1955	2009	2244	1923	1310	1167	979	985	860	1142	1162	2348
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.												
Balance	1955	2009	2244	1923	1310	1167	979	985	860	1142	1162	2348
Increase in funds avail.	199	54	235					6		282	20	1186
Decrease in funds avail.				321	613	143	188		125			
<u>1 9 5 8</u>												
Liquid funds	2165	1479	973	1097	308	389	537	629	850	273	932	1625
Debt owed to Swiss Conf.						500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1500	1500
Balance	2165	1479	973	1097	308	<u>111</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>568</u>	125
Increase in funds avail.				124				98	221		159	693
Decrease in funds avail.	183	686	506		789	419	362			577		

ORDINARY CONTRIBUTORY SHARES PAID IN ADVANCE

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	% of contr. accounted for
Contributory shares for 1953 paid in 1952	2,430,466.92	47.09 %
Contributory shares for 1954 paid in 1953	3,122,304.70	57.71 %
Contributory shares for 1955 paid in 1954	3,277,495.62	60.61 %
Contributory shares for 1956 paid in 1955	3,836,979.66	70.95 %
Contributory shares for 1957 paid in 1956	3,385,959.25	62.55 %
Contributory shares for 1958 paid in 1957	3,235,448.62	59.59 %
Contributory shares for 1959 paid in 1958	4,041,542.16	74.44 %

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Annex 6

WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The amounts approved or proposed for the Working Capital Fund in respect of 1959 in the various organizations are shown in the following table :

	<u>1959 gross budget</u> 1)	<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	<u>Percentage of 1959 gross budget</u>
	Dollars (US)	Dollars (US)	
I.L.O.	8,639,857	2,750,000	31.8 %
F.A.O.	8,704,670	1,900,000	21.83%
UNESCO	12,828,096	3,000,000	23.39%
I.C.A.O.	4,406,604	900,000	20.4 %
U.P.U.	619,860	2)	-
W.H.O.	14,287,600	3,402,525	23.81%
I.T.U.	2,638,014	2)	-
W.H.O.	498,107		
United Nations	60,850,000	23,500,000	38.6 %

- .....
- 1) The figures in this column include both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. The figure for the United Nations includes staff salaries on a "gross" (taxable) basis and the net expenditure budget is some \$ 5,000,000 less than the amount shown.
  - 2) In U.P.U. and I.T.U., Working capital is when necessary lent by the Swiss Government.

Annex 7

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF  
THE UNION IN THE SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXPENSES

	Class of <sup>1)</sup> contrib. Number of units	% of I.T.U. units	1959 Contri- butory share Sw. frs.	% of UN <sup>2)</sup> contrib. in 1959
a) <u>Members</u> :				
Afghanistan . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.06
Albania (People's Republic of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.04
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.06
Argentine Republic . . . . .	25	4.045	220,000.-	1.11
Australia (Commonwealth of) . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	1.79
Austria . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.43
Belgium . . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	1.30
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.47
Burma (Union of) . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.08
Bolivia . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.04
Brazil . . . . .	25	4.045	220,000.-	1.02
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.16
Cambodia (Kingdom of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.04
Canada . . . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	3.11
Ceylon . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.10
Chile . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.27
China . . . . .	15	2.427	132,000.-	5.01
Vatican City State . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
Colombia (Republic of) . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.31
Colonies, Protectorates, Over- seas Territories and Terri- tories under Mandate or Trustee- ship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	2	0.3236	17,600.-	
Korea (Republic of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	-
Costa Rica . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.04
Cuba . . . . .	2	0.3236	17,600.-	0.25
Denmark . . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	0.60
Dominican Republic . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.05
El Salvador (Republic of) . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.05
Group of the different terri- tories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommu- nication Agency . . . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	
Ecuador . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.06

1) In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4, of the Buenos Aires Convention  
2) For comparison only.

	Class of contrib. Number of units	% of total I.T.U. units	1959 contr. share Swiss francs	% of U.N. contrib. in 1959
a) Members (contd.) :				
Spain . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.93
United States of America. . . . .	30	4.854	264,000.-	32.51
Ethiopia. . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.06
Finland . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.36
France. . . . .	30	4.854	264,000.-	6.40
Ghana . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.07
Greece . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.23
Guatemala . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.05
Guinea (Republic of). . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	
Haiti (Republic of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.04
Honduras (Republic of). . . . .	2	0.3236	17,600.-	0.04
Hungarian People's Republic . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.42
India (Republic of) . . . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	2.46
Indonesia (Republic of) . . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	0.47
Iran. . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.21
Iraq. . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.09
Ireland . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.16
Iceland . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.04
Israel (State of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.14
Italy . . . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	2.25
Japan . . . . .	25	4.045	220,000.-	2.19
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.04
Laos (Kingdom of) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.04
Lebanon . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.05
Liberia . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.04
Libya (United Kingdom of) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.04
Luxembourg. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.06
Malaya (Federation of). . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.17
Morocco (Kingdom of). . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.14
Mexico. . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	0.71
Monaco. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	-
Nepal . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	0.04
Nicaragua . . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.04
Norway. . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	0.49
New Zealand . . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	0.42
Pakistan. . . . .	15	2.427	132,000.-	0.40
Panama. . . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.04
Paraguay. . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.04
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea . . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	1.01
Peru. . . . .	2	0.3236	17,600.-	0.11
Philippines (Republic of, the) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.43
Poland (People's Republic of) . . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	1.37
Portugal. . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	0.20
Spanish African Provinces . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	

a) Members (continued)

	Class of contrib. Number of units	% of total I.T.U. units	1959 Contri- butory share Swiss francs	% of U.N. contrib. in 1959
Portuguese Oversea Territories . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	
United Arab Republic (Egypt . . . .	5)	0.809 )	52,800.-	0.32
(Syria . . . .	1)	0.1618)		
Federal German Republic . . . . .	20	3.236	176,000.-	-
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.35
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	1.80
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	-
Roumanian People's Republic . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.34
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	30	4.854	264,000.-	7.78
Sudan (Republic of the) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	
Sweden . . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	1.39
Switzerland (Confederation) . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	-
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	8	1.294	70,400.-	0.87
Territories of the United States of America . . . . .	25	4.045	220,000.-	
Thailand . . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	0.16
Tunisia . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.05
Turkey . . . . .	5	0.809	44,000.-	0.59
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa . . . . .	13	2.103	114,400.-	0.56
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	30	4.854	264,000.-	13.62
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) . . .	3	0.4854	26,400.-	0.12
Venezuela (Republic of) . . . . .	10	1.618	88,000.-	0.5
Viet-Nam (Republic of) . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	-
Yemen . . . . .	1	0.1618	8,800.-	0.04
				<u>99.94</u>

b) Associate Members:

British West Africa . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
British East Africa . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
Malaya-British Borneo Group . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0809	4,400.-	
Total: units . . . . .	<u>617</u>	99.99		
Francs suisses . . . . .			<u>5,429,600.-</u>	

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 8-E  
29 September, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Further to the offer mentioned in Resolution No. 884 (IX) of the United Nations General Assembly and the official invitation extended by the Secretary-General of the Union to make an on-the-spot study of our Organization, the Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions informed us that his Committee would undertake the proposed investigation in April, 1959.

The investigation was made on 13 and 14 April, 1959, at Union headquarters in Geneva.

The Committee's report to the United Nations General Assembly, Document No. A/4148, is attached.

Annex: 1

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
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ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and  
Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its fourteenth  
session

Corrigendum

Page 17, paragraph 53

Add the following:

"While this procedure keeps the Council informed of ITU's technical assistance work, it makes it difficult for the Council to relate that work to the activities under the regular budget for the same year."

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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



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ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and  
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session

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part	Paragraphs
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 2
II. NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF ITU	
1. Establishment, composition and purposes of ITU . . . . .	3 - 8
2. Structure of ITU . . . . .	9 - 22
III. REGULAR PROGRAMME AND BUDGET	
1. Nature and scope of the activities of ITU . . . . .	23 - 25
2. Budgetary arrangements and procedures . . . . .	26 - 34
3. Financial controls and audit . . . . .	35 - 37
4. Contribution scales and payment of contributions . . . . .	38 - 41
5. Conditions of service in ITU . . . . .	42 - 46
IV. PARTICIPATION OF ITU IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME . . . . .	47 - 54
V. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	55 - 58

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions met on 13 and 14 April 1959 at the headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at Geneva on the invitation of the Secretary-General of that organization. The invitation was extended within the arrangements approved in 1954, and reaffirmed in 1955 by the General Assembly and the Fifth Committee.<sup>1/</sup>
2. The Advisory Committee took the opportunity, in terms of the arrangements cited above and generally of the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, as well as of the relevant provisions in the Agreement between the United Nations and ITU, to enter into close consultations with the Acting Secretary-General of ITU on various matters of administrative and budgetary co-ordination. The Committee desires to record its grateful appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which it received from Mr. G.C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General of ITU, and other officials.

## II. NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF ITU

### (1) Establishment, composition and purposes of ITU

3. The International Telegraph Union was founded in Paris on 17 May 1865. In 1885, its telegraph regulations were expanded to include the international telephone service; and in 1906, as a result of the International Radio-telegraph Conference in Berlin, the Union became the administrative organ to assist in achieving the purpose of both the International Telegraph Convention and the International Radio Convention. In 1924, an autonomous body, the International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF), was established, which in 1925, in Paris, became affiliated with the Union as a consultative body with a permanent specialized secretariat of its own.
4. In 1925, in Paris, and in 1927, in Washington, respectively, the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) were established and affiliated with the Union as consultative

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda Item 43, document A/2861, para. 10.

bodies without permanent secretariats. This was followed by the Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, which was signed on 9 December 1932 as the result of two conferences held concurrently, a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radio Conference, under the auspices of the International Telegraph Union. The convention entered into force in January 1934, abrogated the previous radio-telegraph and telegraph conventions, and established the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and a Bureau at Berne to replace the International Telegraph Union and its Bureau.

5. On 2 October 1947, at Atlantic City (United States), a new International Telecommunication Convention was signed which reorganized ITU, created new permanent organs, including the Administrative Council<sup>2/</sup> and the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and established permanent secretariats for the CCIT and the CCIR. Also, in 1948 the Bureau of ITU was transferred from Berne to Geneva.

6. The Atlantic City Convention was superseded by the Convention now in force, which was signed at Buenos Aires on 22 December 1952 and became effective on 1 January 1954. This Convention made provision for the ultimate amalgamation of the CCIT and the CCIR into one committee, the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), which came into being on 1 January 1957.

7. The International Telecommunication Union, which comprises ninety-five members and five associate members as of 1 June 1959, is a specialized agency of the United Nations in accordance with an agreement between the two organizations, which entered into force on 1 January 1949 after approval by ITU on 4 September 1947 and by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 November 1947.

8. The purposes and objectives of ITU are: (a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds; (b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of the 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. To

<sup>2/</sup> Prior to 1947, the Bureau of ITU was under the supervision of the Swiss Federal Council during the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

this end, ITU effects the allocation of all radio frequency spectrum and registration of the radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries, to promote measures to insure safety of life at sea and in the air, and to maintain rates as low as possible.

(2) Structure of ITU

9. The present structure of ITU dates back essentially to the Atlantic City Convention of 1947 and reflects the historical factors mentioned in the preceding section.

10. The organs of ITU (see chart in annex 1) are:

- (a) The Plenipotentiary Conference;
- (b) The Administrative Conferences;
- (c) The permanent organs:
  - (i) The Administrative Council;
  - (ii) The General Secretariat;
  - (iii) The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB);
  - (iv) The International Consultative Committee on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT);
  - (v) The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

11. The Plenipotentiary Conference, which is in a sense the supreme organ, meets in principle every five years although in practice the recent sequence has been 1947, 1952, 1959. It alone is competent to revise the Convention, but it is not responsible for the drafting or approval of certain sets of international administrative regulations<sup>3/</sup> dealing with technical problems of telecommunications, which complete the Convention and which have the same force and duration as the Convention.

12. The Plenipotentiary Conference also has the duties of considering the report of the Administrative Council, establishing the basis of the budget of

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<sup>3/</sup> These administrative regulations are: Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations; Radio Regulations; Additional Radio Regulations (see para. 13).

the Union and fixing a budget ceiling, establishing the basic salary scales of staff, approving the accounts, and electing the members of the Council.

13. The Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference and the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference normally meet every five years, preferably at the same time and place as the Plenipotentiary Conference, and are responsible for the review, approval, and periodic revision of the relevant administrative regulations. In addition, the Administrative Radio Conference elects the members of the IFRB and reviews the activities of that Board.<sup>4/</sup>

14. The Administrative Council is composed of eighteen members of ITU, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and holding office until a new Council is elected. Each member of the Council appoints, to serve on the Council, "a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services". The Council, which normally meets once a year, acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, within the powers delegated to it, and is responsible, inter alia, for the effective co-ordination of the work of ITU, for appointing the Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General of ITU,<sup>5/</sup> for reviewing and approving the annual budget, and for various matters relating to administrative and financial activities. The Administrative Council works through a number of committees of the whole: committee on finance; committee on personnel; committee on relations with the United Nations; committee on verification of accounts; a drafting committee and a working group on frequencies.

15. The General Secretariat, which is a successor to the Bureau of the old International Telegraph Union, is essentially an administrative and servicing organ and does not include the entire corps of salaried officials of the whole Union. Certain organs (IFRB, CCITT and CCIR) have their own specialized secretariats, though these specialized secretariats do not by themselves have the status of an organ. The General Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General. A chart showing the relationship between the General Secretariat and the specialized secretariats is given in annex 2.

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<sup>4/</sup> Apart from the ordinary administrative conferences, extraordinary administrative conferences and special conferences may be convened under certain circumstances and for specific purposes. (See article 10, paras. 5 to 9, of the Convention.)

<sup>5/</sup> These appointments, when made, normally continue until retirement. The post of Secretary-General and one post of Assistant Secretary-General have been vacant since 19 June 1958 and 1 January 1959, respectively.

16. The International Frequency Registration Board consists of eleven salaried members, designated by eleven members of ITU who are elected by the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.<sup>6/</sup> The composition, duties and working arrangements of IFRB are defined in the Radio Regulations, while the provisions concerning its composition and a summary of the duties are repeated in the Convention. IFRB is assisted by a specialized secretariat of its own, working under the direction of the Chairman. In practice the chairmanship rotates annually among the members. Meetings of IFRB are held at least once a week. Though all members participate in all determinations and recommendations, there is a degree of concentration or specialization by individual members in particular phases of the work.

17. The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee and the International Radio Consultative Committee, on which each member and associate member of ITU is entitled to participate,<sup>7/</sup> are governed by provisions in three different instruments: the Convention, the general regulations and the relevant administrative regulations. Each consultative committee works through the medium of a Plenary Assembly, which normally meets every three years, study groups set up by the Plenary Assembly, a salaried Director<sup>8/</sup> who is appointed by the Plenary Assembly for an indefinite period, a small specialized secretariat under the Director, and laboratories or technical installations set up by ITU.

18. The structure of ITU has been dealt with at some length, although briefly in relation to the complexity of the composition, functions and interrelationships of the several elements, because of its direct impact on the organizational, administrative and financial aspects of ITU activities.

19. Several points are worthy of note in this regard. In the first place, ITU as it exists now would seem to have the character more of a federation of somewhat autonomous units, each engaged in international co-operation in a

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<sup>6/</sup> Inasmuch as an Administrative Radio Conference has not been held since 1947, persons designated by the members elected at that time still hold office; where an initially designated individual has ceased to serve, his substitute has been named by the member concerned.

<sup>7/</sup> In addition, "recognized private operating agencies" which wish to do so may also participate in these committees (article 7, para. 3, of the Convention).

<sup>8/</sup> In the case of the Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), there is also a Vice-Director appointed by the Plenary Assembly.

particular aspect of telecommunications than of a unified organization responsible for an integrated international effort in the field of telecommunications as a whole. The long history of the development of the different technical elements of telecommunication and the varied stages at which these elements became the subject of international co-ordination explain, in part, much of the present structure of ITU.

20. Flowing from the above, there appears to be a multiplicity of legislative authority and direction accompanied by a number of more or less independent secretariats. Within these limitations, however, some effort has been made to co-ordinate the several units and their activities with reference to their administrative and financial aspects. Thus under the internal regulations approved by the Administrative Council, there has been established a Co-ordination Committee consisting of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of IFRB, the Director of CCITT and the Director and Vice-Director of CCIR. The Co-ordination Committee, in which administrative and financial policy matters of interest to any member of the Committee are discussed, is advisory to the Secretary-General.

21. While the Co-ordination Committee serves a useful but limited purpose, the basic problems which the complexity of the legislative and secretariat structure entails do not seem to have been adequately met under existing arrangements from the point of view of the sound and economic administration of the Union's activities.<sup>9/</sup>

<sup>9/</sup> It may be noted in passing that there are in ITU (which in 1959 has an establishment of 81 in levels subject to international recruitment) 17 posts which are filled through election or appointment by a legislative organ, with the base salaries indicated below:

	Net Base salary (in Swiss francs)	Equivalent in US dollars
1 Secretary-General	58,000	13,551
1 Director, CCITT	56,000	13,084
1 Director, CCIR	56,000	13,084
11 members, IFRB	56,000	13,084
2 Assistant Secretaries-General	49,000	11,449
1 Vice-Director, CCIR	49,000	11,449

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22. The structure of ITU, both at the legislative and the secretariat levels, would seem to be unique in the United Nations system. Given the historical circumstances as well as other factors, it has not seemed possible, as in some other highly technical fields of international co-operation, to develop an integrated organization in the telecommunication field. It must be mentioned here that, despite the complexity of structure and organization, the Union has done much valuable work over a period of almost one hundred years. A greater degree of rationalization of the structure of ITU and of the secretariat, without any loss of the long and useful experience of the past, should not prove unduly difficult. It would, in the Advisory Committee's view, lead to a better and more economical administration of ITU activities, facilitate relationships with other international organizations, and permit ITU to play an even more constructive role in international co-operative endeavours.

### III. REGULAR PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

#### (1) Nature and scope of the activities of ITU

23. The activities of ITU, other than its work under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, are largely of a standard-setting and regulatory nature. Thus IFRB effects an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries and maintains the necessary records including the Master International Frequency Register. All countries must notify ITU of the frequency assignments they make; these notices are examined by ITU with respect to conformity to the relevant rules and regulations and the probability of harmful interference with other frequencies in use. In addition, ITU furnishes 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 interferences may occur.

24. Similarly, CCITT and CCIR also perform essentially advisory functions. In the telegraph and telephone field, the work of CCITT covers the study of technical operating and tariff questions and the issuance of appropriate recommendations. In the field of radio communication, CCIR is responsible for the study of technical radio questions and operating questions, the solution of which depends principally on considerations of a technical radio character and for making appropriate recommendations.

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25. An indication of the financial scope of the activities of ITU is available in the following table in which are shown the expenditures for the years 1954 to 1958 and the estimated expenditure for 1959.

TABLE 1

ITU: Total expenditures under ordinary, extraordinary  
and publications budgets a/ (1954-1959)

1954	\$1,327,292
1955	\$1,290,884
1956	\$1,684,933
1957	\$1,470,639
1958	\$2,534,616
1959 (estimated)	\$3,147,353

a/ See paras. 26-31 for an explanation of these three types of budgets.

(2) Budgetary arrangements and procedures<sup>10/</sup>

26. The expenses of ITU are classified into "ordinary" and "extraordinary" expenses. The latter cover, broadly, all the costs pertaining to all conferences, except services of the Administrative Council; the costs of each conference are shared not by all the members of ITU, but only by those members and associate members who attend, or who had expressed the intention of attending, that conference. In other words, each conference has a separate budget and accounts, the expenses being borne by the participants.

27. Ordinary expenses are borne by all members and associate members and 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 ITU.

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<sup>10/</sup> These are governed by article 13 of the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952.

28. In addition to the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, there is also a publications budget, which provides for printing costs, part of the cost of preparing the manuscripts, and the cost of distribution, in respect of ITU documents. All documents are issued on a sale basis, and, in principle, the publications budget is a self-supporting, non-profit budget.

29. The ordinary expenses of ITU are subject to an annual "budget ceiling" which is established by each Plenipotentiary Conference and is in effect until the next Conference. The relevant protocol in 1952 fixed an amount (equivalent in US dollars: \$1,421,729) increasing by about 1 per cent for each year from 1954 to 1957/1958; at the same time the Administrative Council was given a limited discretion, in defined circumstances, to authorize annual ordinary budgets exceeding the "ceiling" by not more than stated amounts or stated percentages. Owing to the increase in staff emoluments, the ordinary budget in 1958 reached the figure of 7,505,450 Swiss francs as compared to an original "ceiling" figure of 6,085,000 Swiss francs in Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention.

30. Between Plenipotentiary Conferences, the annual budgets are subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, acting within the limitations prescribed by the Conference. However, because of the special nature of the "extraordinary expenses", the Council's control over the extraordinary budget is in practice largely transferred to individual conferences and meetings themselves. In recognition of this situation, the Council has adopted a resolution (No. 83, as modified) which provides that each conference shall set up a finance committee to approve the budget of that conference and to review, so far as it is possible before the conference ends, the actual expenditures and accounts of the conference. In certain circumstances, the finance committee of a conference can authorize increases in the conference budget over the amount approved by the Council.

31. The policy governing the pricing of ITU documents, as set forth in article 13, paragraph 7, of the 1952 Convention, provides that the sale price of documents 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. Following this, detailed procedures for the compilation of the publications budget have been laid down in the financial regulations of ITU. Although the publications programme is

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intended to be a non-profit operation, the pricing policy that has in practice been followed is open to question inasmuch as it has led, largely through over-pricing, to the accumulation of a reserve of nearly 1 million Swiss francs. Over-pricing, besides being a loss to Governments which are the principal consumers of the publications, is not in the interests of promoting the development and wide dissemination of technical information in the telecommunication field.

32. The presentation of three different sets of estimates, as the Advisory Committee has stressed in the past,<sup>11/</sup> renders an appraisal of the over-all budget and programme difficult, and the consolidation of these three parts in one budget would have significant advantages. Also, the fragmentation of the budget with a ceiling applicable to only one of the three parts encourages complicated inter-locking of estimates between the budgets and, sometimes, an unhealthy recourse to the other two parts, through subsidies and refunds, for costs that cannot be managed within the "ceiling" on the ordinary budget. Furthermore, the provision by which costs of conferences would be apportioned only among participants may tend to discourage participation in important meetings. These arrangements also make each conference a self-contained, and even independent, process of international co-operation among its participants, which detracts from the structural unity customarily pursued by international organizations.

33. In these circumstances, the Advisory Committee can only reiterate its view that there should be a fresh effort to revise the present financial arrangements with a view to the adoption of a budget form calculated to present a clear picture of all the expenses and activities of ITU.

34. The Plenipotentiary Conference in 1952 discussed certain proposals for a consolidated budget, and asked the Administrative Council to study the problems presented by the introduction of a consolidated budget and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference. The Advisory Committee understands that the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference (October 1959) will review this matter.

### (3) Financial controls and audit

35. The budget itself virtually allots the credits and fixes the manning table for the regular staff. An internal procedure for the control of commitments to be

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<sup>11/</sup> See documents A/675, para. 35; A/1005, para. 57; A/1441, para. 59; A/1971, para. 68.

incurred is laid down in an administrative instruction issued by the Secretary-General. It provides for the verification of credits available, justification of expenses, and identification of the accounts to which expenses should be charged.

36. Although the financial service of ITU applies certain pre-audit controls, there is no internal post-audit. The Advisory Committee formed the impression that an internal audit system would provide a useful strengthening of ITU's financial procedures, although the view of the secretariat was that having regard to the size of ITU and the proportion of expenditure arising from salaries and allowances, the cost of an internal audit system might not be justified in terms of the results which it could achieve. The Advisory Committee believes that, in any event, the internal financial procedures of ITU might be reviewed to advantage.

37. As regards external audit, there is provision for an audit of ITU's accounts, from the point of view of arithmetical and accounting accuracy, by the Swiss Government authorities and for a further examination of such accounts by a committee of the Administrative Council. As early as November 1951, the Advisory Committee, while not questioning the financial advantage and quality of the existing arrangements, expressed the view that "the system cannot be regarded as providing, in a strict sense, for an external audit and the benefit of constructive criticism which can be derived therefrom". At that time the Committee suggested that "the Council may wish to consider the advantages which might accrue from the type of joint audit system approved by the General Assembly for the United Nations and specialized agencies".<sup>12/</sup> In any event, the Advisory Committee would see advantage in a broadening of the scope of the audit.

(4) Contribution scales and payment of contributions

38. The Convention provides that ordinary expenses are to be borne by all members and associate members while extraordinary expenses relating to conferences

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<sup>12/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document A/1971, para. 65.

are to be borne only by the participants in the conferences. Contributions are assessed on a "unit basis". The Convention lays down fourteen "classes" of contributors corresponding to units of 30, 25, 20, 18, 15, 14, 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 1/2. Each contributor is free to choose his own class, so that the total number of units in the scale depends upon the choices made. Members and associate members must choose their class before the Convention comes into force, but they may at any time decide to move to a higher class.

39. While contributions covering estimated ordinary expenses are payable in advance, conference expenses thus far have been collected after the conference accounts are closed. Outstanding contributions towards ordinary expenses bear interest as from 1 January of the financial year to which they relate, at 3 per cent per annum for the first six months and 6 per cent per annum thereafter. Amounts due for extraordinary expenses bear interest as from thirty days after the date when ITU sends out the relevant accounts.<sup>13/</sup>

40. The experience in regard to the collection of contributions can be considered generally satisfactory, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE 2

ITU: Collection of contributions to the ordinary budget  
(1954-1959)

Ordinary budget

	<u>Percentage of contributions paid in advance, i.e. before 1 January</u>	<u>Percentage of contributions paid by 31 December</u>
1954	57.71	94.29
1955	60.61	95.56
1956	70.95	91.12
1957	62.55	96.34
1958	59.59	97.04
1959	74.44	..

The Advisory Committee is informed that in recent years the collection of contributions to the extraordinary budget has also been generally satisfactory. For example, 90 per cent of the expenditure for 1958 meetings had been recovered by 15 June 1959.

<sup>13/</sup> The Convention does not provide any other sanctions for defaults in payments.

41. ITU has no working capital fund. Annual budget surpluses and sundry other balances are placed in a reserve account; although the financial regulation of ITU authorize the use of this account to finance current cash requirements, the account has not normally constituted a cash reserve. The Secretary-General of ITU has also authority to borrow from the Swiss Government when the organization needs cash; interest is payable on such borrowings at 4 per cent per annum. Although at one time borrowings from the Swiss Government were heavy,<sup>14/</sup> in recent years there has been little need to borrow for ordinary expenses, owing largely to the high proportion of annual contributions received in advance. However, since extraordinary expenses are not covered in that way, borrowings are usually necessary to finance any heavy conference programme.<sup>15/</sup>

(5) Conditions of service in ITU

42. With regard to salaries, allowances, and social security and pension benefits, ITU is not part of the United Nations "common system". Its salary scales and allowance rates differ from those of the United Nations and it has a different grading structure. Thus posts corresponding to the professional category have lower salary scales and lower allowances than in the common system.<sup>16/</sup>

43. ITU has an autonomous pension arrangement which at present entails the existence of three separate Funds: one which in effect is limited to staff employed before 1949; a second for permanent staff recruited since 1949, but which would be extremely onerous for ITU were it not for the fact that the majority of staff recruited in recent years have been kept on a "temporary" basis and excluded from the Pension Fund; the third being the Savings Fund in which non-permanent officials are placed. About one-half of the total staff of ITU are in the Savings Fund which

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<sup>14/</sup> About 1950, total ITU indebtedness to the Swiss Government reached approximately 16 million Swiss francs.

<sup>15/</sup> The total of outstanding advances at the present writing is of the order of 1.5 million Swiss francs, which is considered more or less as a current operating need.

<sup>16/</sup> For example, the maximum salary in the ITU for "Counsellor, Class C", which is the highest rank of the career service (all higher officials being elected), is approximately \$10,000 net.

provides certain widows' and disability pensions but which provides "savings capital" in lieu of retirement pensions. While generalization is difficult, in view of the existence of three separate schemes, it would nevertheless seem that (a) the death and disability benefits are much better in ITU than in the United Nations, and (b) the ITU scheme provides much better retirement benefits for permanent officials who enter at later ages.<sup>17/</sup> It may be noted also that the three funds are administered by a Management Board which is composed wholly of officials of ITU.

44. Members of IFRB are not members of any of the ITU superannuation funds. Instead, ITU pays to a personal account for each member a sum equal to 15 per cent of the annual salary. The member should also pay at least 5 per cent of his salary to this account. The total may be used by the member to make any insurance arrangements which he deems appropriate; he may not use the credits in his account for any other purpose until his service on IFRB has ceased.

45. In 1957, the Administrative Council decided in principle that ITU should adopt the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, and certain transitional measures were authorized effective 1 January 1958. It is expected that concrete proposals to implement the decision of principle will be considered by the forthcoming (October 1959) Plenipotentiary Conference.

46. Given certain elements in the ITU salary and pension system which are less favourable and other elements which are more favourable than in the United Nations common system, any attempt to assimilate conditions of service in ITU to those of the common system should relate to the entire range of the system. There would be serious difficulty if the effort were directed at retaining the more advantageous elements concurrently with the improvement of the less favourable ones. The Advisory Committee trusts therefore that participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund will accompany any move in ITU to adopt the United Nations salary and allowance system.

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<sup>17/</sup> For example, a man who joins at 50 will earn a pension of 45 per cent of his final pay (not final average pay) by the age of 65; a woman would earn 40 per cent by the age of 60.

#### IV. PARTICIPATION OF ITU IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

47. While the normal work of ITU under its ordinary, extraordinary and publications budgets is almost wholly of a regulatory nature,<sup>18/</sup> ITU participates in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in order to provide technical aid for the development of national telecommunication systems. ITU has a special arrangement with the United Nations by which it deals only with the technical aspects of its projects under the programme, with administrative, financial and other servicing arrangements provided by the United Nations. Thus ITU discusses with the requesting Government (usually with the national telecommunication administration) the technical details of the project and, after the project is approved through normal country-programming procedures, ITU makes recommendations regarding the selection of the necessary experts or fellows. The United Nations obtains the Government's approval of the candidatures, assesses salaries in consultation with ITU, and provides all further administrative and financial services to the project.

48. During the operation of the project, ITU provides the necessary technical guidance as well as assistance in the preparation of any technical studies and reports.

49. Under the Secretary-General of ITU, a senior counsellor, whose salary is paid out of the ITU budget, is responsible for all technical assistance matters. He is assisted by a small technical assistance unit, consisting of two professional officials and a secretary, the related costs being financed from the Special Account allocation. In addition, about ten senior officials of ITU devote varying proportions of their time to technical assistance activities by providing information and making comments on the technical matters related to their own field of activity.

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<sup>18/</sup> A special joint committee on technical assistance of the CCIR and CCITT made in 1957 a number of recommendations most of which were not undertaken, as they could not be financed by ITU. However, a recommendation providing for an inter-administration exchange of technical handbooks and films has been followed up.



50. The Advisory Committee understands that these arrangements have worked satisfactorily from the point of view of ITU, and have at the same time been economical to the programme as a whole. Nevertheless, as the Committee is informed, in order to simplify the management of ITU technical assistance activities, the possible transfer to ITU of the related administrative functions will be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959.

51. The extent of the assistance given by ITU under the Expanded Programme is reflected in the following table of ITU expenditure under the programme during the period 1951-1958:

TABLE 3

ITU: Expenditures under the Expanded Programme of  
Technical Assistance (1951-1958)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Project costs	-	-	129,172	161,869	205,257	248,267	273,901	356,589	1,375,055
Administrative and operational services costs	-	-	11,129	13,875	12,842	14,712	20,828	24,839	98,225

52. The Technical Assistance Board has, in 1959, approved the setting-up of the first regional project in the telecommunication field under the Expanded Programme. The project, which is a joint ITU-United Nations (ECAFE) project, is designed to assist the countries of the Asia and Far East region in developing their telecommunication systems.

53. As regards the legislative review of ITU's Expanded Programme activities, the Administrative Council is provided, at its annual spring session, with a report on these activities for the current year.

54. The Advisory Committee understands, in regard to the interest of ITU in the United Nations Special Fund, that the Administrative Council has authorized the Secretary-General to co-operate fully and actively in the work of the Fund.

## V. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

55. ITU co-operates with the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies which have common interests with ITU. Such collaboration is particularly close with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, which have special and important interests in the field of telecommunications. In addition, ITU has frequent contacts with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is interested in the role of telecommunications in connexion with freedom of information. ITU expects to establish close relations also with the new International Maritime Consultative Organization.

56. It will be seen from earlier sections of the present report that, for various historical reasons, ITU is somewhat distinct from the United Nations and practically all of the specialized agencies in regard to such matters as financial regulations, staff regulations, and salary, allowance and pension systems.

57. As regards administrative co-ordination, the participation of ITU in common arrangements of other Geneva organizations is limited to the United Nations Joint Purchasing Service and the inter-organization arrangements regarding such questions as the rates of pay for temporary conference staff. ITU makes little or no use of the conference and internal printing facilities of the United Nations in the Palais des Nations, as these are considered by the Union to be too expensive apart from the fact that the different location of ITU also creates some difficulty. Although every effort should be made to keep the expenditures of ITU as low as possible, the use of facilities external to the United Nations system constitutes a direct outgo for the Governments of the system as a whole. On the other hand, the use of facilities within the system, even at slightly higher rates of reimbursement, constitutes only a transfer from one pocket to another for the member Governments, although it is equally important that the operating costs of the facilities should be in the interests of economy for the system as a whole. The Advisory Committee will keep this matter under review, with a view both to the economical operation of the facilities in the Palais and to the development of closer co-operation among the Geneva organizations in the use of these facilities.

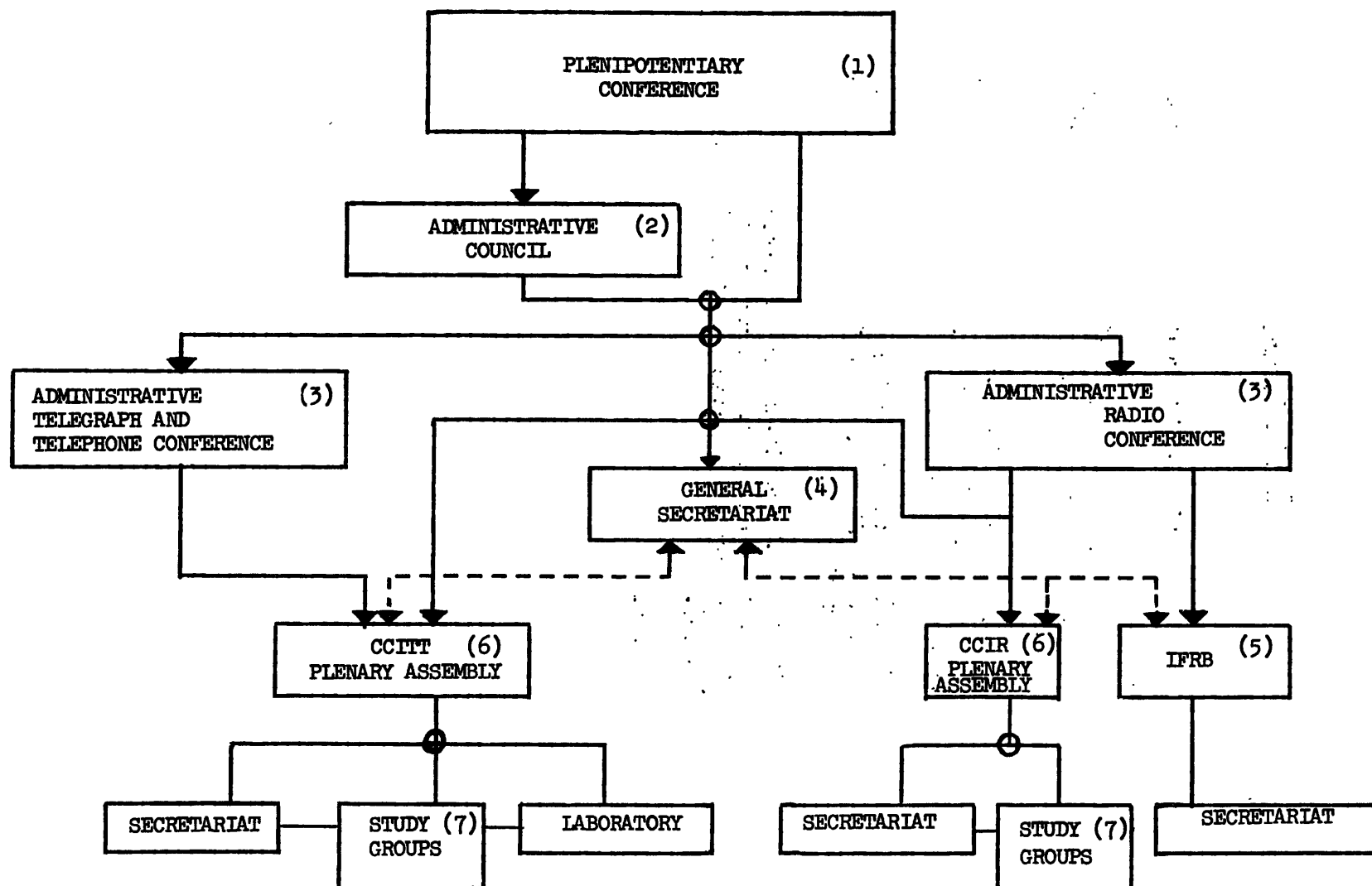
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58. The Advisory Committee understands that construction work for the new ITU headquarters building at Geneva, the foundation stone for which was laid in May 1958, began in May 1959. The building should be ready for occupancy during the summer of 1961. The new headquarters building is being constructed by the Canton of Geneva under arrangements agreed upon between the Canton and ITU, and will be leased to ITU with an option to purchase.

1960 budget estimates

59. The 1960 budget of ITU and related matters will be the subject of the Advisory Committee's customary annual review later in the year; a separate report will be submitted covering this budget as well as the budgets of the other specialized agencies for 1960.

Annex 1  
STRUCTURE OF ITU



[For explanatory notes, see following page]

Annex 1 (continued)

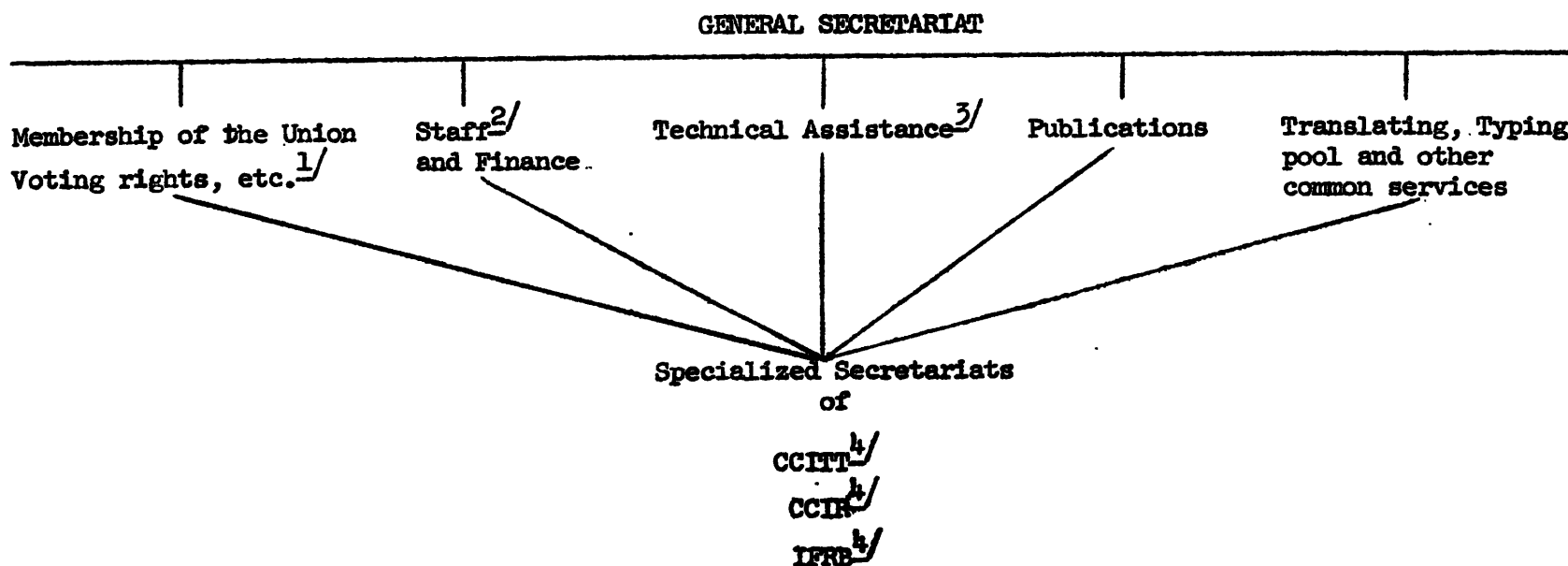
Explanatory Notes

1. Supreme organ
2. Responsible to (1) but acts on its behalf in the intervals between conferences.
3. Legislates in telegraph and telephone field and radio field, respectively, within provisions of Convention and decisions adopted by (1).
4. Responsible to (2) for duties prescribed by (1) and for all administrative and financial services. Responsible also to (3) within their terms of reference.
5. Elected by Radio Conference and subject to working arrangements prescribed by that Conference. Administrative and financial services arranged with (4).
6. Only legislative in so far as it elects the Director (for CCIR: the Vice-Director also) and controls programmes of (7). Administrative and financial services of both committees arranged with (4).
7. Purely consultative.

## Annex 2

### CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SPECIALIZED SECRETARIATS OF THE CCITT, CCIR AND IFRB

Note: Only those functions of the General Secretariat which are of direct concern to the other organs are indicated.



<sup>1/</sup> Factual information supplied by the General Secretariat.

<sup>2/</sup> Staff appointed in agreement with the Head of the organ concerned.

<sup>3/</sup> Co-ordination of advice furnished by the organs.

<sup>4/</sup> The specialized secretariats are responsible to the Director, (Chairman in the case of the IFRB) who depends upon the Secretary-General for the administrative and financial services indicated.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 9-E  
3 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS AMONG THE COMMITTEES  
OF THE CONFERENCE

Document No. 2 outlined a proposed Committee structure for the Plenipotentiary Conference. An attempt has been made in the annex to this document to suggest suitable terms of reference of those Committees and a distribution thereto of the proposals contained in the Volume of Proposals and of the matters dealt with in the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 1). For ease of reference the number of the page in the Volume of Proposals, on which will be found each proposal mentioned, is indicated.

A further document on similar lines will be prepared suggesting the distribution of proposals published in numbered Conference documents.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

LENARY ASSEMBLY

Texts to be studied:

Report by the Administrative Council

- Chapter 1 : Administrative Council
- " 2 : General Secretariat
- " 3 : International Frequency Registration Board  
(I.F.R.B.)
- " 4 : International Telegraph and Telephone  
Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)
- " 5 : International Radio Consultative Committee  
(C.C.I.R.)
- " 6 : Co-ordination among the Permanent Organs
- " 7 : I.T.U. Conferences

\* \* \*



COMMITTEE A: STEERING COMMITTEE

Terms of reference: To organize the orderly progress of the work of the Conference and to propose to the Plenary Assembly any measures necessary to this end.

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE B: CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Terms of reference: To verify the credentials of each Delegation.

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE C: FINANCE CONTROL COMMITTEE

Terms of reference: To determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the Conference.

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE D: ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION

Terms of reference: To examine proposals relating to the organization of the Union.

Texts to be studied:

<u>CONVENTION</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 4:</u>		
Structure of the Union	16	14
	17, 18	15
<hr/>		
<u>Article 5:</u>		
Administrative Council	241, 242	17 Rev. 1
	19, 277	17.1 Rev. 1
	243, 244, 20, 21	18 Rev. 1
	22, 23	19
	24	20
	25	21
	26	22
	27, 28	23
	29-31	24 Rev. 1
	32	25 Rev. 1
	245, 33	26 Rev. 1
	34	27
	35	28
<hr/>		
<u>Article 6:</u>		
International Frequency Registration Board	246, 36	29 Rev. 1
	247, 37	29.2 Rev. 1
	38, 39	30
	40-42	31
	43	32
	44	33
	45	34
	46, 47	35
	48, 49	36
	50	37
	51-53	38
	54	39
	55	42
	56, 57	44
	248	44.1
	58	45

COMMITTEE D (Continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 7:</u>		
International Consultative Committees	278, 59	48 Rev. 1
	60	49 Rev. 1
	61, 62, 249	50 Rev. 1
	63, 64, 279	51 Rev. 1
	65, 66	52
	67-69	53
	70	54
	71	55
	72, 250	56 Rev. 1

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Article 8:

General Secretariat	73, 74	57
	75-77	58 Rev. 2
	78, 79	59
	280	59.1
	80, 81	60
	82	62
	83	63
	84	64
	85	65
	86, 87	66
	88	67
	89	68
	90, 251, 252	69 Rev. 1

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Annex 5 - General Regulations

<u>Chapter 20 bis (new)</u>		
Election of members of the	227	202
I.F.R.B.	(228)	204
	229	207

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Additional Protocol II:

Possible amalgamation of the	232	213
International Telegraph		
Consultative Committee and		
the International Telephone		
Consultative Committee		

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COMMITTEE D (continued)

<u>Resolution No. 1:</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Number of members of the International Frequency Registration Board	233	219

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Proposals of a general nature:

Proposal No. 2 (Section 1)	1
Proposal No. 3	2
Proposal No. 235	2.1

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\* \* \*

COMMITTEE E: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE I.T.U. AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Terms of reference: To examine problems arising from relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations.

To examine problems arising from the participation of the Union in the expanded programme of Technical Assistance.

Texts to be studied:

<u>CONVENTION</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 26</u>		
Relations with the United Nations	-	-
<u>Article 27</u>		
Relations with international organizations	-	-
<u>Proposals of a general nature:</u>	2 (Section 2)	2
<u>Report by the Administrative Council:</u>		
Chapter 8	: Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations	
" 9	: Technical Assistance	
" 14	(Miscellaneous Questions)	
" 14.5	: United Nations Special Fund	

COMMITTEE F: CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

Terms of reference: To examine proposals for modification of the Convention and General Regulations, other than matters concerning the organization of the Union, relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, personnel questions and finances of the Union.

Texts to be studied:

<u>CONVENTION</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Preamble	4, 5 236	3 3.1
<hr/>		
<u>Article 1:</u>		
Composition of the Union	6 7 237 8, 9 10 11 238	4 5 5.1 6 7 8 9/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Article 2</u>		
Seat of the Union	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Article 3</u>		
Purposes of the Union	239, 240 12 13, 14 15	11/Rev. 1 11.1 12 13
<hr/>		
<u>Article 9</u>		
Plenipotentiary Conference	91, 92 253, 254 93 94, 95 96, 97	70 71/Rev. 1 71.1 72/Rev. 1 73
<hr/>		



COMMITTEE F(continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 10:</u>		
Administrative Conferences	98, 99	74/Rev. 1
	255	74.1
	100, 101, 256	75/Rev. 1
	102, 103	76/Rev. 1
	104, 105	77
	106, 107	78
	108	79
	109	80
<hr/>		
<u>Article 11:</u>		
Rules of Procedure of Conferences	110	82
<hr/>		
<u>Article 12:</u>		
Regulations	111	83
	257	83.1
	112	84
<hr/>		
<u>Article 14:</u>		
Languages	260, 117	91/Rev. 1
	118	92
	261, 119, 120	93/Rev. 1
	121, 122	94
	123	95
<hr/>		
<u>Article 15:</u>		
Ratification of the Convention	124	96
<hr/>		
<u>Article 16:</u>		
Accession to the Convention	-	-
<hr/>		

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 17:</u>		
Application of the Convention to Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Article 18:</u>		
Application of the Convention to Trust Territories of the United Nations	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Article 19:</u>		
Execution of the Convention and Regulations	262, 125	100/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Article 20:</u>		
Denunciation of the Convention	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Article 21:</u>		
Denunciation of the Convention on behalf of Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Article 22:</u>		
Abrogation of the earlier Convention	126	103
<hr/>		
<u>Article 23:</u>		
Validity of Administrative Regulations in force	127	104
<hr/>		

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 24:</u>		
Relations with Non-Contracting States	-	-
<u>Article 25:</u>		
Settlement of Differences	-	-
<u>Article 28:</u>		
The Right of the Public to use the International Telecommunication Service	128, 263	109/Rev. 1
<u>Article 29:</u>		
Stoppage of Telecommunications	-	-
<u>Article 30:</u>		
Suspension of Services	-	-
<u>Article 31:</u>		
Responsibility	-	-
<u>Article 32:</u>		
Secrecy of Telecommunication	-	-
<u>Article 33:</u>		
Establishment, Operation and Protection of Telecommunication Installations and Channels	-	-
<u>Article 34:</u>		
Notification of Infringements	-	-

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 35:</u>		
Charges and Free Services	-	-
<u>Article 36:</u>		
Priority of Telecommunications concerning Safety of Life	129	117
<u>Article 37:</u>		
Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls	-	-
<u>Article 38:</u>		
Secret Language	-	-
<u>Article 39:</u>		
Rendering and Settlements of Accounts	-	-
<u>Article 40:</u>		
Monetary Unit	-	-
<u>Article 41:</u>		
Special Arrangements	264, 130	122/Rev. 1
<u>Article 42:</u>		
Regional Conferences, Agreements and Organizations	130	122/Rev. 1
<u>Article 43:</u>		
Rational use of Frequencies and Spectrum Space	-	-
<u>Article 44:</u>		
Intercommunication	-	-

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 45:</u>		
Harmful Interference	-	-
<u>Article 46:</u>		
Distress Calls and Messages	-	-
<u>Article 47:</u>		
False or Deceptive Distress or Safety Signals Irregular use of Call Signs	-	-
<u>Article 48:</u>		
Installations for National Defence Services	131	128
<u>Article 49:</u>		
Definitions	132	129
<u>Article 50:</u>		
Effective Date of the Convention	133	130
<u>Annex 1:</u>	265	131/Rev. 1
<u>Annex 2:</u>	134	131/Rev. 1
<u>Annex 3</u> - Definition of Terms used in the International Tele- communication Convention and its Annexes	135, 136 266 137, 138 139, 140 141, 142, 281 143 144-146 147, 282, 267 268, 148 149, 150 151, 269, 152 153 270, 271, 154, 155	132 132.1 133 134 135/Rev. 1 135.1 136/Rev. 1 137/Rev. 2 137.1/Rev. 1 138/Rev. 1 139/Rev. 1 140 141/Rev. 1

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
	283, 156, 157	142/Rev. 2
	284, 158, 159	142.1
	160, 272	143/Rev. 1
	285, 161-163	144/Rev. 1
	164, 165	145/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Annex 4</u> - Arbitration	-	-
<hr/>		
<u>Annex 5</u> - General Regulations		
<u>Chapter 1</u>		
Invitation and Admission to	166	148
Plenipotentiary Conferences	273, 167	149/Rev. 1
	168	149.1
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 2</u>		
Invitation and Admission to		
Administrative Conferences	169	150
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 3</u>		
Time-limits for presentation		
of Proposals to Conferences		
and Conditions of submission	170, 171	152
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 4</u>		
Special provisions for		
Conferences meeting at the		
seat of the Union	172-174	153
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 5</u>		
Credentials for Conferences	175, 274	154/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 6</u>		
Procedure for calling Extra-		
ordinary Administrative Con-		
ferences at the request of		
Members of the Union or on a		
proposal of the Administrative	176	156
Council	177	157
<hr/>		

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Chapter 7</u>		
Procedure for convening Special Administrative Conferences at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal by the Administrative Council		
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 8</u>		
Provisions common to all Conferences change in the time or place of a Conference	178	159
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 9</u>		
Rules of Procedure of Conferences	179 180 181 182, 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190	160 161 162 164 168 170 171 172 175 176 177
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 10</u>		
General Provisions	191	179
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 11</u>		
Conditions for participation	192	181
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 12</u>		
Duties of the Plenary Assembly	193, 194	182
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 13</u>		
Meetings of the Plenary Assembly	195, 196 286 197	183 183.1 184
<hr/>		

COMMITTEE F (continued)

	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Chapter 14</u>		
Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies	198, 199 200	185 186
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 15</u>		
Composition of Study Groups	201 202, 203, 275	187 188/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 16</u>		
Treatment of Business of Study Groups	287, 204 238 205	189/Rev. 1 189.1 190
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 17</u>		
Duties of the Director, Specialized Secretariat	206, 207 208-210 211, 212 213 214-216	191 192 193 194 195
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 18</u>		
Preparation of Proposals for Administrative Conferences	217	196
<hr/>		
<u>Chapter 19</u>		
Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves and with other International Organizations	218-221 222, 223 224, 225	197 198/Rev. 1 199/Rev. 1
<hr/>		
<u>Proposals of a general nature:</u>	1 2 (Section 3) 234	1 2 2.1
<hr/>		



COMMITTEE F (continued)

Proposal No.

Page No.

Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter 14 (Miscellaneous questions)

14.2 Interpretation or application of the texts  
of the Convention and the General Regulations  
annexed thereto

14.3 Definition of Government telegrams and  
telephone calls.

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COMMITTEE G: PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

Terms of reference: To examine personnel questions especially that of the assimilation of Union salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations common system.

Texts to be studied:

Report by the Administrative Council

Chapter 10 : Staff of the Union

" 12 : Staff questions

" 12.1 : Assimilation of Union salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations common system

12.2 : Other conditions of service

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE H: FINANCES OF I.T.U.

Terms of reference: To examine the financial management of the Union and to approve the accounts for the years 1952-1958.

To study the financial position of the Union and the proposals affecting the finances of the Union.

Texts to be studied:

<u>CONVENTION</u>	<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Article 13</u>		
Finances of the Union	258	86 Rev. 1
	113, 259	87 Rev. 1
	114, 115	88
	116	89

---

General Regulations

Chapter 20: Finances of	289	200 Rev. 1
Consultative Committees	226	201
	276	201.1

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Protocol I:

Procedure to be followed by Members and Associate Members in choosing their class of contribution	230, 231	212
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Protocol III:

Ordinary budget of the Union	-	-
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Protocol IV:

Ordinary expenses of the Union	-	-
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COMMITTEE H (continued)

Report by the Administrative Council

- Chapter 11 : Finances of the Union
- " 13 : Financial questions
- " 14 : (Miscellaneous questions)
  - 14.1 : New building for the Union
  - 14.4 : Debiting of management and implementation expenses in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE I: DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Terms of reference: To perfect the form, without altering the sense, of texts submitted and to combine them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

To submit such combined texts to the Plenary  
Assembly for approval.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 10-E  
5 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## R E P O R T

BY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITTEE FOR TESTS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF  
TELECOMMUNICATION LINES AND UNDERGROUND DUCTS (C.M.I.)

I have the honour to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the attached report by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. relating to the question referred to in the title, which is the subject of Resolution No. 403 annexed hereto, paragraph 2.2, adopted by the Administrative Council at its 14th session.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITTEE FOR TESTS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF  
TELECOMMUNICATION LINES AND UNDERGROUND DUCTS (C.M.I.)

To ensure the protection of telecommunication lines against interference from electric power installations and the protection of underground ducts of all types against corrosion, the need became apparent for close collaboration between the various organs concerned in these problems and for a solution to be sought on the basis of past experience. It was in these conditions that the C.M.I. was set up in 1927 at the initiative of the C.C.I.F.

At the present time the C.M.I. comprises six members which are the international organs competent to deal with the various aspects of protection:

C.C.I.T.T.  
International Conference on Large Electric Networks (C.I.G.R.E.)  
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric  
Power (U.N.I.P.E.D.E.)  
International Railway Union (U.I.C.)  
International Gas Industry Union (U.I.G.)  
International Public Transport Union (U.I.T.P.)

It also includes eighteen associate members which are the national organisations concerned with the same problems.

The expenses of the C.M.I. are covered by the contributory shares paid by the members and associate members.

The C.C.I.T.T. has placed its secretariat staff at the disposal of the C.M.I., and since it makes no charge for these services it is exempted from contributing to the expenses of the latter body.

The management of the C.M.I. funds is at present handled by the Swiss PTT Administration.

The work done by the C.M.I. undoubtedly fills a need. This is evidenced by the valuable results achieved since its foundation. In particular, the C.M.I. has succeeded in creating a climate of reliable collaboration between the representatives of the various interests involved, thanks to which it has been possible to find successful solutions to protection problems which were of great interest to the I.T.U.

Since I assumed my responsibilities as Director of the C.C.I.T.T. I have often wondered whether participation by my Committee in the work of the C.M.I., and especially the help given to the C.M.I. by my secretariat, might not be open to criticism, since they are not explicitly prescribed by the International Telecommunication Convention.

In addition, the Swiss PTT Administration has informed me several times that it wishes to be relieved of the administration of the C.M.I. funds. A solution to this problem also had to be found.

I accordingly decided to ask the Administrative Council for guidance at its 1959 Session.

In its Resolution No. 403, copy of which is attached (Annex 2), the Council decided to encourage the C.C.I.T.T. to co-operate with the C.M.I. and to authorise the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to continue to provide the Secretariat of the C.M.I. under existing conditions.

The first difficulty was thus solved but nevertheless, to avoid any possible subsequent misunderstanding, mention should perhaps be made of the assistance given by the C.C.I.T.T. to the C.M.I. in the new Convention or in the General Regulations annexed thereto.

But the difficulty of administering the funds remains, since the Council felt that it could not authorise any I.T.U. organ to do so, unless the Plenipotentiary Conference should decide otherwise.

Further to the Council decision, the Swiss Administration has agreed to continue its administration of the C.M.I. funds for the time being; however, a different solution must be found as soon as possible.

I take the liberty of suggesting to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the Finance Office of the General Secretariat should be authorised to administer the funds of the C.M.I. This would mean only a slight load on the service and would involve no increase in staff since there are few operations and the funds are very small (about 10,000 Swiss francs). I would add that, as participation by C.C.I.T.T. staff in the secretariat of the C.M.I. has been considered a normal procedure, this new responsibility given to the I.T.U. does not seem of a nature to give rise to objections of principle.

J. Rouvière

Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Annex: Resolution No. 403.



A N N E X 2

No. 403 PARTICIPATION BY THE C.C.I.T.T. IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE  
JOINT INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR TESTS RELATING TO THE  
PROTECTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION LINES AND UNDERGROUND DUCTS  
(C.M.I.)  
(cf. PV CA14/6, Doc. 2257-CA14 - June, 1959)

The Administrative Council,

having noted

the report submitted by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in  
Document No. 2170/CA14;

considering

that it is in the interests of telecommunications for the I.T.U.  
to co-operate very actively in the work of the Joint International  
Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines  
and Underground Ducts;

resolves

1. to encourage the C.C.I.T.T. to co-operate in the most effective  
way in the activities of the Joint International Committee;
2. to authorise the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to continue to  
provide the secretariat of this Committee, on the understanding,
  - 2.1 that the I.T.U. will continue to be exempted, in exchange,  
from any financial contribution to the operating expenses of  
the Committee;
  - 2.2 that no I.T.U. organ shall be responsible for managing the  
funds of the Committee, unless the Plenipotentiary Conference  
of Geneva, 1959, to which the matter will be referred, decides  
otherwise.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**  
GENEVA, 1959

**E**

Document No. 11-E  
5 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Acting Secretary-General

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I hereby submit the attached Resolution on Technical Assistance, adopted by the Ninth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (Los Angeles, 1959) to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

RESOLUTION No. 64

ON I.T.U. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(Los Angeles, 1959)

The C.C.I.R.,

Considering

- a) that Resolution No. 32 of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires (1952) instructs the C.C.I.s to undertake joint studies with a view to recommending suitable means for linking to the world telephone network regional networks which are not yet connected thereto;
- b) that Resolution No. 384 of the Administrative Council invites the C.C.I.s to undertake measures to help in the development of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East;
- c) that the questions raised in Administrative Council Resolution Nos. 382, 383 and 384 regarding the participation of the C.C.I.R. in the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations involve the broad responsibilities of the I.T.U. as the specialized agency of the United Nations for telecommunications, as defined in Article 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U.;

Unanimously resolves

- 1. that countries wishing to modernize and/or expand their telecommunications should participate more actively in the work of the I.T.U. by establishing close relations with the organs of the Union;
- 2. that the countries involved be given accelerated and sustained Technical Assistance as the most appropriate method of implementing the tasks entrusted to the C.C.I.s by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council;
- 3. that the Plenipotentiary Conference be invited;
  - 3.1 to entrust to the organs of the Union the responsibility of co-ordinating the preparation and implementation of any programme related to the improvement of the telecommunications systems in any country or region of the world which requires technical assistance for that purpose;

- 3.2 to provide for the necessary additional budgetary and staff requirements to carry out this responsibility;
- 3.3 to lay down any appropriate means for implementing this proposal.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 12-E  
5 October, 1959PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Acting Secretary-General

## ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

1. In Section 9.4 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council pointed out that the Conference "might also have to decide the question of whether the I.T.U. ought not to discontinue its provisional agreement with the United Nations for the management of its Technical Assistance programme, and undertake all the administrative tasks at present done for it by the United Nations."
2. It is known that, under the terms of the Provisional Agreement reached between the I.T.U. and the United Nations (1954 Revision), the United Nations is responsible for:
  - a) the appointment of telecommunication experts and fellows (preparation of contracts and letters of appointment);
  - b) administrative and financial questions relating to the travel, salaries, allowances, insurance, leave, etc. of the experts and fellows.
3. The purpose of the agreement in question was to limit the administrative expenses arising out of the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.). Although - as has been pointed out on several occasions - this agreement was made in a satisfactory manner and in the best spirit of co-operation, there are certain disadvantages in it. First of all, the I.T.U. finds that it is not on quite the same footing as the other organisations taking part in the E.P.T.A., since it is dependent on the United Nations for a large part of its technical assistance activities, whereas the other organisations are quite independent. Secondly, the need to pass constantly through New York in dealing with any administrative questions relating to our programme considerably complicates operations and often causes serious delay in dealing with these matters, in spite of the good will always shown by the United Nations.
4. Hence, we have come to the conclusion that the I.T.U. itself should be responsible for all operations relating to its technical assistance activities.

5. This would obviously entail a slight increase in staff - estimated at 2 officials in the professional category (in, say, Class d) and 1 official in the general services category (Class g). The expenditure involved, as compared with the present position, would be as follows:

Present position

1 post, class b : 34,802 francs

1 post, class e : 22,810 francs

1 post, class g : 15,820 francs

Total: 73,432 francs

1 post, class b : 34,802 francs

3 posts, class c,  
d or e 81,616 francs

2 posts, class g: 31,640 francs

Total: 148,058 francs

6. Normally, all these expenses would continue to be posted to E.P.T.A. However, as is pointed in Section 14.4 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Conference is required to reach a decision on the recommendation by the United Nations Economic and Social Council that the administrative expenses of Technical Assistance should be posted to the ordinary budget of the organisations participating in the E.P.T.A.
7. It should be noted, moreover, that the question is closely linked with that of the administration of the projects financed by the United Nations Special Fund, which is dealt with in Paragraph 5 of Document No. 13. In fact, the same staff would be responsible for the administration of the projects in the two categories (E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund).
8. Moreover, if the I.T.U. is to handle all matters relating to its participation in the E.P.T.A., the question of the agreements to be concluded with governments or other organisations will arise for the Special Fund, as explained in paragraph 4 of Document No. 13.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 13-E  
5 October, 1959.PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Acting Secretary-GeneralI.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES  
FINANCED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND1. Introduction

1.1 All Administrations were informed of the creation of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in Circular-Letter No. 2651/59/AGC, dated 5 March, 1959. When introducing Resolution No. 1240 (XIII) adopted on this subject by the United Nations General Assembly, the Secretariat emphasised the significance of this new scheme for international mutual aid in the development of telecommunications.

1.2 At its thirteenth and fourteenth Sessions (1958 and 1959) (1), the I.T.U. Administrative Council decided that the I.T.U. should give wholehearted support to the aims of the new Fund, (the Director-General of which has said, incidentally, that he will not fail to call upon the I.T.U. in connection with any project concerning telecommunications.) The Council was not, however, able to take a decision or to make any recommendations regarding the practical conditions for I.T.U. participation in the activities of the Special Fund, for at its last session, in May-June 1959, decisions as to the rules and procedures of the Special Fund - and in particular the general conditions of co-operation of the new organisation with the Specialised Agencies - were still being taken by the executive council of the Fund. The Council therefore instructed the Acting Secretary-General to submit the question direct to the Plenipotentiary Conference (2).

1.3 In what follows, we shall not cover the aims, organisation, or workings of the Special Fund, which are clearly described in Resolution No. 1240 (XIII) of the United Nations General Assembly. This resolution is given in full in Annex 1.

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(1) See Council Decisions D 213 and D 231.

(2) See Section 14.5 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The purpose of this Report is to enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide on the terms and conditions governing I.T.U. participation in the activities financed by the Special Fund. These activities, which are defined in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Resolution No. 1240 (XIII), can well be compared with the activities financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.). They mainly consist of supplying experts and equipment, and offering Technical Assistance fellowships, to the under-developed countries. Taking into account the rules and procedures of the Special Fund and in the light of the experience of the E.P.T.A., it would seem that the I.T.U. will be called upon to intervene at the following stages:

- Information and guidance for Administrations desirous of submitting requests to the Special Fund;
- Review of projects at the request of the Special Fund;
- Technical implementation of projects;
- Project management.

## 2. Information and guidance for Administrations

2.1 As mentioned above, the Secretariat has already informed all Administrations of the possibilities offered by the Special Fund. Several Administrations have requested further information or have consulted the Secretariat as to whether or not requests to the Special Fund are opportune.

2.2 It would seem fully consistent with the role of the Secretariat to supply, on request, any necessary information and guidance to Administrations to enable them to submit requests which shall have a fair chance of acceptance by the Special Fund.

## 3. Review of projects

3.1 When studying requests submitted for telecommunication projects, the Director-General of the Special Fund will, of course, consult the I.T.U. The Secretariat will thus be called upon to co-operate in the review of these projects before their approval by the competent authorities of the Special Fund.

3.2 In so doing, the Secretariat would be doing no more than it already does under the Expanded Programme, so that no new question of principle arises.

## 4. Technical implementation of projects

4.1 According to the regulations and procedures of the Special Fund (see in particular paragraphs 39 to 44 of Resolution No. 1240 (XIII) and Article 21 of the provisional Financial Regulations), the implementation of telecommunication projects will normally be entrusted to the I.T.U. The Director-General of the Special Fund will, therefore, be



called upon to sign an agreement with the I.T.U., based on the specimen given in Annex 2. In addition, each project will give rise to an agreement which, as a rule, will take the form of an exchange of letters.

4.2 The question then arises as to which authority will negotiate and sign these agreements on behalf of the I.T.U. According to Articles 5, sub-paragraph 12.b) and 9, sub-paragraph 1, g) of the Buenos Aires Convention, the Administrative Council alone is competent to enter into provisional agreements with other organisations, and these agreements must then be ratified or revised by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In other organisations, this prerogative - at least in so far as Technical Assistance is concerned - generally rests with the Director or Secretary-General. Hence it might well be asked whether the Plenipotentiary Conference should not adapt the relevant provisions of the Convention so as to make the regulations more flexible as far as agreements concluded with other organisations about Technical Assistance activities (E.P.T.A. and Special Fund) are concerned.

4.3 The same question arises for agreements with governments which will benefit from the aid of the Special Fund in the implementation of telecommunication projects. In this case, as laid down in Buenos Aires Resolution 34, the Administrative Council alone is empowered to enter into agreements.

4.4 As to the implementation properly so called of telecommunication projects, the I.T.U. will:

- a) recruit experts and organise and supervise their work;
- b) grant fellowships and organise study courses for scholars and fellows in host countries;
- c) purchase equipment for applicant countries.

Technically speaking, all these tasks are already undertaken by the Secretariat under the E.P.T.A. But they entail the following new administrative responsibilities.

## 5. Project management

5.1 The management of projects financed by the Special Fund will normally lead to the supervision by the I.T.U. of new staff (experts, fellows) and to special financial operations on funds outside the budget. There will be no great difficulty about this if the Secretariat possesses suitable staff. It might, however, be appropriate to give official sanction to these new responsibilities by a brief mention of them in the Convention. Be it observed that Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention clearly authorises the Union to help in the implementation of projects under the aegis of the Special Fund, in view of the fact that one of the

Union's purposes is the promotion of international co-operation in the development of telecommunication technical media.

5.2 According to the rules of the Special Fund, the expenditure incurred by the I.T.U. in connection with the implementation of projects (implementation and management expenses) will be charged to the Fund.

6. Co-operation in the implementation of projects of other organisations

The above describes the situation of the I.T.U. as an organisation directly responsible for the implementation of projects financed by the Special Fund. The authorities of the Fund feel, however, that some projects might interest several organisations. If so, the organisation most interested in the project will be responsible for its implementation calling on the other organisations interested whenever necessary. Thus the I.T.U. may well be called upon to take part in projects supervised by other organisations. The question of agreements and various administrative problems will arise in this connection, but no questions of principle, other than those mentioned above regarding the responsibilities of the I.T.U. in the direct implementation of projects, would seem to arise.

7. Conclusion

The Plenipotentiary Conference will of course be free to decide on the question of I.T.U. participation in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund. It seems to us, however, that for immediate practical purposes the Conference will have to give rulings on two points:

- 1) Agreements to be entered into with the Director-General of the Special Fund, governments and other organisations taking part in the Fund's activities;
- 2) The management of projects implemented by the Union on behalf of the Special Fund.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION NO. 1240 (XIII) ADOPTED BY THE XIII REGULAR SESSION OF  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE U.N. ON 14 OCTOBER 1958

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL FUND

The General Assembly,

In conformity with the determination of the United Nations, as expressed in its Charter, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Conscious of the particular needs of the less developed countries for international aid in achieving accelerated development of their economic and social infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 1219 (XII),

Further recalling previous resolutions on the establishment of an international fund for economic development within the framework of the United Nations,

Noting the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 692 (XXVI),

A.

1. Commends the Preparatory Committee on its work;
2. Establishes a Special Fund in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section B below:

B.

1. Guiding principles and criteria

Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII) and pending a review by the Assembly of the scope and future activities of the Special Fund, as envisaged in section III of that resolution, the Special Fund shall:

- (a) be a separate fund;

(b) provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries;

(c) in view of the resources prospectively available at this time, which are not likely to exceed \$100 million annually, direct its operations towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields as outlined hereunder. The Special Fund is thus envisaged as a constructive advance in United Nations assistance to the less developed countries which should be of immediate significance in accelerating their economic development by, inter alia, facilitating new capital investments of all types by creating conditions which would make such investments either feasible or more effective.

2. In establishing programmes, the Managing Director and the Governing Council of the Special Fund shall be guided by the following principles and criteria:

(a) the Special Fund shall concentrate, as far as practicable, on relatively large projects and avoid allocation of its resources over a great number of small projects;

(b) due consideration shall be given to the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries;

(c) projects shall be undertaken which will lead to early results and have the widest possible impact in advancing the economic, social or technical development of the country or countries concerned, in particular by facilitating new capital investment;

(d) due consideration shall be given to a wide geographical distribution in allocations over a period of years;

(e) due consideration shall be given to technical, organizational and financial problems likely to be encountered in executing a proposed project;

(f) due consideration shall be given to the arrangements made for the integration of projects into national development programmes and for effective co-ordination of the project with other multilateral and bilateral programmes;

(g) in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the assistance furnished by the Special Fund shall not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country or countries concerned and shall not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature;

(h) projects shall be devised in such a way as to facilitate transfer, as soon as practicable, of the responsibilities of the Special Fund to assisted countries or to organizations designated by them.

3. Projects may be for one country or a group of countries or a region.

4. Projects may be approved for the period of time needed for their execution, even if more than one year.

## II. Basic fields of assistance and types of project

5. The Special Fund shall assist projects in the fields of resources, including the assessment and development of manpower, industry, including handicrafts and cottage industries, agriculture, transport and communications, building and housing, health, education, statistics and public administration.

6. In view of the resources prospectively available at the time of the initial period of the Special Fund's operations, projects to be assisted by the Special Fund might be in one or a combination of the following forms: surveys; research and training; demonstration, including pilot projects. These may be implemented by the provision of staff, experts, equipment, supplies and services, as well as the establishment of institutes, demonstration centres, plants or works, and other appropriate means, including fellowships, in so far as they are integral parts of a specific project financed by the Special Fund, in such proportions as are judged necessary by the Managing Director for each project, taking into account the type of assistance requested by Governments.

## III. Participation in the Special Fund

7. Participation in the Special Fund shall be open to any States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## IV. Organization and Management

8. There are established as organs of the Special Fund: a Governing Council, a Managing Director and his staff, and a consultative board. The Special Fund shall be an organ of the United Nations administered under the authority of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, which will exercise in respect of the Special Fund their powers under the Charter.

9. The Economic and Social Council shall be responsible for the formulation of the general rules and principles which will govern the administration and operations of the Special Fund; the review of the operations of the Special Fund on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Governing Council; and the consideration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund in relation to each other.

10. The Economic and Social Council shall transmit the report of the Governing Council, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly. The Assembly will review the progress and operations of the Special Fund as a separate subject of its agenda and make any appropriate recommendations.

#### Governing Council

11. The immediate intergovernmental control of the policies and operations of the Special Fund shall be exercised by a Governing Council which will consist of representatives of eighteen States.

12. The Governing Council shall provide general policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Special Fund. It shall have final authority for the approval of the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director. It shall review the administration and the execution of the Special Fund's approved projects, and shall submit reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council, including such recommendations as the Governing Council may deem appropriate in the light of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII).

13. The States members of the Governing Council shall be elected by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

14. There shall be equal representation on the Governing Council of economically more developed countries, having due regard to their contributions to the Special Fund, on the one hand, and of less developed countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members.

15. States members of the Governing Council shall be elected for a term of three years, provided, however, that of the members elected at the first election, the terms of six members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of six other members at the end of two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

16. Decisions of the Governing Council on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include questions of policy, the approval of projects and the allocation of funds. Decisions of the Governing Council on other

questions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

17. The Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its officers.

18. The Governing Council shall normally meet twice a year and on such occasions as may be necessary, in conformity with its rules of procedure.

19. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall participate without vote in the deliberations of the Governing Council.

20. The Governing Council shall make appropriate arrangements in its rules of procedure for the representation of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. To this end, it shall take due account of the practice followed by the Economic and Social Council.

#### Managing Director

21. The Special Fund shall be administered by a Managing Director under the policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Managing Director shall have the over-all responsibility for the operations of the Fund, with sole authority to recommend to the Governing Council projects submitted by Governments.

22. After having consulted the Governing Council, the Secretary-General will appoint the Managing Director, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

23. The Managing Director shall be appointed for a term of four years, or for a shorter period. He shall be eligible for re-appointment.

24. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for the participation of the Managing Director in the Technical Assistance Board.

25. The Managing Director shall establish and maintain close and continuing working relationships with the specialized agencies concerned with those fields of activity in which the Special Fund will operate, and with the International Atomic Energy Agency. He may also establish appropriate contacts with other organizations which may be concerned with the activities of the Fund.

#### Consultative Board

26. A Consultative Board shall be established to advise the Managing Director. The function of the Board shall be to assist the Managing

Director with advice in the examination and appraisal of project requests and proposed programmes of the Special Fund. The Board shall be composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or their designated representatives.

27. The Managing Director shall make, as appropriate, arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be invited to the deliberations of the Consultative Board when projects falling mainly within their fields of activity are considered.

#### Staff

28. The Managing Director shall be assisted by a small group of officials to be selected by, or in consultation with him, on the basis of their special competence.

29. For other services, the Managing Director shall rely as far as possible on the existing facilities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Technical Assistance Board. These facilities should be made available to the Special Fund without charge except when clearly identifiable additional expenses are involved. The Managing Director may also, as required, engage expert consultants.

30. To facilitate the field co-ordination between the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the countries seeking assistance, the Managing Director shall enter into an agreement with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board concerning the role of the resident representatives in the work of the Fund.

### V. Procedures

#### Sources and Formulation of Requests

31. Projects shall be undertaken only at the request of a Government or group of Governments eligible to participate in the Special Fund.

32. Governments shall present their requests for assistance in a form indicated by the Managing Director. Requests shall include all possible information on the intended use and benefits expected to be derived from the Special Fund's assistance, evidence of a technical nature regarding the projects for which assistance is requested, data bearing upon the economic appraisal of such projects, and statements concerning the part of costs which the Government itself would be ready to assume. The Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations,



the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency should be ready to assist and advise Governments at their request, in the preparation of their applications for assistance.

33. The Special Fund shall utilize only the official channel designated by each Government for the submission of requests.

#### Evaluation and Approval of Requests

34. The Managing Director shall be responsible for the evaluation of project requests. In this evaluation, he will normally be expected to rely upon the assistance of existing services within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. He shall also be authorized to contract the services of other agencies, private firms or individual experts for this purpose, in case the services of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency are wholly or partly unavailable or inadequate.

35. On the basis of the evaluation of project requests, the Managing Director shall periodically develop programmes for submission to the Governing Council. In developing his recommendations to the Governing Council, he shall consult the Consultative Board.

36. The Managing Director shall, at the request of the Government or Governments which have submitted such projects, submit to the Governing Council for its consideration a report on project requests which he has been unable to include in his programme.

37. The Governing Council shall examine the programmes and projects submitted by the Managing Director. Each project shall be accompanied by:

- (a) an evaluation of the benefits expected to be derived by the requesting country or countries;
- (b) a summary of its technical evaluation;
- (c) a proposed budget showing the financial implications of the project in their entirety, including a statement on the costs which would be borne by the recipient Governments;
- (d) a draft agreement with the requesting Government or Governments;
- (e) when appropriate, a draft agreement with the agent or agents responsible for execution of the project.

38. The Governing Council shall take a final decision on the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director and authorize him to conclude the appropriate agreements.

#### Execution of Projects

39. Projects shall be executed, whenever possible, by the United Nations, by the specialized agencies concerned, or by the International Atomic Energy Agency, it being understood that the Managing Director shall also be authorized to contract for the services of other agencies, private firms or individual experts in the cases mentioned in paragraph 34 above.

40. Arrangements for the execution of projects shall be subject to the approval of the requesting Government or Governments, and shall be specified in an agreement with these Governments. Such arrangements shall contain provisions regarding the cost, including any local costs, which the requesting Government will assume and those facilities and services it will provide.

41. Where requests for assistance fall within the sphere of two or more organizations, arrangements shall be made for joint execution by the organizations concerned and for proper co-ordination.

42. The Managing Director shall make appropriate arrangements to follow the execution of projects.

43. The Managing Director shall report to the Governing Council on the status of projects and the financial position of the projects and programmes.

44. The Managing Director and the Governing Council shall take appropriate measures to ensure an objective evaluation of the results of projects and programmes.

#### VI. Finances

45. The financial resources of the Special Fund shall be derived from voluntary contributions by Governments of States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Fund is also authorized to receive donations from non-governmental sources. It is recommended that contributions by Governments should be paid as early in each year as possible. Furthermore, while contributions will normally be on an annual basis, it is recommended, in view of the expected longer term of many of the Fund's projects, that contributions be pledged or indicated, whenever possible, for a number of years.

46. The Secretary-General is requested to convene annually a pledging conference at which Governments would announce their contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the Special Fund respectively. If a Government pledges an initial lump sum, it should, within a reasonably short period, indicate the division of its contribution between the two programmes.

47. Contributions shall be made by Governments in currency readily usable by the Special Fund consistent with the need for efficiency and economy of the Fund's operations, or shall be transferable to the greatest possible extent into currency readily usable by the Fund. To this end, Governments are urged to make available as large a percentage as they may find possible of their contributions in such currency or currencies as the Managing Director may indicate are required for the execution of the Fund's programme. The Managing Director should, consistent with the criteria set forth respecting the nature and utilization of contributions, endeavour to make the fullest possible use of available currencies.

48. The Managing Director shall, at the end of the first year of the operations of the Special Fund and subsequently as he deems necessary, report to the Governing Council for its consideration on the extent to which restrictions which may have been maintained on contributions have affected the flexibility, efficiency and economy of the Fund's operations. The Governing Council shall also consider what action may be necessary with respect to currency found not readily usable in order to facilitate the Fund's operations. Any action in this respect shall be subject to review by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

49. Contributions shall be made without limitation as to use by a specific agency or in a specific recipient country or for a specific project.

50. To the end that the multilateral character of the Special Fund shall be strictly respected, no contributing country should receive special treatment with respect to its contribution nor should negotiations for the use of currencies take place between contributing and receiving countries.

51. Since programmes shall be developed on a project basis, there should be no a priori allocation of funds on a country basis or among basic fields of assistance.

52. Recipient Governments shall be expected to finance part of the costs of projects, at least that part payable in local currency. This general rule may, however, be waived in the case of countries deemed financially unable to make even a local currency payment.

53. The Special Fund shall be governed by financial regulations consistent with the financial regulations and policies of the United Nations. The financial regulations for the Fund shall be drafted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Managing Director, for approval by the Governing Council, after review by the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In the preparation of these regulations, account shall be taken of the special requirements of the Fund's operations; in particular, appropriate provision shall be made to permit the approval of projects of more than one year's duration and for an exchange of currencies between the Fund and the Special Account for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Provision should also exist under which the Managing Director is authorized in consultation with the Governing Council to establish appropriate financial rules and procedures.

54. The administrative budget prepared by the Managing Director with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be submitted for approval to the Governing Council with the comments, if any, of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It shall be submitted to the General Assembly at the same time as the annual report of the Governing Council with the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

55. The Special Fund shall be authorized to build up gradually a reserve fund by earmarking a specific percentage of the total contributions of each year up to an amount to be determined by the Governing Council on recommendation of the Managing Director.

56. The Governing Council shall be authorized to consider allocating part of the resources of the Special Fund for assistance on a refundable basis at the request of Governments for projects within the terms of reference of the Fund.

C.

Reaffirms the conditions set forth in Section III of General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII), under which the Assembly shall review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it may deem appropriate.

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A N N E X 2

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL  
FUND AND THE CONCERNING THE  
EXECUTION OF SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS (1)

15 June, 1959

WHEREAS the United Nations Special Fund, on the basis of resolution 1240 (XIII) of the General Assembly, has agreed to provide certain Governments with assistance in carrying out projects for the purpose of promoting social progress and better standards of life and advancing the economic, social and technical development of peoples;

WHEREAS the Managing Director of the Special Fund desires to obtain the services of the \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter referred to as the Executing Agency) to execute certain projects;

WHEREAS resolution 1240 (XIII) of the General Assembly provides that the Managing Director of the Special Fund shall establish and maintain close and continuing working relationships with the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency concerned with those fields of activity in which the Special Fund will operate and that projects shall be executed, whenever possible, by the Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency concerned; and

WHEREAS the Governing Body of the Executing Agency has agreed to co-operate with the Special Fund on this basis;

NOW THEREFORE the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Head of the Executing Agency have agreed as follows:

---

(1) In transmitting this draft by letter dated 8 July, 1959, the Director-General of the Special Fund stated: "This text is at present being discussed with I.L.O., UNESCO and F.A.O. It should not necessarily be considered as a standard text to be used in all cases in which the Special Fund concludes agreements with Executing Agencies".

Article I

Performance of work by Executing Agency

1. The Executing Agency agrees to carry out each project in accordance with a Plan of Operation which shall be agreed to by the Special Fund, the Government and the Executing Agency. The terms of this Agreement shall apply to each Plan of Operation.
2. The Executing Agency shall commence execution of each project upon receipt of written authorization to do so from the Managing Director. If the Managing Director, after consultation with the Executing Agency, considers it to be necessary to suspend the execution of the project, he shall so notify the Executing Agency which shall thereupon suspend forthwith all further operations, after which discussion will be entered into as to future action.

Article II

Conclusion of agreement with Governments

1. The Special Fund will enter into an agreement with each Government at whose request a project is undertaken by the Executing Agency in terms substantially similar to those set forth in the Appendix to this Agreement.<sup>1)</sup> Any substantial variation of these terms directly affecting the Executing Agency will be applicable to it only with its concurrence.
2. The Executing Agency may enter into an agreement with a Government consistent with the terms hereof concerning the execution of a project. Any such agreement shall be subject to provisions of the Agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph and shall require the prior concurrence of the Managing Director.

Article III

Executing Agency's Status in carrying out projects

The Executing Agency shall have the status vis-à-vis the Special Fund of an independent contractor, and its personnel shall not be considered as staff members or agents of the Special Fund. Without restricting the generality of the preceding sentence, the Special Fund shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the Executing Agency or of persons performing services on behalf of the Executing Agency. The Executing Agency shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the Special Fund or of persons performing services on behalf of the Special Fund.

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<sup>1)</sup> This Appendix would contain the text of the Agreement with recipient Governments.

Article IV

Information regarding projects

1. The Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Government shall have the right to observe at any time the progress of any operations carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement, and the Executing Agency shall afford full facilities to the Managing Director and the Government for this purpose.
2. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall have the right to be furnished with such written information on any project as he may require, including supporting documentation of the kind mentioned in Article VII below.
3. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall supply to the Executing Agency all appropriate information becoming available to him in connection with any operations carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement.

Article V

Costs of projects

1. The Executing Agency agrees to perform, without charge to the Special Fund, such part of each project as it may be in a position to undertake without any clearly identifiable additional expense to itself.
2. Each Plan of Operation shall include:
  - a) a project budget in which operations shall be shown chronologically in stages, with estimates of anticipated obligations and cash disbursements shown separately for each stage;
  - b) if required, a budget of other expenses necessarily and reasonably estimated to be incurred by the Executing Agency in the executing of projects in an amount to be mutually agreed by the Special Fund and the Executing Agency after taking account of such facilities as the Executing Agency may be in a position to provide without charge.
3. The estimates to be included in the budgets referred to in the preceding paragraph shall cover all the cash expenditures to be made by the Executing Agency.

Article VI

Manner of payment

1. The Managing Director of the Special Fund shall notify to the Executing Agency earmarkings within the budgetary authorizations included in the Plan of Operation. Such earmarkings shall constitute the financial authority for an Executing Agency to incur obligations and expenditure in respect of a project in accordance with the Plan of Operation and the budgetary provisions contained therein.
2. In making the earmarkings, the Managing Director shall take account of the operational stages specified in the Plan of Operation and the extent to which the Plan of Operation requires the incurring of obligations going beyond any particular operational stage.
3. The earmarkings made by the Managing Director shall so far as the Executing Agency is concerned, not be related to any particular category of income received by the Special Fund.
4. The Managing Director shall arrange for cash remittances to the Executing Agency as required by the Executing Agency for the purpose of covering cash disbursements arising out of obligations incurred within the limit of earmarkings notified by the Managing Director.
5. The accounts of a project shall be closed as soon as practicable, but normally within twelve months after the completion of the programme of work set out in the Plan of Operation, and earmarkings not utilized shall then lapse. In agreement with the Managing Director provision shall be made for unliquidated obligations valid at the closing of the accounts.

Article VII

Records, Accounts, Vouchers

1. The Executing Agency shall maintain accounts, records and supporting documentation relating to operations under this Agreement in accordance with its financial regulations and rules in so far as applicable.
2. The Executing Agency shall furnish to the Special Fund periodical reports on the financial situation of the operations at such times and in such forms as may be agreed by the Managing Director and the Executive Head.
3. The External Auditor of the Executing Agency shall examine and report upon the Executing Agency's accounts and records relating to operations under this Agreement.



4. The planning of external audits and co-ordination between external audits of a project shall be effected through the Joint Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

5. Without restricting the generality of paragraph 3 above, the Executing Agency shall submit to the Managing Director of the Special Fund audited statements of accounts as soon as possible after the close of each financial period and as soon as practical after the completion of a project together with the External Auditor's Reports thereon.

#### Article VIII

##### Expenses of Preparation of Projects

1. The Managing Director will defray to the Executing Agency clearly identifiable additional expenses incurred by the Executing Agency with the prior consent of the Managing Director during the examination of requests from Governments and the preparation of projects.

2. The Managing Director may authorize the incurring of commitments in request of a project approved by the Governing Council but for which a Plan of Operation has not yet been agreed.

#### Article IX

##### Currency and rates of exchange

1. The Managing Director and the Executing Agency shall consult each other regarding the use of currencies available to them, with a view to the effective utilization of such currencies.

2. The Managing Director of the Special Fund may establish operational rates of exchange for transactions between the Special Fund and the Executing Agency under this Agreement. Such rates of exchange may be revised by the Managing Director in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Special Fund.

#### Article X

##### Revision of financial arrangements

Without prejudice to obligations already incurred by the Executing Agency, the Managing Director of the Special Fund may, in agreement with the Government and the Executing Agency, adjust the main categories of expenditure within a Project Budget (viz. experts, fellowships, equipment) within the total approved therefor by the Governing

Council of the Special Fund and may otherwise revise the financial arrangements for a project. Within the total budget approved for each project by the Governing Council, the Executing Agency may in accordance with operational necessity adjust any main category of expenditure by not more than 5 per cent thereof. Subject to the foregoing limitation, the Executing Agency may make any necessary detailed adjustments.

#### Article XI

##### Immunities of Subcontractor

In the event that the Executing Agency retains the services of any firm or organization to assist it in the execution of any project, the privileges and immunities to which such firm or organization and its personnel may be entitled under any agreement between the Special Fund and a Government may be waived by the Executive Head of the Executing Agency where in his opinion the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the project concerned or to the interests of the Special Fund or the Executing Agency; the Executive Head of the Executing Agency will waive such immunity in any case in which the Managing Director of the Special Fund so requests.

#### Article XII

##### General Provisions

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature, and shall continue in force until terminated under paragraph 3 below.
2. This Agreement may be modified by written agreement between the Parties hereto. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Each Party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other Party under this paragraph.
3. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice.
4. The provisions of Articles IV through VII, inclusive, of this Agreement shall survive its expiration or termination to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the Parties and, if appropriate, with the Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly appointed representatives of the Special Fund and of the Executing Agency, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed the present Agreement at \_\_\_\_\_ this day of \_\_\_\_\_.

For the Special Fund:

For the Executing Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Managing Director,  
Special Fund

\_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Head,  
Specialized Agency \*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*) Or International Atomic Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

GENEVA, 1959

**E**

Document No. 14-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
22 October, 1959

COMMITTEE H

CORRIGENDUM

(English text only)

QUERIED CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

Page 1, paragraph I, sub-paragraph 4 line 3

Amend the first figure of 44,108.88 Swiss francs, to 675,626.31 Sw. francs.

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 14-E  
5 October, 1959PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Acting Secretary-General

## QUERIED CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

I. Introduction.

Because of different interpretations put on Articles 14 and 15 of the Atlantic City Convention relating to the use of additional working languages and to participation by Members and Associate Members in defraying the cost of conferences and meetings incurred between 1947 and 1951, certain contributions were queried.

The Buenos Aires Conference examined the matter and adopted Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17. While the queried accounts relating to Resolutions Nos. 13, 16 and 17 have been settled in full, the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference is called upon to adopt a decision as to the balance of the contributions dealt with in Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 14 and 15. These contributions the Administrative Council, at its Eleventh Session (1956) formally recognised as being not sums owed but rather as queried contributions the settlement of which would, first and foremost, constitute a goodwill gesture on the part of the Administrations and private operating agencies concerned and strengthen that international co-operation on which the Union is founded.

At that time the Administrative Council invited the Administrations and recognised private operating agencies which had not seen fit to implement Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 14 and 15 to re-examine the matter and, in particular, to settle the principal of the contributions queried.

At the time when the Buenos Aires Conference was dealing with the matter, queried accounts amounted to 719,735.19 Swiss francs, of which 44,108.88 Swiss francs were capital sums and 44,108.88 Swiss francs the interest thereon. By 30 September, 1959, the queried contributions amounted to 54,096.47 Swiss francs, (principal only), to which should be added 113,615.05 Swiss francs, representing the interest thereon accumulated up to 31 December, 1958, and still outstanding.

The present report likewise deals with the position arising out of the cancellation of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference which was to have been held at the Hague in 1950, and of the balance of the contributions to be paid to the Dutch Administration as prescribed in Buenos Aires Resolution No. 18. The amount to be settled in this connection is now 4,768.10 Dutch florins.

## II. Administrative Council Resolutions

As shown by the present greatly improved state of affairs, the Administrative Council continued to seek a way of getting the accounts settled and to that end adopted several resolutions in the course of its sessions from 1955 to 1959.

As shown in point 13.4.2 of the Administrative Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, at its Fourteenth Session (May - June, 1959) the Council adopted Resolution No. 401, whereby the Secretary General was instructed:

- "1. to make a further appeal to the Administrations and recognised private operating agencies concerned, under the terms of Council Resolutions Nos. 342, 358 and 379;
2. to prepare for the Plenipotentiary Conference a detailed recapitulatory report on queried contributions, based on Document No. 2157/AC14,\* and taking into account any payments that might have been received by the General Secretariat by 30 September, 1959".

## III. Action taken in connection with paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 401

A further reminder, accompanied by Council Resolution No. 401, was sent, in July, 1959, to the Administrations and recognised private operating agencies which had not been able to comply with Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 342, 358 and 379.

Since this request was made:

- i) the Greek and the Irish Administrations have not replied;
- ii) the Administrations of Belgium and China, as well as Press Wireless, Inc., New York, and the Western Union Telegraph Co., London, have confirmed the views they had expressed at an earlier stage, that is that they saw no alternative but to continue to decline to take part in defraying the expenses in question;
- iii) the Administrations of Canada, the United States, and United States Territories have agreed to pay the principal of the accounts in question, but not the interest thereon in the following proportion:

Canada	30,779.25	Swiss francs
United States	36,935.10	Swiss francs
United States Territories	<u>36,935.10</u>	Swiss francs
Total	<u>104,649.45</u>	Swiss francs

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\* The Secretary General's report on the matter, the gist of which is contained in the present document.

The correspondence received from the Administrations and recognised private operating agencies mentioned in ii) and iii) is set out in Annex 1 hereinafter.

IV. Execution of the instructions given in paragraph 2 of Resolution 401

The instructions given in Resolution 379, paragraph 2 should be recalled when preparing a detailed recapitulatory report based on Document No. 2157/AC14. These instructions specify that:

"This report will contain a recapitulatory table of queried contributions at the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, indicating amounts which have been paid and interest calculated at the rates which would represent the minimum interest necessary to reimburse the Union against actual loss."

Therefore, paragraph 2 of Resolution 401 refers:

- a) to the production of the Report on the position of queried contributions;
  - b) to the assessment of interest on overdue queried contributions.
- Ad. a) Annex 2 hereinafter is the report on the position of the various queried accounts as on 30 September, 1959. The position may be summarised as follows:

- i) Accounts in Swiss francs relating to Buenos Aires Resolutions 13 to 17 (1952).

As is pointed out in item II. iii) above, the administrations of Canada, the United States, and United States Territories paid 104,649.45 Swiss francs for the principal of the contributions. Hence the balance of the principal of queried contributions has been reduced to ..... 54,096.47

To this sum is added the interest on overdue payments assessed on 31.12.58 in accordance with the present Convention, viz..... 113,615.05  
(of which 79,501.72 Swiss francs is unpaid interest on the principal of settled contributions, the interest being assessed as on 31.12.58)

Total debt on 30 September, 1959 ..... 167,711.52 Swiss francs

In Annex 3 (II) hereinafter, the sums relating to queried contributions have been broken down so as to show the distribution for each conference or meeting for both Resolutions 14 and 15.

ii) Accounts in Dutch florins in accordance with Buenos Aires Resolution 18, (1952)

Initial sum of contributions to be paid to the Dutch Administration as the result of the abandonment of The Hague as the seat of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, 1950 .....				Dutch florins	322,999.04
Total paid up to 30 September, 1959	"	"			<u>318,230.94</u>
Balance owed (unchanged since 1958)	"	"			<u>4,768.10</u>

Ad. b) Assessment of interest on overdue queried contributions:

The Council requested the addition to the above Report of a recapitulatory table of queried contributions at the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952, indicating amounts paid and the interest calculated at the rates which would represent the minimum interest necessary to reimburse the Union against actual loss.

This table is the subject of Annex 3 (III) hereinafter.

With regard to interest on overdue payments, it should be noted that the sums mentioned in item IV a) i) above and in columns 17, 19 and 21 on the first page, in column 9 on the second page and in columns 2, 5 and 7 on the third page of Annex 3 have been assessed in accordance with the International Telecommunication Conventions of Atlantic City, 1947 (Art. 14, para. 7) and Buenos Aires, 1952 (Art. 13, para. 9), i.e. at the rate of 3 and 6% per year.

The interest entered in column 3 on the third page of the table has been assessed according to the indications in item 2 of Resolution 379; that is to say that since the end of the Buenos Aires Conference, 1952, interest has been assessed at 4% per year, which is the rate used by the Swiss Confederation for the debit of its interest on its advances to the Union. It goes without saying that in this case the interest on queried contributions has only been assessed for the periods during which the Union has had recourse to the advances of the Swiss Government, i.e. from 1 January, 1953, to 29 April, 1954, and from 9 June, 1958, to 31 December, 1958.

As is indicated in columns 8 and 9, on the third page of the table, this new method for assessing interest, which was suggested by the Council, would mean that the queried accounts that have not yet been settled would be credited with a difference in interest of 68,131.02 Swiss francs and 15,423.79 Swiss francs would be refunded to the Administrations and recognised private operating agencies which have paid both the queried contributions and the interest thereon.



To sum up, the total sum of 83,554.81 Swiss francs would have to be debited to the Interest Account or to the Reserve Account (position on 31.12.58)

With regard to the Reserve Account it should be noted that at the closure of accounts for the financial year on 31 December, 1958, this account stood at 758,048.41 Swiss francs. However, in accordance with Document No. 2263/AC14, the revised budget of expenditure and ordinary receipts for 1959 has been balanced by a withdrawal of 838,560 Swiss francs from the Reserve Account. As the assets of the Reserve Account are insufficient, this operation has only been made possible by making use of the authorisation given to the Secretary-General by item 3 of Council Resolution 397 in accordance with Article 39, para. 1.c) of the Financial Regulations of the Union, i.e. by transferring 81,000 Swiss francs from the Publications Capital Account to the Reserve Account.

Hence, if the method for assessing interest on queried contributions, which was suggested by the Administrative Council, is applied, 83,554.81 Swiss francs or else this sum plus the interest for 1959 as the case may be will have to be covered by a withdrawal from the Reserve Account replenished by the budgetary credits available for 1959 and annulled plus the surpluses of the Interest Account. It should be added that the liquid funds of the Publications Capital Account came to 797,895.26 Swiss francs on 31 December, 1958.

The interest on overdue payments relating to 1959 will depend on the decisions to be taken on this subject by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

Annexes: 3

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A N N E X 1

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM ADMINISTRATIONS AND

RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES IN REPLY

TO THE REMINDER DATED JULY, 1959

Telegraph and Telephones  
of Belgium

G.63410

Brussels, (Translation)  
Belgium

27 July, 1959

To the Secretary-General:

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter 123/51/Fi (8 July, 1959) about queried contributions - Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 15: use of Russian as an additional working language at Mexico City, Paris and Geneva), I have to inform you, unhappily, once again, that in the absence of fresh developments, I am obliged to maintain the stand previously adopted by this country, namely, a refusal to share in defraying these translation costs.

Yours, etc.,  
(Sign.) For the Director-General

Department of Transport,  
Canada

1002-225  
28-6-43

Ottawa, August 4, 1959

Dear Sir,

1. With reference to your letter No. 129/51/Fi of 10 July, 1959, on the subject of "Queried Contributions", I have pleasure in informing you that the Canadian Government has authorized the payment of the outstanding account for 30,779.25 Swiss francs (principal) relating to the use of the Russian language at certain past ITU conferences and meetings. Arrangements have therefore been made for this account to be paid immediately.
2. No action will be taken on the possible payment of interest on the above amount pending consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Administrative Council Report, and Resolution No. 379, on this subject.

Yours, etc.  
(Sign.) F. G. Nixon  
Director, Telecommunications  
Branch

Ministry of Communications,  
Taipei, Taiwan, China

Ref. No. GT/1758

July 21, 1959

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 132/51/Fi of 9 July, 1959 on the subject of "queried contributions", we beg to inform you that since this question has been repeatedly and fully explained in our telegrams and letters GT/545/27/Apl./1950, GT/899/30/May/1953, GT/1097/25/June/1954, GT/1304/5/Ang./1955, GT/1400/16/July/1956, GT/1608/14/July, 1958, we regret being unable to consider A.C. Resolution No. 401 as binding us in any way in view of the facts displayed in the afore-mentioned files.

Thanking you very much for your information and trusting that you will be good enough to submit the files to the coming Plenipotentiary Conference for its consideration and decision.

Yours, etc.  
(Sign.) G. C. Chien  
Director General

Department of State,  
Washington

August 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Gross,

The Department of State has received a letter dated July 10, 1959, signed by Mr. Persin (145/51/Fi), addressed to the United States and its territories, with respect to certain queried contributions, the subject of Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15, and subsequent Administrative Council resolutions, particularly No. 401, which was enclosed. The exchange of correspondence with regard to this matter concerns payment for the cost of using Russian language at the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico City, 1948), the Technical Planning Committee (Paris, 1949), the Provisional Frequency Board (Geneva, 1949), and the International Telephone and Telegraph Conference (Paris, 1949).

The United States has consistently maintained that the bills in question were not a legal obligation upon the United States Government and has consequently refused to make payment for such costs. The 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference and subsequent Council meetings have formally recognized that this attitude was fully justified and that any payment made in settlement of these bills would be merely as a matter of "good will" in recognition of the difficult financial position in which the Union was placed.

I am pleased to report at this time that we have again reconsidered all the factors involved and my Government is now prepared to pay the principal amount hitherto queried with the understanding that such payment constitutes a full settlement of the debts in question. We do not recognize the validity of any interest payments on the principal since the debts, as originally constituted, were not legal debts but moral ones. The total in question for the United States and its territories is 73,870.20 Swiss francs made up as follows:

	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
Technical Planning Committee (Paris, 1949)	8,997.60
International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico City, 1948)	58,924.20
Provisional Frequency Board (Geneva, 1949)	2,752.80
International Telephone and Telegraph Conference (Paris, 1949)	3,195.60
	<u>73,870.20</u>

Payment will be effected within a short time.

Yours, etc.  
(Sign.) Francis Colt de Wolf  
Chief, Telecommunications Division

Press Wireless, Inc.

New York, July 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Persin,

I have your further letter of July 9, regarding the tax the U.I.T. is endeavouring to impose on Press Wireless, plus interest charges, neither of which are due or justified.

Under the circumstances, Press Wireless feels that it is an imposition on the part of the U.I.T. to try to collect an amount not due to it. While the amount is small, we cannot be a party to something to which we did not agree nor to which our State Department agreed.

Yours, etc.  
(Sign.) Wm. J. McCambridge  
President

The Western Union Telegraph Company  
G.Rates/ITU

London, 22 July, 1959

Sir,

Thank you for your letter 350/51/Fi of 10 July, 1959 enclosing a copy of Resolution 401 adopted by the Administrative Council at its 14th Session, regarding the queried contributions.

I have to advise you that my Company's attitude remains unchanged as advised you in my letter of 12 September, 1958 and in previous correspondence on this subject.

Yours, etc.

(Sign.) H. J. W. Lindsay  
General Manager

A N N E X 2

REPORT ON THE POSITION ON 31 JANUARY, 1959, OF THE  
VARIOUS QUERIED CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS, THE SUBJECT  
OF RESOLUTIONS Nos. 13 TO 18 (BUENOS AIRES, 1952)

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION No. 13

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.

(Expenses incurred in connection with the Technical Plan Committee (Paris, 1949, and Florence, 1950), the High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo, 1950, and the E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951).

A. Technical Plan Committee, Paris, 1949

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

S.Fr. 19,997.--

B. Technical Plan Committee, Florence, 1950

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

" 9,520.20

C. High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference,  
Florence/Rapallo, 1950

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

" 128,093.46

D. Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference,  
Geneva, 1951 (E.A.R.C.).

(Credit to enable the I.F.R.B. to take up the responsibilities assigned to it under the Agreement signed during that Conference).

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

" 16,845.35

Total queried contributions under the  
heading of Resolution No. 13

S.Fr. 174,456.01

These accounts have been settled in full.

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION NO. 14

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.

(Expenses debited to private operating agencies in connection with the Region 1 Conference, Geneva, 1949, the Aeronautical Conference II, Geneva, 1949, T.T. Conference, Paris, 1949, With Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee, Brussels, 1948, and the E.A.R.C., Geneva, 1951).

A. Region 1 Conference, Geneva, 1949

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368; these accounts have been settled in full. S.Fr. 581.06

B. Aeronautical Conference II, Geneva, 1949

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368; these accounts have been settled in full " 907.28

C. International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Paris, 1949

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368 " 13,080.62

Of this figure, S.Fr. 10,161.98 have been settled, and the balance still under dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 2,918.64

This balance relates to:

1. Press Wireless Inc.,  
New York . . . . . S.Fr. 1,459.32
2. Western Union Tele-  
graph Co., New York. . 1,459.32
- Total S.Fr. 2,918.64

D. With Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee, Brussels, 1948

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368 S.Fr. 6,557.56

Of this figure, S.Fr. 5,968.18 have been settled, and the balance still under dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 589.38

It relates to the Western Union Telegraph Co., New York.



Buenos Aires Resolution No. 14 (cont.)

E. Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference,  
Geneva, 1951

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368. These accounts have been settled in full	S.Fr.	2,154.75
Total queried contributions under the heading of Resolution No. 14	S.Fr.	23,281.27
Balance still under dispute	S.Fr.	3,508.02
This balance concerns:		
1. Press Wireless Inc.	S.Fr.	1,459.32
2. Western Union Tele- graph Co.		2,048.70
Total	S.Fr.	3,508.02

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION NO. 15

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.

(Expenses incurred as a result of using an additional working language at the following conferences: Atlantic City Conference, 1947; High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico, 1948/1949; T.P.C., Paris, 1949; P.F.B., Geneva, 1949; T.T., Paris, 1949).

A. Atlantic City Conference, 1947, use of Russian

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368	S.Fr.	1,378.55
This figure is still under dispute and concerns Greece	S.Fr.	1,378.55

Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15 (cont. )

B. High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference,  
Mexico City, 1948/1949, use of Russian

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368.

S.Fr. 228,822.31

Of this figure, S.Fr. 189,539.51 have been  
settled, and the balance still under  
dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 39,282.80

This balance relates to contributions  
queried by:

1. Belgium	S.Fr.	9,820.70
2. China	"	24,551.75
3. Ireland	"	4,910.35

Total	S.Fr.	39,282.80
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C. Technical Plan Committee, T.P.C. Paris, 1949, use of Russian

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

S.Fr. 34,790.72

Of this figure, S.Fr. 28,792.32 have been  
settled and the balance still under  
dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 5,998.40

This balance relates to contributions  
queried by:

1. Belgium	S.Fr.	1,499.60
2. China	"	3,749.--
3. Ireland	"	749.80

Total	S.Fr.	5,998.40
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D. Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.)  
Geneva, 1949, use of Russian

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368

S.Fr. 13,855.76

Of this figure, S.Fr. 11,791.16 have been  
settled and the balance still under  
dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 2,064.60

This balance relates to contributions  
queried by:

1. Belgium	S.Fr.	458.80
2. China	"	1,147.--
3. Greece	"	229.40
4. Ireland	"	229.40

Total	S.Fr.	2,064.60
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Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15 (cont.)

E. Telegraph and Telephone Conference,  
Paris, 1949, use of Russian

Total queried contributions, according  
to Buenos Aires Document No. 368 S.Fr. 15,338.88

Of this figure, S.Fr. 13,474.78 have been  
settled, and the balance still under  
dispute amounts to: S.Fr. 1,864.10

This balance relates to contributions  
queried by:

1. China	S.Fr. 1,331.50
2. Greece	" 266.30
3. Ireland	" 266.30
Total	" 1,864.10

Summary

Total queried contributions under the  
heading of Resolution No. 15 S.Fr. 294,186.22

Balance still under dispute S.Fr. 50,588.45

This balance relates to contributions  
queried by:

1. Belgium	S.Fr. 11,779.10
2. China	" 30,779.25
3. Greece	" 1,874.25
4. Ireland	" 6,155.85
Total	S.Fr. 50,588.45

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION NO. 16

Contributions queried on account of differences of interpretation  
of paragraph 5 of Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention  
relative to the Apportionment of Expenses incurred by the use of  
languages in conferences and meetings.

(Participation in the expenses of only one of the authorized  
languages)

Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference,  
Geneva, 1951

Total queried contributions, according to  
Buenos Aires Document No. 368 under the heading  
of Resolution No. 16 S.Fr. 26,710

These accounts have been settled in full.

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION NO. 17

Contributions queried on account of differences to interpretation of the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the preparation of the new International Frequency List and subsequent Administrative Council Decisions (work of the P.F.B.)

(Expenses incurred in connection with the P.F.B. 1949 and 1950).

A. Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.), Geneva, 1949

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368	S.Fr. 108,029.46
These accounts have been settled in full.	

B. Provisional Frequency Board (P.F.B.), Geneva, 1950

Total queried contributions, according to Buenos Aires Document No. 368	" 48,963.55
These accounts have been settled in full	

Total queried contributions under the heading of <u>Resolution No. 17</u>	<u>S.Fr. 156,992.81</u>
--	-------------------------

These accounts have been settled in full.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF QUERIED CONTRIBUTIONS  
IN SWISS FRANCS

Buenos Aires Resolution	Total queried contri- butions at the end of the Buenos Aires Con- ference, 1952	Amounts paid between 1 January, 1953, and end of September, 1959	Balance under dispute on 30 September, 1959
Resolution No.13	174,456.01	174,456.01	-----
Resolution No.14	23,281.27	19,773.25	3,508.02
Resolution No.15	294,186.22	243,597.77	50,588.45
Resolution No.16	26,710.--	26,710.--	-----
Resolution No.17	156,992.81	156,992.81	-----
Total (without interest)	675,626.31	621,529.84	<u>54,096.47</u>

General Recapitulation (cont. )

Breakdown of the balance under dispute:

	Queried contributions without interest (principal)	Including interest on overdue payments at end of 1958 (principal and interest)
a) <u>under Resolution No. 14</u>		
1. Press Wireless Inc.	S.Fr. 1,459.32	S.Fr. 2,392.40
2. Western Union Telegraph Co.	2,048.70	3,292.75
b) <u>under Resolution No. 15</u>		
1. Belgium	" 11,779.10	" 19,314.60
2. China	" 30,779.25	" 50,469.80
3. Greece	" 1,874.25	" 2,646.25
4. Ireland	" 6,155.85	" 10,094.--
c) To these figures should be added the unpaid overdue interest on the principal of contributions which were settled as a result of Administrative Council Resolution No.342 (1956):		
1. Canada	" -----	" 19,690.55
2. United States	" -----	" 23,628.65
3. Morocco	" -----	" 605.28
4. Switzerland	" -----	" 6,365.75
5. United States Territories	" -----	" 23,628.65
6. All America Cables and Radio Inc.	" -----	" 912.78
7. American Cable and Radio Corp.	" -----	" 1,304.65
8. Commercial Cable Co.	" -----	" 911.93
9. Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.	" -----	" 2,453.48
Total	S.Fr. 54,096.47	S.Fr.167,711.52

BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTION NO. 18

Contributions payable to the Dutch Administration as a result of  
the abandonment of The Hague as seat of the Extraordinary  
Administrative Radio Conference, 1950:

Total amount to be reimbursed to the Administration of the Netherlands.	Dutch florins 322,999.04
Amount paid up to 30 September, 1959	" 318,230.94
Balance (unchanged since 1958)	Dutch florins 4,768.10

This balance is made up as follows:

1. Bolivia	Dutch florins 1,288.56
2. Cuba	" 2,147.60
3. Uruguay (balance)	" 43.38
4. Yemen	" 1,288.56
Total	Dutch florins 4,768.10

Table showing contributions queried under Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17

	Buenos Aires Resolution No. 13			Buenos Aires Resolution No. 14			Buenos Aires Resolution No. 15			Buenos Aires Resolution No. 16			Buenos Aires Resolution No. 17			Summary of Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17					
	Amounts debited	Amounts paid	Amounts unpaid	Amounts debited	Amounts paid	Amounts unpaid	Amounts debited	Amounts paid	Amounts unpaid	Amounts debited	Amounts paid	Amounts unpaid	Amounts debited	Amounts paid	Amounts unpaid	Amounts debited		Amounts paid		Amounts unpaid	
																Queried contrib.	Int. on over-due paym.	Queried contrib.	Int. on over-due payments	Queried contrib.	Int. on over-due payments
People's Republic of Albania	2516,93	2516,93	--										1736,23	1736,23	--	4253,16	1013,15	4253,16	1013,15	--	--
Argentine Republic							35337,30	35337,30	--							35337,30	6190,50	35337,30	6190,50	--	--
Commonwealth of Australia							36935,10	36935,10	--							36935,10	7507,25	36935,10	7507,25	--	--
Belgium							11779,10	--	11779,10							11779,10	7535,50	--	--	11779,10	7535,50
Bielerussian Sov. Soc. Rep.	2880,60	2880,60	--							2671.--	2671.--	--	8681,15	8681,15	--	14232,75	2020,50	14232,75	2020,50	--	--
People's Republic of Bulgaria	9430,17	9430,17	--										5208,69	5208,69	--	14638,86	3952,54	14638,86	3952,54	--	--
Canada							30779,25	30779,25	--							30779,25	19690,55	30779,25	--	--	19690,55
China							30779,25	--	30779,25							30779,25	19690,55	--	--	30779,25	19690,55
Egypt							12311,70	12311,70	--							12311,70	3041,05	12311,70	3041,05	--	--
United States							36935,10	36935,10	--							36935,10	23628,65	36935,10	--	--	23628,65
Greece							1874,25	--	1874,25							1874,25	772.--	--	--	1874,25	772.--
Guatemala													7677,03	7677,03	--	7677,03	1524,07	7677,03	1524,07	--	--
Hungarian People's Republic	2548,78	2548,78	--										1736,23	1736,23	--	4285,01	591,50	4285,01	591,50	--	--
Republic of India							2974,20	2974,20	--							2974,20	598,15	2974,20	598,15	--	--
Ireland							6155,85	--	6155,85							6155,85	3938,15	--	--	6155,85	3938,15
Iceland							982,07	982,07	--							982,07	183,98	982,07	183,98	--	--
Morocco							1231,17	1231,17	--							1231,17	605,28	1231,17	--	--	605,28
Norway							12311,70	12311,70	--							12311,70	4518,35	12311,70	4518,35	--	--
New Zealand							6155,85	6155,85	--							6155,85	1278,60	6155,85	1278,60	--	--
Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles																					
New Guinea							532,60	532,60	--							532,60	109,90	532,60	109,90	--	--
People's Republic of Poland	45243,60	45243,60	--										34724,60	34724,60	--	79968,20	21235,65	79968,20	21235,65	--	--
Portugal							798,90	798,90	--							798,90	160,75	798,90	160,75	--	--
Ukrainian Sov. Soc. Rep.	8641,80	8641,80	--							8013.--	8013.--	--	26043,45	26043,45	--	42698,25	6061,80	42698,25	6061,80	--	--
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland							1231,17	1231,17	--							1231,17	235,93	1231,17	235,93	--	--
Roumanian People's Republic	2516,93	2516,93	--										1736,23	1736,23	--	4253,16	496,52	4253,16	496,52	--	--
Sweden							991,40	991,40	--							991,40	193,45	991,40	193,45	--	--
Swiss Confederation							12311,70	12311,70	--							12311,70	6365,75	12311,70	--	--	6365,75
Czechoslovakia	25169,30	25169,30	--										17362,30	17362,30	--	42531,60	8907.--	42531,60	8907.--	--	--
United States Territories							36935,10	36935,10	--							36935,10	23628,65	36935,10	--	--	23628,65
Turkey							12311,70	12311,70	--							12311,70	2830,50	12311,70	2830,50	--	--
Union of South Africa							2478,50	2478,50	--							2478,50	750,75	2478,50	750,75	--	--
Union of Sov. Soc. Rep.	75507,90	75507,90	--							16026.--	16026.--	--	52086,90	52086,90	--	143620,80	19436,65	143620,80	19436,65	--	--
Aeronautical Radio Inc.				453,64	453,64	--										453,64	73,16	453,64	73,16	--	--
All America Cables & Radio Inc.				1459,32	1459,32	--										1459,32	912,78	1459,32	--	--	912,78
American Cable & Radio Corp.				2946,90	2946,90	--										2946,90	1304,65	2946,90	--	--	1304,65
American Telephone & Telegr. Co.				1459,32	1459,32	--										1459,32	296,31	1459,32	296,31	--	--
Commercial Cable Co.				1459,32	1459,32	--										1459,32	911,93	1459,32	--	--	911,93
Portuguese Marconi Radio Co.				3560,81	3560,81	--	53,26	53,26								3614,07	162,59	3614,07	162,59	--	--
Wackay Radio and Telegraph Co.				4406,22	4406,22	--										4406,22	2453,48	4406,22	--	--	2453,48
Press Wireless Inc.				1459,32	--	1459,32										1459,32	933,08	--	--	1459,32	933,08
Radio Corp. of America				453,64	453,64	--										453,64	73,16	453,64	73,16	--	--
Radio Holland				581,06	581,06	--										581,06	118,91	581,06	118,91	--	--
Radio Marine Corp. of America				1459,32	1459,32	--										1459,32	278,71	1459,32	278,71	--	--
RCA Communications Inc.				1533,70	1533,70	--										1533,70	293,35	1533,70	293,35	--	--
Western Union Telegraph Co.				2048,70	--	2048,70										2048,70	1244,05	--	--	2048,70	1244,05
Total, Swiss francs	174456,01	174456,01	--	23281,27	19773,25	3508,02	294186,22	243397,77	50388,45	26710.--	26710.--	--	156992,81	156992,81	--	675626,31	207749,78	621529,84	94134,73	54096,47	113615,05

A N N E X 3 (II)

TABLE OF QUERIED CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SETTLED IN  
ACCORDANCE WITH BUENOS AIRES RESOLUTIONS Nos. 14 AND 15  
(listed by conferences or meetings)

	Resolution No. 14 of Buenos Aires		Resolution No. 15 of Buenos Aires					Unsettled amounts		
	Int. Teleph. and Telegr. Conference, Paris, 1949	Vith CCIT Meeting, Brussels, 1948	Atlantic City Conference, 1947	High Frequency Broadcasting Conf. Mexico City, 1948-1949	Technical Plan Comm., Paris, 1949	Prov. Freq. Board (PFB) Geneva, 1949	Telegr. and Teleph. Conf. Paris, 1949	Unsettled queried con- tributions	Unsettled Interest on Overdue Pay- ments (at 31.12.58)	Total out- standing
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgium				9,820.70	1,499.60	458.80		11,779.10	7,535.50	19,314.60
Canada								-.-	19,690.55	19,690.55
China				24,551.75	3,749.-	1,147.-	1,331.50	30,779.25	19,690.55	50,469.80
United States of America								-.-	23,628.65	23,628.65
Greece			1,378.55			229.40	266.30	1,874.25	772.-	2,646.25
Ireland				4,910.35	749.80	229.40	266.30	6,155.85	3,938.15	10,094.-
Morocco								-.-	605.23	605.28
Switzerland								-.-	6,365.75	6,365.75
United States Territories								-.-	23,628.65	23,628.65
All America Cables & Radio Inc.								-.-	912.78	912.78
American Cable and Radio Corp.								-.-	1,304.65	1,304.65
Commercial Cable Co.								-.-	911.93	911.93
Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.								-.-	2,453.48	2,453.48
Press Wireless Inc.	1,459.32							1,459.32	933.08	2,392.40
Western Union Telegraph Co.	1,459.32	589.38						2,048.70	1,244.05	3,292.75
Total in Swiss francs	2,918.64	589.38	1,378.55	39,282.80	5,998.40	2,064.60	1,864.10	54,096.47	113,615.05	167,711.52

	Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17 summarized								
	Amounts debited		Such int. calcul. in accord. with Res.379/CA+)	Amounts paid		Amounts unpaid		Difference *) Int. to be credited	on interest e) Int. to be refunded
	Queried accounts	Interest on overdue payments		Queried contrib.	Interest on overdue payments	Queried contrib.	Interest on overdue payments to 31.12.58		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
People 's Republic of Albania	4253,16	1013,15	739,55	4253,16	1013,15	-.-	-.-	-.-	273,60
Argentine Republic	35337,30	6190,50	6038.-	35337,30	6190,50	-.-	-.-	-.-	152,50
Commonwealth of Australia	36935,10	7507,25	7016,50	36935,10	7507,25	-.-	-.-	-.-	490,75
Belgium	11779,10	7535,50	2960,65	-.-	-.-	11779,10	7535,50	4574,85	-.-
Bielerussian Sov.Soc.Rep.	14232,75	2020,50	1940.-	14232,75	2020,50	-.-	-.-	-.-	80,50
People's Republic of Bulgaria	14638,86	3952,54	2824,40	14638,86	3952,54	-.-	-.-	-.-	1128,14
Canada	30779,25	19690,55	7736,25	30779,25	-.-	-.-	19690,55	11954,30	-.-
China	30779,25	19690,55	7736,25	-.-	-.-	30779,25	19690,55	11954,30	-.-
Egypt	12311,70	3041,05	2685,60	12311,70	3041,05	-.-	-.-	-.-	355,45
United States	36935,10	23628,65	9283,50	36935,10	-.-	-.-	23628,65	14345,15	-.-
Greece	1874,25	772.-	364,95	-.-	-.-	1874,25	772.-	407,05	-.-
Guatemala	7677,03	1524,07	1347,37	7677,03	1524,07	-.-	-.-	-.-	176,70
Hungarian People's Republic	4285,01	591,50	489,65	4285,01	591,50	-.-	-.-	-.-	101,85
Republic of India	2974,20	598,15	560,35	2974,20	598,15	-.-	-.-	-.-	37,80
Ireland	6155,85	3938,15	1547,25	-.-	-.-	6155,85	3938,15	2390,90	-.-
Iceland	982,07	183,98	177,33	982,07	183,98	-.-	-.-	-.-	6,65
Morocco	1231,17	605,28	281,73	1231,17	-.-	-.-	605,28	323,55	-.-
Norway	12311,70	4518,35	2756,35	12311,70	4518,35	-.-	-.-	-.-	1762.-
New Zealand	6155,85	1278,60	1187,65	6155,85	1278,60	-.-	-.-	-.-	90,95
Netherlands, Surinam, Dutch Antilles									
New Guinea	532,60	109,90	102,30	532,60	109,90	-.-	-.-	-.-	7,60
People's Republic of Poland	79958,20	21235,65	15095,35	79968,20	21235,65	-.-	-.-	-.-	6140,30
Portugal	798,90	160,75	151.-	798,90	160,75	-.-	-.-	-.-	9,75
Ukrainian Sov.Soc.Rep.	42698,25	6061,80	5820.-	42698,25	6061,80	-.-	-.-	-.-	241,80
Fed.of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1231,17	235,93	224,28	1231,17	235,93	-.-	-.-	-.-	11,65
Roumanian People's Republic	4253,16	496,52	406,57	4253,16	496,52	-.-	-.-	-.-	89,95
Sweden	991,40	193,45	182,95	991,40	193,45	-.-	-.-	-.-	10,50
Swiss Confederation	12311,70	6365,75	2818,20	12311,70	-.-	-.-	6365,75	3547,55	-.-
Czechoslovakia	42531,60	8907.-	6835,40	42531,60	8907.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	2071,60
United States Territories	36935,10	23628,65	9283,50	36935,10	-.-	-.-	23628,65	14345,15	-.-
Turkey	12311,70	2830,50	2443,35	12311,70	2830,50	-.-	-.-	-.-	387,15
Union of South Africa	2478,50	750,75	538,60	2478,50	750,75	-.-	-.-	-.-	212,15
Union of Sov.Soc.Pep.	143620,80	19436,65	17930,85	143620,80	19436,65	-.-	-.-	-.-	1505,80
Aeronautical Radio Inc.	453,64	73,16	73,16	453,64	73,16	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
All America Cables & Radio Inc.	1459,32	912,78	352,88	1459,32	-.-	-.-	912,78	559,90	-.-
American Cable & Radio Corp.	2946,90	1304,65	740,30	2946,90	-.-	-.-	1304,65	564,35	-.-
American Telephone & Telegr.Co.	1459,32	296,31	276,96	1459,32	296,31	-.-	-.-	-.-	19,35
Commercial Cable Co.	1459,32	911,93	352,41	1459,32	-.-	-.-	911,93	559,52	-.-
Portuguese Marconi Radio Co.	3614,07	162,59	140,09	3614,07	162,59	-.-	-.-	-.-	22,50
Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.	4406,22	2453,48	1132,75	4406,22	-.-	-.-	2453,48	1320,73	-.-
Press Wireless Inc.	1459,32	933,08	366,56	-.-	-.-	1459,32	933,08	566,52	-.-
Radio Corp.of America	453,64	73,16	73,16	453,64	73,16	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
Radio Holland	581,06	118,91	109,46	581,06	118,91	-.-	-.-	-.-	9,45
Radio Marine Corp.of America	1459,32	278,71	265,16	1459,32	278,71	-.-	-.-	-.-	13,55
RCA Communications Inc.	1533,70	293,35	279,55	1533,70	293,35	-.-	-.-	-.-	13,80
Western Union Telegraph Co.	2048,70	1244,05	526,85	-.-	-.-	2048,70	1244,05	717,20	-.-
Total, Swiss francs	675626,31	207749,78	124194,97	621529,84	94134,73	54096,47	113615,05	68131,02	15423,79

Total interest debited (col. 2) 207,749.78  
 Total interest calculated in accordance with Res. No. 379/CA13 (col. 3) 124,194.97  
 Difference 83,554.81

Interest paid :

Total interest paid (col. 5) 94,134.73  
 Interest to be refunded (col. 9) 15,423.79  
 78,710.94

Interest unpaid :

Total (col. 7) 113,615.05  
 Interest to be credited (col. 8) 68,131.02  
 45,484.03

Summary

	Int. on overdue payments in accord. with Convention	Int. with Res. 379/CA
Interest paid	94,134.73	78,710.94
Interest unpaid	113,615.05	45,484.03
Total	207,749.78	124,194.97

\*) Periods of 4% interest from 1 January, 1953, to 29 April, 1954  
 from 9 June, 1958, to 31 December, 1958

\*) On interest still unpaid

e) On interest now paid



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 15-E  
5 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

Proposal

ARTICLE 15

Number of  
proposal

291

Art. 15, § 2. (1) Replace the present text by the following:

2.(1) The signatory Governments, even though they 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, provided they have met their financial obligations vis-à-vis the Union and have not objected to any provision in the Convention.

(2) Delete.

Reasons

Non-ratification is not the same as non-implementation; this view is borne out by § 4 of Article 15.

We cannot see what advantage it would be to the Union to deny the right to vote at conferences to a Member who, nonetheless, is obliged to comply with the Convention and to contribute to the upkeep of the Secretariat.

All legislation absolves one of any responsibility in case of force majeure, but our Convention applies the sanction regardless of the reason for non-ratification.

Clearly the ideal would be that the Convention should be ratified as soon as possible, but it is equally evident that a country should not be penalized when it cannot fulfil a requirement for reasons beyond its control.

Under the Colombian Constitution, for example, an international agreement cannot be ratified unless it has been examined and approved by parliament, and clearly such examination and approval can only take place in accordance with democratic procedure.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 16-E  
5 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

PARAGUAY

General Proposal  
(Drafting)

Number of  
Proposal

INTRODUCTION

290

- A. As a Contracting State of the International Telecommunication Convention, Paraguay has the honour to propose to the other Contracting States that this international legal Instrument be redrafted as set forth hereinafter.
- B. This draft was drawn up with the following basic purposes in mind:
1. To give a legal structure to the Convention and its annexes.
  2. The Convention should contain rules of universal validity and application only embodying:
    - 2.1. The basic principles for the efficient, speedy and economical working of international public telecommunication services; and
    - 2.2. The Organic Charter or Statute of the Union.
  3. To delete the term "recognized private operating agency" wherever used in the Convention and its annexes since:
    - 3.1. Such an agency is entirely dependent on the Contracting State which recognizes it as a legal entity responsible to it for the application of the Convention and its annexes;
    - 3.2. The legal position of such an agency with regard to the application of the Convention and its annexes is a matter which concerns the national legislation of each Contracting State;
    - 3.3. No financial difficulty would arise from the deletion, since such an agency could pay its contributions to the expenses of the Union through its respective Contracting State.

4. To simplify the Convention and its annexes and their wording so as to make them readily comprehensible to both operating staff and public remembering that the public provides the users of the international public telecommunication services.

5. To facilitate and simplify the consideration by plenipotentiary conferences of changes or additions to the rules as a result of progress in science and technology or in executive or administrative procedures in the services.

6. To delete unnecessarily repetitive rules in the Convention and its annexes. When examining this question, a basic consideration was that the Convention and its annexes are instruments of International Public Law and that their rules must be applied as far as possible by all Contracting States. This situation logically requires that their terms and expressions be clear, far-sighted and concise.

7. The definitions of the terms and expressions used in the Convention and its annexes should appear only in Annex 1 to the Convention. At present definitions appear in the Convention and in each of the annexes thereto most of them being repeated unnecessarily. In addition there is a "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms" which contains all the common definitions. This List should form Annex 1 to the Convention.

8. To transfer to the Convention the rules common to the telephone, telegraph and radio services, and thereby delete them from the respective annexes.

C. . The Paraguayan draft was draft up in the light of the following considerations:

1. History shows that humanity is developing towards a World Government, which will ensure Peace and Justice for all peoples.

2. At present, the United Nations and the specialized agencies constitute the bases for such a World Government, and will at the right time have to be transformed into its Secretariats, Ministries and Departments. In the future, the Union will be an administrative body of the United Nations, namely the World Ministry of Telecommunications.

3. At present, the Union has legislative and administrative functions:

3.1 Legislative, insofar as it draws up World Telecommunication legislation (the Convention and its annexes). The Plenipotentiary Conference constitutes the Telecommunications Commission of the World Parliament (the United Nations General Assembly). The telecommunication problems which cannot be solved by the Commission must be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly. One of these problems is the use of radio by States to disturb or upset public order, morale and decent behaviours in other States.

3.2 Administrative, because its permanent bodies have technical, economic and executive duties.

4. Hence, the structure of the international Conventions drafted by the United Nations specialized agencies requires standardisation and the terms and expressions used should also be common (as far as possible), bearing in mind the fact that they are terms and expressions of International Administrative Law.

4.1 This being so, we propose that the names of the I.C.C.S. and the International Frequency Registration Board be changed to Telephone and Telegraph Commission (or Department), Radio Commission and Frequency Registration Commission. The names, which would be the same as those used for similar bodies in I.C.A.O., would thus be made much simpler.

4.2 The prolixity of the present names belongs to the 19th century.

5. The problems arising out of the peculiar wording of the Convention and its annexes should be considered by a Legal Committee or Department or a Legal Secretariat, which should be part of the General Secretariat.

5.1 There should also be consideration of the Union's providing legal technical assistance, by means of experts who would collaborate with the Contracting States in drawing up their telecommunication regulations based on the Convention and its annexes. This would lead to a speedier universalisation of these legal instruments.

D. The Paraguayan draft contains references in the preamble and each article to the following international legal instruments :

1. The United Nations Charter.

2. The International Telecommunication Convention. In general, the numbers of the article, the section, the paragraph and the sub-paragraph are given, e.g. Article 10. 6. (1) b).

3. The Radio Regulations. Chapter, Article, number of paragraph  
(e.g. Chapter XVII, Article 46, No. 1061, R.R.)

4. The Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization  
(I.C.A.O.).

E. . Articles or paragraphs which appear without any reference are  
to be regarded as proposals by Paraguay.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

FIRST PART

THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION.

- Article 1. - Definitions.
- Article 2. - What is meant by a Contracting State.
- Article 3. - Sovereignty.
- Article 4. - Recognition of the United Nations.
- Article 5. - Accession to the Convention.
- Article 6. - Rights accorded to the Inhabitants of States.
- Article 7. - Provisions Supplementing this Convention.
- Article 8. - Which Provisions shall Prevail.

CHAPTER II

THE MONETARY UNIT.

- Article 9. - The Gold Franc.
- Article 10. - Composition of the Gold Franc.

CHAPTER III

THE RIGHTS OF CONTRACTING STATES (ARTICLE 11).

CHAPTER IV

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CONTRACTING STATES (ARTICLE 12).

SECOND PART

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (THE UNION)

CHAPTER V

THE CHARACTER OF THE UNION.

- Article 13.- Creation and Aims.
- Article 14.- Legal Standing.
- Article 15.- Permanent Seat.
- Article 16.- Structure.

CHAPTER VI

UNION CONFERENCES.

- Article 17.- Classification
- Article 18.- Representation at Conferences.
- Article 19.- Dates and Places.
- Article 20.- Changes of Dates and Places.
- Article 21.- Validity of the Decisions taken by Conferences.
- Article 22.- Rules for Conferences.
- Article 23.- Authority and Duties of Plenipotentiary Conferences.
- Article 24.- Authority and Duties of Administrative Conferences.

CHAPTER VII

PERMANENT BODIES OF THE UNION.

- Article 25.- The Composition and Meetings.
- Article 26.- Duties of the Governing Board.
- Article 27.- Duties of the General Secretariat.
- Article 28.- Composition Organization and Meetings of the Commissions.
- Article 29.- Duties Common to the Committees.
- Article 30.- Special Duties of the Telephone and Telegraph Commission.
- Article 31.- Special Duties of the Radio Commission.
- Article 32.- Special Duties of the Frequency Registration Commission.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCES OF THE UNION.

- Article 33.- Classification of Expenses.
- Article 34.- Ordinary Expenses.
- Article 35.- Extraordinary Expenses.
- Article 36.- Expenses for Laboratories and Equipment
- Article 37.- Scale of Contributions.
- Article 38.- Interest in Overdue Payments.

CHAPTER IX

THE STAFF OF THE UNION.

- Article 39.- Status.
- Article 40.- Duties.
- Article 41.- Termination.

CHAPTER X

LANGUAGES OF THE UNION.

- Article 42. - Classification
- Article 43. - Official Languages.
- Article 44. - Working Languages.
- Article 45. - Language of Authenticity.
- Article 46. - Publication of Documents.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

PREAMBLE

The Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting States, signatories to this Convention,

Recognizing

the moral unity of Mankind, the interdependence and solidarity of all peoples, and the basic importance of their international public telecommunication services, as a factor promoting:

1. Friendship and co-operation between peoples;
2. Economic, cultural, and social progress;
3. A higher standard of living and a deeper understanding of the meaning of freedom; (the United Nations Charter, Preamble, paragraph IV);

Do consider

it necessary so to organize and run such telecommunication services that they make a positive contribution to the efforts and endeavours made by the United Nations to foster the well-being, peace and happiness of all peoples;

Hence,

with such aims in view:

Do hereby resolve

to lay down the following basic standards (for ratification by their Governments) to ensure the co-ordinated, reliable, effective and economical running of their public telecommunication services.

FIRST PART:

THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

CHAPTER I

ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

Article 1 - Definitions

Annex 1 hereinafter defines the terms and expressions used in this Convention.

Article 2 - What is meant by a Contracting State

A Contracting State, for the purposes of this Convention, is one which:

1. Implies:

- 1.1 Fully accepts the provisions of this Convention, except such provisions as it may specifically declare its inability to adopt at the moment it signs this Convention or when it sends in its instrument of ratification or accession.
- 1.2 Recognizes an obligation to impose the observance of these provisions in public international telecommunication services provided within its boundaries and in any countries or territories for whose international relations it may be responsible.

Article 19/1.

2. A country becomes a Contracting State by:

- 2.1 Signing and ratifying the Convention within two years, from the date on which it comes into force.

Article 15/2.(1).

- 2.2 Acceding thereto in accordance with Article 5 hereinafter, such a statement of accession shall be valid only after approval thereof by two-thirds of the number of Contracting States existing on the date when the instrument was received by the General Secretariat of the Union.

Article 16/1.

3. A country shall cease to be a Contracting State by:

- 3.1 Not sending in its instrument of ratification of the said Convention within the time limit laid down in paragraph 2.1 above.
- 3.2 Denouncing the said Convention.

Article 20/1.

Article 3 - Sovereignty

The Contracting States do hereby acknowledge that every State has a full and exclusive sovereign right:

1. To lay down legal, technical, economic, administrative, and executive rules for its international public telecommunication services.

Preamble to the Buenos Aires Convention.

2. To cancel or attenuate, within its boundaries, the effects of radio communications by other States which may prejudice its security or public order, or the life, health, morale, morality, interests or holdings of its people.

3. To organize telecommunication services for its own national defence.

Article 48/1.

Article 4 - Recognition of the United Nations

The Contracting States do hereby acknowledge that the United Nations shall be treated as:

1. A Contracting State with equal rights and obligations, except for the right:

1.1 To vote in Union conferences or in its organs

1.2 To be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference or any administrative conference for any function in the organs of the Union.

1) Article 26.

2) I.T.U./U.N. Agreement, (Annex 6), Article XVI.

2. To accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories for which, in accordance with Article 75 of its Charter, it may be responsible.

Article 18.

Article 5 - Accession to the Convention

The Contracting States do hereby recognize that States which have not signed this Convention may at any time accede thereto.

1. The instrument of accession shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the Union through diplomatic channels and through the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Article 2, Article 16/2.

Article 6 - Rights accorded to the inhabitants of States

The Contracting States do hereby acknowledge that their peoples shall be entitled to the use of an efficient, reliable, public international telecommunication service, in which rates shall be identical within each category of communication, without priority or preference.

Article 28.

Article 7 - Provisions supplementing this Convention

The provisions of this Convention are supplemented by those set forth in the following annexes thereto:

1. the Telegraph Regulations (Annex 2)
2. the Telephone Regulations (Annex 3)
3. the Radio Regulations (Annex 4)
4. the General Regulations (Annex 5)
5. the Arbitration Regulations (Annex 6), and
6. the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations (Annex 7).

Article 11, Article 12/1, Article 12/2.(1), Article 23, Article 35, Article 39/2.

Article 8 - Which provisions shall prevail

Should there be a discrepancy between the provisions of this Convention and anything in its Annexes, the Convention shall prevail.

Article 12/3.

CHAPTER II

ON THE MONETARY UNIT

Article 9 - The Gold Franc

Rates for public international telecommunication services and accounts for the same shall be drawn up in gold francs.

Article 40.

Article 10 - Composition of the Gold Franc

The gold franc shall be assumed to have :

1. One hundred centimes.
2. A weight of ten-thirty-firsts of a gramme.
3. A fineness of 0.900.

Article 40.

CHAPTER III

ON THE RIGHTS OF CONTRACTING STATES

Article 11

The Contracting States do hereby acknowledge that any Contracting State shall be entitled :

1. To detain, intercept, or interfere in the transmission of any telecommunication it considers dangerous to its security or contrary to its laws, or prejudicial to public order, moral and morality, or to international peace.

Article 20/1.

2. To suspend all or part of the international public services affording telecommunication relations (by radio, telegraph or telephone) for an indefinite period, such suspension to affect any category of communication.

Article 30.

3. To prevent, hold up, or intercept the transmission of any private telegraph or telephone message which it may consider dangerous to its security or contrary to its laws.

Article 29.

4. Not to accept any responsibility towards the users of public international telecommunication services, especially as far as claims for loss and injury are concerned.

Article 31.

5. For the co-ordination or efficient, reliable, and economical running of international telecommunication services, to :

- 5.1 convene regional conferences;
- 5.2 reach agreements, bilateral or multilateral;
- 5.3 set up regional organizations.

Article 42.

6. To use a radio system for its mobile stations that shall be unable to exchange communications with mobile stations of other States, provided always that such a system is the result of technical progress and is not simply inspired by a desire to impede such communications.

Article 44/2.

7. To settle any differences that may arise with other States in connection with the application of this Convention, by :

7.1 diplomatic channels;

7.2 the procedure laid down in bilateral or multilateral agreements;

7.3 any procedure as may have been mutually agreed upon;

7.4 the procedure laid down in Annex 6 hereinafter.

Article 25.

8. To lay down conditions for the acceptance of telecommunications exchanged with a non-Contracting State.

Article 24/1.

9. To declare at any time that this Convention shall apply to all, to some, or to one only of the countries or territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

Article 17/1.

10. To denounce this Convention, on its own behalf or on behalf of the countries or territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

Article 20/1, Article 21/1.

11. To be elected or re-elected to any of the permanent bodies of the Union.

1) Article 5/1 (1), Article 6/3 (3), Article 7/3 a).

2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1061 of the R.R.

12. To choose the class in which it shall share in defraying the Union's expenses, and to change it at any time only if it chooses a higher class.

Article 13/5., Article 13/6. (3).

13. To be represented, by voice and vote, in the Union's Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

14. To request the convening of Plenipotentiary and/or Administrative Conferences (extraordinary or special) for the consideration of the subject which it will propose at the same time as the request.

Article 10/5. (1) b), Article 10/6 (1) b)

15. To send, at its own expense, a qualified representative to any of the permanent bodies of the Union to express its point of view on any question relating to their competence in which it is particularly interested.

Chapter IV, Article 12., No. 371 of the R.R.

16. To request the Secretary-General or the Director of the permanent body in question:

16.1 To provide for the oral, or written or oral and written, use of one or more additional languages.

16.2 To provide for the oral translation of statements made in its own language into any one of the Union's three working languages.

Article 14/6 (2).

17. To come to an agreement with other State or States on a procedure for deciding how much it owes, and how much is owed to it as a result of operations in the public telecommunication services.

Article 39/1.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### THE OBLIGATIONS OF CONTRACTING STATES

#### Article 12.

All Contracting States shall undertake to fulfil the following obligations:

1. To ratify this Convention and to deposit the instrument of ratification, with all possible despatch, with the General Secretariat of the Union, via diplomatic channels and through the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Article 15/1.

2. To deposit the instrument of accession to this Convention with the General Secretariat of the Union via diplomatic channels and through the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Article 16/2., Article 20/1.

3. To communicate to the General Secretariat of the Union any declaration made with regard to the application of this Convention to any country or territory for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

Article 17/2.

4. To fulfil the obligations laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article for the ratification, accession or application of the annexes of this Convention, and in such cases to inform the General Secretariat of the Union directly.

Article 12/2.(2).

5. To fulfil, and ensure the fulfilment of, the regulations of this Convention and its annexes in their international public telecommunication services or in such services as may cause harmful interference to the international public radio service of another State.

- 5.1 This obligation shall cease only with the denunciation of this Convention and not less than one year after notice of such denunciation has been received by the General Secretariat of the Union.

Article 19/1., Article 20/2., Article 45/2.

6. To apply the regulations of this Convention and its annexes to the public telecommunication service operated with a non-contracting State.

Article 24/2.

7. To limit the number of radio frequencies and the use of the radio spectrum to the essential minimum for the efficient running of their public radio services.

Article 43.

8. To prevent their stations causing harmful interference to the public radio services of another Contracting State.

Article 45/1.



9. To prevent the operation of, or desist from operating, any electrical equipment which is causing or may cause harmful interference to the public radio services of another Contracting State.

Article 45/3.

10. To ensure and check that the telecommunication services of their National Defence Services:

10.1 Do not cause harmful interference to the public radio services.

10.2 Comply with the regulations for the safety of human life.

10.3 Apply the regulations relating to the types of emission.

10.4 Use radio frequencies in accordance with the character of the services and in conformity with the Frequency Allocation Table.

Article 43/2.

11. To decide how radio frequencies and equipment shall be used to best advantage, to ensure efficiency, speed and economy in the international public telecommunication services.

11.1 To use such frequencies and equipment in accordance with the best available practical experience, and keep such equipment in good working order and abreast of scientific and technical progress.

Article 33.

12. To ensure that their mobile service stations exchange communications normally with the mobile service stations of other Contracting States, whatever radio system they use.

Article 44/1.

13. To ensure that their stations do not use call signs which have not been assigned to them under the relevant regulations in Annex 4 to this Convention.

Article 47.

14. To recognize and ensure absolute priority in their international public telecommunication services for the transmission, reception, transit, delivery and reply of communications relating to:

14.1 The safety of human life, and especially distress calls and messages, whatever their origin.

Article 36, Article 46.

14.2 Exceptionally urgent epidemiological messages to or from the World Health Organization.

Article 36.

14.3 Government matters, when priority is expressly asked for.

Article 37.

15. To prevent their stations transmitting or circulating false or deceptive distress or safety signals.

Article 47.

16. To ensure the secrecy of communications in their international public telecommunication services. This obligation shall be subject to the right given in Article 11, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, of this Convention.

Article 32/1., Article 32/2.

17. To ensure that any bilateral or multilateral telecommunication agreements which they reach do not run counter to this Convention and its annexes.

Article 41, Article 42.

18. To allow communications in secret language to pass in transit.

Article 38/3.

19. To inform the General Secretariat of the Union and any Contracting States concerned of:

19.1 Any breach in the regulations of this Convention or annexes.

Article 34.

19.2 The application of Article 11, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, of this Convention, provided that this communication is not considered dangerous to security.

Article 29, Article 30.

20. If elected to the Administrative Council, to provide a person with adequate experience in international public telecommunication services.

Article 2/2.

21. If elected to the Frequency Registration Commission, to provide a person possessing:

21.1 The highest qualifications in radio engineering.

21.2 Extensive practical experience in the assignment and use of radio frequencies.

1) Article 6/2.(2)

2) Chapter IV, Article 10/297.RR.

21.3 A thorough knowledge of the geographical, economic and demographic conditions in the area to which the Contracting State he represents belongs.

Chapter IV, Article 10/299.RR.

22. If their representative on the Frequency Registration Commission leaves before the end of his term of office, to appoint another representative with all possible speed.

22.1 Should it prove impossible to appoint another representative, to inform the Frequency Registration Commission to that effect.

Chapter IV, Article 10/307 RR.

23. To acknowledge the fact that Union officials have international obligations, and to refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in performing their duties.

1) Article 7/5.(2), Article 8/5.(2).

2) Chapter IV, Article 10/301 RR.

24. In accordance with their constitutional provisions, to grant Union staff the privileges and immunities which they grant to staff of similar rank of other public international organizations.

Article 60, Chapter XI/I.C.A.O. Convention.

25. To share in defraying the ordinary expenses of the Union, and to inform the General Secretariat, before this Convention enters into force, of the contributive class they have chosen.

Article 13. 3. (1), Article 13. 6. (1).

26. To pay their contributions for the following expenses to the General Secretariat of the Union.

26.1. Ordinary expenses, before the beginning of each financial year.

26.2. Extraordinary expenses, thirty days after the despatch of accounts.

Article 13.8., Article 13.9.

27. To pay the expenses of:

27.1. Their own delegations at meetings of Conferences or permanent bodies of the Union.

I.C.A.O. Convention, Chapter. XII, Article. 63.

27.2. The oral and/or written use of one or more additional languages which they, with or without other Contracting States, have requested.

Article 14. 6. (1) a) and b).

27.3. The oral translation of statements made in their own languages into one of the working languages.

Article 14. 6. (3).

28. To consider the settlement of international accounts by the public telecommunication services as a current transaction to be carried out in accordance with the rules governing ordinary international obligations agreed on with the Contracting States concerned or laid down by this Convention and its annexes.

Article 39. 3.

29. To stimulate the teaching and knowledge of international telecommunication law in their universities and other educational institutions.

30. To ensure that their radio services are not disruptive of public order and to not affect morale and decent behaviour in other States.

A basic principle approved by the Institute of International Law (Lausanne, Switzerland, 1927).

31. To use radio services, especially broadcasting services, to:

31.1. Strengthen international relations. (Recommendation 11/VI).

31.2. Stimulate public education. (Recommendation 12/VII).  
IV Inter-American Radio Conference, I.T.U. Region 2,  
Washington, 1949.

SECOND PART

ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (THE UNION)

CHAPTER V

ON THE NATURE OF THE UNION

Article 13 : Creation and Aims

The Contracting States hereby set up a permanent public international organisation, to be known as the International Telecommunication Union (the Union), with the following aims :

1. To promote co-operation between the Contracting States, for the technical progress and administrative efficiency of public international telecommunication services.

Article 3, 1, a) and c).

2. To foster telecommunication technical developments in the cause of better public correspondence services at rates which will encourage the public in all countries to use the same.

Article 3, 1, b).

3. To promote co-operation between Contracting States, with a view to introducing rates equivalent to the cost of providing international public telecommunication services.

Article 3, 2, b).

4. To foster the application of provisions in public international telecommunication services making for the greater safety of human life.

Article 3, 2, c).

5. To apportion radio frequencies and to register the frequency assignments made as a result thereof, with an eye to the need to avoid harmful interference between the radio services of the Contracting States.

Article 3, 2, a).

6. To undertake investigations, make recommendations, and to assemble and publish reports on telecommunication matters, for the greater good of all Contracting States.

Article 3, 2, d).

7. To co-operate with such international organisations as may have interests or activities in the same or related fields.

Article 27.

Article 14 : Legal Standing

The Contracting States do hereby acknowledge:

1. That the Union is a legal entity subject to international public law.
2. That it possesses such capacity at law as may be necessary for the performance of its tasks; and
3. That, within their boundaries, it shall be considered as an independent legal entity, insofar as this is compatible with their Constitutions.

I.C.A.O. Convention, Chapter VII, Article 47

Article 15 : The Permanent Seat

The Union shall maintain a permanent seat in Geneva, Switzerland.

Article 2.

Article 16: Structure

This shall comprise:

1. The following conferences:
  - 1.1. The Plenipotentiary Conference;
  - 1.2. The Administrative Conferences.
2. The following permanent bodies;
  - 2.1. The Administrative Council;
  - 2.2. The General Secretariat;
  - 2.3. The Telegraph and Telephone Commission (T.T.C.)
  - 2.4. The Radio Commission (R.C.)
  - 2.5. The Frequency Registration Commission (F.R.C.)

CHAPTER VI

ON UNION CONFERENCES

Article 17 : Classification

Union conferences shall be classified as follows:

1. Ordinary
2. Extraordinary
3. Special
  - 3.1. General
  - 3.2. Regional

Article 10, 1., Article 10, 6, (1), b)

Article 18: Representation at Conferences

1. To be valid ordinary, extraordinary or special plenipotentiary or administrative conferences shall be composed of the representatives of a majority of the Contracting States.

Article 10/6 (2)

2. To be valid special regional plenipotentiary or administrative conferences shall be composed of the representatives of a majority of the Contracting States belonging to a given region.

Article 19: Dates and Places

1. The plenipotentiary conference shall normally meet once every five years at a place and date determined by the preceding plenipotentiary conference.

Article 9/2.

2. Ordinary administrative conferences shall normally meet once every five years, whenever possible at the same place and date as the plenipotentiary conference.

Article 10/3.

3. Extraordinary or special general conferences shall meet at a place and date determined by:

- 3.1. The plenipotentiary conference.

Article 10/5 (1) a) Article 10/6 (1) a).

- 3.2. The Secretary-General at the request of at least twenty Contracting States.

Article 9/3, Article 10/4, Article 10/5 (1) b), Article 10/6(1).



3.3 On a proposal by the Administrative Council.

Article 10/5 (1) c), Article 10/6 (1), c).

4. Special regional plenipotentiary or administrative conferences shall meet at places and dates decided upon or recommended by:

4.1 The plenipotentiary conference.

Article 10/6 (1) a).

4.2 An ordinary, extraordinary or special administrative conference.

Article 10/6 (1) a).

4.3 The General Secretariat, at the request of at least one quarter of the Contracting States belonging to that region.

Article 10/6 (1) b)

4.4 A special regional administrative conference.

Article 20 - Changes of Dates and Places

1. The place and/or date of meeting of any Conference of the Union, with the exception of special regional conferences, may be changed on the request or proposal of:

1.1 At least twenty Contracting States, addressed to the Secretary-General.

1.2 The Administrative Council.

2. When the place or date of the meeting of any of the conferences of the Union specified in paragraph 1 of this article has been changed, the agreement of the majority of the Contracting States shall be required for the establishment of a new place or date for the meeting.

Article 9/3, Article 10/4, Article 10/5, Article 10/6,  
Article 10/9.

3. Any change of the place or date of the meeting of a special regional conference and the fixing of a new place or date of such meeting shall be decided upon by the majority of the Contracting States of the Region concerned.

Article 10/9

Article 21 - Validity of Decisions taken by Conferences:

Unless expressly provided otherwise in this Convention, all Union conferences shall reach their decisions by a majority of the votes cast.

Article 22 - Rules for Conferences:

The rules set forth in Annex 5 hereinafter shall apply for the organization of Union conferences, although conferences may adopt any additional provisions they may consider suitable.

Article 11.

Article 23 - Authority and Duties of the Plenipotentiary Conference:

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be the supreme authority of the Union.

Article 4/1.

2. The following shall be its tasks and prerogatives:

- 2.1 Election of those Contracting States which together make up the Administrative Council, with an eye to the need for equitable representation of all Contracting States.

Article 9/1 e), Article 5/1 (1).

- 2.2 Consideration of the reports submitted by the Administrative Council, and the requisite action thereon, and settlement of any points that may be referred to it.

Article 9/1 a)

- 2.3 Preparation of an annual budget, and control of the financial system obtaining in the Union, in accordance with Section of this Convention.

Article 9/1 b) and c).

- 2.4 Consideration of expenditure and approval of Union accounts.

Article 9/1 d).

- 2.5 Consideration of proposals for amendment of this Convention.

Article 9/1 f).

- 2.6 The conclusion or review of agreements reached by the Union and any other international public organizations, and consideration of those concluded with such organizations by the Administrative Council pending ratification by the Plenipotentiary Conference, with a view to approving, amending or rejecting them.

Article 9/1 c)

- 2.7 The convening of extraordinary or especial administrative conferences, and decision as to their agendas.

Article 10, 5 (1) a), Article 10, 6, (1), a).

- 2.8 Consideration of any telecommunication problem, as it may see fit.

Article 9/1 h)

- 2.9 Decision as to what telecommunication operating or technical questions shall be studied by the Commissions

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1059 of the Radio Regulations.

Article 24 - Authority and Duties of Administrative Conferences

1. Ordinary:

- 1.1 Administrative Conferences shall, in their particular spheres:

1.1.1 Revise the annexes to this Convention;

1.1.2 Study any other related questions;

Article 10/2. (1)

1.1.3 Refer technical or operational telecommunication questions to Commissions.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1059, RR.

2. Ordinary Radio Conferences

- 2.1 In addition to the duties laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall:

2.1.1 Decide on the number of contracting States which shall form the Frequency Registration Commission and the procedure to be followed for their election, bearing in mind the necessity for all contracting States to be represented equitably.

1) Article 6/3 (2)

2) Chapter IV, Article 10/296/303/305 RR

2.1.2 Decide on the dates upon which the mandate of the members of the Frequency Registration Commission would take effect and would expire.

1) Article 6/3 (4)

2) Article 10/304, Chapter IV, RR.

2.1.3 Elect the members of the Frequency Registration Commission;

2.1.4 Consider the Report on the activities of the Frequency Registration Commission.

Article 10/2 (2)

3. Extraordinary Administrative, or Special General or Regional Conferences

3.1 An Extraordinary Administrative or Special General, or Regional Conference shall study only those telecommunication questions which have been approved with the notice convening the conference.

Article 10/7, Article 10/8

CHAPTER VII

PERMANENT BODIES OF THE UNION.

Article 25 - The Administrative Council - Composition and meetings

1. The Administrative Council shall be composed of eighteen Contracting States, and shall hold office until the date on which a new Council is elected.

Article 5/1 (1)

1.1 When a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council between two plenipotentiary conferences, it shall pass by right to the Contracting State from the same region as the State whose seat is vacated which had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.

Article 5/1 (2)

2. The Administrative Council shall normally hold one session a year at the seat of the Union.

Article 5/6 (1)

2.1 No more than one extraordinary session shall be held, except at the request of a majority of the Contracting States.

Article 5/6 (2), Article 5/6 (3)

Article 26 - Duties of the Administrative Council

1. The Administrative Council shall be responsible to the Plenipotentiary Conference and shall take action in conformity with such authority as the latter may delegate to it, and in accordance with the present Convention; it shall act solely at ordinary and extraordinary sessions.

Article 5/9 (1), Article 5/9 (2)

2, The Administrative Council shall:

2.1 Facilitate the implementation by the Contracting States of this Convention and its Annexes, the Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Resolutions of Administrative Conferences.

Article 5/11 (1)

2.2 Efficiently co-ordinate the activities of the Union.

Article 5/11 (2)

2.3 Perform the tasks entrusted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 5/12, a)

2.4 Co-ordinate the activities of the Union with those of similar international organizations, by:

2.4.1 Agreements, which shall be submitted for ratification to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.4.2 Designating representatives of the Union to conferences of such organizations.

2.4.3 Co-ordination Committees.

Article 5/12 b)

2.5 Nominate the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General.

Article 5/12 c)

2.6 Decide on the grading of Union staff

Article 5/12 d)

2.7 Draw up administrative and financial regulations for the Union.

Article 5/12. e)

- 2.8 Supervise the working of the administrative services of the Union.

Article 5/12 f)

- 2.9 Draw up the annual budget of the Union.

Article 5/12 g)

- 2.10 Arrange for the annual auditing of the accounts of the Union prepared by the General Secretariat and, if they are found to the satisfactory, approve them for subsequent submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 5/12 h)

- 2.11 Recommend technical or operational telecommunication questions for study by the Commission.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1059, RR

- 2.12 When a Contracting State which is a member of the Frequency Registration Commission announces its inability to nominate a representative, nominate another Contracting State belonging to the same region to occupy the vacant seat.

Chapter IV, Article 10/307, RR

- 2.13 Hold meetings or sessions consisting exclusively of its Members.

Article 5/7

- 2.14 Decide on the salaries of Union officials, in accordance with the scale drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 5/12 i)

- 2.15 Determine the amount of any temporary additional allowances to the staff of the Union, taking into account the fluctuations in the cost of living in the Swiss Confederation and following in this matter, as far as possible, the practice of the government of that country and similar public international organizations established there.

Article 5/12 j)

- 2.16 Determine or propose the convening of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

Article 5/12 k), Article 10/5. (1) c), Article 10/6. (1) c)

- 2.17 Make any appropriate suggestions to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

Article 5/12. l)

- 2.18 Co-ordinate the activities of the permanent bodies of the Union, take appropriate action on requests or recommendations made to it by such bodies and make temporary appointments to fill the posts of Director of Union bodies (Vice-Director of the Radio Commission), when required.

Article 5/12. m)

- 2.19 Perform the other functions prescribed in this Convention and any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union.

Article 5/12. n)

- 2.20 Submit a complete report on its activities and those of the other permanent Union bodies to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 5/12. o)

Article 27 - Duties of the General Secretariat

The General Secretariat shall:

1. Appoint its staff in accordance with the instructions given by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules laid down by the Administrative Council.

Article 8/2. a)

2. Undertake administrative arrangements for the special secretariats of the permanent Union bodies, and appoint or dismiss the staff thereof, with due regard to any proposals put forward by the heads of those secretariats.

Article 8/2. b)

3. Ensure that in the special secretariats the administrative and financial regulations drawn up by the Administrative Council are applied.

Article 8/2. c)

4. Inspect, for administrative purposes, the staff of the special secretariats working directly under the orders of the heads of the permanent Union bodies.

Article 8/2. d)

5. Undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences of the Union.

Article 8/2. e)

6. Provide, where appropriate in co-operation with the inviting Contracting State, the secretariat of all conferences of the Union and, when so requested or provided in the Annexes to the Convention, the secretariat of the meetings of permanent Union bodies or meetings held under Union auspices.

- 6.1 Engage, when requested, the secretariat for other telecommunication meetings.

Article 8/2. f)

7. Keep up to date official lists (with the exception of the Master Record and other essential literature relating to the duties of the Frequency Registration Commission), using the data supplied for this purpose by permanent Union bodies and Contracting States.

Article 8/2. g)

8. Publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent Union bodies.

Article 8/2. h)

9. Publish international or regional, bi- or multi-lateral agreements, communicated to them by Contracting States, and keep up-to-date records of such agreements.

Article 8/2. i)

10. Publish such documents concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies as may be prepared by the Frequency Registration Commission.

Article 8/2. j)

11. Prepare, publish and keep up to date with the assistance, where appropriate, of other permanent Union bodies:

- 11.1 Literature relating to the structure and aims of the Union.
- 11.2 General statistics and official service documents of the Union, as prescribed by the Annexes to this Convention.
- 11.3 Such other documents as the conferences of the Union or the Administrative Council may direct.

Article 8/2. k)



12. Distribute the published documents.

Article 8/2. l)

13. Collect and publish, in suitable form, telecommunication data both national and international.

Article 8/2. m)

14. Collect and publish such information as would assist Contracting States in the efficient operation of telecommunication services, with especial reference to the efficient use of radio frequencies designed to diminish harmful interference.

Article 8/2. n)

15. Periodically publish a general telecommunication journal with the help of such information as may come its way.

Article 8/2. c)

16. Prepare and submit annual budget estimates to the Administrative Council.

- 16.1 To submit a copy of the budget estimates to the Contracting States after approval by the Administrative Council.

Article 8/2. p)

17. Prepare each year, for submission to the Administrative Council:

- 17.1 A financial management report.

Article 8/2. q)

- 17.2 A report on the activities of the Union.

Article 8/2. r)

- 17.3 Recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each plenipotentiary conference.

Article 8/2. q)

18. Transmit the reports specified in paragraph 17 of this Article, after approval by the Administrative Council, to Contracting States.

Article 8/2. q), r)

19. Notify Contracting States of the receipt of instruments of ratification of, or accession to, this Convention.

Article 15/1., Article 16/2

20. Forward a certified copy of such acts of ratification or accession to Contracting States.

Article 16/2

21. Advise Contracting States of any denunciation of the present Convention notified in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 10 of the Convention.

Article 20/1

22. Notify Contracting States of any declaration by a Contracting State about the application of the Convention to countries or territories for the foreign relations of which it is responsible.

Article 17/2.

23. Ensure, as its resources may allow, and exclusively for the use of the Contracting State or States concerned, the oral and/or written use of languages other than the working languages in conferences of the Union and/or the meetings of its permanent bodies.

Article 14/6.(2)

24. Consult Contracting States by diplomatic channels and through the Government of the Swiss Confederation, with regard to any application for membership as a Contracting State during the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences.

Article 1/7

25. Promptly inform Contracting States of notices approving the revision or amendment of the annexes to this Convention.

Article 12/2. (2)

26. Act as the Secretariat for the Administrative Council and have a voice in its debates.

Article 5/8

27. Attend in an advisory capacity at meetings of the Administrative Council and Commission.

Article 5/7

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1071, RR

28. Communicate to Contracting States notices of consent to the annexes of the Convention, sent in by Contracting States.

Article 12/2. (2)

29. Inform each Contracting State of the contributory class chosen by the other Contracting States.

Article 13/6. (2)

30. Decide on the sales price of documents so that the cost of publication may equal the income from sales.

Article 13/7

31. Publish the reference documents prescribed by the Convention and its annexes in the official languages of the Union.

Article 14/3. (1)

31.1 Publish all other documents for general distribution in the working languages of the Union.

Article 14/3. (2)

31.2 Translate and publish, in a language or languages other than the official or working languages of the Union, any of the documents published in these languages, at the expense of the Contracting States concerned.

Article 14/4

32. Ensure efficient simultaneous interpretation in the working languages of the Union at Union conferences or meetings of the Union permanent bodies.

33. Keep in mind the need to ensure the following in the recruitment of Union staff and the specification of terms of employment:

33.1 Efficiency, competence and integrity in persons working for the Union.

33.2 The equitable representation of citizens from all Contracting Countries.

Article 8/4

Article 28 - The Composition, Organization and Meetings of Commissions

1. The Commissions shall comprise the representatives of the Contracting States.

- 1) Article 6/2. (1), Article 7/3. a)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1061, RR  
Chapter IV, Article 10/296/303, RR

2. The functions of each Commission shall be exercised through :

2.1. The Plenary Assembly, which shall normally be held once every three years in a place decided upon by the previous meeting.

2.1.1. A Plenary Assembly shall meet about one year before the meeting of the corresponding ordinary Administrative conference.

- 1) Article 7/4. a)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1066 RR.

2.2 The Study Groups set up by the Plenary Assembly.

- 1) Article 7/4. b)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1067 RR.

2.3 A Director appointed for an indefinite period by the Plenary Assembly, but with reciprocal rights of terminating the appointment :

- 1) Article 7/4 c)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1068 RR.

2.3.1. In the Radio Commission, a Vice-Director with special experience of Broadcasting.

- 1) Article 7/4 c)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1068 RR.

2.4 A special Secretariat to assist the Director

- 1) Article 7/4 d)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1069 RR.

2.5 The laboratories and/or technical equipment of the Union.

- 1) Article 7/4 e)
- 2) Chapter XVII Article 46/1070 RR

Article 29. - Duties common to the Commissions.

The Commissions may :

1. Form joint sub-committees together with the other commissions to study and issue recommendations on questions of common interest.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1072 RR.

2. Be represented in an advisory capacity, when invited to meetings such as:

2.1 Conferences or meetings of permanent Union bodies;

2.2 International organizations working in a related field.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1073 RR.

3. Draw up rules of procedure to supplement those given in Annex 5 to this Convention.

1) Article 7/6 (2)

2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1075 RR.

4. Authorize representatives of the following to attend their meetings, in an advisory capacity:

4.1 International organizations which co-ordinate their work with the Union, or have related activities.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1063 RR.

4.2 Scientific or manufacturing organizations, engaged in the study of telecommunications problems or in the manufacture of telecommunication equipment and approved by one or more contracting States.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1064 RR.

5. Entrust technical or operational telecommunication questions to another Commission.

Chapter XVII, Article 46/1059.

Article 30. - Special Duties of the Telephone and Telegraph Commission.

The Telephone and Telegraph Commission shall investigate and issue recommendations on technical and operational aspects of telephony and telegraphy.

Article 7/1.

Article 31. - Special Duties of the Radio Commission.

The Radio Commission shall investigate and issue recommendations on the following :

1. Technical radio questions.
2. Operating questions, the solution of which depends principally on technical considerations.

- 1) Article 7/1 (3)
- 2) Chapter XVII, Article 46/1058 RR.

Article 32. - Special duties of the Frequency Registration Commission.

The Frequency Registration Commission shall :

1. Effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by each Contracting State, entering the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each assignment with a view to ensuring recognition thereof by the other Contracting States.

- 1) Article 6/1 a)
- 2) Chapter IV, Article 10/285 RR.

2. Advise Contracting States with a view to the maximum possible use of frequencies in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur.

- 1) Article 6/1 b)
- 2) Chapter IV, Article 10/286 RR.

3. Perform any additional tasks relating to frequency assignment and use which the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council may entrust to it.

Article 6/1 c)

4. Act in accordance with principles of universal application, with an eye to the most effective use of the radio spectrum.

Chapter IV, Article 10/298 RR.

5. Decide on frequency assignments with an eye to technical considerations only.

Chapter IV, Article 10/298 RR.

6. Record each frequency assignment made on a card to be used for international reference purposes.

Article 10/288, Chapter IV RR

7. Keep up-to-date records.

- 1) Article 6/1 d)
- 2) Chapter IV, Article 10/291 RR.

8. Prepare frequency lists and other documents relating to frequency assignment and use, and communicate them to the General Secretariat.

Chapter IV, Article 10/289 RR.

9. Collect monitoring observations in accordance with communications from Contracting States, and communicate them to the General Secretariat.

Chapter IV, Article 10/290 RR.

10. Investigate, and make recommendations on cases of harmful interference, at the request of one or more Contracting States.

Chapter IV, Article 10/292 RR.

11. Continuously investigate frequency usage and recommend adjustments in the use of frequencies to Contracting States, to allow the provision of new circuits.

Chapter IV, Article 10/293 RR.

12. Draft general technical questions arising from the examination of frequency assignments, for reference to the Radio Commission.

Chapter IV, Article 10/294 RR.

13. Assist Contracting States and public international organizations in drawing up agreements relating to frequency assignments for a given region or service.

Chapter IV, Article 10/295 RR.

14. Organize its own secretariat with economy in the recruitment of specialist staff.

Chapter IV, Article 10/308 RR.

- 14.1 Select the technical staff necessary for its secretariat.

Chapter IV, Article 10/309 RR.

CHAPTER VIII

ON THE FINANCES OF THE UNION

Article 33 - Classification of expenditure

The expenditure of the Union shall be classified as ordinary or extraordinary.

Article 13/1.

Article 34 - Ordinary expenditure

The ordinary expenditure of the Union shall:

1. Be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. Include the expenses of the permanent organs, laboratories and technical equipment of the Union.
3. Be borne by all contracting States.

Article 13/2.

Article 35 - Extraordinary expenditure

The extraordinary expenditure of the Union shall:

1. Include the expenses of conferences and meetings of Commissions.
2. Be borne by:
  - 2.1 Contracting States which have agreed to take part in those conferences or meetings or have in fact participated.
  - 2.2 Public international organizations which have been admitted to these conferences or meetings.

Article 13/3.

Article 36 - Expenses of laboratories and equipment

Expense incurred by Union laboratories and technical equipment in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Contracting States or public international organizations shall be borne by the Contracting States or organizations.

Article 13/3.(6)



Article 37 - Scale of contributions

The following scale of class contributions shall be applied:

1. 30 unit class
2. 25 " "
3. 20 " "
4. 18 " "
5. 15 " "
6. 13 " "
7. 10 " "
8. 8 " "
9. 5 " "
10. 4 " "
11. 3 " "
12. 2 " "
13. 1 " "
14. 1/2 " "

Article 13/4.

Article 38 - Interest on overdue payments

The amounts due to the Union, after the date by which the accounts of Contracting States should be paid, shall bear interest as follows:

1. Three per cent (3%) per annum during the first six months.
2. Six per cent (6%) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

Article 13/9.

CHAPTER IX

STAFF OF THE UNION

Article 39 - Status

The staff of the Union shall work, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as impartial custodians of an international public trust.

- 1) Article 6/5.(1)
- 2) Chapter IV, Article 10/300 RR.

Article 40 - Duties

1. No member of the staff of the Union shall request or receive instructions relating to the performance of his duties from any State, State official, organization, public or private person.
2. The staff of the Union shall refrain from any act incompatible with their status as international officials.

1) Article 6/5.(2), Article 8/5.(1)

2) Chapter IV, Article 10/301 RR.

Article 41 - Termination

If the Contracting State of which he is a national should denounce this Convention, a Union official shall automatically leave the Union's service.

Article 7/6.

CHAPTER X

LANGUAGES OF THE UNION

Article 42 - Classification

The languages of the Union shall be classified as follows:

1. Official.
2. Working.
3. Of authenticity

Article 14

Article 43 - Official languages

The official languages of the Union shall be:

1. Spanish.
2. English.
3. Russian.
4. French.
5. Chinese

Article 14/1.(1)

Article 44 - Working languages

The working languages of the Union shall be:

1. Spanish.
2. English.
3. French.

Article 14/1.(2)

Article 45 - Language of authenticity

French shall be the language of authenticity of the Union. In case of doubt as to the meaning of texts in this Convention or its Annexes, the French wording shall prevail.

Article 14/1.(3)

Article 46 - Drafting of documents

1. The following shall be drafted in the official languages:  
The Final Acts, Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations, Opinions and other final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences.

Article 14/2.(1)

2. The following shall be drafted in the working languages:
  - 2.1 All conference documents which do not come under paragraph 1 of this Article.
  - 2.2 The reference documents listed in the Annexes of this Convention.

Article 14/3.(1)

- 2.3 The other documents distributed by the General Secretariat.

Article 14/3.(2)

3. Texts shall be equivalent in substance and in form in all languages.

Article 14/2.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 17-E  
7 October, 1959

## HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

### A G E N D A

#### First Meeting of the Heads of Delegations

Wednesday, 14 October 1959, at 10.00 hours

1. Agenda and Committee Structure of the Conference (Documents Nos. 2 and 9)
2. Proposals for the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference
3. Constitution of the Secretariat
4. Working hours of the Conference
5. Agenda for the opening Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT 1)
6. Miscellaneous

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Note: The formal opening of the Conference will take place at 16.00 hours on Wednesday 14 October, 1959 in the main Plenary Hall (Room A), Bâtiment Electoral.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 18-E  
8 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Acting Secretary-General

EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE PRESENT VICE-DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.R.

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the attached Resolution taken by the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles, 1959.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

The C.C.I.R.,

considering that

- a) the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. will reach the normal retiring age on 31 December 1961;
- b) the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. will normally not take place until nine months after the date of the Vice-Director's retirement;
- c) the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. is appointed by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.;
- d) it would not be desirable to prejudice the decision of the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference on the future organization of the Union;

resolves

- 1. not to take any decision about the extension of the services of the Vice-Director beyond the date of his normal retirement;
- 2. to request the Plenipotentiary Conference, provided it does not take decisions which would make it contrary to the Convention and General Regulations, to authorize the Administrative Council to:
  - i) grant extension of service to the Vice-Director up to the closing date of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.;
  - ii) take the necessary preliminary steps for an election to the post of Vice-Director to be held during the Xth Plenary Assembly.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 19-E  
8 October, 1959PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Acting Secretary-General

## RECALL OF I.F.R.B. MEMBERS

In accordance with the instructions given me by the Council (see its report, paragraph 14.2., on page 68), I hereby submit the requisite information for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

At its Eighth Session (1953), the Administrative Council was confronted by a memorandum from the International Frequency Registration Board about the recall of one of its members (Document 1384/CA8).

The Council considered this matter and the question of principle it raised, at its eighteenth plenary meeting (Document 1422/CA8), twentieth plenary meeting (Document 1427/CA8), and twenty-first plenary meeting (Document 1433/CA8), and at this latter meeting it adopted the following Resolution 277 :

No. 277 - RECALL OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

(cf. PV CA8/18 - Document No. 1422/CA8, June 1953  
PV CA8/20 - Document No. 1427/CA8, June 1953  
PV CA8/21 - Document No. 1433/CA8, June 1953.)

"The Administrative Council :

considering

1. the importance to the Union of continuity in the work of the International Frequency Registration Board;
2. the expense involved if changes in the members of the International Frequency Registration Board are not kept to the minimum;
3. the importance of independence in the members of the Board and of stability within the Board in order to permit of its most efficient working;
4. the late hour at which the Administrative Council has been acquainted with the possibility of recall of members from the Board;
5. that the matter is now in the hands of the Council and not of the International Frequency Registration Board;

strongly recommends

1. that Members of the Union abstain from recalling their nationals from service as members on the Board until the matter has been further clarified and the Council shall have had an opportunity of considering the question more fully at its next Session;

2. that the Secretary-General should communicate to any Administration indicating its wish to recall a member full information as to the effects on the working of the Board and the difficulties involved in changes of members of the Board;

instructs

1. the Secretary-General to write to any Member of the Union notifying a desire to recall a member of the Board and inform the Member fully as to the difficulties which such withdrawal will entail;

2. the Secretary-General to inform such Member of the Union that he is not authorized to accept the replacement of a member of the Board recalled until such time as the matter has been fully considered by the Council at its next Session;

3. the Secretary-General

- a) to invite Members of the Union to study the question and to communicate to him the result of their study, and,
- b) on the basis of communications received from Administrations and in collaboration with the I.F.R.B., to prepare a full report on the matter for submission to the next Session of the Council."

\*

\* \*

Accordingly, the Secretary-General provided the Council, at its Ninth Session, with a full report on the matter. This extensive document (Document 1487/C19) gave the answers received from Members of the Union in response to the Secretary-General's letter. In Annex 1 appear the first two pages of the document, analysing the answers received. The Council considered this document at its twenty-first plenary meeting (Document 1602/C19), and adopted the following Resolution 293 :



No. 293.- RECALL OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.  
(cf. FV CA9/21, Document No. 1602/CA9, and Document No. 1487/  
CA, May, 1954)

The Administrative Council:

taking note:

that the replies received to the inquiries contained in Resolution 277 show that the opinion of the Members of the Union is divided on the question of the right of countries to replace or recall their nationals serving on the International Frequency Registration Board;

expresses the opinion:

that this important question of principle is one for clarification and decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

strongly recommends:

that until this question has been decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Members of the Union whose nationals are serving on the International Frequency Registration Board should take no action either to recall or to replace their nationals;

instructs the Secretary-General:

1. to write to any Member of the Board notifying a desire to recall or to replace a member of the Board and inform the Member fully as to the difficulties which such withdrawal would entail;
2. to inform such Member of the Union that he is not authorized to accept the replacement of a member of the Board until such time as the matter has been fully considered by the Council at its next session.

\*

\* \*

At the Council's Twelfth Session, the Secretary-General submitted a communication from the Administration of the Czechoslovak Republic (Document No. 1976/AC), in which he had been informed that Czechoslovak nationality was being withdrawn from the Czechoslovak citizen who was then a member of the Board, and that the Czechoslovak Administration would announce the name of the official who would replace that member, together with the date on which the new member would take up office, as soon as possible. At its fifteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 2007/AC12), the Council considered this document and adopted Resolution 368 as follows:

No. 368.-- WITHDRAWAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALITY FROM A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (cf. PV CA12/15, Document No. 2007/CA12, May, 1954)

The Administrative Council:

having considered:

a) Document No. 1976/AC12, regarding the withdrawal of Czechoslovak nationality from the member of the International Frequency Registration Board nominated by Czechoslovakia to serve as an independent member of the Board;

b) the provisions of Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires (1952);

c) the provisions of Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union;

d) Resolution 293 of the Council;

resolves:

to refer the question to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference which may wish to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice;

instructs the Secretary-General:

1. to prepare a complete documentation on the subject with a view to its submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

2. to inform the Czechoslovak Administration that pending a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference he is not authorized to accept a replacement of the member nominated by Czechoslovakia who is at present serving on the Board.

\*  
\*       \*

I did not consider it advisable to reproduce here extracts from the minutes of the meetings at which these Resolutions were adopted, but I am ready to issue a new report, containing all the documents mentioned and summarized above, should the Plenipotentiary Conference so desire.

A N N E X

International Telecommunication  
Union

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

9th Session  
Geneva, May 1954

Document No. 1487/CA9-E  
(VII/3-1)

20 April 1954  
Page 1

Report by the Secretary-General

RECALL OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

Following the instructions given him in Administrative Council Resolution No. 277, paragraph 3, relative to recall of members of the I.F.R.B. the Secretary-General on 30 September, 1953, despatched a Circular-letter (see Annex 1 hereinafter) to Members of the Union.

By 20 April, 1954, replies had been received from 28 Members of the Union (see Annex 2).

As will be seen, these replies are rather diverse and often draw very fine distinctions. Hence it is difficult to classify them precisely according to the principles on which they are based.

I have however endeavoured, with the I.F.R.B., to bring out the main lines of thought expressed and to classify the replies accordingly.

The results of this analysis are given hereinafter. Since a certain amount of interpretation has been necessary, it can only be considered as one of the manifold ways by which the problem can be approached, and has no other purpose but to help the Council form an opinion on the matter.

\*

\* \*

1. In the first place, it should be emphasized that none of the 28 Members of the Union has cast any doubt on the need for ensuring the continuity in the work of the I.F.R.B. and the independence of the persons who are members thereof.
2. Although 11 of the countries which have replied specifically state that the Members of the Union have the right to recall their nationals from service as members of the Board while, on the other hand, 5 countries query this right, it would seem that the problem which is giving concern to the large majority of Administrations bears less on the principle of the right of recall than on the conditions and consequences of the possible recall of I.F.R.B. members.

As a matter of fact, from 24 of the 28 replies received, it appears that, in any case, the possible recall of a member of the I.F.R.B. should not be decided without taking into account a series of considerations of which the most commonly mentioned are the following:

- a) the necessity of preserving the personal independence of members of the I.F.R.B.;
- b) the adverse effect which it would have on the continuity of the work of the I.F.R.B.;
- c) the adverse effect which it would have on the finances of the I.T.U.;
- d) that recall is not a matter for unilateral action by a country;
- e) that should a country recall, then it should incur some penalty, such as loss of the right to nominate the substitute, or acceptance of responsibility for all the expenses entailed;
- f) that a country should, as a moral obligation, abstain from exercising the right of recall or should use the right only in unusual or extreme cases, or finally, the simple statement that a country should abstain from recalling.

4. Finally, although 9 countries only have explicitly given their opinion as regards Resolution No. 277 of the Administrative Council (5 in favour and 4 against), it can be deduced from the situation set out in point 3 above that the majority of countries which have replied approve at least the spirit of the Resolution.

5. I would add that since the 8th Session of the Council, no Member of the Union has expressed a desire to recall a member of the Board.

Marco Aurelio ANDRADA  
Secretary-General

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 20-E  
9 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## C O R R I G E N D U M

UNITED KINGDOM

Number of  
proposal

54

Volume of  
proposals  
Page 39

Art. 6, § 3. (4) Second sentence, at the beginning, read :

Except as provided in sub-paragraphs (6) and (7) below . . .  
(remainder unchanged).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 21-E  
13 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

S W E D E N

Proposal

(This proposal cancels and replaces Proposal 19 on page 17.1 Rev. 1,  
Volume of Proposals)

Number of  
proposal

293

Art. 5, § 1. (1) At the end, read:

. . . They are eligible for re-election. However, the number of Active Members re-elected at any time may not exceed eleven.

(1 bis) The method of election of Members to the Administrative Council shall be in accordance with the procedure laid down in the General Regulations annexed to this Convention.

Reasons:

To ensure more general participation by the Active Members in the duties of the supreme permanent organ of the Union, while still maintaining the continuity of its way of working.

See also Proposal 294.

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

OPENING PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 14 October, 1959 at 16.00 hours

1. Address by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, formally opening the Conference.
2. Reply address on behalf of participating delegations, by His Excellency the Minister of Postal Services, Japan, Mr. H. Uetake
3. Statement by the Acting Secretary-General.
4. Election of the Chairman of the Conference.
5. Election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.
6. Constitution of the Secretariat of the Conference.
7. Working hours of the Conference.
8. Miscellaneous.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 23-E  
14 October 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### PROPOSALS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE FOR CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Committee A - Steering Committee

Chairman: Mr. J.D.H. van der TOORN  
(Netherlands)

Vice-

Chairmen: Dr. Libero Oswaldo de  
MIRANDA (Brazil)

Mr. Katsuzo OKUMURA (Japan)

Committee B - Credentials Committee

Chairman: Delegate of Switzerland

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of Cuba  
Delegate of the People's  
Republic of Poland

Committee C - Finance Control  
Committee (a joint  
Committee with Finance  
Control Committee of  
Administrative Radio  
Conference)

Chairman: Delegate of New Zealand

Vice-

Chairman: Delegate of Ireland

Committee D - Organization of the  
Union

Chairman: Delegate of Italy

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of the Union of  
South Africa  
Delegate of the Bielorussian  
S.S.R.

Committee E - Relations between the  
I.T.U. and the U.N.,  
including Technical  
Assistance

Chairman: Delegate of the United States  
of America

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of Mexico  
Delegate of the Federation  
of Malaya



Committee F - Convention and General Regulations (other than subjects dealt with by Committees D, E, G and H)

Chairman: Delegate of Sweden

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of the Rumanian People's Republic  
Delegate of Ghana

Committee G - Personnel Questions

Chairman: Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of Ceylon  
Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines

Committee H - Finances of the I.T.U.

Chairman: Delegate of Spain

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of Austria  
Delegate of the United Arab Republic

Committee I - Drafting Committee.

Chairman: Delegate of France

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of the Republic of Venezuela  
Delegate of the Commonwealth of Australia

(The above proposals were approved unanimously at the meeting of the Heads of Delegations on Wednesday morning, 14 October, 1959.)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 24-E

14 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Second Plenary Meeting

Thursday, 15 October, 1959 at 0930 hours

Room A - Bâtiment Electoral

1. Committee Structure, Chairman & Vice-Chairman (Document No. 2 and Document No. 23).
2. Terms of Reference of Committees (Document No. 9).
3. Invitations to the Conference (Document No. 3).
4. Schedule of meetings.
5. Miscellaneous.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 25-E  
15 October, 1959

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

MINUTES

of the

First Meeting of the Heads of Delegations

Wednesday, 14 October 1959, at 10 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Subjects discussed :

1. Agenda and Committee Structure of the Conference (Documents Nos. 2 and 9)
  2. Proposals for the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference
  3. Constitution of the Secretariat
  4. Working hours of the Conference
  5. Proposals for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference Committees
  6. Agenda for the opening Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT 1)
  7. Miscellaneous
-

The heads of the following Delegations were present:

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma (Union of); Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); 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); Cuba; Denmark; Dominican (Republic); Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherland Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; 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; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of).

Associated Members:

British East Africa

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1. Agenda and Committee Structure of the Conference  
(Documents Nos. 2 and 9)

The Chairman drew attention to Rule 1 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) in which it was stated that "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".

He welcomed the presence of the Chairman of the Administrative Council who would, in accordance with the rule just quoted, formally open the Conference at 4 p.m. on the same day.

He proposed that the meeting should take note of Documents Nos. 2 and 9 concerning the Agenda of the Conference and the proposed committee structure for the Conference.

It was so agreed.

2. Proposals for the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his appreciation of the steady improvement in the international situation which provided the proper climate for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Conference would have to take very important decisions for the future of the I.T.U. and its success would depend, to a considerable extent, on the person chosen as Chairman of the Conference. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., therefore, proposed that Mr. van der Toorn, Head of the Netherlands Delegation, should be nominated as Chairman, in view of his great experience in international organizations and as an expert in telecommunications.

The Delegates of Pakistan and the United States of America warmly supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The U.S.S.R. proposal to recommend that Mr. van der Toorn be elected Chairman of the Conference was adopted by acclamation.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that he was honoured and touched by the proposal of the Soviet Delegation and thanked the meeting for its warm support. It was with a natural feeling of hesitation that he agreed to make himself available as Chairman, and he would do his utmost to do the job well.

(Applause)

The Chairman asked for nominations for Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed, as Vice-Chairmen, the Heads of the Delegations of Brazil and Japan.

The Delegates of Pakistan, the United States of America, the Philippines and Colombia supported the United Kingdom proposal.

The Delegate of India, welcoming the excellent start made by the Conference in its unanimous nomination of the Netherlands Delegate as Chairman, suggested that the meeting should also adopt unanimously the United Kingdom proposal for the nomination of the Vice-Chairmen.

The United Kingdom proposal to recommend that Mr. de Miranda and Mr. Okumura be elected Vice-Chairmen of the Conference was adopted by acclamation.

(Applause)

The Delegate of Brazil expressed the satisfaction of his Delegation at the nomination of the Delegate of the Netherlands as Chairman of the Conference. He thanked the meeting for the honour paid to him, which he took as a tribute to his country and to the area of the world to which he belonged. He would do his best to collaborate with the Chairman and with all the delegates so as to ensure the success of the Conference.

The Delegate of Japan said that it was a great pleasure and honour to accept the nomination as Vice-Chairman and pledged himself to work to the best of his ability under the Chairmanship of Mr. van der Toorn.

### 3. Constitution of the Secretariat

The Chairman, recalling that all the items discussed by the Heads of Delegations at their meeting must be submitted to the Plenary Meeting for formal decision, drew attention to Rule 3 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952). That rule stated that "at the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly..... the Conference Secretariat..... shall be constituted". He proposed that the Secretariat which had been constituted by the Administrative Radio Conference, should also serve for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It would consist of the following:

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting  
Secretary-General

Deputy Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford Stead, Chief  
Engineer, Radio Division

Head of Documents Services: Mr. Jean Millot

Head of Administrative Services: Mr. René Prelaz

Head of Delegates Services: Mr. Robert Lafrance

Public Relations Officer: Mr. Léon Boussard

Staff Control Officer: Mr. H.A. Vergin

Order of the Day Officer: Mr. F. Moreno

It was so agreed.

### 4. Working hours of the Conference

The Chairman said that the present working hours of the Administrative Radio Conference were:

9 to 10.30 - 11 to 12.30  
15 to 16.30 - 17 to 18.30

from Monday to Friday. The same schedule applied to Saturday morning but

no meetings were normally held on Saturday afternoon. He suggested that, subject to ad hoc decisions by the various working groups, the Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt the same working hours. The Conferences were operating under difficulties in three buildings, the Bâtiment Electoral, the Palais des Expositions and the Maison des Congrès and it would be essential for the Steering Committees of both conferences to meet together to establish each week's programme so as to make the best use of the available resources.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the Chairman's proposal for the working hours of the Conference, but suggested that, at the beginning, the Plenipotentiary Conference should hold no formal meetings on Saturday morning.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic supported the United States suggestion.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the working hours of the Plenipotentiary Conference should begin at 9.30 a.m. and not at 9 a.m.

The Delegate of the United States of America seconded that proposal.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted, subject to the amendments suggested by the Delegates of the United States of America and Italy.

The meeting was suspended from 10.35 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

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#### 5. Proposals for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference Committees

The Chairman pointed out that, under Rule 7 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Chairman of the Conference had the responsibility of proposing to the Conference the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the various Committees. As a basis for discussion, Mr. van der Toorn had had a document prepared during the break in the meeting.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that the document had been prepared on the assumption that the meeting approved the Committee structure as shown in Document No. 2. It was his personal opinion that the list would ensure able and competent chairmen for the nine committees and he moved that the list, as a whole, should be approved for recommendation to the opening Plenary Meeting.

The list was as follows:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>Committee A</u> - Steering Committee   | <u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J.D.H. van der TOORN<br>(Netherlands)<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Dr. Libero Oswaldo de<br>MIRANDA (Brazil)<br><br>Mr. Katsuzo OKUMURA (Japan)                          |
| <u>Committee B</u> - Credentials Committee  | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of Switzerland<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of Cuba<br>Delegate of the People's<br>Republic of Poland  |
| <u>Committee C</u> - Finance Control<br>Committee (a joint<br>Committee with Finance<br>Control Committee of<br>Administrative Radio<br>Conference) | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of New Zealand<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of Ireland   |
| <u>Committee D</u> - Organization of the<br>Union   | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of Italy<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of the Union of<br>South Africa<br>Delegate of the Bielo-<br>russian S.S.R.  |
| <u>Committee E</u> - Relations between the<br>I.T.U. and the U.N.,<br>including Technical<br>Assistance   | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of the United<br>States of America<br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of Mexico<br>Delegate of the Federation<br>of Malaya   |
| <u>Committee F</u> - Convention and General<br>Regulations (other than<br>subjects dealt with by<br>Committees D, E, G and H)                       | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of Sweden<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of the Rumanian<br>People's Republic<br>Delegate of Ghana   |
| <u>Committee G</u> - Personnel Questions  | <u>Chairman:</u> Delegate of the United<br>Kingdom of Great Britain<br>and Northern Ireland<br><br><u>Vice-</u><br><u>Chairmen:</u> Delegate of Ceylon<br>Delegate of the Republic<br>of the Philippines |



Committee H - Finances of the I.T.U.

Chairman: Delegate of Spain

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of Austria  
Delegate of the United  
Arab Republic

Committee I - Drafting Committee

Chairman: Delegate of France

Vice-

Chairmen: Delegate of the Republic  
of Venezuela  
Delegate of the Common-  
wealth of Australia

The Delegates of the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., India, the United Kingdom and France supported the Netherlands proposal.

The proposal was adopted unanimously.

6. Agenda for the opening Plenary Meeting  
(Document No. DT 1)

The Chairman proposed that, as the opening Plenary Meeting would be to some extent ceremonial, the Agenda should include only the first six items listed in Document No. DT 1 and that items 7 to 12 should be discussed at the next Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of India proposed that in addition to items 1 to 6, the first Plenary Meeting should also discuss item 10 (Working hours of the Conference).

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Ethiopia doubted whether the word "visiting" in the English text of item 2 "Reply address on behalf of visiting delegations" was appropriate.

The Delegate of the United States of America shared that view.

The Chairman agreed that the word should be "participating" rather than "visiting" and said that the necessary correction would be made.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo pointed out that item 5 should read "election of the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference."

The Chairman said that this was a typographical error which would be corrected.

The agenda, as amended, was approved.

7. Miscellaneous

The Delegate of the United States of America expressed his appreciation to the Acting Secretary-General for the manner in which he had carried out the directives of the Administrative Council in preparing for the Conference and in chairing the present meeting. Both of those missions had been carried out with distinction.

(Applause)

The Chairman thanked Mr. de Wolf and the meeting in general for the expression of confidence just given him.

He asked that, in view of the restricted space in Room A, each delegation at the plenary meeting should limit the number of its members in the main body of the hall to not more than ten. There were additional places at the sides of the hall for other members who wished to attend the meeting.

The Delegate of France said that he had intended to ask the Administrative Council on the previous day to send a message of good will and sympathy to Mr. Leonard Lewis whose hard work during the Telephone and Telegraph Conference had contributed to the poor health in which he now found himself and he proposed that such a message should be sent.

The Chairman said that he was touched by the tribute to Mr. Lewis, an outstanding official of the General Secretariat, who would appreciate the kind thoughts of the assembly.

The Delegate of the United States of America, associating himself with the views of the Delegate of France, said that he was sure all members of the Council would wish the Chairman of the Council to send the message on their behalf.

The Delegates of Italy and the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal of the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of Ceylon suggested that the message should mention that its views were those expressed by the meeting of Heads of Delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

Rapporteurs :

E. M. Hamilton  
S. Vittèse

Acting Secretary-General of the I.T.U.:  
Chairman of the Meeting :

Gerald C. GROSS

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 26-E  
15 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting - Committee D  
(Organization of the Union)

Thursday, 15 October, 1959, at 4.45 p.m.

Dr. F. Nicotera, having been appointed Chairman of Committee D, called the meeting to order at 4.45 p.m.

He thanked the Conference for the confidence shown in him and for the tribute thus paid to his country.

He was counting on the collaboration of all delegates for a successful outcome to the work of the Committee, and he welcomed the Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, the Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., and Mr. C. Stead, of the Secretariat.

The officers of the Committee would be as follows:

Chairman: Dr. F. Nicotera (Italy)  
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J. L. de Vries (Union of South Africa)  
                  Mr. P. V. Afanasiev (Bielorussian S.S.R.)  
Rapporteur: Mr. A. Chassignol (France)

The Chairman submitted the terms of reference of Committee D to the Committee (Document 9, pages 7 to 9).

The terms of reference aroused no comment.

The Chairman said he would submit a plan for organizing the Committee's work at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 27-E (Rev. 1)  
27 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

SWEDEN

### Proposal

Number=of  
Proposal

294

Annex 5: Chapter 20. After this Chapter, insert the following new Part and Chapter:

### Part III

### Election Procedures

### Chapter 20 bis

#### Procedure for the election of Members of the Administrative Council

1. In order to ensure an equitable distribution of the Members of the Administrative Council among the various parts of the world, the countries, Members of the Union, shall be grouped into the following four regions:

- Region A American Region
- Region B Western European and African Region
- Region C Eastern European and Northern Asian Region
- Region D Southern Asian and Australasian Region.

2. The Head of the delegation of each country, Member of the Union, shall inform the Chairman of the Conference in which of the above regions it wishes to be included for the purposes of the election.

3. The regions shall be represented on the Administrative Council by the following number of countries, full Members of the Union:

- Region A 5
- Region B 5
- Region C 3
- Region D 5

4. Of the number of countries serving on the Council at the time of the election, only three shall be eligible for re-election in each of the Regions A, B and D, and only two in Region C.

5. All countries, Full Members of the Union, interested in serving on the Council shall submit their names for election as Members of the Council to the Chairman of the Conference by the intermediary of the Secretary-General. Only nominations which reach the Secretary-General by the date and time fixed by the Plenary Assembly shall be considered.

6. The Secretary-General shall:

- a) register and publish for the benefit of participants at the conference all the nominations of Full Members, grouped by regions, received within the time limit fixed by the Plenary Assembly;
- b) formally transmit the nominations to the Chairman of the Conference.

7. All votes shall be recorded by secret ballot, each Full Member being called upon to vote for the whole number of candidates to be nominated for re-election or elected as Members of the Council.

8. Should the countries, serving Members of the Council, which have submitted their nominations for re-election not exceed a number of three in any of the Regions A, B and D, and a number of two in Region C, those countries shall be declared eligible for re-election without a previous voting procedure.

9. In other cases a vote shall first be taken to decide which of those countries, serving Members of the Council, which have submitted their nominations shall be eligible for re-election. Each delegation of a Full Member of the Union shall receive a single slip bearing the names of the said serving Members, grouped by regions, each name to be preceded by a small square. Each voting delegation shall mark by a cross the squares preceding three names from each of the Regions A, B and D, and two names from Region C. Slips marked in any other manner shall be declared invalid. Unmarked slips shall be considered as abstentions. The three serving Members in each of the Regions A, B and D and the two serving Members in Region C which obtain the largest number of votes shall be declared eligible for re-election.

10. The Assembly shall then proceed to elect the Members of the Council. Each delegation of a Full Member of the Union shall receive a single slip, bearing the names, grouped by regions, of the countries, serving Members of the Council, which are eligible for re-election and of all the countries, Full Members of the Union, not serving on the Council, which have submitted their names for election; each name to be preceded by a small square. Each voting delegation shall mark by a cross the squares preceding five names from each of the Regions A, B and D, and three names from Region C. Slips marked in any other manner

shall be declared invalid. Unmarked slips shall be considered as abstentions. The five countries in each of the Regions A, B and D, and the three countries in Region C, which obtain the largest number of votes, shall be declared elected Members of the Council.

11. Any tie occurring in the course of a vote as regards the lowest eligible position (or positions) shall give rise to a special vote. If such special vote fails to resolve the tie, the case shall be decided by lot.

#### Reasons

To save time at future Plenipotentiary Conferences by laying down the procedure to be adopted for the election of Administrative Council Members. See Proposal 293.

Election by votes of the Conference in full for the whole number of candidates to be nominated for re-election or elected as Members of the Council is proposed on the basis of Article,1, § 3 (2) of the Convention, according to which "each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union".

PLENARY MEETING

SWEDEN

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

294

Annex 5: Chapter 20. After this Chapter, insert the following new Part and Chapter:

Part III

Election Procedures

Chapter 20 bis

Procedure for the election of Members of the Administrative Council

1. In order to ensure an equitable distribution of the Members of the Administrative Council among the various parts of the world, the countries, Members of the Union, shall be grouped into the following four regions:

Region A American Region

Region B Western European and African Region

Region C Eastern European and Northern Asian Region

Region D Southern Asian and Australasian Region.

2. The Head of the delegation of each country, Member of the Union, shall inform the Chairman of the Conference in which of the above regions it wishes to be included for the purposes of the election.

3. The regions shall be represented on the Administrative Council by the following number of countries, Active Members of the Union:

Region A 5

Region B 5

Region C 3

Region D 5

4. Of the number of countries serving on the Council at the time of the election, only three shall be eligible for re-election in each of the Regions A, B and D, and only two in Region C.

5. All countries, Active Members of the Union, interested in serving on the Council shall submit their names for election as Members of the Council to the Chairman of the Conference by the intermediary of the Secretary-General. Only nominations which reach the Secretary-General by the date and time fixed by the Plenary Assembly shall be considered.
6. The Secretary-General shall:
  - a) register and publish for the benefit of participants at the conference all the nominations of Active Members, grouped by regions, received within the time limit fixed by the Plenary Assembly;
  - b) formally transmit the nominations to the Chairman of the Conference.
7. All votes shall be taken by the Plenary Assembly in full and shall be recorded by secret ballot.
8. Should the countries, serving Members of the Council, which have submitted their nominations for re-election not exceed a number of three in any of the Regions A, B and D, and a number of two in Region C, those countries shall be declared eligible for re-election without a previous voting procedure.
9. In other cases a vote shall first be taken to decide which of those countries, serving Members of the Council, which have submitted their nominations shall be eligible for re-election. Each delegation of an Active Member of the Union shall receive a single slip bearing the names of the said serving Members, grouped by regions, each name to be preceded by a small square. Each voting delegation shall mark by a cross the squares preceding three names from each of the Regions A, B and D, and two names from Region C. Slips marked in any other manner shall be declared invalid. Unmarked slips shall be considered as abstentions. The three serving Members in each of the Regions A, B and D and the two serving Members in Region C which obtain the largest number of votes shall be declared eligible for re-election.
10. The Assembly shall then proceed to elect the Members of the Council. Each delegation of an Active Member of the Union shall receive a single slip bearing the names, grouped by regions, of the countries, serving Members of the Council, which are eligible for re-election and of all the countries, Active Members of the Union, not serving on the Council, which have submitted their names for election; each name to be preceded by a small square. Each voting delegation shall mark by a cross the squares preceding five names from each of the Regions A, B and D, and three names from Region C. Slips marked in any other manner.



shall be declared invalid. Unmarked slips shall be considered as abstentions. The five countries in each of the Regions A, B and D, and the three countries in Region C, which obtain the largest number of votes, shall be declared elected Members of the Council.

11. Any tie occurring in the course of a vote as regards the lowest eligible position shall give rise to a special vote. If such special vote fails to resolve the tie, the case shall be decided by lot.

#### Reasons

To save time at future Plenipotentiary Conferences by laying down the procedure to be adopted for the election of Administrative Council Members. See Proposal 293.

Election by votes of the Conference in full is proposed on the basis of Article 1, § 3 (2) of the Convention, according to which "each Members shall have one vote at any conference of the Union".

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 28-E

15 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

BRAZIL

### Proposal

#### Number of proposal

295 Article 9, Section 2, second line. Replace five years by seven years.

#### Reasons:

Experience since the Atlantic City Conference in 1947 leads us to believe that a minimum interval of seven years may reasonably be allowed between ordinary meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Despite the provisions of the present Convention, it is now seven years since the Buenos Aires Conference in 1952.

The provisions of the Convention are not immutable, but neither should they be too short-lived. Many of the proposals before us do not imply any substantive alteration in these provisions, but deal with mere questions of form, so that they could be postponed until later.

Admittedly, the job of the Plenipotentiary Conference is not only to revise the Convention; but its other work, which the Administrative Council normally performs for it, could easily be examined and ratified by the Conference at longer intervals than at present.

Moreover, since there is no question of changing the provisions of Article 9, Section 3 (1), the time and place in Article 9, Section 2 could always be altered, inasmuch as the new proposal merely puts forward the principle of having a meeting once every seven years.

The expenditure involved is another good reason why a longer interval should be allowed, unless special circumstances arise.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 29-E  
15 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

BRAZIL

### Proposal

#### Number of Proposal

296

Annex 5, Chapter 9, Rule 5: Insert 1. before the present paragraph and add the following new paragraph:

2. Committees and Sub-Committees shall appoint Sub-Committees and Working Groups only in such cases where it is absolutely necessary and where additional questions have to be studied concurrently with the Committee's or Sub-Committee's normal work.

#### Reasons:

The aim of this proposal is to avoid any repetition of the recent proliferation of Sub-Committees, Groups and Sub-Groups, which puts the majority of delegations at a serious disadvantage, since with their limited numbers they are unable to follow all aspects of the Conference's work.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 30-E  
15 October, 1959PLENARY MEETING

## GREECE

ProposalNumber of  
proposal

292

General observations on the structure and working of the Union

The Greek Administration considers that the structure of the International Telecommunication Union since the Atlantic City Conference is somewhat complicated and that the working of its various bodies involves considerable expenditure and travel on the part of specialists from the various Administrations. Such expenditure and travel is not always justified by the importance and urgency of the questions to be dealt with.

In order to improve this situation, the Greek Administration believes that certain important points should be re-examined, in particular the following :

1. Conferences :

a) Fixing of the Headquarters of the Union as the permanent meeting-place for all Union bodies.

b) Strict application of Article 10, § 3. of the Convention under which all conferences should meet at the same time every 5 years.

c) Adoption of the General Regulations on a permanent basis so that each conference and meeting starts work at once on its technical agenda without discussing questions relating to the Rules of Procedure and similar matters which often take on a political colour.

Any possible changes to the General Regulations would only apply to subsequent conferences.

2. Administrative Council

The number of members should be permanently fixed as low as possible (15, for example), and a system of election should be adopted which would make possible a more general representation of members of the Union on the Administrative Council (for example, confining the number of members of the Council eligible for re-election at the end of each period to one-third of the total).

3. I.F.R.B.

The members of this body - which should be regarded as a group of experts rather than a committee - should be nominated for an indefinite period from among qualified individual candidates and not from among Member Administrations of the Union.

The number of members should be reduced to between 7 and 9.

4. C.C.I.

C.C.I. Assemblies, meetings of their Study Groups and their duration should as far as possible be limited to what is strictly necessary.

5. Languages

In order to avoid discussion at each conference of the number of official languages, it should be decided once and for all that they shall be the same as those of the United Nations.

As regards working languages, the question should be considered solely from the point of view of efficiency and speed in discussions, not from that of prestige. In any event, expenditure caused by the use of additional languages would be met by the countries concerned.

6. Finances

In order to ensure a fairer distribution of payment of the Union's expenses, the Atlantic City 8-class system should come into force again and the number of units in the first two classes should be increased.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 31-E  
15 October 1959

COMMITTEE C

## FINANCE CONTROL COMMITTEE

In view of the decision of the Plenary Assembly that the Finance Control Committee would be a joint committee with the Finance Control Committee of the Administrative Radio Conference, the attached documents of the Administrative Radio Conference are distributed to participants in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

Annexes: Administrative Radio Conference Document No. DT 485  
Corrigendum No. 1  
Administrative Radio Conference Document No. 379

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

Document N° DT 485-FES  
13 October 1959

COMMISSION 3  
COMMITTEE 3  
COMISION 3

ORDRE DU JOUR

Quatrième séance de la Commission 3 (Contrôle budgétaire)

Samedi 17 octobre, 9 heures - Salle F

1. Approbation du compte rendu de la 2e séance (Document N° 375).
2. Approbation du compte rendu de la 3e séance (Document N° 376).
3. Rapport du Groupe 3B (Document N° 281).
4. Rapport du Groupe spécial chargé d'examiner la question de "l'Electron du matin",
5. Date de la prochaine séance.
6. Divers.

A G E N D A

Fourth Meeting - Committee 3 (Financial Control Committee)

Saturday, 17 October 1959, at 0900 hours - Room F

1. Confirmation of minutes of Second Meeting (Document No. 375).
2. Confirmation of minutes of Third Meeting (Document No. 376).
3. Report from Working Group 3B (Document No. 281).
4. Report from Ad Hoc Group on subject of "Morning Electron".
5. Next meeting.
6. Other business.

ORDEN DEL DÍA

4.ª sesión - Comisión 3 (Control del Presupuesto)

Sábado, 17 de octubre, a las 9 de la mañana - Sala F

1. Informe de la 2.ª sesión (Documento N.º 375)
2. Informe de la 3.ª sesión (Documento N.º 376)
3. Informe del Grupo trabajo 3B (Documento N.º 281)
4. Informe del Grupo especial sobre El Electrón de la Mañana.
5. Próxima sesión
6. Otros asuntos.

Le Président :  
Chairman :  
El Presidente :

G. Searle

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

Document N° DT 485-FES

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

14 octobre 1959

COMMISSION 3

COMMITTEE 3

COMISIÓN 3

CORRIGENDUM

ORDRE DU JOUR

Quatrième séance de la Commission 3 (Contrôle budgétaire)

Samedi 17 octobre, 9 heures - Salle F

Au point 3 au lieu de :

"3. Rapport du Groupe 3B (Document N° 281)."

lire :

"3. Deuxième rapport du Groupe de Travail 3B (Document N° DT 379)."

A G E N D A

Fourth Meeting - Committee 3 (Financial Control Committee)

Saturday, 17 October 1959, at 09.00 hours - Room F

Under item 3, instead of :

"3. Report from Working Group 3B (Document No. 281)"

read :

"3. Second Report of Working Group 3B (Document No. DT 379)"

ORDEN DEL DÍA

4.ª sesión - Comisión 3 (Control del Presupuesto)

Sábado, 17 de octubre, a las 9 de la mañana - Sala F

Sustituyase el punto 3 por el siguiente :

"3. Segundo informe del Grupo de Trabajo 3B (Document N.º DT 379)".

Le Président :

Chairman :

El Presidente :

G. Searle



# ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 379-E  
10 October, 1959COMMITTEE 3

## SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 3B TO COMMITTEE 3

1. The Working Group held its third meeting on 30 September, 1959 in order to examine the document showing the composition of the Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Conferences as of 15 September, 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 1 of this report.
2. The Conference Secretary introduced the document and stated that he would appreciate any suggestions or proposals for improving the services provided by the Secretariat for the Conference. He outlined his duties and responsibilities under Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention and explained some of his difficulties in recruiting the necessary minimum staff to meet the needs of the delegations participating in the work of the Conference.
  - a) A number of questions were raised regarding various aspects of this document, all of which were satisfactorily answered by the Conference Secretary.
  - b) Special attention was given to the size of the staff in the Reception / Information service. The Conference Secretary explained the many duties performed by this section, including the taking of short-hand notes and typing for delegates. The group expressed confidence that the Conference Secretary would consider all practicable steps to reduce the number of personnel assigned to this section, particularly after the registration for the Plenipotentiary Conference has been completed.
  - c) The Conference Secretary stated that the fifteen permanent I.T.U. officials who had been detached from the General Secretariat to serve on this Conference, and who had not been replaced represented a saving to the Conference of approximately 120,000 francs.
3. The Working Group held its fourth meeting on 5 October, 1959, in order to examine a statement, prepared by the General Secretariat, of expenditure and estimated expenditure of the Conferences as of 30 September, 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 2. After considerable discussion this document was approved including a recommended credit transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head 1 (staff expenses) to sub-head 2 (premises and equipment). This credit transfer, which is shown in column 8 of table 4 of Annex 2, represents a charge for office partitions and re-arrangements in the Palais des Expositions.

4. Working Group 3B recommends that Committee 3 approve this credit transfer.
5. In response to a question, the Conference Secretary stated that the expenses of the Conference are running in accordance with expectations. He pointed out, however, that there would be serious financial repercussions on the budget of the Conference if it is decided to hold a Summit meeting or a Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva during the period of the I.T.U. Conferences.

Carl B. Nielsen  
Chairman, Working Group 3B

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1959

Post	Number	Salary	Per diem	Post allowances	Travel expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>SECRETARIAT</u>					
Secretary of the Conference Mr. Gerald C. Gross	1	*)			
Deputy Secretary of the Conference Mr. C. Stead	1	*)		504.- p.m.	
Assistant	1	*)		84.- p.m.	
Secretaries/shorthand typists	1	*)		34.- p.m.	
	1	1,490.- p.m.			Paris
Clerk	1	685.- p.m.			
Secretary to the Chairman of the Radio Conference	1	1,120.- p.m.			London (return only)
Staff Control Officer Mr. A. H. Vergin	1	124.- p.d.			London
<u>PUBLIC RELATIONS</u>					
Public Relations Officer Mr. L. Boussard	1	Detached from I.C.A.O. About 4,700.- p.m.	70.- p.d.		Montreal
Secretaries	1	Detached from the U.N. **)	Approx. 54.- and 41.- p.d. ***)		
	1	970.- p.m.			

\*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

\*\*) Salary to be paid to the U.N. only if this person has to be substituted in his or her post at the U.N.

\*\*\*) From 19 August to 17 October at the rate of 12.50 \$ per day and from 18 October to 17 December at the rate of 9.50 \$ per day.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>DELEGATES' SERVICES</u>					
Head of Delegates' Services Mr. R. Lafrance	1	2 260.- p.m.			
Secretary	1	970.- p.m.			
<u>Reception/Information</u>					
Head of reception	1	*)			
Receptionists	3	830.- p.m.			
	1	785.- p.m.			
<u>Medical service</u>					
Nurse	1	970.- p.m.			
<u>Telephone Service</u>					
Telephonists	1	*)			
	2	685.- p.m.			
<u>ORDER OF THE DAY</u>					
Head of Service Mr. F. Moreno	1	*)		126.- p.m.	
Assistants	1	885.- p.m.			
	1	830.- p.m.			
<u>Interpreters</u>					
Head interpreter (post filled by the Head of the Order of the Day)					
Interpreters:					
into French	11	128.- p.d.			
	1	90.- p.d.			
into English	11	128.- p.d.			
	1	90.- p.d.			

\*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>ORDER OF THE DAY</u>					
<u>Interpreters (continued)</u>					
into Spanish	10	128.- p.d.			United Kingdom
	2	90.- p.d.			
Secretaries	1	935.- p.m.			
	1	27.- p.d.			
<u>Technical operators</u>					
Head of technical operators	1	65.- per working day, approx.			
Technical operators	1	1 000.- p.m.			
	1	830.- p.m.			
	5	630.- p.m.			
<u>Messengers</u>					
Head messenger	1	*)		76.15 p.m.	
Deputy head messenger	1	*)			
Messengers	1	580.- p.m.			
(janitor)	1	630.- p.m.			
	11	570.- p.m.			
	2	20.- p.d.			
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</u>					
Head of Administrative Service					126.- p.m.
Mr. R. Prélaz	1	*)			
Assistant for the personnel service	1	*)			
Accountant	1	830.- p.m.			
Head of Supplies	1	*)			
Assistant to head of supplies	1	685.- p.m.			

\*) Permanent official detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>DOCUMENT SERVICE</u>					
Head of Service Mr. J. Millot	1	*)			
Assistant	1	1,490.- p.m.			Paris
<u>Document registration</u>					
Registration clerks	5	630.- p.m.			
<u>Document distribution</u>					
Head of document distribution	1	*)		42.- p.m.	
Heads of shifts	2	830.- p.m.			
Clerks for distribution and transport of documents	1 9	*) 630.- p.m.			
<u>Translation services</u>					
<u>French translators:</u>					
Head of section	1	*)			
Translators	2 2 3 1	*) 2,260.- p.m. 1,875.- p.m. 1,339.- p.m.			)Fayet )Paris
Secretary shorthand-typist	1	935.- p.m.			
<u>English translators:</u>					
Head of section	1	*)			
Translators	1 1	*) 1,870.- p.m.			)Bognor

\*) Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>DOCUMENT SERVICE</u>					
<u>Translation services</u>					
<u>English translators</u> (continued)					
	2	2,260.- p.m.			)Skipton
	1	1,653.- P.M.			)Duncon
	1	103.- p.d.			)Bexhill
	1	92.- p.d.			)London
					(i.e. 5xU.K.)
<u>Spanish translators:</u>					
Head of section	1	*)		126.- p.m.	
Translators	1	*)		252.-p.m.	
	1	*)		126.-p.m.	
	1	*)		84.-p.m.	
	5	2,260.-p.m.			)Madrid (4x)
	2	1,875.-p.m.			)Barcelona
					)Paris
Secretaries	1	820.-p.m.			
	1	935.-p.m.			Lyon
<u>Shorthand-typing pool</u>					
Head of Pool	1	*)			
French Section:					
Head of shift	1	*)		84.-p.m.	
Shorthand-typists and	8	785.-p.m.			
Typists	5	685.-p.m.			
English section :					
Head of shift	1	*)			
Shorthand-typists and	1	*)			
Typists	5	935.- p.m.			)London (5x)

\*)

Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<u>DOCUMENT SERVICE</u>						
<u>Shorthand-typing pool</u>						
English section: (continued)						
Shorthand-typists and Typists	1 3 2	835.- p.m. 785.- p.m. 685.- p.m.			)Edinburgh )Paris )Barcelona	
Spanish section:						
Head of shift	1	935.- p.m.				Madrid
Shorthand-typists and Typists	1 8 3 2	*) 935.- p.m. 835.- p.m. 685.- p.m.			)Madrid (6x) )Brussels )Barcelona )Valladolid	
<u>Draftsmen</u>						
Draftsmen	3	870.- p.m.				
<u>Document reproduction</u>						
Head of mimeograph service	1	885.- p.m.				
Mimeographers and assemblers	2 12 9	*) 630.- p.m. 570.- p.m.				
<u>REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES</u>						
Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none					
Deputy Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none					

\*) Permanent officials detached from the I.T.U.



1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES (continued)</u>					
Assistant to Secretary of the Conference Replacement	none				
Head receptionist replacement	1	785.- p.m.			
Telephonist	1	24.- p.d.			
Head of Order of the Day Replacement Translator	1	1,870.- p.m.			
Head messenger Replacement	none				
Deputy Head Messenger Replacement Messenger	1	570.- p.m.			
Head of Administrative Services Replacement	none				
Assistant for the personnel service Replacement	1	1,120.- p.m.			London
Head of Supplies Replacement	none				
Head of Documents service Replacement	none				
Head of document distribution Replacement Messenger	1	570.- p.m.			
Document distribution clerk Replacement	none				
Translation service Head of French section Replacement	none				
Translators (2) Replacement	1	2,140.- p.m.			

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>REPLACEMENT OF OFFICIALS SECONDED TO THE CONFERENCES</u> (Continued)					
Head of English Section					
Replacement	none				
Translator	1	1,870.- p.m.			
Head of Spanish Section					
Replacement	none				
Translators (3)					
Replacements	1	1,960.- p.m.			
	1	1,460.- p.m.			
Head of the Pool					
Replacement	1	777.- p.m.		84.- p.m.	
Head of shifts (2)					
Replacements	1	835.- p.m.			London
	1	685.- p.m.			
Shorthand-typists and					
Typists (2)					
Replacements	1	935.- p.m.			Shoreham
	1	835.- p.m.			Madrid
Document reproduction					
Mimeographers (2)					
Replacement	none				

ANNEX 21. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the General SecretariatI. Staff expenses

- .1 Administration
- .2 Languages
- .3 Ronce
- .4 Insurance

II. Premises and equipment

- .5 Premises, furniture, machines
- .6 Document production
- .7 Office supplies and overheads
- .8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment
- .9 Unforeseen

III. Financial management expenses

- .10 Interest on advances

Expenses of an exceptional natureVI. Preparatory work

- .13 Publication and distribution of reports  
(Book of proposals)

<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>1958 - 1959</u>	<u>at 30 September, 1959</u>
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
780.35	780.35
-	-
-	-
132.30	132.30
328,882.85	420,931.19
329,795.50	421,843.84

2. Administrative Radio Conference - Preparatory Work by the I.F.R.B.

I. Staff expenses

- .1 Administration
- .2 Languages
- .3 Roneo
- .4 Insurance

II. Premises and equipment

- .5 Premises, furniture, machines
- .6 Document production
- .7 Office supplies and overheads
- .8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment
- .9 Unforeseen

III. Financial management expenses

- .10 Interest on advances

Expenses of an exceptional nature

VI. Preparatory work

- .13 Publication and distribution of reports

<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<u>1955 - 1959</u>	<u>at 30 September, 1959</u>
300,899.20	284,537.30 *)
-	-
-	-
30,218.35	37,447.50 **)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
16,286.05	16,286.05
66,781.79	70,563.54
<u>414,185.39</u>	<u>408,834.39</u>

\*) For six months only (January to June, 1959). For 1 July, 1959 onwards, see "Assistance for technical work".

\*\*) Excess expenditure covered by credit transfer from Item 1

3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	<u>1959</u>	<u>at 30 September, 1959</u>
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>		
.1 Administration	-	-
.2 Languages	-	-
.3 Roneo	-	-
.4 Insurance	-	-
<u>II. Premises and Equipment</u>		
.5 Premises, furniture and machines	-	-
.6 Document production	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-
<u>III. Financial management expenses</u>		
.10 Interest on advances	-	-
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>		
<u>VI. Preparatory work</u>		
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals and Report of the Administrative Council)	146,300.-	103,418.35
	<u>146,300.-</u>	<u>103,418.35</u>

Note : This page is published for information only

4. International Telecommunication Conferences

Subheads and items	B U D G E T	Expenditure at 30.9.1959	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contracts	T O T A L	Credit transfers		BALANCE
						from one item to another	from one sub head to another	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Art. I Staff expenses</u>								
<u>.1 Administrative Services</u>								
Secretariat .....		13,616.75	31,466.--		45,082.75			
Administration .....		5,434.85	9,570.--		15,004.85			
Delegates' service ...)		13,961.05	24,040.--		38,001.05			
Document service .....		18,104.25	51,130.--		69,234.25			
Messengers .....	289,000.--	14,696.25	34,300.--		48,996.25			
Public relations .....		8,470.05	36,840.--		45,310.05			
Sundry staff .....		4,976.65	17,100.--		22,076.65			
Travel expenses (Recruitment) .....		893.50	5,580.--		6,473.50			
Overtime .....		3,992.25	17,000.--		20,992.25			
Compensation for extra expenses .....		122.30	4,000.--		4,122.30			
Sundry .....		--	1,706.10	15,000.--	16,706.10			
	289,000.--	84,267.90	232,732.10	15,000.--	332,000.--	+ 43,000.--	--	--
<u>.2 Language services</u>								
Interpreters' service ) and for the order of the day)		180,913.90	411,456.--		592,369.90			
Translators .....		97,442.50	185,736.--		283,178.50			
Shorthand-typists & typ.)		57,433.80	132,550.--		189,983.80			
Technical operators ...)	1,442,000.--	8,358.45	29,814.--		38,172.45			
Travel expenses (Rec.) )		12,151.75	10,020.--		22,171.75			
Overtime .....		2,392.35	18,500.--		20,892.35			
Compensation for extra expenses .....		230.--	7,000.--		7,230.--			
Sundry .....		9.90	1,991.35	135,000.--	137,001.25			
	1,442,000.--	358,932.65	797,067.35	135,000 --	1,291,000.--	- 43,000.--	-80,000.--	28,000.--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>.3 Document Reproduction</b>								
Roneo .....		21,919.85	53,292.--		75,211.85			
Draughtsmen .....		4,518.35	7,920.--		12,438.35			
Travel expenses (Recruit.)	133,750.--	--	--		--			
Overtime .....		3,329.20	16,500.--		19,829.20			
Compens. for extra exp. ..)		--	4,500.--		4,500.--			
Sundry .....		--	1,020.60	15,000.--	16,020.60			
	133,750.--	29,767.40	83,232.60	15,000.--	128,000.--	--	--	5,750.--
<b>.4 Insurance</b>								
Contrib. to S.S. and B )								
Funds .....	18,000.--	3,277.05	4,500.--		7,777.05			
Other insurance .....		337.20	8,885.75		9,222.95			
	18,000.--	3,614.25	13,385.75	--	17,000.--	--	--	1,000.--
<b>Art.II. Premises and supplies</b>								
<b>.5 Premises, furniture, machines</b>								
Premises - rents.....)		100.--	238,260.--		238,360.--			
Premises - rearrangement )		8,780.65	35,500.--		44,280.65			
Furniture .....	265,000.--	3,440.95	5,210.--		8,650.95			
Machines .....		4,857.40	19,851.--		24,708.40			
	265,000.--	17,179.--	298,821.--	--	316,000.--	--	+ 60,000.--	9,000.--
<b>.6 Document Production</b>								
Cyclostyle paper .....		90,500.80	59,000.--		149,500.80			
Stencils .....		3,826.50	15,000.--		18,826.50			
Ink, other roneo reqts. ..)	250,000.--	8,626.25	9,000.--		17,626.25			
Printing .....	1)	11,409.40	29,637.05		41,046.45			
Sundry .....		--	30,000.--		30,000.--			
	250,000.--	114,362.95	142,637.05	--	257,000.--	+ 7,000.--	--	--

1) If the Conference decides to have the various readings of the Final Acts of the Conference printed, the sum required for this purpose will be extra-budgetary, as no provision has been made for this in the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>.7 Office supplies and overheads</u>								
Office supplies .....		22,343.40	10,500.--		32,843.40			
Taxis .....		1,123.20	2,540.--		3,663.20			
Transport of supplies ....		2,159.50	5,000.--		7,159.50			
idem - I.T.U. car .....		347.35	8,500.--		8,847.35			
Postal charges .....	60,000.--	242.40	1,500.--		1,742.40			
Telegrams .....		851.45	700.--		1,551.45			
Telephones .....		1,835.65	10,000.--		11,835.65			
Medical .....		255.--	750.--		1,005.--			
Sundry .....		1,966.50	13,385.55		15,352.05			
	60,000.--	31,124.45	52,875.55		84,000.--	+ 4,000.--	+ 20,000.--	--.--
<u>.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations</u>								
S.I. - I.T.U. ....		4,200.70	84,000.--		88,200.70			
S.I. - others .....	140,000.--	1,830.--	8,600.--		10,430.--			
Sundry .....		822.65	7,546.65		8,369.30			
	140,000.--	6,853.35	100,146.65		147,000.--	+ 11,000.--		22,000.--
<u>.9 Unforeseen .....</u>	20,000.--	2,718.60	17,281.40		20,000.--	--.--	--.--	--.--
<u>Art.III. Financial management expenses</u>								
<u>.10 Interest on advances</u>	50,000.--	6.15	39,993.85		40,000.--	--.--	--.--	10,000.--
	2,667,750.--	648,826.70	1,778,173.30	165,000.--	2,592,000.--	--.--	--.--	75,750.--
of which 2/3 to the A.R.C. and 1/3 to the P.C.	1,778,500.-- 889,250.--				1,728,000.-- 864,000.--			50,500.-- 25,250.--



5. Special Expenses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Administrative Radio Conference</u>								
Assistance for technical work	150,000.-	28,161.45	28,838.55	50,000.-	107,000.-			43,000.-
<u>Plenipotentiary Conference</u> 1)								
Extra staff for Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.-	3,233.55	3,766.45	10,000.-	17,000.-			1,700.-

1) For information only

RECAPITULATION

	INTERNATIONAL TELECOM- MUNICATION CONFERENCES		Administrative Radio Conference		Plenipotentiary Conference 1)	
	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure	Budget	Expenditure and est. expenditure
1. Administrative Radio Conference - Preliminary work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals)	329,795.50	421,843.84	329,795.50	421,843.84		
2. Administrative Radio Conference - Preliminary work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	408,830.04	414,185.39	408,830.04		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals and Administrative Council report)	146,300.--	103,418.35			146,300.--	103,418.35
4. International Telecommunication Conferences of which 2/3 to the A.R.C. and 1/3 to the P.C.	2,667,750.--	2,592,000.--	1,778,500.--	1,728,000.--	889,250.--	864,000.--
5. Special expenses: Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	107,000.--	150,000.--	107,000.--		
Extra staff for Personnel & Finance Services	18,700.--	17,000.--			18,700.--	17,000.--
	3,726,730.89	3,650,092.23	2,672,480.89	2,665,673.88	1,054,250.--	984,418.35

1) For information only

## CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

GENEVE, 1959

Document N° 32 FES (Rev.)

16 octobre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 19 au 25 OCTOBRESCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 19 TO 25 OCTOBERPROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 19 AL 25 DE OCTUBRE

	19 Lundi Monday Lunes				20 Mardi Tuesday Martes				21 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				22 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					23 Vendredi Friday Viernes				24 Samedi Saturday Sabado	
	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	1830	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100
Com. A*																	E						
Com. B				A																			
Com. C**																				E	E		
Com. D									A	A								A	A				
Com. E															A	A							
Com. F	A	A																		A	A		
Com. G					A	A							A	A									
Com. H											E	E											

\* Réunion mixte avec la Com. 1 de la Conférence Radio  
 Joint meeting with Com. 1 of Radio Conference  
 Reunion conjunta con la Com. 1 de la Conferencia Radio

\*\* Réunion mixte avec la Com. 3 de la Conférence Radio  
 Joint meeting with Com. 3 of Radio Conference  
 Reunión conjunta con la Com. 3 de la Conferencia Radio

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

GENEVE, 1959

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16 octobre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 19 AU 25 OCTOBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 19 TO 25 OCTOBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 19 AL 25 DE OCTUBRE

	19				20				21				22					23				24	
	Lundi				Mardi				Mercredi				Jeudi					Vendredi				Samedi	
	Monday				Tuesday				Wednesday				Thursday					Friday				Saturday	
	Lunes				Martes				Miércoles				Jueves					Viernes				Sabado	
	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	1830	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100
Com. A*																	E						
Com. B				A																			
Com. D									A	A								A	A				
Com. E														A	A								
Com. F	A	A																		A	A		
Com. G					A	A							A	A									
Com. H											E	E											

Reunion mixte avec la Com. I de la Conférence Radio

Joint meeting with Com. I of Radio Conference

Reunión conjunta con la Com. I de la Conferencia Radio

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 33-E  
16 October, 1959COMMITTEE G

## PROPOSED AFFILIATION OF THE I.T.U. TO THE

## U.N. JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

This document describes the present status of the studies on this question.

The Proposals before the Conference

1. Annex 1 to this present report summarizes the main proposals made by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council at its 14th Session as regards the Pensions and Savings Funds. They are described in greater detail in Annex 2. At that session, the Council broadly agreed that the proposals were generally well conceived, but that further actuarial and legal advice was necessary. It also said that a final decision should not be taken until an acceptable solution to the Provident Fund had been found.

2. A draft agreement with the United Nations will be found in Annex 3.

Legal Questions

3. The proposals rest, in a legal sense, upon three propositions:
- a) that the staff of the Union probably do not have any "acquired rights" as regards the pensions matters dealt with in this document, but that
  - b) even if they did enjoy "acquired rights" those rights would in fact be adequately protected by the proposals in the document;
  - c) that whatever rights the staff enjoy are rights to benefits payable at a future date, and that the manner in which these rights are insured is for the Union alone to decide.
4. The relevant legal opinions are to be found in Annexes 4 and 5.

The first was obtained at the request of the Council from the U.N. Legal Department. The second was obtained from Professor Guggenheim by the Staff Association. Both were considered by the Council which, on a majority vote, accepted the advice of the U.N. Legal Department.

Financial Questions5. Cost of retroactive insurance in the U.N. Fund and the general financing of the proposals

It is proposed that the cost of any retroactive insurance in the U.N. Fund should be met from the assets of the Pensions and Savings Funds, which are sufficient for the purpose.

The detailed figures estimated at the time of the 14th Session of the Council are as follows:

<u>Estimated assets of Pensions Funds and Savings Funds as at 31.12.59</u>		7,350,000 frs.
Amount required <sup>1)</sup> for		
a) Pensions in course, or eventual pensions for staff over 60	2,497,000	
b) Re-insurance premiums	<u>300,000</u>	<u>2,797,000</u>
Available balance		5,053,000
<u>Cost of retroactive insurance in U.N. Fund 1)</u>		
For <u>all</u> officials		<u>4,641,000</u>
		<u>412,000</u>

6. It seems clear from the foregoing paragraphs, that there will be sufficient assets in the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds to cover the immediate cost of any transfers to the U.N. Fund. It is not certain yet however that the residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds will be sufficient to cover the cost of the guarantees which it is proposed to give to transferred staff, and to which reference is made in paragraphs 6, 10 and 14 of Annex 2. The latest actuarial advice is given in Annex 6. It will be seen that an answer is still awaited on the cost of meeting the guarantees and that the figure of 412,000 Swiss francs referred to in the preceding paragraph might be increased.

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1) These amounts have been calculated by the actuaries

7. At its special session, the Administrative Council took note of the information in hand on the financial aspect of the question and stressed that every effort should be made to obtain urgently the data still required to enable the Conference to come to a final decision on the overall question.

Provident Fund Members and I.F.R.B. Members

8. Separate proposals will be made to the Conference on these two questions.

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9. The two main questions which the Committee must consider are the following:

- i) On the understanding that the Conference finally endorses complete assimilation with the United Nations, are the pensions proposals so far made equitable both from the point of view of the Union and the staff. Resolution 24 of the Buenos Aires Convention is relevant here?
- ii) Are the proposals actuarially sound?

# A N N E X   I

## SUMMARY OF MAIN PROPOSALS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
1. Age of retirement (paras. 20-21 of 2145/CA14)	60	65 (men)    60 (women)	60 unless the official subsequently received a permanent contract, in which case the age of retirement for a man would be 65
2. Staff who would be put in U.N. Fund	All	All who are under 60 on 1.1.60 (paras. 22 - 23)	All who are under 60 on 1.1.60, either as full or associate members (paras 25-31)
3. Period of service to be insured in the U.N. Fund	All	Initially, only service after 1.1.60 (para. 23)	Initially, only service after 1.1.60 (para. 27)
4. Who would decide whether past service (before 1.1.60) should be retroactively insured	Not applicable	The Management Board of the I.T.U. Fund (para. 7.III(3))	The official himself (para. 7 IV(3))
5. Who would pay cost of any retroactive insurance	Not applicable	Assets of existing Fund	Assets of existing Fund



Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
<p>6. Benefits payable on leaving service in case of an official who has been retroactively insured:</p> <p>(a) Retirement pension</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, but with guarantee that this pension will not be less than the pension which would have been paid by I.T.U. Fund on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service (see however para. 14 of the report)</p>
<p>(b) Widows and orphans pension (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1.1.60 or children born before that date)</p>	<p>That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length service</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than 35% of the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service, with guarantee that the pension would not be less than 30% of the I.T.U. salary at 31.12.59, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any</p>

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Fund Members
6 (c) Disability Pension	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than the pension which I.T.U. would have paid on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46 with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than 30% of the I.T.U. salary at 31.12.59. (see however paragraph 14 of the report)
(d) Withdrawal benefit	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. in respect of total length of service with guarantee that the sum payable would not be less than (i) withdrawal benefit as at 31.12.59 under I.T.U. regulations plus (ii) withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect only of service after 1.1.60	Exactly the same as the benefits payable had the official been a member of the Pensions Fund - i.e. as shown in the preceding column.
(e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantees	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Funds Members
<p>7. Benefits payable on leaving the service in case of an official who is <u>not</u> retroactively insured in the U.N. Fund</p> <p>(a) Retirement Pensions</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service <u>before and after 1.1.60</u>, or</p> <p>(ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale.</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59</p>
<p>7. (b) Widows and orphans pensions (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1.1.60, or children born before that date)</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1.1.60, or</p> <p>(ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59</p>

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Existing Savings Funds Members
7 (c) Disability Pension	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of : (i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1.1.60, or (ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale.	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59
7. (d) Withdrawal benefits	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60	The withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31.12.59 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1.1.60 with a guarantee that if the withdrawal benefit payable by the U.N. would have been <u>greater</u> than the above sum then the difference will also be paid by I.T.U.	The Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31.12.59 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1.1.60
7. (e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantees	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	None payable

## A N N E X II

### DETAILED PROPOSALS FOR TRANSFER

1. Under the draft Agreement with the United Nations (Annex III), Union staff who are over 60 on 1 January 1960 cannot in any event be transferred to the U.N. Pensions Fund, (Article 2). This would exclude two officials in the I.T.U. Pensions Fund and (if they are still in service at the time) two officials in the Savings Fund. The arrangements proposed for dealing with these four cases appear to be fair both to the Union and the officials.
2. As regards officials under 60, the draft Agreement (Article 4) permits either of two alternatives:
  - a) all such officials may be transferred to the U.N. Fund; or
  - b) only those officials whose total service with the I.T.U. by the ages of 65 (men) or 60 (women) will equal 30 years or more may be transferred.
3. In either event, the transfer will in the first place relate only to service after 1.1.60. The Agreement further provides that before 31.12.60 each transferred official will have the right to decide whether or not his past I.T.U. service shall be insured retroactively in the U.N. Fund. <sup>1)</sup> He must, however, insure all or none. The Union would be liable to pay <sup>1)</sup> to the United Nations the cost of such retroactive insurance.
4. It is considered that of the two alternatives in paragraph 3, the first - (a) - will be more advantageous both for the Union and the officials concerned. Having regard to inflationary trends and to the probable evolution of U.N. salaries and the U.N. Pensions Fund, this recommendation is probably sound, but the Council felt it did not have sufficient expertise to reach an absolutely firm conclusion.
5. On the assumption that alternative (a) is accepted, the proposals are as follows:

#### AS REGARDS I.T.U. PENSIONS FUND MEMBERS

6. Retirement, Disability and Widows and Orphans Pensions
  - a) Whether or not retroactive insurance is obtained for any

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1) The Union would pay these amounts from the assets of the existing Pensions and Savings Funds.

particular official, that official will be given a guarantee<sup>2)</sup> (through appropriate revision of I.T.U. Superannuation regulations - a complex task on which very careful drafting will be required) that his final pension when he leaves the service will be not less than the pension which he would have had from the I.T.U. Pensions Fund on the basis of his total service and the salary step which he would have reached at the date of retirement, within his present I.T.U. scale.

#### I.T.U. scale

b) If the pension paid from the U.N. Fund was less than the above sum, a supplementary annuity would be paid from the residual assets of the I.T.U. Fund to make up the difference.

c) This guarantee is proposed because a minority of officials will gain very little from the adoption of U.N. scales, and it is thought that, as a matter of equity, they should be assured that they will not suffer a reduction in pensions.

7. Once the above guarantee is given then every official will inevitably elect that all his past service should be insured in the U.N. Fund, because he would thereby ensure that his final pension will be not less than the U.N. pension based on his total length of service.

8. It is understood that for the great majority of officials retroactive insurance will be advantageous both for the Union and officials, because such retroactive insurance will reduce (and in most cases eliminate) any payments under the guarantees in 7 a). However, for a few older officials it is said that retroactive insurance will be unprofitable, because its cost will be greater than the amount saved through the reduction in the supplementary payments under the guarantee, as in 7 b).

#### 9. Withdrawal benefits

Pension Fund Members who withdraw before retiring age would be entitled to (i) any withdrawal benefit payable by the I.T.U. Pension Fund as at 31.12.59 plus (ii) withdrawal benefit payable by the U.N. Fund for service after 1.1.60. They would, however, be given a further guarantee that the total withdrawal benefit would be not less than the benefit payable by the U.N. Fund if their total service had been insured in the U.N. Fund.

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2) As regards widows and orphans, the guarantee would only apply to a widow who was the wife at 31.12.59, or to children born before that date.

Decision regarding retroactivity

10. In the light of paragraphs 8 and 9 above, it is envisaged that to ensure that the resources of the I.T.U. Pensions Fund are used to the best advantage, the decision regarding retroactivity should be made not by the official but by the Management Board. In this case, however, it becomes necessary to protect the interests of the official, against a possibly wrong decision by the Management Board<sup>3)</sup>, and it is therefore proposed that each official should also be given an assurance that in no case will his final pension be less than the U.N. pension which he would have received if all his service had been ensured in the U.N. Fund.

11. In the conditions thus postulated, it appears that this second guarantee is not unreasonable. However, if it is the case that the U.N. Pensions Fund benefits are improved as a result of an impending review, then a failure to insure retroactively might increase the amount payable under the second guarantee in para. 11.

AS REGARDS SAVINGS FUND MEMBERS

12. Retirement, Disability and Widows and Orphans benefits

a) Since Savings Fund Members are temporary officials, with 1 year contracts which can be terminated at their expiry dates, the simplest method of dealing with them would be to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date, pay out any withdrawal benefits due under Savings Fund Regulations, and offer re-employment on the conditions of the U.N. common system. It is considered, however, that such a policy would be unduly harsh, and that certain guarantees should also be given to these officials. The guarantees would, however, be limited to widows and orphans and disability benefits.

i) as regards widows and orphans pension. The official would be guaranteed that the total widows and orphans pension<sup>4)</sup> payable in the event of decease would be not less than 30%<sup>5)</sup> of his I.T.U. salary at 31.12.59, plus the I.T.U. orphans benefit based on salary at 31.12.59. If the U.N. pension was less than this sum, a supplementary annuity equal to the difference, would be paid from the residual assets of the I.T.U. Fund.

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- 3) A possibility of error exists because the evolution of U.N. salary scales and U.N. Pensions benefits cannot be foreseen.  
4) This guarantee relates only to a widow who was the wife at 31.12.59, or to children born before that date.  
5) At present, the pension may range from 25-35%.

- ii) As regards disability benefit. The total pension would be not less than 30% (the figure in the present regulations) of the salary at 31.12.59.

13. Withdrawal benefits

Savings Fund Members who elected to have retroactive insurance in the U.N. Fund could not thereafter expect to regain the whole of their savings capital as at 31.12.59. if they withdrew. They would therefore be treated as if they had been members of the I.T.U. Pension Fund. Those who did not elect for retroactive insurance would be entitled to (i) withdrawal benefit as at 31.12.59. plus (ii) U.N. withdrawal benefit in respect of service after 1.1.60.

14. Decision regarding retroactivity

Since Savings Fund Members have at present no rights to retirement pensions as such, it was considered at the time of the Council's 14th session, that no "guarantee" regarding such pensions can be justified. It was therefore proposed that the decision as to whether his past service should be retroactively insured should be left to the official himself, as provided in the UN/I.T.U. draft Agreement. Since then, however, the Acting Secretary General has re-examined this question and has come to the conclusion that guarantees given to Savings Insurance Fund members should be similar to those given to ex-Pension Fund members as regards disability and retirement pensions with the following restriction: officials who became members of the Savings Fund after the age of thirty-three (females) and thirty-four (males) would have their disability and retirement pensions reduced by an actuarial amount equivalent to the sum that would have been paid on transfer from the Savings Fund to the I.T.U. Pension Fund on 31 December 1959 (entrance free). The reason for this new proposal by the Acting Secretary General was that the Union and these temporary officials (most of whom had been in service for some years) had paid the same contributions - apart from entrance fees - as in the case of Pension Fund members.



A N N E X   I I I

DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
INTO THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

WHEREAS Article XXVIII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 December 1948, provides that a specialized agency referred to in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter shall become a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on its acceptance of these Regulations provided that agreement has been reached with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as to any payments necessary to be made by such specialized agency to the Pension Fund in respect of the new transitional arrangements which may be necessary, including the extent to which these Regulations are to be applicable to employees of the specialized agency at the time of admission to the Fund;

WHEREAS the \_\_\_\_\_ of the International Telecommunication Union has decided to accept the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and to enter into the required agreements and whereas the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union has been authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ of that organization to negotiate and sign the required agreement;

WHEREAS, as provided in Article XXVIII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, this agreement has been communicated to the Joint Staff Pension Board by the representatives of the Secretary-General on that Board for observations prior to its conclusion and whereas the Joint Staff Pension Board has communicated to the Secretary-General that it has no objections to the execution of this agreement;

IT IS, THEREFORE, AGREED as follows:

### Article 1

The International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union) accepts as of \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) as applicable to itself and to the members of its staff and becomes from that date a member organization of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund).

### Article 2

In accordance with Article II of the Regulations, the Union has determined that every full-time member of its staff shall be subject to the Regulations if he enters employment under a contract without a time limit; or if he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for five years or more; or if he has completed five years of employment and remains on a contract providing for further service of at least one year, or remains in employment for more than one year thereafter; or if the Union certifies that the particular fixed-term contract is considered to cover a probationary period and is designed to lead to employment for an indefinite period, provided that he is under sixty years of age at the time of entry into the Fund and that his participation is not excluded by his contract of employment.

The Secretary-General of the Union shall promptly transmit to the Secretary of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board the names and other relevant data to be determined by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), pertaining to staff members becoming eligible for participation.

### Article 3

In accordance with supplementary Article B of the Regulations, the Union has determined that every full-time member of the staff shall be subject to the Regulations applicable to associate participants if he enters employment under a fixed-term contract for at least one year but less than five years; or if he has completed one year of continuous employment, provided that he is not eligible under Article II, 1 of the Fund Regulations to become a participant, provided that he is under sixty years of age and provided further that his associate participation is not excluded by his contract of employment.

The Secretary-General of the Union shall promptly transmit to the Secretary of the Board the names and other relevant data to be determined by the Board pertaining to staff members becoming eligible for associate participation.

Article 4 <sup>1)</sup>

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the present agreement, a staff member of the Union shall not, as a general rule, be admitted to the Fund if:

- a) he is a member of the Savings Insurance Fund of the Agency and is sixty years of age <sup>2)</sup> or more at the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund; or

b) First alternative

he is a member of the Pension Fund (or the Provident Fund) of the Agency and is sixty<sup>2)</sup> years of age or more at the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund; or

b) Second alternative

he is a member of the Pension Fund (or the Provident Fund) of the Agency and the length of his contributory service to that Fund, since 1 February 1946, plus the period from the effective date of entry of the Agency into the Fund until he reaches the age of 65 (for men) or 60 (for women) is less than thirty years; or

- c) (he is a member of the Provident Fund of the Agency).

- c) (he is a member of the Provident Fund of the Agency).

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1) It is improbable that it will be possible to transfer Provident Fund members to the Fund, even for future years, but as it is impossible at this stage to commit the Plenipotentiary Conference, the references to the Provident Fund have been inserted in brackets; the Union may accept the text with or without these words, so leaving the final decision to the Plenipotentiary Conference. By an appropriate selection of the words in brackets the above texts enable the Provident Fund members to be either wholly excluded, or to be treated on the same basis as Pension Fund members. Complete exclusion is obtained by dropping the reference in (b) but retaining (c): the same treatment as Pension Fund members is obtained by dropping (c) and including the Provident Fund reference in (b);

The second alternative would be adopted if it were decided that the transfer of the Union staff members would be limited to those staff able to acquire thirty years service by the age of retirement, if prior service were insured. Since it is not known what action the Union Conference will take on age of retirement, the Union may omit the words in square brackets if the Conference decides to adopt a general age limit of sixty for existing staff.

2) It is understood that in no case will any staff member of the Union over 60 years of age (at the time of entry into force of this agreement) be admitted to the Fund.

#### Article 5

Within one month following the signing of this Agreement the Secretary-General of the Union shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board a complete list of members of the staff of the Union eligible for participation or associate participation in the Fund on the effective date of the admission of the Union.

#### Article 6

Within one year following the admission of the Union to the Fund, each member of the staff of the Union who has been admitted as participant in the Fund under the provisions of the present Agreement may elect to have the entire period between the 1 February 1946 date (and the date of admission) during which he was in full time employment as a member of the Union, counted as contributory service under the Regulations provided that payment is made by the Union to the Fund of 21 per cent of the actual salary received by that participant during the period together with interest at 3 per cent from the sixth day of January, 1953 to the date of actual payment.

Where contributory service is purchased under the present article the rate of pensionable salary on the last day before the admission to the Fund shall be the minimum amount for final average remuneration in the calculation of benefits under the Regulations.

The amount transferred by the Union to the Fund under the first paragraph of this article shall be deemed to include, for the purposes of Articles VII.5 and X.1 (a) of the Regulations, as the amount transferred "from the Provident Fund of a member organization at the time of his entry into the Fund", 12 per cent of pensionable earnings of the participant during the period for which contributory service is purchased.

#### Article 7

The Union will pay such additional sum as may be determined by the Board or its Standing Committee on the report of the Consulting Actuary to be necessary in respect of the new obligations incurred by the Fund through the admission of new participants under Article 2 of the present Agreement, the counting as contributory service of period of prior employment under Article 6 or the determination of a minimum final average remuneration under the second paragraph of Article 6 of the present Agreement.

#### Article 8

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article XVIII of the Regulations, where a staff member of the Union who has been admitted from the I.T.U.

Provident Fund or Pension Fund makes voluntary deposits under Article XVII of the Regulations during the year following his admission to the Fund, the maximum amount of such deposit shall be an amount computed to be sufficient to purchase an additional retirement benefit which, together with his prospective retirement benefit as provided in the Regulations will provide him a total retirement benefit not to exceed 60 per cent of his final average remuneration at the age of retirement.

#### Article 9

All payments to be made by the Union to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations shall be treated by the Union as preferred debts which shall be satisfied immediately after payment of salaries due by the Union to its staff.

#### Article 10

Should the Union for any reason interrupt or cease to make its payments to the Fund as required under the Regulations, the Secretary of the Board shall promptly report the facts to the Board and the Board shall determine the date of which the Union shall be deemed to be in default. The Board shall then cause an actuarial valuation of the Fund to be made in order to determine the sum necessary to make good the Union's share of the deficiency, if any, revealed by such valuation, which sum shall then become payable by the Agency to the Fund.

Thereafter, upon the death or cessation of service with the Union of each participant in the employment of the Union on the date of default, he or his designated beneficiary shall be paid the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which he would have been entitled under Article X of the Regulations had he left the service of the Union on the date of default.

As soon as the Union has made the additional contributions necessary as determined by actuarial valuation to restore to each such participant remaining in the employment of the Union during the period of default, his contributory service prior to default and during the period subsequent to default, the prospective rights of each participant to the benefit provided in the preceding paragraph shall cease and he shall in lieu thereof be entitled to all the rights of a participant credited in accordance with the Regulations with contributory service from his last date of participation prior to default.

#### Article 11

a) The Union shall furnish to the Board, at its request, information based on adequate books and records relating to participants and associate participants, salary scales, changes in salaries, pensionable remuneration

paid and deductions made therefrom.

b) Procedure shall be agreed upon between the Union and Secretary of the Board, subject to the approval of the Board, with respect to reporting, vouchering and remittance of the contributions payable to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations by the Union and the members of its staff who are participants in the Fund and with respect to such other administrative matters as it may be necessary to regulate for the implementation of the Agreement.

c) The Union shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Board, provide adequate information to its staff concerning the Regulations of the Fund and its operation.

#### Article 12

This Agreement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic has been duly signed in duplicate in each of these languages on

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FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
UNION

BY \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary-General

BY \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary-General

A N N E X   I V

ADVICE GIVEN BY THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE PROPOSED AFFILIATION OF  
I.T.U. TO THE U.N. JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

(letter dated 4 August 1959)

Existence and extent of acquired rights of permanent and temporary staff

With respect to your first two questions on the existence and extent of the acquired rights of the staff concerned, I should not want to say that the I.T.U. staff had no acquired rights merely because there is no reference to acquired rights in the I.T.U. Regulations. Of course, a letter of appointment or the regulations in force at the time of appointment could have been so worded as explicitly to exclude any contractual rights surviving a change in regulations; but in the absence of any such clear-cut exclusion, the distinction between statutory and contractual elements which the United Nations Administrative Tribunal has drawn, should, as Document No. 2145/CA14 itself indicates, be taken into consideration when changes in financial entitlements are made. In considering this distinction it might be borne in mind that general reorganization of staff and conditions of service is clearly within the "statutory" authority of the legislative organ of the I.T.U.

The concept of acquired rights without more Tribunal jurisprudence than has to date been developed with respect to the international civil servant does not offer sufficient guidance as to what action would be considered to derogate from such rights. I am therefore loathe to express an opinion in general terms on your first two questions.

Acquired rights relative to the proposed action on pensions are referred to in responses to your later question below. It may be useful to you to indicate here some examples of the practice of the United Nations with respect to entitlements other than pension benefits.

In a number of cases the General Assembly, in considering reports of expert committees on salary and allowances, has come to conclusions which modify downwards, or eliminate, entitlements previously held by the staff. Such changes have not been retroactive, and have sometimes been accompanied by temporary transitional arrangements.

The following specific instances may be mentioned. At the fifth session, when considering the report of the 1949 Expert Committee on Salary, Allowances and Leave Systems, the General Assembly cancelled entitlements to home leave in respect of staff members serving in their home countries.

During the same session after the General Assembly had approved the new system of salary categories, together with new salary scales within the categories, the General Assembly rejected the Secretary-General's proposal of transitional arrangements for the purpose of preserving the salary rates, and the salary expectations within the salary level, enjoyed by staff members under the previous system. As an alternative, the General Assembly approved (by Resolution No. 470 (V) paragraph 3) a system of "personal allowances" under which the loss which a number of staff members would have suffered as a result of the application of the new system, was reduced but not eliminated.

Again, after reviewing the report of the Salary Review Committee in 1956, the General Assembly approved a number of changes of which two come to mind which may be relevant to your problem.

In approving the system of post adjustments, the General Assembly provided (paragraph 9, Annex I to the Staff Regulations) that "..... the Secretary-General may adjust the basic salaries set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Annex by the application of non-pensionable post adjustments ...". It should be observed in this connection that the application of a minus differential necessarily reduces the salary of a staff member below the rate shown as the base rate in the Staff Regulations and in the staff member's Letter of Appointment.

In another instance, the General Assembly agreed to the reduction of dependency allowance for a dependent child payable to members of the General Service category at Headquarters from \$300 to \$250 per annum. At the same time the General Assembly authorised the Secretary-General to apply revised definitions of dependency which had the effect in some cases of rendering staff members ineligible for payments of dependency allowances for family members in respect of whom they had previously been paid dependency allowances.

Furthermore, the Secretary-General, in matters within his competence, has on a number of occasions (such as reduction of subsistence allowance to staff serving on missions, reduction of the amount of annual leave for which payment is made upon separation) introduced limitations or downward adjustments in conditions of service of the staff.

So far as your question on the distinction between temporary and permanent staff is concerned, the differences in their rights would of course reflect the differences in their contract. If, as in the case of the United Nations, a temporary contract is deemed to carry no rights of expectancy, I should think that any staff member might at the expiry or termination on notice of his contract be reappointed with different conditions. However, for the duration of his contract, it would seem to me that the temporary staff's rights to the maintenance of his conditions of employment are comparable to those of the permanent staff.



Staff consent as a requirement for transfer of Funds

Your third question relates to the present rights of staff members with respect to Funds from which benefits are payable to them in the future. It appears that the I.T.U. Staff Association takes the position that the present I.T.U. Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are the property of the staff members and cannot be paid over to the United Nations Fund without the consent of the staff members. I would disagree with the Staff Association position and agree with yours that the staff's rights are limited to rights to benefits and that in the absence of any derogation or threat to these benefits, the Administrative Council is free to adopt changes in methods for securing the future payment of benefits, subject to such provisions in the Regulations as Article 4, paragraph 3, prohibiting modification prejudicing the actuarial position of the Fund and Article 5 directing the separation of the Fund from other funds of the Union etc.

You have requested comments on the memorandum circulated by the Staff Association which, in support of its opening statement that "The Funds of the various welfare schemes of the Union belong, in fact and as of right, to the insured person", cites first, certain regulations concerning the Funds, secondly an I.L.O. Tribunal decision concerning a member of the League of Nations Pension Fund, and thirdly certain provisions of the Swiss Civil Code and Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

Regulations of I.T.U. Superannuation and Benevolent Funds: Article 2 of the Regulations states the responsibility of the Union for the achievement of the purpose of the Funds, namely, the safeguarding of the staff against economic consequences of disability, old age and death. There is no provision that the performance of this duty by the Union is subject to the consent of the individual staff members nor does the Staff Association's memorandum suggest that the proposed changes contravene the purpose of the Fund's. Articles 5 and 60, paragraph 3, provide for the separation of the Fund from other funds of the Union. Separation of funds which are in the nature of trust funds or foundations to be used for benefit purposes is a usual provision aimed at assuring that the funds will be used exclusively for such purposes. Such a separation does not imply that the funds thus separated "belong" to the ultimate beneficiaries. There is here, of course, no question of mixing the Pension Funds with other moneys of the I.T.U.

The Staff memorandum also refers to Article 74 of the I.T.U. Regulations, which provides that the credit balance of the Provident Fund after payment of all benefits should be paid into the Pension Fund. As the Staff memorandum points out, the Provident Fund is maintained by the Union without contributions by members. Article 74, in directing that the balance should be paid to the Pension Fund merely provides for the funds to be used for staff benefit purposes rather than being absorbed into I.T.U. regular funds as might otherwise be the case. This provision has no apparent bearing on ownership by the staff.

Avenol Decision by the I.L.O. Administrative Tribunal: The Avenol Decision does not support the contention that staff has an existing property right in the Funds themselves. In that case the Tribunal decided that an official could not claim a refund of pension deductions merely because the deductions had been made after the date when he would have been entitled to retire on maximum pension. The official thus was entitled only to pension benefits and the fact that those benefits would have been payable to him without the additional contributions which he in fact made, gave him no additional right with respect to the Pension Fund. It was in this connection that the Tribunal stated:

"And whereas these deductions are perfectly explained by the fact that we have here mutual insurance the purpose of which is to assure to the whole staff pension rights considered to be satisfactory; and therefore the members necessarily agree to abandon the additional sums paid in by some in order to benefit others, all this within the clearly stated limitation of the statutory regulations of the Pension Fund;"

Applicability of Swiss Civil Code and Federal Code of Obligations: The Avenol Decision does not in my opinion provide any basis for the analogy apparently made in the Staff Association's memorandum between the Pension Fund and Cooperative Associations (Sociétés Coopératives) which are dealt with in Article 58 of the Swiss Civil Code and Article 911 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations cited in the memorandum. The I.T.U. Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are not cooperative societies and Articles 58 and 911 can therefore provide no guidance on the present question. Moreover, if any analogy to the Swiss law on dissolution of cooperatives is appropriate at all, this law provides as much basis for attributing to the I.T.U. Administrative Council the power to dissolve the Funds as it does for concluding that individual staff members must consent to dissolution. For it is the I.T.U. Administrative Council which has the power to amend regulations just as it is the "General Assembly" of the Swiss Cooperative which has the right to amend the "Statute" of the Society, and it might be concluded that the I.T.U. Administrative Council is a comparable body and therefore has comparable power with respect to dissolution. This is however going far afield; for Swiss law in any event seems irrelevant to the present problem, and if any guidance from Swiss law can be sought at all, one would assume that recourse would be had to the Swiss law on public employees' pensions rather than Swiss cooperative law. I note that Annex 2 of Document No. 2145/CA14 contains information on the former. I would only comment that the Swiss law as there described appears similar to that of France and the United States in recognising broader legislative power and narrower contractual rights with respect to pension benefits than can now be said to be applicable to international civil servants. Even less would support be found in such national legislation for employees to be deemed "owners" of the Funds.

Article 673, paragraph 2 of ~~the~~ Swiss Federal Code of Obligations also quoted in the staff memorandum states the usual private law rule for funds utilised exclusively for welfare purposes. Its counterpart in the I.T.U. regulations dealing with the separation of the Funds from assets of the Union has already been mentioned.

I should conclude, then, that whatever the "acquired rights" the staff may have to receive certain pension benefits, the staff does not "own" the funds from which the benefits are to be paid. Failing any requirement for staff consent in the Regulations, such consent is not in my opinion a legal requisite to the transfer of the Funds to the United Nations common Fund.

Pension proposals - effect on acquired rights

Your fourth question is whether the proposals in Document No. 2145/CA14 would violate rights of the staff.

As indicated above, I do not think that the paying over to the United Nations Fund of the present I.T.U. Funds without the consent of the staff members would violate any rights.

So far as acquired rights of the staff to pension benefits are concerned, it seems to me that the proposals go at least as far as Article XXXVII of the United Nations Pension Fund Regulations in preserving pension benefits as against amendments of the Regulations. For under the most liberal interpretation which has been urged of Article XXXVII, it is only past service which gives rise to rights which cannot be reduced by amendment, whereas under your proposals the minimum guarantee takes into account service after the amendment. The United Nations Pension Fund members are certainly not deemed to have acquired rights for the entire duration of their contract to the benefits provided under regulations in force as of the date of their contract. Document No. 2145/CA14 on the other hand **does propose** that benefits be guaranteed up to the amount which the official would have received had there been no change either in the salary or pension scheme - including the in-grade step increments - up until the time the benefits actually became payable (see, for example, paragraph 37 of Document No. 2145/CA14). This guarantee therefore is more than the General Assembly was willing to acknowledge for the United Nations staff when Regulation XXXVII was adopted. (I note that Annex 2 to Document No. 2145/CA14 contains reference to the General Assembly discussion preceding the adoption of this regulation and to the opinions of the legal departments of the organizations then members of the Fund on its interpretation).

An exception to the absolute preservation of position envisaged in Document No. 2145/CA14 might, I understand, arise in the case of an I.T.U. staff member receiving a promotion shortly after the amendment and shortly thereafter becoming entitled to benefits. In this contingency, Document No. 2145/CA14 indicates that payments might be less than what would have been received under the old I.T.U. pension and salary system under identical circumstances. In my opinion, a staff member has no

contractual right to an advantage which is itself contingent upon promotion to a grade higher than that which his letter of appointment specifies. The most liberal interpretation of "expectancy" does not encompass a right to a promotion. I can see no legal basis for considering that a pension right with respect to salary increase on promotion can be acquired at any time before the promotion takes place. It seems clear that any such salary increase would properly be subject to the Pension Regulations in force at the time and not those in force previously.

To summarise then, it is my opinion that the proposals in Document No. 2145/CA14 violate no acquired rights of the staff.

New York, 4 August 1959

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A   L E G A L    O P I N I O N  
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by

P a u l   G u g g e n h e i m

Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Geneva and the  
Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva;  
Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;  
Member of the "Institut de Droit International",

given at the request of

the ITU Staff Association

on the question :

Do the ITU administrative authorities have the right to modify the  
Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and  
to affiliate the Pension Fund and the Savings Fund to the United  
Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

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15.7.1959

1. The Problem and the Facts of the Case.
2. The Law Applicable.
3. The Legal Position of International Officials and the Problem of Acquired Rights.
  - a) Contractual and Statutory Elements.
  - b) The Protection of Acquired Rights in General.
  - c) Acquired Rights of a Patrimonial Nature\*.  
(de caractère patrimonial)
4. The Acquired Rights of ITU Officials.
  - a) Protection of Acquired Rights - a General Principle of Law.
  - b) Other Staff Regulations.
  - c) The Practice of the ITU and of other international organisations
  - d) Regulations for the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.
5. Conclusions.

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\*) Translator's Note: There appears to be no equivalent English translation of the French legal term "droits patrimoniaux". /German: "Vermögensrechte"/. "Property rights" would seem to come nearest to it; however, it is too narrow, as it embraces real rights only, whereas "droits patrimoniaux" cover every possible right having a money value. In view of this difficulty, a literal translation has been adopted, while the French term has, throughout the text, been added in brackets.

1. The Problem and the Facts of the Case.

1. The problem under consideration concerns the staff insurance scheme in force in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). This scheme is based on the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, adopted by the ITU Administrative Council in 1949 (last edition - 1958). According to Article 1 of the Regulations, the purpose of the Funds is to "safeguard the staff of the International Telecommunication Union against the economic consequences of disability, old age and death". According to Article 2, the Union "shall accept responsibility for the steady achievement of the purposes for which the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are intended.
2. The Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are made up of :
  - a) A Provident Fund; its members are those ITU officials who were appointed prior to January 1st, 1948 (within the framework of the "Berne Bureaux" system);
  - b) a Pension Fund; its members are those permanent officials who were appointed after January 1st, 1948;
  - c) a Savings Fund, whose members are temporary officials - and finally;
  - d) a Relief Fund for the benefit of all officials. This last Fund is outside the scope of the problem under consideration, since it does not really constitute a part of the insurance scheme.

3.

The Provident Fund must at all times have available such capital as is necessary, according to actuarial estimates, to pay the pensions, due now or in future, to all its members. The Fund is made up solely of monies paid in by the Union itself, by way of such payments as are considered necessary to complete the initial capital. As from 1879, according to a decision taken by the competent authorities, the salaries of these officials have been raised by 15%, and these sums, plus the amount determined by the Federal Council, "are to be used to constitute and maintain an insurance fund for each official.\*)" Consequently, monies paid in by the Union form an integral part of the salaries earned by this group of officials, i.e. those appointed before January 1st, 1948. Members of this Fund pay no contribution themselves, except if they contract a voluntary insurance for their survivors.\*\*)

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\*) See Article 22 of the Regulations regarding the Organisation and Functioning of International Bureaux under the Supervision of the Authorities of the Swiss Confederation, of 31 January 1947.

\*\*) Article 73 of the Regulations for the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.



4. On the other hand, the Pension Fund is made up of regular contributions paid by its members, equal to 5% of their insured earnings,\* as well as by regular contributions made by the Union, equal to 15% of the insured earnings of each contributing member. \*\*) The same holds good of the Savings Fund.\*\*\*)

Thus the Pension Fund and the Savings Fund are in part, drawn from the salaries of the officials themselves. Consequently, the benefits to which they are entitled under the Regulations are to this extent the result of their own savings. However, by analogy with the Berne system as well as in reliance on the contemporary doctrine of social security, it may be maintained that the share paid in by the Union's administration also constitutes an integral part of the salary, even though actual payment thereof may be postponed.

5. In 1952, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, meeting in Buenos Aires, directed the ITU Administrative Council, by its Resolution No. 24, to ".... shall review the present pension scheme...

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\*) Art. 37 of the Regulations for the ITU Staff Superannuations and Benevolent Funds.  
\*\*) Idem Art. 38  
\*\*\*) Idem Articles 54-55

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!"

Thereafter, an attempt was made to affiliate the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds to United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. However, a detailed study undertaken by two experts, Dr. Schoeb and Dr. Wyss, relating essentially to the Pension Fund\*) and only secondarily to the Provident Fund\*\*) showed that in case of such a transfer "there would be no possibility of safeguarding the acquired rights either of the members of the Provident Fund or of those of the Pension Fund". The experts also declared : "In the course of our study we had to conclude on several occasions that the insurance benefits provided for by the ITU Fund were better than those of the UN Fund, and that their value was consequently higher\*\*\*)

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\*) Normally applicable to ITU officials.

\*\*) The experts did not examine the case of the Savings Fund.

\*\*\*) A comparative Study of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, by Dr. W.Schoeb and Dr. H. Wyss, 5 April 1952, pp.55-56.

6. Generally speaking, it may be added that, in case of an affiliation, the Union's contributions to the Fund would be less than they are under the present system, since they would be reduced from 15% to 14% and single contributions would be suppressed. As against that, the contributions of the staff would rise from 5% to 7% of their salaries\*).

7. In view of this rise of their contributions and, chiefly, of the smaller benefits, as compared with the present system, the staff did not view favourably the proposed affiliation. Aware of the fact that the Joint Fund did not give full satisfaction to its members and that there were plans for its thorough overhaul, the staff felt that such a step was premature.

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\*) For more details, see the above-quoted paper, as well as a study by Dr. Schoeb on the "Comparison between the ITU and the UN Insurance Schemes", April 1952.

8.                   Nevertheless, in his report to the 14th session of the Administrative Council\*), the Acting Secretary-General submitted proposals for an affiliation to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. According to these proposals, all ITU officials under 60 years of age, except members of the Provident Fund, were to be transferred to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. Thus, the proposals concerned only the Pension Fund and the Savings Fund.
  
9.                   The Staff Association entered a formal protest against such a transfer, invoking the acquired rights of the officials and the impossibility for the administration unilaterally to modify the system in force.
  
10.                  The problem to be resolved is consequently this : has the ITU Administration the right to affiliate the ITU Pension Fund and Savings Fund to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund without the consent of the staff ?

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\*) Document No. 2145/AC14-F, dated 19 December 1958.

2. The Law Applicable.

11. The problem under consideration has to be solved by application, in the first place, of the rules of law of the ITU itself, i.e. the Staff Regulations, the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and the resolutions and decisions of the organs of the Union. Next, rules of law of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies have, by way of analogy, to be taken into consideration, the more so that the problem bears precisely on the affiliation to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, and that the ITU is itself a specialized agency. Lastly, special importance attaches to the decisions of international administrative tribunals.

12. All these rules form part of the internal law of the international organisation, the validity of which is grounded in public international law. However, neither public international law, nor the internal law of the international organisation derived therefrom, contain autonomous notions capable of being applied to relations and legal problems which arise in fact within the international organisations. This explains the exceptional importance in this field of

the general principles of law, in this particular case, of the principles of comparative administrative law. This is above all manifest in the decisions of the international administrative tribunals which, having to deal with problems relatively new in international law, necessarily rely on legal notions of municipal law.\*)

13. Before examining the problem under consideration in the light of all these rules of law applicable, it is incumbent to consider the legal position of international officials and the problem of acquired rights in general.

3. The Legal Position of International Officials and the Problem of Acquired Rights.

a) Contractual and Statutory Elements

14. The Legal position of international officials has been the subject of a lively controversy. On the one hand it was maintained that this position was chiefly contractual, on the other - that it was

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\*) See Guggenheim, Landesrechtliche Begriffe im Völkerrecht, vor allem im Bereich der internationalen Organisation, in the "Festschrift für Hans Wehberg", p. 142 and fol. Cf. Bastid, Le Statut juridique des fonctionnaires de l'ONU in "United Nations Ten Years' Legal Progress", p. 152. The Administrative Tribunal "applies administrative internal law of the United Nations concerning officials. In case of lacunae in this law, the Tribunal in fact relies on common principles of municipal law systems". Cf. also Bastid, "Les Tribunaux administratifs internationaux et leur jurisprudence", in the "Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de Droit International", 1957, II, pp. 478-487.

chiefly statutory.\*)

It is meant by "contractual" that the position of the official is governed chiefly by his contract, i.e. a document embodying an agreement of will between the official and the administration, the terms of which can, consequently, be modified only by common agreement.

It is meant by "statutory" that the position of the official is governed chiefly by the Staff Rules or Regulations, which are unilaterally laid down by the administration prior to the official's engagement, accepted by him at the signature of his contract, and therefore capable of being unilaterally modified by the administration.

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\*) See for example, the opinion given to the LoN by legal experts in 1925, in favour of the statutory theory, quoted by Basdevant, "Les Fonctionnaires Internationaux", p. 81 and fol., - and the opinion given to the UN by legal experts in 1952, in favour of the contractual theory, quoted by Langrod, "Les problèmes fondamentaux de la fonction publique internationale", in the "Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives", No. 1, p. 25.

15.

This controversy is now a thing of the past. The problem can be considered as settled both by theory and - mainly - by judicial decisions. It is to-day generally admitted that the legal position in question is a sui generis one, half-contractual and half-statutory. \*) The problem has been clearly defined by the UN Administrative Tribunal in the following terms :

"In determining the legal position of staff members a distinction should be made between contractual elements and statutory elements :

"All matters being contractual which affect the personal status of each member, - e.g. nature of his contract, salary, grade;

"All matters being statutory which affect in general the organisation of the international civil service, and the need for its proper functioning - e.g. general rules that have no personal reference."

The UN Administrative Tribunal draws the following conclusion from this definition :

"While the contractual elements cannot be changed without the agreement of the two parties, the statutory elements on the other hand may always be changed at any time through regulations established by the General Assembly, and these changes are binding on staff members."

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\*) Bastid op.cit., p. 149; Langrod, "La Jurisprudence du Tribunal Administratif des Nations Unies, 1950-1953", in the "Rivista di Diritto Internazionale", 1954, p. 284.



Consequently, in the cases submitted to it, the Tribunal finds :

"With regard to the case under consideration the Tribunal decides that a statutory element is involved and that in fact the question of the termination of temporary appointments is one of a general rule subject to amendment by the General Assembly and against which acquired rights cannot be invoked." \*)

The scope of this decision will be examined more closely later on. \*\*) It must, however, be emphasized already at this stage that, with regard to acquired rights, it is not a decision of principle, but strictly a finding in a particular case.

b) The Protection of Acquired Rights in General

16. In order to oppose an affiliation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Staff Association invokes the rights acquired by ITU officials. This being the case, a short examination of the protection of acquired rights in general and within international organisations in particular, seems necessary.

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\*) Judgements Nos. 19-25, 27 and 53

\*\*) See below pp. 15-18

17. What is meant by "acquired rights" are subjective rights, capable of being invoked against any new regulation by the legislative authority, differing in its contents from the previous regulation under which the rights in question have been effectively "acquired".\*) Public international law does not contain an autonomous notion of acquired rights and therefore refers for that notion to municipal law. \*\*) It is thus, once again, a matter of a general principle of law laying down that, in principle, a new law cannot have retroactive effect. Lex retro non agit.

18. As regards the jurisprudence of the international administrative tribunal, it must be stated that the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations took a vigorous stand in defence of the acquired rights of international officials. In its very first judgement, in the case Palma Castiglione, of 15 January 1929, the Tribunal held :

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\*) See Planiol, Traité élémentaire de droit civil, 1946, vol. I, p. 109 and fol. ; Duguit, Traité de droit constitutionnel, 2nd edition, vol. II, p. 201 and fol.

\*\*) See Guggenheim, Traité de Droit international public, vol. I, p. 332.

"..... (the administration) is absolutely free to enact any staff rules it chooses, provided always that such rules do not prejudice the acquired rights of any staff member..... the administration could not invoke the general provision enabling it to modify the status of the staff while the contract lasts (Art. 117 of the Regulations); ..... the meaning of such an article cannot have been to submit the official to arbitrary decisions of the administration since, on the contrary, the very existence of Regulations aims at providing staff members, for the present and the future, with legitimate guarantees bearing on the stability and the conditions of their work..... . Thus, the only conceivable interpretation of Article 117 may bear on the mode of its application or on secondary points, but not on the very essence of the rights of the staff." \*)

In its judgement No. 5, in the case Lhoest (13 Jan. 1932), the Tribunal declared :

"..... the relations between the LoN and its officials are, in principle, governed by the Regulations in force at the time of engagement, as well as by special arrangements to the extent to which the Regulations are silent or else leave the parties free to conclude particular agreements..... . In the case under consideration, the new Regulations apply not because they have any retroactive effect, but because a new engagement contract took place." \*\*)

Lastly, in a series of identical judgements of 1946, the Tribunal held :

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\*) Cf. Judgements Nos. 2 and 3

\*\*) Cf. Judgements Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

"Whereas the Secretariat's Staff Regulations, as in force on the date on which the plaintiff's engagement contract was signed, formed part of that contract and whereas the plaintiff had an acquired right not to have the changes in the Regulations, and particularly the disputed changes of Articles 18 and 73 applied to her without mutual agreement; ..... Whereas it is inadmissible that the Assembly, by its resolution of 14 December 1939, should have intended to disregard acquired rights; without having so stated expressis verbis; Whereas the plaintiff had, on the basis of her contract, an acquired right to have the termination of her contract governed by Articles 18 and 73 of the Secretariat's Staff Regulations as they were in force at the date of her engagement contract..... Whereas the contested decision, by the application of the Assembly resolution of 14 December 1939 wrongly deprived the plaintiff of the benefit of her acquired right ..... Whereas it is indeed inadmissible that the League of Nations should not be able to respect the acquired rights of its staff... " \*)

19. The last League of Nations Assembly of 1946 refused to abide by the judgements rendered by its Tribunal. This refusal evoked strong protests from a number of delegations. \*\*)
20. There is no denying the fact that the United Nations Administrative Tribunal has not followed the jurisprudence established by the League of Nations Administrative Tribunal. \*\*\*) In fact, it has

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\*) Judgement No. 24 in the case Mayras. Cf. Judgements Nos. 25-37.

\*\*) For the debates in the second commission, see Bastid, op.cit: "In plenary session, M. Kaekenbeeck, on behalf of seven governments, made a formal reservation, deploring the fact that one of the last acts of the LoN was a refusal to execute a judgement given against it by a tribunal it had itself set up, and that in the absence of an absolute necessity so to act." pp. 375-376.

\*\*\*) See above pp. 11-12, the relevant passage of judgements 19-25, 27 and 53.

tended to limit the scope of acquired rights in statutory matters. However, it is difficult to admit that the Tribunal was either able or willing to ignore or to deprive of any practical value a text of positive law which constitutes, beyond any doubt, the law applicable - i.e. Article 12, 1) of the United Nations Staff Regulations. This Article reads :

"These Regulations may be supplemented or amended by the General Assembly, without prejudice to the acquired rights of staff members."

In fact, a closer scrutiny of the Tribunal's decisions makes it possible to determine the real scope of these decisions.

First of all, while distinguishing between the contractual and the statutory elements in the legal position of an official, the Tribunal justly refrains from giving an exhaustive list of either of them. On the contrary, it does no more than to give a few possible illustrations, specifically described as "examples". \*) In fact, it

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\*) "All matters being contractual ....., e.g. nature of his contract, etc. .... All matters being statutory ....., e.g. general rules, etc. .... .

would be no easy matter to give such a theoretical list in advance. Quite certainly, it would be entirely unsatisfactory to adopt a purely formal approach, consisting in seeking contractual elements in the very text of the contract, and the statutory elements in the very text of the Regulations; for, if it is true that the contract "refers" to the Regulations, it is equally true that the Regulations are incorporated in the contract. This is confirmed by the International Court of Justice which speaks several times of the staff regulations being "made part of the contract", and of their terms "thus incorporated" in the contracts. \*)

21.

It is thus with good reason that the Tribunal refrains from adopting any such primitive criterion for the distinction between contractual and statutory elements. On the contrary, it draws the line between them in reliance on the subject matter, stated and quoted by way

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\*) Effect of Awards of Compensation made by the U.N. Administrative Tribunal, I.C.J. Reports, 1954, p. 60 Cf. the LoN Administrative Tribunal : "Whereas the Secretariat's Staff Regulations, as in force on the date on which the plaintiff's engagement contract was signed, formed part of that contract..." Judgement No. 24.

of examples. It must be repeated that its decision bore on a particular case under consideration, namely, the problem of termination of temporary contracts, and that it was only in this particular case that the Tribunal held that acquired rights could not be invoked against a legislative measure of the General Assembly.

22. There can therefore be little doubt that, in the light of the judgements quoted and of the particular cases to which they apply, what the Tribunal holds to be "statutory" is everything connected with the organisation of the international civil service, i.e. "general rules that have no personal reference." On the other hand, according to the Tribunal's own formula, "all matters ..... which affect the personal status of each member" are not statutory but contractual, and consequently not subject to unilateral change, - whether the relevant provisions be formally incorporated in the contract or in the regulations. It will thus be readily perceived that the problem of such acquired rights as have no connection with the functioning of the international organisation but are of a strictly "patrimonial" nature, remains open, having in no way been decided by the Tribunal.

c) Acquired Rights of a Patrimonial Nature (de caractère patrimonial)

23. There is no doubt that acquired rights to social insurance benefits of the officials are rights of a patrimonial nature (de caractère patrimonial).

As such, they affect - to use the Tribunal's terminology - the personal status of each staff member. Despite the existence of general - and indispensable - rules in the matter, these rights relate to the strictly personal and particular situation of each official, resulting out of his years of service, state of health, family responsibilities, etc. At the same time they have absolutely nothing to do with the "organisation of the international civil service", with its "proper functioning", with the needs of the work, etc.

24. Thus, by their very nature, such rights escape the Tribunal's description of what constitutes the statutory elements in the legal position of the staff. On the contrary, they fall into the personal and contractual category, with the result that they cannot



be unilaterally modified. It is of no importance whether they be contained in the contract or in the Regulations, in view of the above-mentioned overlapping of the two documents.

Furthermore, it is clear that an acquired right bearing on social insurance benefits is more sensitive, than any other right, to the effects of retroactivity. Indeed, even an immediate effect of a new regulation in this field will affect retroactively this type of acquired right, since it affects contributions already paid, results which such contributions were to produce according to the system previously in force, and legitimate expectancies on which officials could have reasonably based plans for their own and their families' future. It is to such cases that a decision of the ILO Administrative Tribunal applies particularly well. The relevant passage reads :

"... the term "acquired rights" has no other import than that, up to the date of amending the Regulations in force, there shall be no interference with the application of the said Regulations to an official and that the amended Regulations shall have no retrospective effect." \*)

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\*) Judgement No. 29 in the case Sheriff.

4. The Acquired Rights of ITU officials

25. Having considered the problem in principle, it is now necessary to examine the concrete case of the ITU officials.

The ITU Staff Regulations contain no clause for the protection of acquired rights. Article 77 merely says :

"The Administrative Council may, at any time, modify these Regulations."

In all likelihood, this provision covers equally the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds which, according to their Preamble, "complete the Staff Regulations of the Union."

26. Does the absence of a specific protecting clause mean that the Union staff enjoy neither acquired rights nor their protection?

a) Protection of Acquired Rights - a General Principle of Law.

27. As has been seen,\*) protection of acquired rights constitutes a general principle of law. As such, it operates automatically,\*\*) without any need for its express incorporation into positive texts.

b) Other Staff Regulations

28. Moreover, besides being a general principle of law, the protection of acquired rights is specifically provided for in the Staff Regulations of other international organisations. Thus, Article 12, 1 of the United Nations Staff Regulations stipulates :

"These Regulations may be supplemented or amended by the General Assembly, without prejudice to the acquired rights of staff members."

A similar clause may be found in other Staff Regulations.

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\*) See Article 38, 1 c of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. For the particular importance of general principles of law within the internal law of the international organisation, see above, page. 8.

\*\*\*) See above, page 12.

Thus :

Article 114 of the ILO Staff Regulations :

"Subject to the approval of the Governing Body, the Regulations may be amended, without prejudice to the acquired rights of officials, by the Director-General, after consulting the Administrative Committee."

Rule 0.30 of the WHO Staff Regulations :

"The present Regulations may be amended by the Director-General, subject to confirmation by the Executive Council, without prejudice to the acquired rights of the staff under the Staff Statute."

Article 12, 3 of the WMO Staff Regulations :

"These Regulations may be supplemented or amended by Congress, without prejudice to the acquired rights of staff members."

29.

Thus, as can be seen, the general principle of protection of the acquired rights has been expressly incorporated into the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Consequently, besides the above-mentioned automatic operation of the general principle, there exists an analogy between the legal position of the other international organisations and that of the ITU officials,\*) Such an analogy is, moreover, expressly foreseen by Article VIII, 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, which reads :

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\*) See above, p. 8

"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." \*)

There is more : in reliance on the above-quoted statutory provisions as well as the practice of international organisations,\*\*) it may be claimed that a customary rule on the subject has come into existence within the international organisations, - a rule which, like every other customary rule, is binding even on those who have not expressly accepted it. \*\*\*)

c) The Practice of the ITU and of other international organisations

30.

The problem of the acquired rights of the staff has on several occasions been debated by the ITU organs. Some characteristic views deserve to be quoted.

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\*) International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, p.102

\*\*) See below, p. 24 and fol.

\*\*\*) For the formation of customary rules see Guggenheim, Traité I, p. 45 and fol.

31.

Thus, at the Atlantic City Conference, on 27 September 1947, M. Naef, the Delegate of Switzerland, referring particularly to the officials appointed by the Swiss Government under the old conventions, said :

"The Swiss Government, acting within the scope of the full powers conferred upon it by the Conventions of the Union, in the field of management of the Bureau of the Union, has been called upon to appoint the personnel of the Bureau. The people so appointed therefore have definite vested interests which no one here, I am sure, will dispute.

"In the opinion of the Swiss Delegation, the text of paragraph 3/1 of the protocol, concerning transitional arrangements, should be interpreted to mean that the present personnel of the Bureau of the Union who are called upon to fill positions in the reorganized Secretariat of the Union and perform the work temporarily until the new Convention becomes effective, shall benefit by the situation resulting from the regular appointments to be made by the competent supervising authority."

At the Second Session of the Administrative Council, in 1948, Mr. Townshend, member of the Council and Chairman of the Pensions Committee, said that "in all administrations ..... the former employees remain under the system in force when they were engaged." \*)

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\*) Minute of the twenty ninth Meeting of Administrative Council held on 10 February 1948 (Doc.CA102-E, p. 10.)

At the Fourth Session, in 1949, Dr. Hess, member of the Council, Swiss delegate and Director of the Swiss Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, said : "The Council could always revise the provisions of the scheme, but it was bound to respect all acquired rights."

32.

In the same spirit, the emphatic stand taken by M. Mulatier, Secretary-General, in favour of acquired rights and the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, at the Plenary Session of 18 December 1952, is worth recording :

"The staff" he declared "has certain acquired rights, and has ever been confident that those rights would be respected.... This Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, should assure the staff that it will, in fact, enjoy such stability, and, when there is talk of reclassification, of changes to the regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, it would be well if the Administrative Council, at the same time the new Secretary-General, were to realize that the staff has in fact been solemnly given to understand that never would its acquired rights be impugned..... The regulations applicable at the time an official began employment should continue to be applicable throughout his term of service if more favourable than a set of regulations subsequently adopted as regards such essential questions as age limits and pension regulations."

33.

The Delegate in Switzerland supported this standpoint in the following terms :

".... I can, I think, affirm that this Conference certainly does not intend to make any change in the traditions - the entirely orthodox traditions - which have ever prevailed as regards the management of Union staff, and that, if it does not intend to give rigorous official sanction to the idea of "acquired rights", so often contested, it is indeed of the opinion that whenever a change is made in the status of Union staff, the Administrative Council, as has been its practice in the past, must not depart from those elementary principles of justice which require the Union to respect the employment conditions in faith whereof officials initially joined its service. In particular, no reorganisation dictated by service requirements, and no change in the Staff Regulations, must entail a reduction in the emoluments enjoyed by an official by comparison with those earned by his colleagues, nor must they deleteriously affect the retirement conditions formally guaranteed to an official when he entered the Union's employment, especially as far as age limits and pension systems are concerned."

34.

At the Fourteenth Session of the Administrative Council in Geneva, at the meeting of 11 June 1959, in the course of the discussion on the affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, most emphatic statements in defence of the rights of the Staff were made by Council members, Mr. Lazaro Barajas of Mexico and Mr. Šenk of Yugoslavia. Mr. Šenk, in particular, declared :

".....neither the Council nor the Plenipotentiary Conference can consider the monies therein as the property of the Union. Hence, should they set up a new fund less favourable to staff members than is their present one, they would have to obtain the assent of all concerned."



35. Notwithstanding some divergent views, the fact remains that, even in the silence of the Regulations, the ITU has repeatedly given official recognition to the principle of acquired rights of its staff.

Thus, paragraph II of the Additional Provisions of the Staff Regulations says :

"The rights to gratuities for long service are retained by officials of the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union who were established before 31 January 1947."

Again, having heard the above-quoted statement made by the Delegate of Switzerland at the Atlantic City Conference of 1947 \*) the Chairman "expressed his own and the Conference's approval of the statement."

The Report of the Administrative Council to the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference of 1952, says :

"If new salary scales are adopted modification in both systems will need to be envisaged and consideration should suitably be given to closer alignment with the UN system keeping in mind the acquired rights of existing members."

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\*) See above, p. 25

36.

The very report by the Acting Secretary-General to the Fourteenth Session of the Administrative Council, dated 19 December 1958,\*) submitting proposals for the affiliation of the ITU to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, while expressing doubts with regard to the existence of the acquired rights of the staff, does, nevertheless, contain the following passages :

"In any event, the proposals in Part B are based on the belief that, whether "acquired rights" exist legally or not, a good administration should treat its staff as though entitlements acquired by past service should not be reduced, so long as the contract of employment remains valid. \*\*)

"Whether officials have any "acquired rights" or not, in the strictly legal sense, the Union should act as though such rights do exist, in so far as they have been earned by past service and for so long as the contract of the official remains valid." \*\*\*)

"Neither staff contracts, nor any of the Regulations, contain any reference to "acquired rights", much less any guarantee of such rights. To that extent the staff of the Union are in a weaker position legally than the staff of the United Nations. Nevertheless, from the point of view of both good administration and equity, and in the light of the traditions of the Union, it is considered that the Union should not, in effect, go beyond the provisions of the amending article of the United Nations Pensions Regulations. That article as such does not of course apply to the Union, but the principles which it embodies would appear to be equitable, and to be unchallengeable in the legal sense having regard to the contractual status of the Union staff. In other words, any changes now made should so far as possible be "without prejudice to the rights to benefits acquired through contributory service accumulated prior to "the date of the changes." \*\*\*\*)

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\*) Document No. 2145/AC 14.

\*\*) *ibid.* p. 16

\*\*\*) *ibid.* p. 17

\*\*\*\*) *ibid.* p. 46

37. Finally, a letter dated 9 March 1959, from the Acting Secretary-General to the Staff Association, contains the following passage :

"I should like to say .....that, as it is shown by the examples quoted in the declaration of the Association, the Union does, in fact, treat its staff with appropriate regard for "rights" acquired in the past, and I see no reason to suppose that it will fail to do so in the future."

38. There is thus clear and incontrovertible, formal and repeated recognition by the Union's most competent bodies of the acquired rights of the Union's officials. It would be impossible for the Union to go back on that recognition.

39. Indeed, in an Advisory Opinion concerning the Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation upon complaints made against the UNESCO, the International Court of Justice examined the nature of an Administrative Memorandum, by which the Director-General of UNESCO announced his decision to offer to all staff members satisfying certain conditions one-year renewals of their appointments. The Court held that this Memorandum constituted a modification of the Staff Rules in favour of the members concerned, and

assimilated the non-observance of its contents to the non-observance of the Rules and Regulations. \*) In the light of this decision of the Court, it can be confidently asserted that the above-mentioned recognition by the ITU of the acquired rights of its officials is equivalent to a statutory obligation.

40.

Apart from the practice of the ITU, analyzed above, mention should be made of two cases which relate precisely to a modification of the Regulations of the Staff Pensions Fund of the United Nations and the ILO. It is true that Article XXXVII of the United Nations Regulations, which deals with their amendment, contains a specific reference to the acquired rights of the staff. The Regulations were in fact amended by the General Assembly in 1956, as a result of which the benefits of a certain group of officials were unfavourably affected. Following representations made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Board, a further amendment was made to the new Regulations, safeguarding the acquired rights of the afore-mentioned officials.

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\*) I.C.J., Reports, 1956, pp. 95-96

41. When, in 1950, the ILO joined the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, all new officials, recruited after that date, automatically joined that Fund, whereas those officials who, in 1950, were already members of the old League of Nations Pension Fund were allowed to remain members thereof.

It follows that the practice of international organisations including the ITU, gives full and complete recognition of the acquired rights of a patrimonial nature of the officials.

d) Regulations for the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

42. Article 2 of these Regulations says :

"The Union shall accept responsibility for the steady achievement of the purposes for which the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds are intended." \*)

This formal, statutory guarantee does not have for its object abstract and underfined purposes. On the contrary, it refers to purposes which are concrete and well-defined, such as they result from the system now in force. A guarantee of abstract purposes would

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\*) Translator's Note: Attention is drawn to the fact that the French text of the Article 2 of the Regulations which is being analyzed by Prof. Guggenheim, uses the terms "L'Union garantit l'accomplissement durable ...", etc.

make no sense and would not deserve to be called a "guarantee". The Union could not, therefore, refuse to honour the guarantees which it has itself undertaken according to the terms of its Regulations.

#### 5. Conclusions

43. It has to be emphasized that the acquired rights of the ITU officials here discussed are acquired rights of a strictly patrimonial nature (de caractère strictement patrimonial). In this connection reference is made to what has been said about the position of officials with regard to the existing insurance scheme. \*)

44. This being the position, the answer to the problem arising out of the difference of opinion between the ITU Administration and

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\*) See above, pp. 1-7.

the Staff Association can only be as follows : The Administration has not the right to modify the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and to affiliate the Pension Fund and the Savings Fund to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund without the consent of the staff, considering that such a modification would, in the circumstances at present contemplated, diminish their rights and expectations.

Geneva, 15 July 1959

(Signed) Paul Guggenheim

Professor at the Faculty of Law  
of the University of Geneva, and  
at the Graduate Institute of  
International Studies,  
Member of the Permanent Court of  
Arbitration,  
Member of the "Institut de Droit  
International"

## A N N E X VI

### Report by the Acting Secretary-General

#### AFFILIATION TO THE U.N. JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

##### ACTUARIAL ADVICE

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The questions addressed to Professor Feraud are included in the letter at Annex. Replies have now been received to two of the questions concerned, namely

- 1) What assets must be kept in the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds to cover pensions now being paid and future benefits for insured staff over the age of sixty who cannot be transferred to the United Nations Fund;
- 2) Whether the cost of admission to the U.N. Fund, which represents 21% of salaries from the date of retroactive affiliation plus 3% interest from 6 January, 1953, will be higher than the cost of admission calculated by the United Nations actuary;

and are reassuring so far as they go.

In the first place, Professor Feraud was asked to re-calculate, according to the normal actuarial basis of the I.T.U. Fund, the amount of the existing assets which it would be necessary to reserve to cover the cost of pensions in course of payment and the eventual pensions of staff over 60 years of age who could not be transferred to the U.N. Fund. As shown on page 7 of Document No. DT/7/CA.14, the Consulting Actuary to the I.T.U. Fund had estimated that the necessary amount would be 2,497,000 francs. He stated however that he had not made his calculations on the normal basis of the Fund but had used more conservative bases. It appeared to the Acting Secretary-General however that the basis used had been even more conservative than the basis of the U.N. Fund which is itself



more conservative than the normal basis of the I.T.U. Fund. Professor Feraud's reply now shows that on the normal basis of the I.T.U. Fund (EVK.36) the amount of the necessary reserve would be less than 1,900,000 francs. Inasmuch as the EVK.36 basis is known to be out of date the latter figure is probably too low in terms of reality. Nevertheless, there is evidently a possibility that the figure of 2,497,000 francs referred to in Document No. DT/7 will be too high. If this is so then the residual assets of the I.T.U. Fund, which were estimated in Document No. DT/7 to be 412,000 francs, will in fact be higher than this amount.

Secondly, the figure used in Document No. DT/7 for the cost of entry to the U.N. Fund (4,641,000 francs) was the figure estimated by the Consulting Actuary of the U.N. Fund on the basis of the probable liability which the U.N. Fund would be accepting if all the I.T.U. staff concerned were retroactively insured in the U.N. Fund. However, under the draft agreement with the U.N., the I.T.U. would be liable to pay whichever was greater of the two sums - (i) the actuarial value of the liabilities referred to above or (ii) 21% plus interest on the salaries of the I.T.U. staff concerned over the period which was being retroactively insured. The U.N. Actuary was not in a position to calculate the second of these two sums but Professor Feraud was asked to do so. This he has now done and his reply based upon the cases considered by the Consulting Actuary of U.N. shows that the cost of the 21% plus interest is 4,144,326 francs. As this figure is less than the sum calculated by the U.N. Actuary on the actuarial basis, it can be assumed that the cost of entry into the U.N. Fund will be approximately that estimated by the U.N. Actuary.

Professor Feraud was also requested to estimate the probable cost of guarantees and to check whether the residual assets of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds would suffice to cover the cost. It has not yet been possible for him to produce this report but he has stated that it seems to him that the cost of the guarantees can be expected to be fairly low for the first years. Professor Feraud's report will be made available upon its completion.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Appendix : 1

A P P E N D I X

International  
Telecommunications Union  
2536/48/Pe

Geneva, 7 July, 1959

Professor L. Féraud,  
1, rue Viollier,  
GENEVA.

Subject: Proposed Integration of I.T.U. Staff  
into the United Nations Joint Staff  
Pension Fund

Dear Professor Féraud,

1. Further to the inquiries we made last year with an eye to the proposed integration of I.T.U. staff into the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, detailed proposals were submitted to the I.T.U. Administrative Council for the transfer of all members of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and Savings Fund, under 60 on 1 January, 1960, to the United Nations Fund.
2. These proposals appear in Document No. 2145/AC14, reproduced in Annex 1 hereinafter. They were considered by a working group of the Council's Staff Committee, the report of which was annexed to the fifth report by the Staff Committee (Document No. 2261/AC14), a copy of which (Annex 2) I also enclose.
3. Broadly speaking, the Council considered that the proposals were reasonable, but felt that before it took a final decision further actuarial advice was desirable, preferably from an independent expert who had taken no previous part in the matter. It hoped that this advice might be obtained from the actuarial services of the International Labour Office, but that office will not in fact be able to find time for the work. Accordingly, I am writing to ask if you would be in a position to make the necessary calculations and give an opinion on the subject.
4. The point on which actuarial advice is desired is this:  
  
If the staff concerned are transferred to the U.N. Fund on 1.1.60, and if all of them are insured retroactively in the U.N. Fund as regards I.T.U. service after 1.2.46, will the residual assets of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and the I.T.U. Savings Fund together be sufficient, or probably sufficient, to cover the probable expenditure arising from certain guarantees which it is proposed to give to the staff and which are explained in Document No. 2145/AC14? If they are not sufficient, what is the probable cost which would have to be borne by the I.T.U. budget?

5. For this purpose I should be grateful if you could

(a) verify the assets which must be retained in the I.T.U. Fund to cover pensions in course of payment and the future benefits of insured staff over 60 who cannot be transferred to the U.N. Fund. Certain estimates of these amounts appear in I.T.U. Management Board Document No. 3/88 of 27.5.59, which I enclose (Annex 3), but I should be grateful for a re-calculation based on the normal I.T.U. actuarial bases;

(b) ascertain whether the cost of admission to the U.N. Fund based on 21% of salaries from the date of retroactive affiliation plus interest at 3% from 6.1.53 will be greater than the cost of admission calculated by the U.N. actuary. For this purpose I enclose a copy of the U.N. actuary's figures (Annex 4) and a schedule showing the pensionable pay of the I.T.U. staff in the years concerned (Annex 5);

(c) estimate the probable cost of the guarantees, and ascertain whether the residual assets of the I.T.U. Fund will be sufficient to cover the cost. If they will not be sufficient, can you estimate the probable deficit both as a capital sum, and also as a probable annual expenditure over say the next 20 years (since the Union might prefer to cover the cost from the annual budget rather than by a lump sum payment).

6. I appreciate that the cost of the guarantees will depend first on the rate of death and disability, etc., on which I assume you have figures applicable to an organization such as ours, and secondly on the evolution of the salaries of the staff under the U.N. system (both as a result of promotions and as a result of future increases in U.N. salary scales). The second factor cannot be foreseen with certainty, and hence it would be useful if you could make your calculation on two assumptions:

(a) the most pessimistic assumption, which is that U.N. salary scales will not be improved in future and that officials will enjoy no promotion from one class to another;

(b) the assumption that promotion and improvement in the U.N. scales will on the average result in an improvement of say 1% per year, in addition to the normal annual increments under present U.N. scales, of the pensionable salaries of the I.T.U. officials.

7. As regards 6 (b), certain tentative calculations were made in the General Secretariat for the use of the Council. I include a copy of these as an indication of the kind of calculations required (Annex 6) but you will be free to disregard or disagree with them if you wish.

8. In order to give you the data on which to base your calculation I enclose schedules (Annex 7) showing for each member of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and Savings Fund

- (a) Name and sex of the official
- (b) Date of birth

- (c) Date of entry into the I.T.U. Fund
- (d) Insured I.T.U. salary at 31.12.59
- (e) Maximum insurable salary under the present I.T.U. scale
- (f) Date when the official would have reached the salary in (e)
- (g) Insured salary under the U.N. scale on 1.1.60 including where applicable (i) non-residence allowance and (ii) the 5% increase in insurable pay approved by the 1958 U.N. General Assembly (i.e. for professional staff in the U.N. the insurable pay is 5% higher than the actual base pay).
- (h) Maximum insurable salary of the official in the present U.N. grade to which the official will go on 1.1.60. Here again, I have included where applicable the non-residence allowance, and (in the case of professional staff) the 5% increase.
- (i) Date on which the official will reach the salary in (h). I have assumed that male members of the I.T.U. Pension Fund will retire at the age of 65, but that the others will retire at 60.

9. Existing policies of re-insurance will be continued until their expiry date, and a sum of 300,000 francs should be reserved in the existing funds to cover the cost of the premiums. I should be grateful for your opinion whether any additional or any longer re-insurance seems desirable.
10. We shall of course make available any further information you may require.
11. The Plenipotentiary Conference, to which the results of this study are to be submitted, will be held from 14 October to 17 December, 1959. Before the Conference begins, a special meeting of the Council will be convened (12 and 13 October) to consider problems arising in connection with assimilation to the United Nations joint system, and particularly with regard to integration into the United Nations Pensions Fund. We must therefore have full documentary material by September, to allow for distribution to the members of the Council. I shall be most grateful to learn when you expect to be able to let me have your conclusions.
12. I hope that we shall be able early in August to let you have the drafts concerning members of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and the members of I.F.R.B.

Yours faithfully,

(sign): J. PERSIN  
Senior Counsellor

For the Acting Secretary-General and by order

Annexes: 7 (You have already been sent Annexes 1 and 6: the final version of Annex 2 is attached hereto, as is also a translation of Annex 6).

REPORTFirst meeting of Committee F - (Convention and General Regulation)

Thursday, 15 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Mr. O.N. Carli, having been elected Chairman of Committee F, opened the meeting at 3.10 p.m.

After thanking the delegates for having elected him, and welcoming those present, he referred to the heavy programme of work, and hoped that with the co-operation of everyone it would be satisfactorily completed. He noted with satisfaction the presence of the Directors of the International Telegraph and Telephone and International Radio Consultative Committees, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the representative of the General Secretariat, Mr. C. Stead.

The Chairman then proceeded to organize the Committee and asked the delegations of the Rumanian P. R. and Ghana to nominate the Vice-Chairmen in accordance with the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Conference. The officers of the Committee would be as follows :

Chairman : Mr. O.N. Carli (Argentina)  
Vice-Chairmen : Mr. P. Postelnicu (Rumanian P.R.)  
Mr. E.M. Koram (Ghana)  
Rapporteur : Mr. R.F. De Soignie (Spain)

The Chairman read out the Committee's terms of reference as decided by the Plenary meeting of the Conference (Document No. 9).

After a short discussion, and in the absence of any objection, they were approved.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that in view of the wide terms of reference the Committee should be split up into Working Groups, and he was supported by the Delegate of Kuwait. The Chairman considered it would be premature to set up such Groups at the present meeting, and suggested that the matter should be postponed until the next meeting, by which time he would have prepared a programme of work.

The Delegate of India considered that the work of the Committee should be so arranged that it could be completed as quickly as possible.

The Delegate of Italy asked that the programme of future work should be organized in such a way that meetings of the Committee should not coincide with those of other important Committees of the Conference and, further, that decisions of principle should be taken by a Plenary Meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the request by India. The Chairman agreed, and said he would take this into account when planning the work.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.

R.F. de Soignie  
Rapporteur.

O.N. Carli  
Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 35-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
19 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING  
COMMITTEES D-H

## CORRIGENDUM

### EXAMINATION OF CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS BY COMMITTEES

Document No. 27 (Sweden - Proposal No. 294) should be examined  
by Committee D not Committee H.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 35-E  
16 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING  
COMMITTEES D-H

EXAMINATION OF CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS BY COMMITTEES

While awaiting the appointment of committees by the Plenary Assembly, a number of documents were published without indication of the committee which should examine them. I would suggest that these documents be examined by the various committees as shown below :

Committee D - Organization of the Union

- Document No. 8 : Co-ordination of administrative and budgetary activities between the United Nations and I.T.U.
- Document No. 19 : Recall of I.F.R.B. members.
- Document No. 20 : United Kingdom - Corrigendum to Proposal No. 54.
- Document No. 21 : Sweden - Proposal No. 293, replacing Proposal No. 19.
- Document No. 30 : Greece - Proposal No. 292 - Structure and working of the Union.

Committee E - Relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N., including Technical Assistance

- Document No. 8 : Co-ordination of administrative and budgetary activities between the United Nations and I.T.U.
- Document No. 11 : Technical assistance.
- Document No. 12 : Administration of technical assistance projects.
- Document No. 13 : I.T.U. participation in technical assistance activities financed by the U.N. Special Fund.

Committee F - Convention and General Regulations

- Document No. 15 : Colombia - Proposal No. 291 - Convention Article 15.
- Document No. 28 : Brazil - Proposal No. 295 - Convention Article 9.
- Document No. 29 : Brazil - Proposal No. 296 - General Regulations, Chapter 9.



Committee G - Personnel Questions

Document No. 8 : Co-ordination of administrative and budgetary activities between the United Nations and I.T.U.

Document No. 18 : Extension of the mandate of the present Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

Committee H - Finances of the I.T.U.

Document No. 5 : Applications for change in class of contribution.

Document No. 6 : Examination of the financial management of the Union by the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference.

Document No. 7 : The question of a consolidated budget and a working capital fund.

Document No. 8 : Co-ordination of administrative and budgetary activities between the United Nations and the I.T.U.

Document No. 10 : Management of the funds of the Joint International Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts (C.M.I.).

Document No. 14 : Queried contributions in arrears.

Document No. 27 : Sweden - Proposal No. 294 - General Regulations, Chapter 20.

J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman,  
Plenipotentiary Conference.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 36-E  
17 October 1959

## COMMITTEE G

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### First Meeting - Committee G

##### (Personnel Questions)

Friday, 16 October 1959 at 11 a.m.

Mr. W.A. Wolverson, having been appointed Chairman of Committee G, called the meeting to order at 11 a.m.

He thanked the Conference for the honour which the Conference had done his delegation in appointing him as Chairman of the Committee. He would do his utmost to ensure a successful conclusion to the work of the Committee.

He then asked the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee to join him on the platform. Both thanked the Conference for the honour done to their delegations and expressed their determination to be unsparing in their efforts on behalf of the Committee.

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. D.P. Jayasekara (Ceylon) and  
Mr. Francisco Trinidad (Philippines,  
Republic of the)

The Chairman then announced the appointment of Miss P.A. Panichelli of the United Kingdom as Rapporteur to the Committee.

He then submitted to the Committee the terms of reference of Committee G shown on page 21 of Document No. 9. The list was not necessarily exhaustive: any Conference papers issued which were considered to bear on the questions to be studied would be referred to the Committee.

The terms of reference roused no comment.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to pages 59 and 60 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which provided a useful general background to the question of the assimilation of I.T.U. staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

He added that a paper on the subject would be issued for the next meeting to be held on the morning of Tuesday, 20 October.

The proposed programme of work was agreed without comment.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.

Rapporteur : P.A. Panichelli

Chairman : W.A. Wolverson



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 37-E  
17 October 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY  
THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY DURING  
ITS 2ND MEETING, THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 1959

### Committee A - Steering Committee

(composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the  
Conference and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of  
Committees)

Terms of reference: To organize the order progress of the work  
of the Conference and to propose to the Plenary Assembly any  
measures necessary to this end.

Chairman: Mr. J.D.H. van der TOORN  
(Netherlands)

Vice-  
Chairmen: Dr. Libero Oswaldo de  
MIRANDA (Brazil)

Mr. Katsuzo OKUMURA  
(Japan)

### Committee B - Credentials Committee

Terms of reference: To verify the credentials of each  
Delegation.

Chairman: Mr. Alfred LANGENBERGER  
(Switzerland)

Vice-  
Chairmen: Mr. Enrique CAMEJO-ARGUDIN  
(Cuba)

Mr. H. BACZKO  
(People's Republic of Poland)

### Committee C - Finance Control Committee

(a joint Committee with Finance Control Committee  
of Administrative Radio Conference)

Terms of reference: To examine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the Conference.

Chairman: Mr. J.B. DARNELL  
(New Zealand)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. T.P. JOYCE  
(Ireland)

Mr. Vladimir ŠENK  
(Federal People's Republic  
of Yugoslavia)

Rapporteur: Mr. MONNAT  
(Switzerland)

Committee D - Organization of the Union.

Terms of reference: To examine proposals relating to the organization of the Union.

Chairman: Dr. Federico NICOTERA  
(Italy)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. J.L. de VRIES  
(Union of South Africa)

Mr. P.V. AFANASIEV  
(The Bielorussian S.S.R.)

Rapporteur: Mr. CHASSIGNOL  
(France)

Committee E - Relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N., including Technical Assistance.

Terms of reference: To examine problems arising from relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations. To examine problems arising from the participation of the Union in the expanded programme of Technical Assistance.

Chairman: Mr. Francis COLT DE WOLF  
(United States of America)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Carlos NUÑEZ ARELLANO  
(Mexico)

Mr. W. STUBBS  
(Federation of Malaya)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ray HARRELL  
(United States of America)

Committee F - Convention and General Regulations (other than subjects dealt with by Committees D, E, G and H)

Terms of reference: To examine proposals for modification of the Convention and General Regulations, other than matters concerning the organization of the Union, relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, personnel questions and finances of the Union.

Chairman: Mr. Ovidio Nicanor CARLI  
(Argentina)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Paul POSTELNICU  
(People's Republic of Rumania)

Mr. Edmond M. KORAM  
(Ghana)

Rapporteur: Mr. Fernandez de SOIGNIE  
(Spain)

Committee G - Personnel Questions

Terms of reference: To examine personnel questions especially that of the assimilation of Union salaries, allowances and pensions to those of the United Nations common system.

Chairman: Mr. W.A. WOLVERSON  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Don Paulis JAYASEKARA  
(Ceylon)

Mr. Francisco TRINIDAD  
(Republic of the Philippines)

Rapporteur: Miss P.A. PANICHELLI  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Committee H - Finances of the I.T.U.

Terms of reference: To examine the financial management of the Union and approve the accounts for the years 1952-1958. To study the financial position of the Union and the proposals affecting the finances of the Union.

Chairman: Mr. D. José GARRIDO  
(Spain)

Vice-  
Chairmen: Mr. Nikolaus WENINGER  
(Austria)

Dr. Mahmoud RIAD / Mr. A.T.  
EL BARDAI  
(United Arab Republic)

Rapporteur: Mr. ARCINIEGAS  
(Colombia)

Committee I - Drafting Committee

Terms of reference: To perfect the form, without altering the sense, of texts submitted and to combine them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered. To submit such combined texts to the Plenary Assembly for approval.

Chairman: Mr. Albert DREVET  
(France)

Vice-  
Chairmen: Mr. D. José Antonio LÓPEZ  
(Republic of Venezuela)

Mr. J.L. SKERRETT  
(Commonwealth of Australia)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 38-E  
17 October, 1959

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PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Delegation of the Federal  
Republic of Germany

Geneva, 16 October 1959

Secretary General,  
International Telecommunication Union  
Palais Wilson  
Geneva

Dear Sir,

Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany  
in the documents of the I.T.U. issued in English

In Annex 1 of the English edition of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, the Federal Republic of Germany is referred to as the "Federal German Republic". May I draw your attention to the fact that the official designation of "Bundesrepublik Deutschland" in English is "Federal Republic of Germany", just as it is in French, i.e. "République Fédérale d'Allemagne" - see Annex 1 of the French edition of the Buenos Aires Convention. Consequently, I should be most grateful if you would take steps to ensure that the "Bundesrepublik Deutschland" is referred to as the "Federal Republic of Germany" in all documents of the Radio Administrative Conference and of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, issued in English. May I also ask you to inform the Chairmen of the Committees of these Conferences of the correct designation in English. Should a new International Telecommunication Convention be drawn up in Geneva, would you be so kind as to ensure that the "Bundesrepublik Deutschland" appears in English as the "Federal Republic of Germany."

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Kirchner

Head of the German Delegation to the  
Plenipotentiary Conference,  
Geneva, 1959



# CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 39-FES  
CORRIGENDUM N° 1-FES  
22 octobre 1959

## CORRIGENDUM

Dans le Document N° 39, page 4, paragraphe 2

lire : Le délégué du Japon, Son Excellence M. Haruhiko UETAKE,  
Ministre des Postes et Télécommunications du Japon, fait  
la déclaration suivante :

## CORRIGENDUM

In the Document No. 39, page 4, paragraph 2

read : The delegate of Japan, His Excellency Haruhiko UETAKE,  
Minister of Japanese Posts and Telecommunications, made  
the following statement :

## CORRIGENDUM

En el Documento N.º 39, página 4, punto 2

léase : El delegado del Japón, Excmo Sr. Haruhiko UETAKE,  
Ministro de Correos y Telecomunicaciones del Japón,  
declara :

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 39-E  
17 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

#### OF THE OPENING PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 14 October 1959, at 4 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. A. Langenberger (Switzerland),  
Chairman of the Administrative Council  
(for Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)

#### Subjects discussed :

1. Address by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, formally opening the Conference
  2. Reply address on behalf of visiting delegations
  3. Statement by the Acting Secretary-General
  4. Election of the Chairman
  5. Election of the Vice-Chairmen
  6. Constitution of the Secretariat
  7. Working hours.
-

The following countries were represented :

Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma (Union of); Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic 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); Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Group of the different States and territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos; Liberia; Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); 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; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of Southwest Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet-Nam; British East Africa (Associate Member).

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1. Address by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, formally opening the Conference

Mr. A. Langenberger, Chairman of the Administrative Council, gave the following address :

"1958 and 1959 are dates which will go down in the annals of our International Telecommunication Union. The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference was held in 1958. It brought the Telegraph Regulations up to date and drew up the first telephone regulations to cover the whole world. These have been accepted by 61 Member countries. It was a fine achievement by the Conference to have co-ordinated and standardized the principles to be followed in telephone operation and rates in the international service. It is a result of which our Union may be justly proud.

" In 1959, the total of our Members rose to 101 with the admission of the State of Kuwait. I shall take this opportunity of congratulating all those States which have become Members of our organization since 1952 - and it is an organization now nearing its hundredth anniversary. These countries are, in chronological order : the Trust Territory of Somaliland

under Italian Administration, the Singapore-British Borneo Group, the United Kingdom of Libya, the British Bermuda-Caribbean Group, Ghana, Nepal, Republic of Sudan, the Federation of Malaya, the Republic of Guinea, and Kuwait.

These States were accepted as Members almost unanimously, which clearly shows how happy we were to welcome them to our organization - we thank them for their collaboration in promoting and improving our international telecommunications.

" 1959 is also a record year for our Union's activity. As you are aware, the Administrative Radio Conference has been sitting since 17 August. It got off to an excellent start and its work over the past two months under the expert Chairmanship of Mr. Charles J. Acton, Head of the Delegation of Canada, gives us high hope for its final success. You will be kept informed of progress.

" To-day, it is your Plenipotentiary Conference which has come together to consider and vote on the numerous proposals submitted by Member countries in order to improve or supplement the provisions of the 1952 International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires and its Annexes. On behalf of your Administrative Council, I have the honour to wish you cordially welcome at the seat of our Union.

" For the Council too, 1959 is an important date, since it marks the end of the period for which you appointed it seven years ago. It requests you to convey to your Governmental authorities its deep appreciation of their understanding and of their invaluable and trusting assistance during the period now coming to a close.

" Allow me, without wishing to anticipate your debates, to give a brief outline of the Council's activity since 1952. As its report to your Conference says, it has had numerous and important duties to perform. It believes that it has met these requirements to the satisfaction of our Members. I shall mention only three of these duties : The Union's finances which we should like to see in a more prosperous state, the radio questions with which it was instructed to deal by the 1951 Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva, and all matters affecting the staff of our General Secretariat over which the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Gerald Connop Gross, has presided with "savoir-faire" and distinction. Unfortunately, the higher grades of our Secretariat have been seriously reduced in numbers in the recent past by the death or retirement of outstanding and devoted servants. Temporary measures have been taken to remedy the situation, and the new Administrative Council will have to take the necessary action to restore normal conditions.

" In a few moments we shall do homage to those of our colleagues who are no longer able to participate in the work of this Conference and we shall also honour the senior officials who have left us.

" It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the authorities of the Canton and Town of Geneva have agreed to participate in this first Plenary Meeting. They are represented here by Messrs. Alfred Borel, State Councillor of the Canton and Republic of Geneva, and Lucien Billy, Mayor of Geneva, accompanied by Mr. Roger Meroz, Secretary-General of the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva, whom I have the honour to greet on behalf of the Conference. Let me assure them how deeply we are flattered by their presence.

" On behalf of the Conference, I would also ask them to express to the Authorities they represent our sincere appreciation of all they have done for our Union since its establishment in Geneva.

" We also extend a welcome to the representative of all the international organizations present at our Conference.

" Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to conclude, for I have already taken up enough of your precious time. I therefore declare the Eighth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union open."

(Applause)

2. Reply address on behalf of visiting delegations

The Delegate of Japan made the following statement:

"It is my most honourable privilege to have been given the opportunity to say a few words on behalf of all the delegations who are present here.

" First of all, I wish to express my deep gratitude, in which I am sure all of you will join, for making it possible for us to hold this Conference here. I wish to express my appreciation of all the arrangements that have been made by the Swiss authorities and in particular the authorities of Geneva who have made this Conference possible, which was certainly not an easy task. I would also like to thank the Acting Secretary-General and the Secretariat for their admirable work in preparation for the Conference without whose work the Conference could not succeed.

" I also wish to pay tribute to the admirable contribution made by the I.T.U. and its Member countries towards the progress of mankind over a period of nearly one hundred years. I am firmly convinced that the mission of the Union is becoming more and more indispensable to the maintenance and development of international society, and also that it is the honourable duty of all of us to continue our efforts to cooperate to this end.

" We are quite aware of the fact that aspects of our daily life are changing rapidly owing to the technical developments where telecommunication plays a very important role. The development of the utilization of telecommunication will without any doubt be a most important factor in the

future life of mankind together with the development of the utilization of atomic energy. From this point of view, the present Geneva Conference is being held under different circumstances from the Buenos Aires Conference which was held seven years ago. I believe that the main purpose of this Conference is to respond to these new circumstances and to reinforce the Union so that it may fully meet the requirements which are and will be confronting us at present as well as in the future.

" The recent technical development of telecommunication and electronics tends to widen the difference of facilities, techniques, operation and administration between highly-developed countries and other countries. Inferiority of facilities and operation in one country causes a direct disadvantage to the others and the expansion of utilization of telecommunications in one country depends on the progress of related techniques in the others. It is our earnest hope that international cooperation be strengthened by every possible means in order to realize harmonious development of world telecommunications in the interest of all countries.

" We are confident that this Conference, which will certainly become a very important milestone in the history of the Union, will achieve a full measure of success."

(Applause)

3. Statement by the Acting Secretary-General

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, spoke as follows:

"Before proceeding further I know that you are all aware of the sad event which took place last week: the death of Professor Doctor van der Pol, first Director of the C.C.I.R. and distinguished man of science. It is also my painful duty to recall to you the absence of our Secretary-General, Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada, who died unexpectedly in the service of the Union on 18 June 1958. May I suggest a one minute period of silence in tribute to these two outstanding leaders in the world of telecommunications, and to the many other colleagues of ours who have passed away since our last Conference."

\* \* \*

All present rose and one minute's silence was observed.

\* \* \*

"Mr. Alfred Langenberger, who has served with distinction as Chairman of the Administrative Council during its 14th Session and during its Special Session which closed yesterday, has opened this Conference in accordance with the provisions of the existing Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, and has already touched upon some of the problems which are before you to deal with in the relatively short space of two months between now and 15 December 1959."

" At this Plenipotentiary Conference, which in a way is a summit meeting since you are the supreme power of the Union, it is a pleasure to recognize among so many very old friends the Dean of the Conference, Mr. José Garrido, Vice-Director-General of Telecommunications in Madrid. It was my privilege to meet Mr. Garrido for the first time at the important telecommunication conferences in Madrid in 1932; he has occupied a high position in his Government ever since that time.

" In this time of great endeavours and achievements it has already been recognized by national and international organizations that the I.T.U. will have to tackle and solve new and urgent international problems.

" We have already seen developments in this respect in the Radio Conference, where the dawn of the glamorous new age of outer-space communications has had a very sharp impact and practical influence on the technical work of the Conference. Similarly at the Telephone and Telegraph Conference which ended here in Genova last year we saw for the first time world-wide practices extended from the telegraph field to the telephone field as well.

" In short the parameters of telephony and telegraphy as it was known in 1875, and radio in 1903, in 1927, in 1932, and in 1947, are, to borrow a technical term from Einstein "ever expanding" and it is up to us in the I.T.U. to raise our sights accordingly.

" In a very general way it may be said that the problems before the Conference can be classified under two basic broad headings:

- I. The purposes of the overall structure of the Union and its relationships with the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The chief objective, of course, is to be of the greatest service to our Member Governments in the interest of Telecommunications.
- II. The necessary financial and administrative organization so that the personnel of the Union may be equipped to reach the objectives sought and implement the broad directives set forth by your Conference in the new Convention.

" Under Part I above there are of course a number of important problems relating to the organization and structure of the I.T.U. itself. Such problems as the relationship between the permanent organs of the Union including the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B., and the two International Consulting Committees must be resolved.

" There is also of course, the problem presented by the rapidly expanding domain of telecommunications as a whole - the nerve system of the modern world. Not only do we have the normal growth to be expected in the Telegraph and Telephone field, which during the last century was our

main concern, but we also have the tremendous growth and the complexity of all the radio services whose expansion during the last two decades staggers the imagination.

" At the Administrative Radio Conference now going on in this same building, the eighty odd delegations present have had to cope with the solution of problems involving new services, to cite only one - the communications with space vehicles. These problems did not exist and were not envisaged at the time of the Radio Conference in Atlantic City.

" There is also for the I.T.U. the increasingly important problem of protecting the interests of Telecommunications in the field of United Nations program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in which we participate on behalf of our Member Countries. Several delegations have already proposed language to broaden the basic Convention in this respect and there will undoubtedly be similar proposals forthcoming from other delegations.

" In the report from the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference attention is called to the great need of assisting countries in the development of their Telecommunications services as part of their overall economic and social evolution.

" If we turn now to Part II of the very broad classifications I have previously mentioned - Financial and Administrative Questions - we come to a number of problems which require action at this Conference.

" First and foremost is the question of the full assimilation of the I.T.U. into the United Nations common system of pay, pensions and allowances. It will be recalled that the first step in this direction was taken by the Administrative Council at its 12th Session in May 1957 (Resolution No. 366) which resulted in a referendum among all Members of the Union.

" Paragraph 2 of the circular telegram transmitting the referendum reads:

'Administrative Council has examined questions of applying to I.T.U. staff the conditions of employment in force in the United Nations and other specialized agencies, and has decided, in principle, on ultimate alignment with the United Nations common system.'

" The overall referendum with which we are all familiar and which I will not take time to read at this time was approved by an overwhelming majority of Members of the Union and as a result a first step in the direction of complete assimilation was taken. At the same time the circular telegram indicated that proposals for complete integration would be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959.



" As a result of continuing studies since 1957 by the Administrative Council and the General Secretariat, these proposals have now been made and will undoubtedly be given careful study by the appropriate committees of your Conference.

" For many years the I.T.U. has suffered from the fact that salary levels are lower than those of other international organizations. This discrepancy has not only created poor morale amongst the existing staff, but has also been the cause of serious recruitment problems.

" I feel that this final step by our Conference to correct these inequalities along the lines outlined by the Administrative Council, and to deal with the staff of the Union on the same basis as do other organizations in the family of the United Nations, will have a most healthy and stimulating effect on the efficiency of the staff at headquarters.

" The Secretariat of the Union is a loyal, hardworking group whose members have devoted themselves to furthering the interests of the Union. I feel therefore, that the question of salaries, allowances, and pensions should be given favourable consideration by the Conference in order that appropriate action may be taken to terminate the long period of uncertainty through which the Secretariat has suffered, while the Union has discussed what its salary plan shall be. I believe that the salary plan, as proposed by the Administrative Council, will lead to considerable strengthening of the Secretariat and will provide a sound basis for our future work.

" Needless to say, in the studies just mentioned (which have been going on intensively for the past two years), the closest collaboration has been received from the United Nations, the other specialized agencies, the heads of all the permanent organs of the I.T.U. in Geneva, and the Staff Association of the Union.

" Other related problems which come up under the broad heading of what I have described as Part II, include the financial problems which demand solution by your Conference as the Supreme Power of the Union.

" One of the questions of this type which I have in mind is the financial burden resulting from the adoption by the Atlantic City Conference in 1947 of the five official languages of the United Nations, including the three working languages, without at the same time creating the necessary financial provision for such additional expenditures.

" It is clear that if, as we have every reason to believe, additional services will be required by our Member Governments, they will cost additional sums. As the Council has explained to you in various communications during the last six years, the Union has been meeting its additional expenditures by dipping into the reserve fund. It is only by this device that it was possible to maintain the amount of the contributory unit at 8,800 Swiss francs. You will agree that this state of affairs

cannot continue. Besides, the reserve fund is almost exhausted. Had it not been for the reserve fund the Union would not have been in a position to furnish the services requested.

" In circular letter No. 2757/59/F sent to you on 23 June 1959, the Council called your attention to the fact that the value of this unit would have to be increased for the reasons just cited. Our best estimate at the present time, is, that allowing for normal growth, it can be kept under 13,500 Swiss francs, on the assumption that the present number of contributory units would stay at 618. Let us consider what this means: for the countries having a single unit contribution, the increased cost would be 4,700 Swiss francs or approximately \$1,100. For those contributing at the maximum rate of 30 units, the increase would be 141,000 Swiss francs or approximately \$32,800. The sum is not inconsiderable in itself, but I would like to mention for your information, Gentlemen, that due to increases in several factors beyond our control, including the cost of living, budgets of all the Specialized Agencies have steadily increased by a considerable percentage during the period 1952-1959.

" The relationship of the I.T.U. with our Member Governments in the field of telecommunications is obviously parallel to that of the other agencies with their Member Governments in their specialized fields of human endeavour such as health, agriculture, education and aviation. Therefore, even without the technical developments I have enumerated there is bound to be a corresponding increase in the unit value of the Union.

" The following figures will be of interest to you:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Headquarters Staff</u>	<u>Estimated 1960 Budget</u>	
		<u>U.S. dollars</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
W.H.O.	1178	\$16,918,700	72,750,000
UNESCO	1005	\$13,778,580	59,250,000
F.A.O.	1114	\$10,790,440	46,400,000
I.C.A.O.	456	\$ 4,578,064	19,700,000
U.P.U.	39	\$ 661,000	2,840,000

" As will be seen, the I.T.U. with an estimated future budget of the order of 8,500,000 francs, or approximately two million dollars, will be one of the most economical of all these organizations. There are some 260 staff members in the Union at the present time, not counting the 230 people temporarily engaged for this Conference. I do not believe that any of us would agree that the work of our Specialized Agency, responsible as it is for the whole expanding field of world-wide telecommunications, is of any less importance than the corresponding work of any of the other agencies.

" There are of course many ways of making economies for the Union and here I am talking about large scale economies. If one goes into past history it is rather interesting to note that no international conference was needed between 1875 and 1932 to modify the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, 1875; and that since 1932 when fusion took place at Madrid, to produce the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, only two additional conferences, those of Atlantic City 1947 and Buenos Aires 1952, have been found necessary in order to modify the Convention itself.

" Similarly if this Geneva Conference is successful it may not be necessary to modify the basic convention itself for a period of some 10 or 20 years. I am aware, of course, of the generous plans of the Swiss Government to celebrate the centenary of the Union in 1965. They would not need to be changed since the centenary can well be the occasion for a world Conference to modify one of the Regulations annexed to the Convention (either the Radio or Telegraph and Telephone). Such a development would of course, highlight the planning and wisdom of the signatories of the International Telecommunication Convention of Geneva 1959. It would result in economies of the order of several million francs in 1965 to the Members of the Union, if we take into account the time, salaries and travel expenses of the delegates, in addition to the cost of the Conference itself.

" Perhaps by the end of this Conference we will have reached a stage where we can once more emulate the wisdom of the early founders of the Union, and take account of the wide research and discoveries of our time, and provide for them in the Technical Conferences themselves and the work of the International Consulting Committees, without altering the basic structure and constitution of the Union itself.

" Many other financial and administrative problems must be dealt with such as the possibility of a consolidated budget, the increased use of common services at headquarters and the question of the new I.T.U. headquarters building.

" During this same period and in the same quarters used for the Plenipotentiary Conference, you are endeavouring to put the final seal on a new set of Radio Regulations. The attention of the world is focussed on this Conference because of the growing public interest in all phases of telecommunications. Your work will not be easy. Many difficulties will be encountered. I feel confident that you will be successful in solving the problems, and in expressing this confidence I bid you a warm welcome to Geneva!"

(Applause)

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

"Allow me first of all, Mr. Chairman, to thank you for the kind words and good wishes addressed to those attending this Conference. The Soviet Delegation welcomes the representatives of all the countries gathered together in this Plenipotentiary Conference to examine the exceedingly important problems to which the further development of international cooperation in telecommunication matters, directed to the strengthening of political, economical, and cultural relations between peoples, gives rise. We should especially like to greet the representatives of the countries which have become Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1952. We wish them all speed in developing their telecommunication media.

"Gentlemen, we are living in a remarkable epoch, an epoch of tremendous scientific achievements, in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and in exploration of the cosmos. To a notable degree, these achievements have been rendered possible by progress made in radio engineering and telecommunication media. This Plenipotentiary Conference will, we trust, take decisions which will make for even greater progress in these fields, and especially in those parts of the world where telecommunication media are inadequate. We are convinced, too, that all here present, taking advantage of the improvement of the international atmosphere, will endeavour to solve their problems by active partnership and respect for the rights of all countries, both great and small. If this is done, there is every hope that our Conference will successfully finish its task, even earlier than expected.

"Thank you, Gentlemen, for your attention."

(Applause)

The Delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan spoke as follows:

"I consider it a great honour to represent my country, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at this Conference and to be among you once again. On this occasion, I would like to extend to you all the cordial greetings of my people.

"Last year, at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference that was held here from September to November and which I was fortunate to attend, I had the opportunity to express the views of my country with regard to the aspects of international relations in general, and telecommunications in particular. These are essential to the promotion of universal stability, general security and international peace; being basically indispensable for raising the standard of living and prosperity.

"I shall not dwell on these points, but I may restrict myself to giving expression to a few thoughts pertaining to the Conference, and inviting your attention thereto in the course of the meetings.

" In the first place we may consider the enlargement of the Administrative Council in which each region must be adequately represented.

" It is our belief that the expansion of rapid development of telecommunications everywhere justifies such consideration. Means and ways must be devised, whether in representation, in organization or in technique.

" I might emphasize that the role which the Middle East countries are playing in world affairs is becoming increasingly important, and for this reason the Middle East should be represented at the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., one of the international organizations which are of vital interest in the framework of international relations.

" Second, though, may be given to the recruitment of I.T.U. staff on the basis of regional distribution, in order to include so many countries of different nationalities.

" Third, some time ago the question of the creation of a Regional Staff Training Centre for Telecommunications was taken up by the I.T.U. We are keenly interested in this matter and feel that it is most essential for Administrations lacking training facilities and facing the problem of staffing their services. I therefore wish to point out that, in my opinion, it is imperative that training should not be restricted mainly to technical matters; but should extend to other subjects such as operating and administrative procedures, tariffs, international accounts and such like. These subjects are of particular significance for international co-operation, co-ordination and standardization of national telecommunication services. Furthermore, my Government considers it of paramount importance that all efforts be made to have the Training Centre entirely run, conducted, and financed by the I.T.U. so that its international character be warranted on a more or less regional basis.

" My Government is eagerly looking forward to the realization of this project which would maintain progress and improvement in the universal telecommunications field.

In conclusion, I warmly thank you for your attention and wish you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, every success in the task lying ahead of us at this Conference."

(Applause)

The Delegate of Switzerland made the following statement:

"For the first time in its existence, the Plenipotentiary Conference, supreme organ of the International Telecommunication Union, our fine and efficient world organization, is meeting within the walls of the City of Geneva, its permanent seat.

" The great honour which falls on the city of Calvin reflects on the country I represent. The Federal Council has therefore directed me to wish you a very cordial welcome to Switzerland, and to convey its wishes for a fruitful session and all success in your important work.

" I also have to state that the Government of Geneva and the Administrative Council of the City have asked me to say on their behalf that they join in the homage of the Swiss authorities and wish you a pleasant stay. They hope that the arrangements made with the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union will give you thorough satisfaction as regards your personal comfort and that, although the season is somewhat advanced, the sun will be generous and help to brighten the days of relaxation which your Chairman will grant you.

" The authorities of the Canton and City of Geneva, to show the special interest they have in our Conference, invite all its delegates, together with the delegates who have already been working here for two months at the Administrative Radio Conference, to a gala reception which will be held on Friday 16 October at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire. You will receive the invitations shortly.

" Also, and in spite of the fact that Switzerland is not the host government in the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention now in force, the Swiss Federal Government and the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, plan to invite delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference to a 3-day excursion to Zurich from 5 - 7 November. Perhaps you would keep those dates free when working out meeting schedules. Invitations with full details will be given to you personally. A dinner by the Federal Council is also planned, and a gala evening at the Opera followed by a grand reception by the Canton and Town of Zurich.

" Finally, may I give you some administrative information. The Swiss Administration will grant postal franchise for your letters and postcards. Each Plenipotentiary delegate will receive the necessary information from the Direction des Postes, Geneva.

" The Direction des Téléphones of Geneva will also do everything within their power to facilitate your telephone calls and cables.

" The post, telephone and telegraph personnel on the ground floor of the Conference building are at your service and will be pleased to furnish you with any information you may require.

" May I express my warmest wishes to Plenipotentiary delegates for happy and speedy discussions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor."

(Applause)

The Delegate of the Federation of Malaya made the following statement:

"I would like to join with the previous speakers in thanking all those responsible for the excellent arrangements they have made in connection with this Conference. In particular, I would like to thank Mr. Langenberger, Chairman of the Administrative Council, and the Honorable Delegate of the U.S.S.R., for so kindly extending a special welcome to new countries, such as the Federation of Malaya, which have joined the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in 1952.

" Since this is of course the first occasion on which the Federation of Malaya has had the honour of participating in a Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., and bearing in mind that my country is only a very recent member of the United Nations, I trust you will pardon me for making a short statement. Whilst the primary function of this Conference is of course to revise the Convention, I do think it is necessary that at a Conference of this nature, which meets only once in five years and where delegates are assembled from telecommunications Administrations all over the world, there should be no serious misconception concerning the telecommunication systems of new Member countries. Particularly if they are many thousands of miles away from Europe.

" Malaya, for instance, now has one of the finest telecommunication systems in Asia. Last month we opened a new 600-channel Microwave telephone system which is among the most up-to-date of its type anywhere in the world. The whole of our telecommunication system is strictly according to C.C.I. standards and there will therefore be no difficulty if and when the main artery communication running down the Peninsula has to take its place in a world telecommunication system.

" The majority of our telephone exchanges are automatic and a good start has already been made with Subscriber Trunk Dialling.

" Side by side with the development of the trunk network, considerable development of rural communications has taken place during the past year or so and I really believe that in this respect Malaya is as up-to-date as most countries of the world.

" Since 1948, the whole telecommunication system has expanded more than four times and the Telecommunications Department is showing a handsome profit on a commercial basis. Unlike many other Administrations, I am pleased to say that the Telegraph Service, which was running at a loss a few years ago, is now making a profit.

" As far as our international telecommunications are concerned, we are now connected to the international Telex network and, through the Overseas Radio Telephone services, our subscribers have access to 95% of the world's telephones.

" I have mentioned these developments concerning telecommunications in my country so that you will realize the substantial efforts we are making to improve and expand our telecommunication system in accordance with the international standards laid down by the I.T.U. We have now, however, reached the stage when, if we are to continue expanding with reasonable speed and efficiency, outside technical assistance is needed. In particular, I want to stress the need for first class modern training facilities.

" We in Malaya are therefore particularly pleased to see that the proposed Committee E of this Plenipotentiary Conference will have technical assistance included in its terms of reference. We shall have more to say on this subject at committee level. I do, however, sincerely hope that something positive on the subject of technical assistance will emerge from this Conference to enable new and rapidly expanding countries such as Malaya - which have done so much to help themselves with their limited resources - to take full advantage of the continuing developments in the field of telecommunications.

" I do not need to stress to you, Gentlemen, how vital it is that there should be the maximum possible understanding between all nations of the world and at the present time this is particularly important in Asia. One of the best means of ensuring goodwill and understanding in Asia is to do everything possible to improve the telecommunication systems of the countries in the area, and in this connection the training of personnel can and should play a vital role.

" Once again, on behalf of the country which I have the honour to represent - the Independent Sovereign State of the Federation of Malaya - I thank the Government of Switzerland, the Secretary-General of the Union and all his staff who have done so much towards ensuring what, I am sure, will be a most happy and successful conference."

(Applause)

#### 4. Election of the Chairman

The Chairman stated that the customary meeting of Heads of Delegations held that morning had recommended that the Head of the Netherlands Delegation, Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn, be elected Chairman of the Conference.



Mr. van der Toorn was elected Chairman by acclamation.

Mr. A. Langenberger, Chairman of the Administrative Council, felt that the applause translated the faith and confidence placed in Mr. van der Toorn, and congratulated him on his brilliant election.

Mr. van der Toorn took the Chair amid further applause.

The Chairman of the Conference expressed his thanks on behalf of the Netherlands' delegation, and in his own name, for the honour bestowed upon him. He also thanked all present for the warm applause which had welcomed him to the Chair. He would, of course, need all their sympathy and help throughout the Conference. His feelings were best described by the following quotation: "to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can." He would therefore "jump in" and hope to be a good Chairman of the Conference.

Twelve years earlier the Atlantic City Conferences had been held, shortly after World War II, and new foundations had been laid for the old I.T.U. building. Seven years earlier, in 1952, the Buenos Aires Conference had made improvements. In the meantime, as previous speakers had said, fundamental and applied research and the development of scientific and technical applications had advanced with almost incredible speed, leaving deep footprints in the field of telecommunications. Telecommunications were, indeed, one of the branches showing the greatest progress; a new atomic era had been entered, as well as the spectacular epoch of space communications.

It should not be forgotten, too, that since the Buenos Aires Conference there had been a rapid and constant growth in telecommunication services in general. Furthermore, there were a number of new countries and a basic requirement for their economic development was the establishment of reliable telecommunication services. They would have to consider during the Conference whether the structure of the organization could cope with all this. However, it was a reassuring thought that the Union had the experience of nearly one hundred years of changing circumstances behind it.

There was, of course, still another factor, because an organisation might have the proper structure, but even more important, perhaps was the quality and character of those comprising it. The delegates themselves, who were putting the life into the organisation should be keeping in step with the ever-changing aspects of science and technology, and should have the vision and mental alertness required for decisions to be taken in a new and changing world. He thought that human factor should always be borne in mind when dealing with the numerous problems

confronting them and the various proposals before the Conference, as the Acting Secretary-General had already mentioned.

In conclusion, he had no doubt that, with an excellent spirit of cooperation such as that prevailing in the Administrative Radio Conference which was meeting in parallel with the Plenipotentiary Conference, an outstanding job would be done. He wished the Conference all the necessary wisdom and hoped that their common labours might strengthen their bonds of friendship and mutual understanding.

5. Election of the Vice-Chairmen

The Chairman referred to the recommendation from the Heads of Delegations that Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda, Brazil, and Mr. Katsuzo Okumura, Japan, be elected Vice Chairmen.

The Delegates of Brazil and Japan were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Conference by acclamation.

The Chairman congratulated the Delegates of Brazil and Japan on their unanimous election; and felt sure that collaboration with them would be most fruitful.

The Delegate of Brazil thanked the Heads of Delegations and all present, on behalf of his country, for the honour of being elected Vice-Chairman. It was also a great tribute to the region of the world to which his country belonged. Furthermore, he congratulated delegates on the excellent choice they had made in electing their Chairman. Mr. van der Toorn had great experience in I.T.U. matters and his nomination augured well for success. It was an honour and a pleasure to work under such a distinguished Chairman.

Finally, the Delegate of Brazil said that he would do all he could to collaborate with the Chairman and the delegates to ensure the success of the Conference.

The Delegate of Japan expressed his appreciation of the honour and privilege of being elected unanimously Vice-Chairman. He was fully aware of the significance and importance of the work of the Conference, and would do his utmost to ensure its success, under the able Chairmanship of Mr. van der Toorn, and in collaboration with his distinguished colleague, the Delegate of Brazil.

6. Constitution of the Secretariat

The Heads of the Delegations had recommended that the following Secretariat already functioning for the Administrative Radio Conference should also serve for the Plenipotentiary Conference:

Secretary of the Conference :	Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General
Deputy Secretary of the Conference :	Mr. Clifford Stoad, Chief Engineer, Radio Division
Head of Documents Services :	Mr. Jean Millot
Head of Administrative Services :	Mr. René Prélaz
Head of Delegates Services :	Mr. Robert Lafranco
Public Relations Officer :	Mr. Léon Boussard
Staff Control Officer :	Mr. H.A. Vergin
Order of the Day Officer :	Mr. F. Morono

The constitution of the Secretariat as listed above was unanimously approved.

7. Working Hours

The Heads of Delegations had recommended the following working hours:

Mondays to Fridays inclusive: 9.30 - 12.30, and 3 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.  
For the time being no Saturday meetings would be held.

The above recommendation was unanimously approved.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs  
V. Bouladon  
M. Cahn-Buncel

Chairman of the Conference  
J.D.H. van der Toorn

Secretary of the Conference  
Gerald C. Gross

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 40-E  
19 October 1959COMMITTEE HReport by the Acting Secretary-General

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS BUT NOT QUERIED

I. As shown in point 13.4.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, page 64, the question of contributions in arrear has resulted each year in the adoption of a number of Council Resolutions and in repeated efforts to induce settlement on the part of the General Secretariat.

This important matter, which has a powerful effect on the financial resources of the Union has been most diligently followed up. No avenue has been left unexplored, and in addition to repeated reminders and notifications issued every three months in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3 of the Financial Regulations of the Union, the Acting Secretary General has contacted wherever possible, the Permanent Delegations to the European Office of the United Nations with a view to informing them of the state of affairs.

II. During its Fourteenth Session, the Council instructed the Secretary General (Resolution No. 400):

1. to send a telegram of reminder to each of the oldest and most important debtors listed in Annex 1 to Document No. 2234/CA14;
2. to prepare a report for the Plenipotentiary Conference, giving a full statement of outstanding accounts in arrears on 30 September, 1959.

The required steps were taken in accordance with point 1 above, to the extent found necessary.

Among the Administrations which have replied to the telegraphic reminders sent to them, I should like to single out that of the Argentine Republic which has sent the following statement dated 1 October, 1959 (translation):

"Delegation of  
the Argentine Republic  
to the Conferences of the  
International Telecommunication  
Union

Geneva, 1 October 1959

Secretary General  
International Telecommunication  
Union

G e n e v a

Dear Sir,

With reference to the debt owed by the Argentine Republic to the International Telecommunication Union, I have the honour to inform you that the Argentine Administration has just informed our delegation that the steps for the transfer of the amount outstanding have reached an advanced stage, and are expected to be completed shortly.

Yours faithfully, etc."

The Administration of Peru has settled a part of their account in arrear by transferring the amounts of their postal balances with the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Thus, we have recorded the following payments made in the course of 1959:

received from the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany a first payment of	15,016.35 Sw. frs
a second payment of	16,474.70 Sw. frs
the Administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	41,504.64 Sw. frs
from the Peruvian Administration itself	15,503.25 Sw. frs
Total	<hr/> 88,498.94 Sw. frs

These reminders have also given rise to the following replies :

- a. telegram from the Cuban Administration dated 10 July, 1959,  
(translation) :

"Please inform us until what date before the next conference debts may be paid = José Medero Mestro, Deputy Secretary of Communications"

On July 20 we replied as follows :

"In Resolution No. 400, the Administrative Council at its Fourteenth Session in May/June, 1959, instructed the Secretary-General to draw up a report for the Plenipotentiary Conference giving the complete situation with regard to amounts due on 30 September, 1959, for accounts in arrears stop Allowing for time required to settle debts concerned we suggest that suitable measures for the settlement of accounts in arrears by Cuba should be taken as soon as possible = Burinterna."

This exchange of telegrams was followed on July 24 by a payment of US \$ 20,000. - which at the exchange rate of 4.30 5/8, came to 86,125 Swiss francs.

- b. telegram from the Administration of the Republic of Haiti, dated 25 June, 1959 :

"Reference your telegram of 24 June with regard to accounts in arrears for the years 1955-1958, the Haiti Administration promises to settle them before the opening of the Conference on 14 October, 1959, stop Kindest regards."

The I.T.U. Secretariat had not yet received this payment at the time of drawing up this report

- c. telegram from the Uruguayan Administration on 14 August, 1959,  
(translation) :

"With reference to Administrative Council telegram 196/51/Fi, I would like to inform you that my Administration is at present taking steps to settle its debt with the Union = Gentel Montevideo."

We have heard nothing further from Montevideo.

- III. With regard to the Republic of San Marino, the Head of the Permanent Delegation of San Marino at the European Office of the United Nations has made it known that the debts in arrears will soon be settled as a result of the steps taken by him. The Plenipotentiary Conference will have to define its attitude with regard to the position of the Republic of San Marino in relation to the I.T.U., which is set out in Annexes 2, 3 and 4 of this document.
- IV. The position with regard to amounts due on 30 September, 1959 (item 2 of Resolution No. 400) for accounts in arrears on 31 December, 1958, for the most important debtors is the subject of Annex 1 appended.
- V. With regard to accounts in arrears, the attention of the Conference is also drawn to Annex 7 of the Council's Report (page 37) on the "action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies when countries fail to pay their contribution, with concrete examples of actions".

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

ETAT DES SOMMES DUES A LA DATE DU 30 SEPTEMBRE 1959 AU TITRE DES COMPTES ARRIERES AU 31 DECEMBRE 1950  
POUR LES DEBITEURS LES PLUS IMPORTANTS

Notes relatives à la page 2, col. 2:

A	Sommes dues au titre des contributions ordinaires
B	Sommes dues au titre des contributions extraordinaires
C	Sommes dues au titre des intérêts moratoires sur contributions ordinaires et extraordinaires
D	Sommes dues au titre des fournitures de publications et intérêts moratoires y relatifs
E	Totaux

Les comptes arriérés qui sont détaillés dans les pages 2 et 3 qui suivent représentent un total de 1.670.148,07 francs suisses.

Seul les comptes arriérés énumérés ci-après requièrent l'examen de la Conférence de plénipotentiaires en raison des répercussions de trésorerie qu'ils occasionnent. Les autres comptes impayés à la date du 30 septembre 1959 (environ 240.000.-- francs suisses) se rapportent principalement à des factures de 1958 et concernent des débiteurs qui s'acquittent régulièrement de leurs obligations.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE ON 30 SEPTEMBER, 1959, UNDER THE HEADING OF ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS ON 31 DECEMBER, 1950,  
FOR THE MAJOR DEBTORS

Notes relating to Page 2, Col. 2:

A	Amounts due under the heading of ordinary contributions
B	Amounts due under the heading of extraordinary contributions
C	Amounts due under the heading of interest on ordinary and extraordinary contributions
D	Amounts due under the heading of the supply of publications and interest relating thereto
E	Totals

The accounts in arrears which are set out in detail on pages 2 and 3 hereafter amount in all to 1,670,148.07 Swiss francs.

Only those accounts enumerated hereinafter have to be studied by the Plenipotentiary Conference because of their effect on the supply of ready money. The other accounts unsettled as on 30 September, 1959, (about 240,000.-- Swiss francs) relate chiefly to 1958 invoices and concern debtors who meet their obligations regularly.

SITUACION EN 30 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1959 DE LAS CUENTAS ATRASADAS HASTA EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1950 CORRESPONDIENTES A LOS  
DEUDORES MÁS IMPORTANTES

Notas relativas a la página 2, col. 2:

A	Sumas adeudadas por contribuciones ordinarias
B	Sumas adeudadas por contribuciones extraordinarias
C	Sumas adeudadas por intereses de mora devengados por las contribuciones ordinarias y extraordinarias
D	Sumas adeudadas por las publicaciones suministradas e intereses de mora correspondientes
E	Totales

Las cuentas atrasadas que se detallan en las páginas 2 y 3 siguientes, representan un total de 1.670.148,07 francos suizos.

Sólo las cuentas atrasadas que se enumeran seguidamente deberán ser objeto de examen por la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios, por las repercusiones de tesorería que ocasionan. Las otras cuentas adeudadas todavía el 30 de septiembre de 1959 (240.000.-- francos suizos aproximadamente), se refieren principalmente a facturas de 1958 y a deudores que cumplen regularmente sus obligaciones.



	*)	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Contribut. ordinaires	Contribut. extraord.in.	Intérêts moratoires s/contrib.	Fournitures publications et int.mor. y relatifs	TOTAL DES COMPTES ARRIERES
															Ordinary contribution	Extraord. contribution	Interest on contribution	Supply of publications & interest e'due paymts	TOTAL ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS
															Contribuc. ordinaries	Contribuc. extraord.in.	Intereses de mora p/centrib.	Publicaciones suministr.e intereses de mora corres.	TOTAL DE LAS CUENTAS ATRASADAS
DEBITEURS DEBTORS DEUDORES	*)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						- francs suisses -	- francs suisses -				- Swiss francs -								
ARGENTINE (République) ARGENTINE (Republic) ARGENTINA (República)	A B C D E																		
BOLIVIE BOLIVIA	A B C D E																		
CUBA	A B C D E																		
HAITI (République d') HAITI (Republic of) HAITI (República de)	A B C D E																		
PEROU PERU PERÚ	A B C D E																		
URUGUAY (République orientale de l') URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of) URUGUAY (República Oriental del)	A B C D E																		

\*) voir page précédente  
see previous page  
veanse la página anterior

DEBITEURS DEBTORS DEUDORES	*)	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Contribut. ordinaires	Contribut. extraordin.	Intérêts moratoires s/contrib.	Fournitures publications et int.mor. y relatifs	TOTAL DES COMPTES ARRIERES
															Ordinary contributions	Extraord. contributions	Interest on contributions	Supply of publications & interest due paymts	TOTAL ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS
															Contribuc. ordinarios	Contribuc. extraordin.	Intereses de mora p/contrib.	Publicaciones suministr. e intereses de mora corresp	TOTAL DE LAS CUENTAS ATRASADAS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
YEMEN						- francs suisses -				- Swiss francs -					- francos suizos -				
	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,14	8.800,--	8.800,--	8.800,--	8.800,--	35.226,14				
	B	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		---			
	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	355,45	413,56	965,45	1.543,10	2.155,10			5.432,66		
	D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500,80	1.319,85	345,10	1.094,55	808,55	1.113,25			5.182,10	
SAINT MARIN (République de) SAN MARINO (Republic of) SAN MARINO (República de)	E	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500,80	1.701,44	9.558,66	10.860,--	11.151,65	12.068,35				45.840,90
	A	1.140,--	8.403,72	1.382,46	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.926,18				
	B	---	---	---	2.936,96	10,35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		2.947,31			
	C	---	---	---	723,45	971,45	865,75	725,15	739,35	754,75	770,95	788,14	806,30	825,60			7.970,89		
	D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				---	
*) voir page précédente see previous page veanse la página anterior	E	1.140,--	8.403,72	1.382,46	3.660,41	981,80	865,75	725,15	739,35	754,75	770,95	788,14	806,30	825,60					21.844,38
															766.452,82	345.569,65	389.428,45	168.697,15	1.670.148,07

A N N E X 2

The following is the position with regard to the debts owed by the Republic of San Marino, which go back as far as 1946 :

On 14 June 1957, the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Republic sent me the following letter :

"Our Minister, Dr. Boris Lifschitz, had a useful talk with you last year. In the report on his mission, he made certain suggestions designed to settle the problem of contributions outstanding and interest thereon, arising out of our participation in the activities of the Union.

The burden on our little budget (20,212.43 Swiss francs on 31 December, 1956) is too heavy for it to support. Hence perhaps you would be so very good as to approach the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries to obtain a total exemption from our debt until such a time as the present application has been decided on. Maintenance of our Membership of the Union would then be subject to payment of a minimum annual contributory share more in accordance with our resources.

Pending the decisions of this Assembly, as an earnest of our good intentions, and to show how anxious we are to remain a Member of your organization, we suggest that we make an annual payment of 800 Swiss francs for three years. This would be for provisional participation, or in any form you care to indicate.

We shall await your approval before making arrangements for payment of the first annuity, and thank you for your understanding of our problems."

This was my reply, dated 8 July 1957, to the Secretary of State of the Republic of San Marino :

"I thank you for your letter dated 14 June 1957, about debts owed by the Republic of San Marino to the International Telecommunication Union. I have given your letter the closest attention.

I take the liberty of enclosing copies of recent communications addressed to Dr. Lifschitz, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of San Marino, i.e., a letter <sup>1)</sup> dated 19 May 1954 (with the memorandum annexed thereto) and a letter dated 12 March 1956.<sup>2)</sup> The position with regard to San Marino was described in detail therein. These communications still hold good, except as regards the total owed, which on 31 December 1956, amounted to 20,212.48 Swiss francs.

As mentioned in these letters, I have to confirm that the Republic of San Marino is no longer a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and has not been one since 31 December 1948, when the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) to which San Marino had acceded, ceased to be valid. The conditions for admission to the Union were set forth in my memorandum dated 19 May 1954.

You ask me to approach the Plenipotentiary Conference, due to begin in Geneva on 1 October 1959, with a view to obtaining total exemption for San Marino. I am not qualified to do any such thing. All I can do is to submit your request, accompanied by the correspondence exchanged in this connection, for consideration by the conference.

You offer, as a provisional arrangement, to pay eight hundred Swiss francs per year for three years, as an earnest of your good intentions and to show how anxious is the Republic of San Marino to stay a Member of the Union. Unhappily, I am not authorized to accept an offer made subject to such conditions, no provision being made in the Convention or Regulations for payments of this kind. Such payments could be accepted only as instalments on the total debt owed by the Republic to the Union, and subject to whatever decision the Plenipotentiary Conference may take.

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1) The memorandum described in full the history of the relations between San Marino and the I.T.U.; it is summarized in Annex 3 hereinafter.

2) See Annex 4 hereinafter.

Hence, and in view of Administrative Council Resolution No. 343 (Eleventh Session, 1956), inviting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain a speedy settlement of outstanding debts, I should be exceedingly obliged if you would explore every possible means whereby the Republic of San Marino might speedily pay off its debt to the International Telecommunication Union".

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A N N E X 3

R E P U B L I C O F S A I N T M A R I N O

Position with regard to the Acts of the Union

Briefly, the Republic of Saint Marino was a Member of the Union until 31 December, 1948, i.e. until the Madrid Convention ceased to be valid. It paid contributions until the end of 1945. The Atlantic City Conference did not recognize Saint Marino as a Member, but this country is liable to pay its contributory shares for 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The following additional information is relevant:

The Government of Saint Marino signed the Washington Radiotelegraph Convention (1927).

It did not take part in the Madrid Conferences in 1932 where the Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Conventions were combined under the name of the International Telecommunication Convention.

Under the Madrid Convention, contributions to the common expenses of the Union were separate:

For the telegraph and telephone services on the one hand, and for the radio service on the other.

In a letter dated 24 May, 1933, the General Secretariat asked the Administration of Saint Marino whether it would keep up its contribution to the common expenses of the Radio Service after 1 January, 1934, which was the date upon which the Madrid Convention came into force.

In a letter dated 7 June, 1933, the Administration announced that Saint Marino intended to continue to contribute, as in the past, in Class VI, to the common expenses of the radio service.

On several occasions the General Secretariat pointed out to the Government of Saint Marino the need for it to adhere to the Madrid Convention and the Radio Regulations and its annexes, and the fact that the contribution was bound up with accession to these Acts.

On 3 June, 1941, the General Secretariat requested the Republic of Saint Marino to inform the Spanish Government of its accession to the Madrid International Telecommunication Convention.

On 31 May, 1948, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Saint Marino in Bern informed the General Secretariat that the Government of the Republic of Saint Marino had instructed him to announce its accession to the "Atlantic City Agreements" in order that the Republic of Saint Marino might become a Member and take part in international agreements.

In a letter dated 8 June, 1948, the General Secretariat explained that only those States listed in Annex 1 to the Convention, but which had not signed the Convention could accede with full rights to the Atlantic City Convention before 1 January 1949. Other accessions to the Atlantic City Convention were subject to the procedure of admittance by a two-thirds majority of the Member States. Since the Convention did not come into force until 1 January, 1949, this voting procedure became possible only after that date.

On 19 June, 1948, the General Secretariat received the instrument of accession to the Madrid Convention (1932) from Saint Marino. On 9 July, 1948, the General Secretariat received the instrument of ratification of the Atlantic City Convention.

In a letter dated 9 July, 1948, the General Secretariat pointed out to the Legation of the Republic of Saint Marino in Bern that the instrument of accession to the Madrid Convention was valid but that the position with regard to the Atlantic City Convention was as had been explained in the letter dated 8 June.

On 25 April, 1949, the General Secretariat received a formal request for a referendum concerning the admission of Saint Marino as a Member of the I.T.U. The consultation was opened on 26 April, 1949, and closed on 26 August, 1949. The request for admission was not upheld by the requisite majority of Members of the I.T.U. The outcome of the referendum was duly transmitted to Saint Marino.

In a letter dated 8 May, 1950, the Legation of Saint Marino in Bern requested information from the General Secretariat with regard to the submission of a new request for admission as a Member of the I.T.U. On 15 May, 1950, the General Secretariat gave all necessary information on this matter.

A N N E X 4

International Telecommunication  
Union

1324/54/TT REGISTERED

Geneva, 12 March 1956

Subject: Position of Republic of Saint Marino  
with regard to the I.T.U.

Ref.: Your No. 251 BW/JB  
Our No. 1324/54/TT dated  
19 May 1954

Dr. Boris Lifschütz  
Minister Plenipotentiary of the  
Republic of Saint Marino  
c/o Permanent Délégation of Saint  
Marino  
4 rue Lefort  
Geneva

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15 December 1955, referred to above and to inform you that it received very close attention.

In reply I would draw your attention to the following points:

The information given in the memorandum annexed to my letter dated 19 May 1954, is still completely valid and can only be confirmed, except with regard to the total amount due, which was 19,424.34 Swiss francs, as shown in the attached invoice, on 31 December 1955 1).

All the amounts invoiced by the I.T.U. are in accordance with the Conventions. The Government of Saint Marino appears to have recognized the validity of the contributions due in view of the fact that it paid those relative to years previous to 1946.

Accession to the Berlin Radiotelegraph Convention (1906), the signing of the London (1912) and Washington (1927) Radiotelegraph Conventions, and accession to the Madrid International Telecommunication Convention (1932) involved an undertaking by the Republic of Saint Marino to meet financial obligations incumbent on it as a Member. The contribution is due regardless of the fact that the wave allocated was not used; since these two questions are in no way interdependent, they cannot be brought up together. You mention under paragraph c) of your letter that you intend to pay the debt in question when Saint Marino rejoins the Union. Be that

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1)  
Position on 31 December 1956: 20,212.48 Swiss francs  
Position on 31 December 1957: 21,018.78 Swiss francs  
Position on 31 December 1958: 21,844.38 Swiss francs



as it may, I am not authorized to free the Republic of Saint Marino from its debt to the International Telecommunication Union. Only the Plenipotentiary Conference would be in a position to consider reducing that debt. However, this question will be brought to the attention of the 11th Session of the Administrative Council.

At present, the Republic of Saint Marino is not a Member of the International Telecommunication Union; it ceased to be a Member on 31 December 1948 (date upon which the Madrid Convention, 1932, expired), so that your request for the Republic of Saint Marino to be deleted from the List of Members of the I.T.U. is pointless and no reservation can be made for the right to re-enter the Union. The procedure for admittance into the Union is laid down by the Convention and has been explained to you in the Memorandum dated 19 May 1954.

With regard to the second paragraph of your letter, I would point out that the powers of delegates are examined, at Plenipotentiary Conferences, by a committee known as the "Credentials Committee". At the International Radiotelegraph Conference (Washington, 1927) the documents submitted by the Delegates of the Republic of Saint Marino (Mr. Francesco Maria FERRARI and Mr. Alberto LAIS) were found to be in good order by this Committee (see Volume II of the documents of the Washington Conference). The validity of Mr. Ferrari's signature for the International Radiotelegraph Convention (Washington, 1927) cannot therefore be queried.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Marco Aurelio ANDRADA  
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED TO THE UNION BY SAINT MARINO

		<u>Swiss francs</u>
I.	<u>Contributory shares</u>	
<u>1946</u>	Contributory share for 1946 : 3 units of the Radio Division at 380.-	1,140.-
<u>1947</u>	Contributory share for 1947 : 3 units of the Radio Division at 382.-	1,146.-
	Contributory share for Atlantic City Conference, 1947, 3 units at 2,411.64	7,234.92
<u>1948</u>	Additional contributory share for Atlantic City Conference, 1947, for the use of Russian, 3 units at 127.67	383.01
	Contributory share for 1948, 1 unit at 847.-	847.-
<u>1950</u>	Contributory share for participation expenses : EBC, European Broadcasting Conference, Copenhagen, 1948	2,524.74
	Eight-country Committee	412.22
	Entry into force of the Copenhagen Plans	10.35
	<u>Total Contributions due</u>	<u>13,698.24</u>
II.	<u>Publications supplied</u>	
<u>1949</u>	Various supplies	137.-
<u>1950</u>	Various supplies	184.30
<u>1951</u>	Various supplies	<u>62.25</u>
	<u>Total due for publications</u>	<u>383.55</u>
III.	<u>Interest on the above overdue payments</u>	
<u>1947</u>	Interest	22.80
<u>1948</u>	Interest	152.45
<u>1949</u>	Interest	586.45
<u>1950</u>	Interest	787.15
<u>1951</u>	Interest	803.50
<u>1952</u>	Interest	725.15
<u>1953</u>	Interest	739.35
<u>1954</u>	Interest	754.75
<u>1955</u>	Interest	<u>770.95</u>
	Total interest payable on overdue payments	<u>5,342.55</u>
	Total on 31 December 1955	19,424.34
<u>1956</u>	Interest on overdue payments	<u>788.14</u>
	Total on 31 December 1956	20,212.48
<u>1957</u>	Interest on overdue payments	<u>806.30</u>
	Total on 31 December 1957	21,018.78
<u>1958</u>	Interest on overdue payments	<u>825.60</u>
	Total on 31 December 1958	<u><u>21,844.38</u></u>

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 41-E  
CORRIGENDUM No.1  
28 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### CORRIGENDUM

#### Corrigendum to the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting

Thursday 15 October, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

In Document No.41, on pages 7 and 8, the summary of the intervention by the Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco should be replaced by the following verbatim text :

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco made the following statement.

" Morocco is attending the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union for the first time as an independent State.

" That is why, as Head of the Delegation of my country, I should first like to send you a message of sympathy from the Head of the Moroccan State, H.M. Mohamed V and his Government.

" Morocco is happy to take part in your work. It will do its very best to help towards its success. It will support all proposals to strengthen the I.T.U. and increase its authority.

" The Moroccan Delegation will regard it as its duty to collaborate with you for better world-wide understanding through the development of telecommunication, which can play a great part in the consolidation of peace.

" You know what importance the smaller countries attach to the rational organization of international agencies and the special interest they take in their efficient operation. They consider - and they are right - that these agencies are the only means available of making their voices heard and defending their rights and interests which are often merged into the higher interests of mankind, as they are based on the generous ideas displayed by so many great nations.

" For this reason, the Moroccan Delegation highly values the suggestion made by many countries that certain organs of the Union should be made a little more democratic so as better to adapt them to the evolution of the

world and to make them more representative. Many countries in Africa have just been born or have become emancipated. They must be allowed to play their proper part. In this way we shall have improved the structure of these organs and the countries of which I have spoken will be able to make an efficient contribution to their operation.

" Mr. Chairman, I am sure that amongst the Delegations, the Moroccan Delegation in particular, you will find complete goodwill and full understanding to help you in your heavy task of fairly and objectively guiding this Conference.

" I would take this opportunity to congratulate you heartily on your election. The unanimous way in which you were chosen shows your great competence and is the highest praise we can give you. I would also pay my sincere compliments to the persons who are to assist you in directing the work of this Assembly."

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 41-E  
19 October 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

OF THE

### SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 15 October, 1959 at 0930 hours

Chairman: Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)

Secretary of Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary of Conference: Mr. Clifford Stead

### Subjects discussed:

1. Committee Structure, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen  
(Document No. 2 and Document No. 23)
  2. Terms of Reference of Committees (Document No. 9)
  3. Invitations to the Conference (Document No. 3)
-

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China (Republic of); Vatican City State; Colombia; Colonies of the United Kingdom; Belgium Congo; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador (Republic of); Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of); Vietnam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

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1. Committee Structure, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen (Document No. 2 and Document No. 23)

The Chairman, opening the meeting, said that it gave him great pleasure to recognize Mr. José Garrido, Dean of the Conference.

Mr. Garrido (Spain) thanked the Heads of Delegations for their kind words in informing him, at their meeting held on the previous day, that he was Dean of the Conference.

He also wished, on behalf of all the participating delegations, to thank Dr. Weber, Director-General of the Swiss P.T.T., for the very generous arrangements he had made to make their stay in the hospitable land of Switzerland even more agreeable than it might otherwise have been. He expressed his gratitude to Switzerland - a country for which he had a deep affection.

The Chairman was sure that all the delegations would join very heartily in the thanks expressed by Mr. Garrido to the Swiss Administration.

The Agenda (Document No. 24) was approved.

Document No. 2 was then approved without comment.

Introducing Document No. 23 (Proposals by the Chairman of the Conference for the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees), the Secretary of the Conference, said that, at the suggestion of the Chairman, informal multilateral discussions had been held on two modifications to Document No. 23. The first was to add a second Vice-Chairman of Committee C, in order to balance the general structure. It was proposed that the Delegate of Yugoslavia should be nominated because of his particular qualifications and his experience as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Administrative Council for the last several years.

The second change was in the Chairmanship of Committee F. Unfortunately, for internal reasons and pressure of work, neither the Head of the Swedish Delegation in Geneva, nor Dr. Sterky (with whom he had had the day before a telephone conversation) could accept that honour. A number of delegations had, therefore, proposed that the Chairman of Committee F should be a delegate of the Argentine Republic, who would be fully conversant with all the problems of the Convention, since the last Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Buenos Aires.

The above two modifications were approved unanimously.

The Chairman pointed out that Document No. 23 contained only the names of countries. Would the delegations concerned be so kind as to submit to the Secretariat, as rapidly as possible, the names of the specific delegates appointed? A document would then be issued, showing, in addition, the terms of reference of the various Committees.

## 2. Terms of Reference of Committees (Document No. 9)

Introducing the document, the Secretary of the Conference explained that it had been submitted by the Secretariat as an attempt to save unnecessary paper work by delegates. The Secretariat had no pride of authorship or any strong feelings on the break-down suggested. As the meeting might wish to make changes in that break-down, perhaps the wisest course would be to study the document, page by page.

The Chairman opened discussion on Document No. 9, page by page.

Pages 1 to 3:

Approved without comment.

Page 4:

In reply to a question by the Delegate of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Conference explained that it was traditional for the Steering Committee to be composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, together with the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all the main Committees. He also felt that, since one of the main tasks of the Steering Committee was to plan an orderly allocation of time and premises for the two Conferences being held simultaneously, it would be necessary to hold joint Steering Committee meetings.

Page 5:

Approved without comment.

Page 6:

Approved, with the substitution of the word "examine" for "determine".

Pages 7 to 9:

Approved.

The Chairman said that it was understood that further Conference documents would be referred to the appropriate Committees, as and when they were issued.

Pages 10 to 20:

Approved without comment.

Page 21:

Approved, subject to an assurance given by the Chairman to the Delegate of India that Resolutions 21 to 23 of the Buenos Aires Convention would also be referred to Committee G.

Pages 22 to 24

Approved without comment.

Document No. 9 was thus approved as a whole.

The Delegate of India pointed out that time was short. The work of Committee H depended on that of Committee G, which in turn depended on Committees F and D. It was, therefore, very important that there should be effective co-ordination at all stages right from the start.



The Chairman said that it would be a benefit to all if the Conference would be concluded before 17 December. The necessary measures for effective co-ordination would have to be taken by the Steering Committee and by direct contact among Committee Chairmen. He hesitated to fix a target date, but suggested that all Committee work should be finished by 1 December.

The Secretary of the Conference fully agreed that the work of the Committees, with the exception of the Drafting Committee, should be ended by 1 December. Delegates would have to make their travel arrangements for the end of the year. If the target dates for the signing ceremonies were to be respected as anticipated, the following information might be of value: assuming that the second reading of the final pink documents of both Conferences could be concluded on Friday, 11 December, the Secretariat, by working throughout the week-end, could issue the final white sheets in the afternoon of Monday, 14 December. He hoped that was a realistic date, since commitments with the printers already existed. The signing ceremonies for both conferences could then take place on Tuesday, 15 December.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Chairman. The first meeting of the Steering Committee should consider suitable dates for the end of the Conferences. In view of the high qualifications and the great organizing abilities of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, he expressed the hope that a realistic target date could be fixed.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that the work of the Staff Committee and hence of the Finance Committee, depended on the receipt of actuarial advice from outside, which had been promised for 1 December. The Secretary of the Conference had said that he would do his best to speed up the receipt of that advice and it was to be hoped that his endeavours would be successful.

The Secretary of the Conference was well aware of the problem. A great deal was at stake and he was considering taking radical steps, perhaps even to the point of consulting other actuaries if the figures required were not forthcoming in time.

The Chairman wished the Secretary of the Conference every success; the Conference could, of course, not be held up by late actuarial advice.

He felt that there were various methods of speeding up the work of the Conference. Many of the proposals had been prepared by countries before they had knowledge of the other proposals, and might be very similar. In that case, they could be withdrawn. Would delegations be so good as to notify the Secretariat of any withdrawals as soon as possible?

A second method of expediting the work would perhaps be for the Committees, before discussing in any great detail the substance of the various proposals on a given point, to decide first whether the status quo could not be maintained. Of course, the Committees were free to arrange their work as they so desired; he was merely offering advice. But it was essential that the work of the Committees should be concluded by 1 December.

3. Invitations to the Conference (Document No. 3)

The Chairman pointed out that Document No. 3 outlined the work which had been ~~done~~ under the provisions of Chapter 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention.

The Delegate of Indonesia made the following statement:

" Mr. Chairman,

" The Indonesian Delegation has been much impressed by the opening speeches of various Heads of Delegations yesterday.

" These speeches were characterized by a high spirit of goodwill, of mutual understanding and by a sense of great responsibility regarding the progress and achievements of science and technique in the field of telecommunications.

" Indonesia had, seven years ago, signed the Convention of Buenos Aires, and my delegation, Mr. Chairman, wishes to assure you of its wholehearted co-operation in bringing this Conference to a successful end.

" In doing so, my delegation feels nevertheless obliged to make some reservations regarding the item which we have to discuss now. I refer here to the fact that New Guinea - or Irian Barat as we call it - appears under the heading of the Netherlands. We consider it as illegal; it is a matter of principle that we have to uphold, because it affects the life-blood of our Nation.

" Since we had proclaimed our national independence on 17 August, 1945, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia comprises the whole territory of the former Dutch East Indies, New Guinea or Irian Barat included. Now this territory is still being illegally occupied by the Netherlands, having it unilaterally declared as Netherlands territory.

" It is, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that we do not recognize any other Government to be the true representative of New Guinea or Irian Barat, than the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

" As a consequence, the Indonesian delegation wishes to submit the request to all participants of this Conference and for it to be recorded in all minutes thereof, that all documents relating to New Guinea (Irian Barat) be read with the reservation of Indonesia's rights on that territory".

The Delegate of the Netherlands stated:

" I regret that I have to say a few words in response to the statement of the distinguished representative of Indonesia.

" In his statement the delegate of Indonesia made some observations about the status of the Netherlands New Guinea in connection with the membership of the Netherlands of the I.T.U. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that these observations are of a political nature and that discussion of and decisions on such political issues fall outside the scope and the competence of this Conference.

" I will confine myself to saying that sovereignty over the western part of New Guinea has been explicitly excluded from the transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands to the Republic of Indonesia in December, 1949 and that consequently sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea rests with the Netherlands. Therefore, the Netherlands rightfully exercise the rights and fulfil the obligations resulting from this sovereignty.

" Discussions of this question in this Conference will serve no useful purpose. It will necessarily be of a political character and falls therefore outside the competence of this Conference".

The Chairman said that the above two statements would be incorporated in the Minutes and discussion of the matter was closed.

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco said that his country was attending a telecommunication conference for the first time as an independent entity. On that auspicious occasion, a message of sympathy was addressed to the Conference by the King and the Government of Morocco. The Moroccan delegation hoped to take a very active part in the work and to contribute in every possible way towards its success, which would strengthen the authority of the I.T.U.

Telecommunication was a highly important factor in the promotion of international understanding. The smaller countries attached great importance to the organization and efficient operation of international communications, since only in that way could they make their voices heard in the interests of human ideals. A great number of countries in Africa were starting to plan their international traffic structure and to perfect

their networks; thus, the Moroccan delegation highly valued international co-operation, which should be as extensive as possible if the I.T.U. were to have a comprehensive world-wide character.

The Moroccan delegation wished to assure the Chairman and all the other delegations of their good-will and understanding and their desire to help in the very heavy task before the Conference. He wished the Chairman the greatest success in directing the work and associated the Vice-Chairmen in his good wishes.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Morocco for his kind words.

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

" The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. feels that it must draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the I.T.U. - I repeat: the supreme organ of the I.T.U. - to the patently abnormal situation, whereby China, one of the oldest Members of the I.T.U., remains de jure a Member of the Union, while de facto it has been deprived of this status. The seat of the great, sovereign and independent China is now occupied in the I.T.U. by private individuals who call themselves 'representatives of the Republic of China', when, in actual fact, they represent no one at all.

" There is only one China - the Chinese People's Republic; therefore only the People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, to which the many millions of Chinese have entrusted the affairs of their country, is authorized to represent China in international organizations.

" In the ten years since its foundation, the Chinese People's Republic has seen its international authority grow to a very great extent. More and more Governments with the interests of peace at heart are establishing diplomatic relations with it and strengthening their economic and cultural ties. During those years, the Chinese People's Republic has made great progress in the development of its national economy, including telecommunication.

" It is quite clear that international telecommunication problems will never be successfully solved unless representatives of the Chinese People's Republic take part in the work of the I.T.U. The absence of the great Chinese People's Republic from the Union during all these years has damaged the prestige and the authority of the Union.

" The Soviet Delegation believes that the time has come to correct this anomaly regarding the representation of China in the I.T.U. and, therefore, proposes that the Conference decide to exclude the followers of Chang Kai Shek in favour of the only true representatives of

China - in other words, to invite the delegates of the Chinese People's Republic to occupy their rightful seat in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

" The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. believes that a decision to this effect will greatly contribute to the success of the Conference's work and will foster the cause of world-wide telecommunication co-operation".

The Delegate of the Republic of China thereupon made the following statement:

" Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

" On the one hand, it is with deep regret that I am compelled to take the precious time of the Conference in commenting on the vain attempt from the communist bloc to challenge the right of my Government's representation - an attempt which has indeed become a downright nuisance in contemporary history. On the other hand, I truly welcome this opportunity of telling the Free World that by virtue of this communist manoeuvre, the communist delegate has eloquently demonstrated two significant facts: one is that aggression both in words and in deeds has become the second nature of the communist states and the other is that their talks about co-existence are only empty words devoid of meaning and unaccompanied by deeds. The language that the communist delegates use and the repeated attempts they make against my delegation in the peaceful halls of international conferences in violation of constitutions, conventions and rules and regulations are so aggressive that they are really painful to the ears of peace-loving delegates to hear. If they cannot tolerate co-existence in the conference halls with a legitimate delegation recognized by all the international organizations to which it belongs, how can we, the countries of the Free World expect them to co-exist with us in the family of nations?

" Seven years ago, I made a statement in response to the challenge of my delegation's right of representation and the challenge was made in Buenos Aires by the U.S.S.R. delegate. I invite my Fellow Delegates to read it which appears on pages 26 to 28 of "The Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, 1952" compiled by the General Secretariat of the Union. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, every word I uttered then holds doubly true now. In fact, I could quote verbatim what I said on that occasion and rest the matter to your good judgment. But in view of the additional evidence accumulated since then, for which the puppet regime at Peiping should not be admitted to any international organizations, much less to our I.T.U. which is a specialized agency of the United Nations, it behooves us to look at the up-to-date picture of that puppet regime which the communists would like to take into our fold. I do not choose to burden you with what I opine, but I do request you to take stock of what the United States

delegate said last month in the General Assembly of the United Nations:

" ' By every standard of national and international conduct the Red regime of Peiping is an outlaw. It has perpetrated mass murder and slavery upon its own people. It has confiscated without compensation hundreds of millions of dollars of the property of other nationals. It has thrown foreign citizens into jail without trial and subjected many of them to inhuman tortures.

' In nine years it has promoted six foreign or civil wars - against Korea, Tibet, Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya and Laos. It has fought the United Nations. It has been found by it to be an aggressor.

' It continues to defy the United Nations' decision to re-unify Korea. It has flagrantly violated the Korea and Indo-China armistice agreements. It openly proclaims its continuing purpose to use force in the Taiwan strait.'

" Since the United Nations has repeatedly refused admission of such a regime and in view of the close relationship between the two organizations, there would certainly be international confusion and chaos, should the I.T.U. embrace it into the organization's arms.

" Furthermore, an editorial of the 'New York Times' of February 23, 1959, captioned 'The Red China Zoo', told a telling story which should give especially the distinguished Indian delegate food for thought. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, as we owe it to candour to digest the implications of this editorial, permit me to quote it in toto:

" ' Regret has often been expressed over the fact that it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get accurate news about what is really happening in Red China. There has been much speculation, for example, about what life is really like in the new experimental communes, but only a little real testimony. We welcome, therefore, a break in the Bamboo Curtain.

' Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar is an eminent Indian social scientist, who has just returned to the Free World after an extensive visit to Red China. He was well received there and the Communists showed him with pride their various achievements. He got a close look at a 'model' commune. What he saw has now been published in this newspaper.

" ' This is not the work of a propagandist or any sort of professional anti-Communist. It is rather the observation of a highly trained and skilled man, whose one object was to find the truth. In his detailed exposition of what he saw he passed no judgment until his survey was complete.

' In the 'model' Commune he found sixteen free services given to the workers, who live in dormitories and eat in community mess halls. They get food, clothing, transportation to their places of work, housing, medical care and even free burial ten feet deep so that orchards can be planted over them. They work hard all day and get lectures and self-abasement sessions at night. And always they are subject to the incessant voice of the radio from Peiping. After giving this information, Dr. Chandrasekhar makes this final devastating judgment:

' " This is the commune, where human beings are reduced to the level of inmates in a zoo. But there is a difference. The animals in a zoo do not have to work hard and, what is more, they do not have to listen to the quasi-compulsory radio. The lack of peace and quiet in the countryside, where one can retire and reflect, and the lack of privacy and solitude are to me more terrifying than all the hells put together."

' That indictment is brought by a man who sought the truth. But he also believes in the dignity and liberty of human beings.'

" Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, respecting the good name and standing of the I.T.U. as we do, let us see to it that we will spare no room in our organization or any other international organization, either for an outlaw or for a regime that is 'more terrifying than all the hells put together.'

" As far as the myths that there is a considerable number of radio circuits in continental China and the Peiping regime 'controls' a large number of people and a large area of territory are concerned, let us realize that its circuits are used primarily for indoctrination and governmental purposes on the mainland and with the Iron Curtain countries, that 98% of the population are non-communists only ruled by sheer force of the 2% of the population, and that the large area of territory of my country's mainland is not really controlled by the Peiping regime but by international communism.

" As I have said in the outset, I wish to ask for the indulgence of my Fellow Delegates for having taken time to make this statement in self-defence, but you know who is the aggressor in this battle of words, and at the same time I wish to reiterate that I do appreciate the opportunity of clarifying the picture of the moral and factual standing of my people, country and Government, which control the hearts of 98% of my countrymen on the mainland and any attempt to get the Peiping regime into any international organization would be tantamount to depriving that mass of humanity of a better chance to regain their freedom and happiness. If there were a free election today on the mainland of my country, doubtless an overwhelming majority would choose freedom and forsake slavery. Then, why should the rostrum of the I.T.U. be used for the purpose of discussing something which does not warrant any discussion?

" With these few brief words I close and I invoke your kindness to ponder over what I have said in the light of right or wrong and in the interest of truth and justice".

The Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

" I wish to make a point of order. My Government strongly opposes any proposal designed to unseat the delegation of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat a delegation of the Chinese Communist regime. In our view it is unthinkable that any United Nations or specialized agency body would even consider seating representatives of a regime which departs drastically from normally accepted standards of international conduct, as, for example, its action in the Taiwan Strait and which shows nothing but contempt for the principles for which the United Nations stands. This Conference once before refused to consider proposals of the kind just made by the U.S.S.R. representative. I move that this Conference take the same course here today, namely,

that the Conference decide not to consider, for the duration of the Conference, any proposals to exclude the representative of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

" This procedural motion clearly has precedence in the vote over the Soviet proposal. If it is adopted, as my Government strongly urges, it would result in the adjournment of any further consideration of the Chinese representation issue for the duration of this Conference and the continued seating of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of China in this Conference".

The United States motion was seconded by the Delegates of Costa Rica and Korea.



The Chairman observed that, under the Rules of Procedure, a procedural motion must be dealt with immediately. However, he would ask whether there were two speakers who wished to oppose the motion, without dealing with the substance of the question.

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

" The purpose of the International Telecommunication Union is to maintain and extend international co-operation. It is impossible to achieve this aim if great countries like the People's Republic of China do not take part in the work of the International Telecommunication Union.

" It is clear to all that the Chang Kai Shek clique, expelled by the Chinese people ten years ago, lost its governmental powers long ago and has no control over either the territory or population of China and therefore the Chang Kai Shek representatives here do not represent anyone.

" Only the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic can represent China.

" The Chinese People's Republic, which is recognized by dozens of countries, constitutes one quarter of the world and has telecommunications with a great number of countries in the world, must be represented at the I.T.U. conferences. At the moment, it is impossible to find a successful solution to the important questions concerning the organization and utilization of the international telecommunication network without the participation of the Chinese People's Republic.

" Therefore, our delegation considers that it is essential to exclude the Kuomintang clique from those taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference and to invite to the Conference the lawful representatives of China - the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic. The International Telecommunication Union has the right to decide whom to invite to the Plenipotentiary Conference. My delegation, therefore, supports the proposal made that the Kuomintang should be excluded from this Conference. Since the Conference is competent to solve this problem, it would be wrong not to reach a decision here".

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

" The Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supports the proposal made by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the effect that the partisans of Chang Kai-Shek, who represent nobody and cannot represent anybody, should be excluded from the Conference, and that representatives of the People's Republic of China be invited in their stead.

" We all know that only the representatives appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China can defend the interests of China.

" The very fact that the People's Republic of China takes no part in the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and is not represented at this Plenipotentiary Conference is damaging to the prestige of the Union and has a detrimental effect on its work.

" Hence the Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic trusts that the Conference will take a long-overdue decision, namely, that the People's Republic of China shall take its rightful place in the International Telecommunication Union".

The Chairman said that he had given the floor to two speakers opposing the motion, in accordance with Rule 13, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations. However, the list of speakers who, before the motion was put forward had requested the floor, was not yet exhausted and he felt that he could still allow the Delegates of Czechoslovakia, the Roumanian P.R. and the P.R. of Poland to speak.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that, in the opinion of Czechoslovakia, the situation was abnormal, because certain countries, when speaking of China, had a certain island in mind, whereas surely the real China was a vast territory the size of Europe, with a population of some 650 million.

Scores of countries had already officially acknowledged that the Chinese People's Republic was the only real China in every respect and that its Government represented the whole of Chinese territory, including continental China, and had the full confidence of all the Chinese people to express their views. More than 70 countries had trade relations with the Chinese People's Republic. One of the major factors in the improvement of relations between different countries was obviously an efficient telecommunication network, a question which was within the competence of the I.T.U. The I.T.U. could not refuse to co-operate with any country in the world, least of all with such a vast territory as the Chinese People's Republic.

He, therefore, asked all the delegations present to endeavour to find a proper solution to the very important question of the equitable representation of China in the I.T.U. He fully supported the proposal of the Soviet Delegation, and asked for it to be put to a secret vote.

The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. stated:

" The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic entirely supports the statements made by the Soviet Union, concerning the representation of the People's Republic of China.

" The Delegation of the Roumanian P.R. is also of the opinion that the only representatives of that great country called China are those designated by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

" For this reason we very much regret that the lawful representatives of China have not been invited to take part in the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., and that we see here today persons named by the Kuomintang, who have absolutely no right to speak in the name of China.

" Our Delegation expresses the hope that the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China will be solved by the present Conference, in the spirit of Article 3 of the I.T.U. Convention, and bearing in mind the essential purpose of the I.T.U., namely to extend international collaboration in the field of telecommunications.

" We must confess we are astonished at the proposal made by the honourable Head of the Delegation of the United States of America. In our view, this is not a point of order, but a suggestion to prevent Members of the I.T.U. from making proposals. We believe it to be contrary to the Convention, and therefore unacceptable".

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland made the following statement:

" The aim of the present Plenipotentiary Conference is to prepare the new International Telecommunication Convention setting forth new legal standards which will govern methods of telecommunication collaboration among all the countries of the world in the years to come.

" In the opinion of the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, it is quite obvious that this important mission should be carried out in such a way that the new principles of collaboration among all countries in the world (I stress all countries in the world) in the field of tele- and radio-communications shall facilitate to the greatest extent the development of these communications which, as we well know, constitute in our time an element of very special importance in the relations between all countries in the world.

" Thus, we have to establish new rules which, in future, will not be a brake on the development of these relations between the peoples of the

world and we are fully convinced that the correct execution of the major tasks of the present Conference is possible only if representatives of all countries take part in the work, in accordance with the I.T.U. principle of universality, so that our map of world-wide telecommunications will have no artificially created blanks.

" At present, such blanks exist as a consequence of the fact that countries forming an important link in the world-wide telecommunication chain have not been admitted to the work of the I.T.U. and have not been invited to the present Plenipotentiary Conference.

" That is why the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland wishes to draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the fact that representatives of the People's Republic of China have not been invited. Obviously, the representatives of Chang Kai Shek who are with us here cannot be regarded as representatives of the great Chinese people. The absurdity of this situation is particularly flagrant in view of the great extent of the territory of the People's Republic of China, which covers one seventh of the surface of the globe and contains more than 650 million inhabitants.

" Accordingly, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland supports the proposal by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. that the delegation of the People's Republic of China be invited to this Conference and that the persons representing Chang Kai Shek be excluded therefrom. At the same time, we support the motion of Czechoslovakia for the question to be solved by a secret vote".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that a secret vote should be taken on his own proposal, which had been the first in order, but if the Chairman thought that the United States motion should be put to the vote first, he would propose that it should also be by secret ballot, in accordance with the General Regulations.

The Chairman explained that the United States' motion must be put to the vote first as it was a procedural motion.

The U.S.S.R. proposal that a secret ballot should be taken on the United States proposal was supported by more than five delegations.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic, Switzerland and Indonesia were appointed scrutineers.

The United States motion that the Conference decide not to consider, for the duration of the Conference, any proposals to exclude the representative of the Government of the Republic of China, or to seat a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic

of China, was put to a secret vote, and was approved by forty-six votes to twenty with seven abstentions. Two voting slips were found to be invalid.

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

" The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics feels obliged to say that it cannot agree with the decision taken by this Conference not to consider, at this Conference, the question of Chinese representation in the I.T.U. The decision is unjust and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the Union".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for the Minutes to record his regret that the Conference had taken an unfair decision on the representation of China.

The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria also expressed regret that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic had not been given the opportunity to take part in the work of the Conference.

Subject to the above discussion, Document No. 3 was approved.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

Rapporteurs  
H. Heaton  
J. Umberg

Secretary of the Conference  
Gerald C. Gross

Chairman  
J.D.H. van der Toorn

COMMITTEE F

MEXICO

Proposal

Number of  
proposal

298

Article 3, 2a) Alter the present text to read as follows:

a) Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum, register radio frequency assignments, to avoid or eliminate objectionable interference between radio stations of different countries; and canalize efforts to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum.

Reasons:

The development of radio communications and the constant rise in requirements make it essential to seek new and better ways of using the radio frequency spectrum.

At this new stage, the I.F.R.B must perform the highly important task of guiding efforts to obtain more effective and harmonious use of the spectrum.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 43-E  
19 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

MEXICO

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

299      Article 1. 3 (2) Alter the present text to read as follows:

Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union in which it participates.

Reasons

To avoid the confusion arising from the present text, it is implied by the proposed text that Members of the Union are also, as of right, Members of the Consultative Committees and may or may not be Members of the Administrative Council and/or the I.F.R.B.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 44-E  
19 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

SWEDEN

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

297 Article 7, § 1 (1) and (2). Read as follows :

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

Reasons :

A consequence of the amalgamation of the Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees and of the definition of the term "telegraphy" proposed by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 45-E  
19 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

SWEDEN

### Amendments to Proposals

In Proposals 6, 28, 41, 47 and 293 (Document No. 21-E) replace  
the term :

"Active Member(s)" by "Full Member(s)"

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 46-E

ADDENDUM 1

22 October, 1959

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COMMITTEE C

R E P O R T

by the Chairman of the ad hoc group of Committee 3

In accordance with a request expressed by the delegate of the Argentine at the first meeting of Committee C, the attached document DT/209 of the Administrative Radio Conference should be annexed to the above report.

Annex: Administrative Radio Conference Document No. DT.209

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO  
CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. DT 209-E  
19 September 1959

WORKING GROUP 3B

PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE EXPENSES FOR THE MORNING ELECTRON

Further to the request made by Working Group 3B at its first meeting on 14 September 1959, I have the honour to submit, annexed hereto, details of the expenses for the production of the Morning Electron.

It should be made quite clear that the preparation of the Morning Electron is only one of the manifold tasks of the Information and Public Relations Services of the Conferences.

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

Annex : 1

A N N E X  
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COST OF THE MORNING ELECTRON

Drafting and editing

On the basis that 50% of the time of the Public Relations Service is devoted to preparing the Morning Electron, the amount involved under this head would be ..... 20,250.-- Sw. frs.

Production

Labour:

Expenses for the translation, typing and mimeographing of the Morning Electron come under the head of the ordinary work of the documents service

Material:

The paper and stencils used for the publication of the Morning Electron can be estimated at 35.60 Sw. frs. per issue, i.e., for 85 issues, at. 3,026.-- Sw. frs.

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23,276.-- Sw. frs.  
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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 46-E  
19 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE C

### REPORT

#### by the Chairman of Ad Hoc Group of Committee 3

1. The Group was established by the Second Meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 375) with the following membership and terms of reference :

#### Membership

- |             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Chairman    | - | The Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Mr. Charles J. Acton)  |
| Delegations | - | Colombia<br>Italy<br>Philippines  |
| Secretariat | - | The Secretary of the Administrative Radio Conference (Mr. Gerald C. Cross)<br><br>The Editor of "The Morning Electron"<br>(Mr. Léon Boussard) |

#### Terms of Reference

To study the possibility of improving "The Morning Electron".

2. The Group held a meeting on 7 October, 1959, and discussed possible ways of improving "The Morning Electron", taking into account the views expressed by delegates at meetings of Committee 3 and its working groups.
3. The following is a summary of the main advantages and disadvantages of the contents of "The Morning Electron", on the basis of discussions by the group.

#### 1) Advantages

- a) The programme of meetings, now given on the first page, provides a useful reference for all delegations.

b) Factual and concise summaries of subjects discussed in the various committees and working groups would make it possible for the small delegations to be aware of activities in the committees and working groups.

c) The publication of items of general interest, viz.:

- (i) The establishment of working groups with their terms of reference;
- (ii) Changes in the list of participants;
- (iii) Lectures, receptions, etc.;
- (iv) Official Press releases.

2) Disadvantages

a) The earlier trend to give details of discussions in committees and working groups, along the line of minutes, which has resulted in some cases in misinterpretation of the discussions;

b) The possibility of the Press wrongly interpreting items in "The Morning Electron" when the principle of factual and concise summaries is not followed.

4. The Group is of the opinion that if the contents of "The Morning Electron" are confined to the items listed in paragraph 3(1) above, the "Electron" will serve a useful purpose and at the same time would not be a possible source of misleading information.

Charles J. Acton  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 47-E  
20 October, 1959

COMMITTEE H.

SUMMARY RECORD

First meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

(Friday, 16 October, 1959)

Mr. José Garrido (Spain) called the meeting to order and thanked the Conference for the honour bestowed on his delegation in appointing him Chairman of the Committee. He would do everything he could to ensure a successful conclusion to the work of the Committee.

He then asked the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee to take their places, and the following delegates accordingly joined him on the platform:

Mr. Nicolaus Weninger (Austria) and

Mr. A.T. El Bardai (United Arab Republic).

They also thanked the Conference for the honour done to their delegations and offered to help the Chairman in the execution of his duties.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of Mr. Roberto Arciniegas Schlesinger (Colombia) as Rapporteur to the Committee.

He went on to say that the Committee's terms of reference would be found in Document No. 9 of the Conference: examination of the financial management of the Union and approval of the accounts, which would probably entail the organization of working groups, or at least one such group. The Committee would also study the financial situation from 1960 until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Union's activities from 1953 to 1959, the I.T.U. budget for 1960, and the revision of Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 and Article 13 of the Convention.

The Committee approved the proposed programme of work without comment.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.

R. Arciniegas  
Rapporteur:

José Garrido  
Chairman:

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 48-E  
20 October, 1959

COMMITTEE H

APPLICATIONS FOR A LOWER CONTRIBUTORY CLASS  
IN DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

(Paragraph 13.5, page 66, of the Report by the Administrative  
Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference)

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Further to Document No. 5 (28 September, 1959)

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The following correspondence relates to an application by  
Uruguay for a lower contributory class in defraying Union expenses, in  
which Uruguay invokes Article 13, paragraph 6 (4), of the Buenos Aires  
Convention.

Annex : 1



A N N E X .1

Geneva, 14 October, 1959

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS,  
Acting Secretary-General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Geneva.  
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Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my Government to raise the matter of Uruguay's share in defraying Union expenses.

In accordance with Article Thirteen of the International Telecommunication Convention, signed in the City of Buenos Aires in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-two, paragraph six, sub-paragraph four (which lays down that any request for a change in contributory class shall be submitted for consideration by the next Plenipotentiary Conference), I would ask you to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference which begins this day that Uruguay intends to change from the THREE-UNIT to the ONE-UNIT class of contribution.

The recent events which, as is well known, have affected my country's ability to honour its short- and long-term obligations, are the reason for this step.

I beg you to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference which begins to-day, of this decision.

Yours faithfully,

Víctor Pomés  
Head of the Delegation  
of Uruguay.

A N N E X 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
UNION  
-----

Geneva, 16 October, 1959

2723/59/F1

Subject : request for a  
change in class

His Excellency Víctor Pomés  
Minister, Plenipotentiary and Head of the  
Delegation of Uruguay to the European  
Office of the United Nations;

Head of the Delegation of Uruguay to the  
I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference  
Geneva  
-----

Sir,

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14 October, 1959, in which you inform me, on instructions from your Government, that the Administration of Uruguay wishes to change its contributory class for defraying Union expenses from THREE units to ONE.

I shall not fail to bring your application to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference now sitting.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Acting Secretary-General

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 49-E  
20 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### Report by the Acting Secretary-General

#### CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREAR BUT NOT QUERIED

#### Addendum to Document No. 40-E

With reference to point II. b) of Document No. 40, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 14 October, 1959 from the Director of the Public Works Department of the Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Service of Haiti.

The letter was accompanied by a cheque for US.\$ 938.02 representing a first payment of about 4,000.- Swiss francs on account of the contributions in arrear.

The total of the contributions in arrear due from the Administration of Haiti, given in Annex 1 to Document No. 40, has thereby been reduced to approximately 18,500.- Swiss francs.

Gerald C. Gross,  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO SERVICE

Port-au-Prince, 14 October, 1959

General Secretariat,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
GENEVA

Sirs,

In reply to your telegram of 25 June, 1959, we have the pleasure of enclosing herewith a cheque for \$ 938.02 (No. 6813) in favour of the "BUREAU DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS", as a first payment on account of the Contributions in arrear owed by our Administration.

We are taking steps to effect a second payment very shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Jacques D. HIPPOLYTE,  
Director

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 50-E

26 November 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS  
PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 1 to 50

Number of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
1	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
1 Corr.No.1	"	Committee G	Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
1 Corr.No.2	"	Committee H	Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
2	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Agenda of the Conference
3	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Invitations to the Conference
4	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Proposals for the Work of the Conference
5	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Applications for Change in Class of Contribution (Nicaragua, United Arab Republic)
6	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Report by the Administrative Council - Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Conference (1952 - 1958).
7	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	The Question of a Consolidated Budget and a Working Capital Fund
8	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Coordination of Administrative and Budgetary Activities Between the U.N. and the I.T.U.
9	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Proposed Distribution of Questions Among the Committees of the Conference
10	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Management of the Funds of the C.M.I.
11	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	I.T.U. Technical Assistance (Resolution No. 64, C.C.I.R., Los Angeles, 1959)
12	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Administration of Technical Assistance Projects

Number of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
13	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	I.T.U. Participation in the Technical Assistance Activities Financed by the United Nations Special Fund
14	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Queried Contributions in Arrears
14 Corr.No.1	General Secretariat	Committee H	" " " "
15	Colombia	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 291 - Art. 15
16	Paraguay	Plenary Meeting	General Proposal No. 290
17	General Secretariat	Heads of Delegations	Agenda - First Meeting, 14 October 1959 at 10 a.m.
18	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Extension of the Mandate of the Present Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.
19	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Recall of I.F.R.B. Members
20	United Kingdom	Plenary Meeting	Corrigendum to Proposal No. 54
21	Sweden	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 293 - Art. 5
22	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Agenda - Opening Plenary Meeting, 14 October 1959, 4 p.m.
23	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Proposals by the Chairman of the Conference for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees
24	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Agenda - Second Plenary Meeting, 15 October 1959, 9.30 a.m.
25	Heads of Delegations	Heads of Delegations	Minutes - First Meeting, 14 October 1959, 10 a.m.
26	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record - First Meeting, 15 October 1959, 4.45 p.m.
27	Sweden	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 294 - Annex 5, Chapter 20 bis.
28	Brazil	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 295 - Art. 9
29	Brazil	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 296 - Annex 5, Chapter 9.
30	Greece	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 292 - General Observation on the Structure and Working of the Union.

Number of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
31	Secretariat	Committee C	Documents of Committee 3 of A.R.C.
32 (Rev.)	Committee A		Schedule of Meetings from 19 to 25 October
33	Committee G	Committee G	Proposed Affiliation of the I.T.U. to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund
34	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record - First Meeting, 15 October 1959, 3 p.m.
35	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Examination of Conference Documents by Committees
35 Corr.No.1	" "	" "	" " " "
36	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record - First Meeting, 16 October 1959, 11 a.m.
37	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Committee Structure as Approved by the Plenary Assembly
38	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany
39	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - Opening Plenary Meeting, 14 October 1959, 4 p.m.
39 Corr.No.1	" "	" "	" " " "
40	General Secretariat	Committee H	Contributions in Arrears but Not Queried
41	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - Second Plenary Meeting, 15 October 1959, 9.30 a.m.
41 Corr.No.1	"	" "	" " " "
42	Mexico	Committee F	Proposal No. 298
43	Mexico	Committee F	Proposal No. 299 - Article 1
44	Sweden	Committee F	Proposal No. 297 - Article 7
45	Sweden	Committee F	Amendments to Proposals Nos. 6, 28, 41, 47 and 293
46	Ad Hoc Group of Committee 3 (A.R.C.)	Committee C	Report by the Chairman of Ad Hoc Group of Committee 3
46 Add.No.1	"	" "	" " " " "

Number of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
47	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record - First Meeting, 16 October 1959.
48	General Secretariat	Committee H	Application for a Lower Contributory Class in Defraying Union Expenses (Uruguay)
49	General Secretariat	Committee H	Contributions in Arrears but not queried.
50	Secretariat		List of the Documents published by the Conference, Nos. 1 to 50.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 51-E (Rev.)  
21 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

MEXICO

Proposal (revised)

Number of  
proposal

300      Article 5, § 12 b) Add the following new paragraph :

3.            Promote international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance, through every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programme of United Nations, to the new and developing countries in accordance with the purpose of the Union to promote, by all possible means, a more satisfactory development of telecommunications.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 51-E  
20 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

MEXICO

Proposal

No. of  
Proposal

300     Art. 5 § 12 b) Add the following new paragraph:

3.             Promote international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance, within the framework of the Union or through the intermediary of U.N., to the underdeveloped countries in accordance with the purpose of the Union to promote, by all possible means, a more satisfactory development of telecommunications.

Reasons:

To make the Administrative Council the depository of the purpose referred to in Article 3 "Purposes of the Union".

# PLÉNIPOIENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 52-~~2~~  
20 October 1959

COMMITTEE D

MEXICO

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

301

Art. 5 paragraph 12 c) replace by:

- 12 c) Appoint, at its first meeting after the post has fallen vacant, a new Secretary General, if so required in the period comprised between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, to remain in office until the following Plenipotentiary Conference and eligible for re-election by that Conference.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 53 - E  
20 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

BELGIAN CONGO - ETHIOPIA - GHANA - GUINEA - LIBYA - MOROCCO -  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - SUDAN - TUNISIA - UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Proposal

Number of pro-

posals

303 Article 5, paragraph 1 (1) the beginning of the paragraph to read:

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of twenty-two Members of the Union..... (the rest remains unchanged).

Note: The four additional seats will be allocated to the African Region.

### Reasons:

In 1947, there were only 78 Member Countries in the Union and the Administrative Council, which had just been set up, was composed of 18 members distributed among four regions.

At present, the number of States Members has risen to 96 and will exceed 100 next year when at least four African countries will have attained independence.

The sponsors of the present proposal consider that, as things are at present, the African Countries Members of the I.T.U. are under-represented in the Administrative Council, a state of affairs which is incompatible both with the spirit and the letter of Article 5, paragraph 1 (1) of the Convention.

Moreover, the sponsors of this proposal are determined to insist on the creation of a separate African Region for the purposes of the forthcoming distribution of seats on the Administrative Council.

For the above reasons, it is most desirable that the membership of the Administrative Council should be increased.

To ensure a fair distribution for all parts of the world, the African countries propose that the world be divided into five Regions, instead of four as at present, the fifth Region covering Africa.

The following table gives the distribution of seats as provided for at Atlantic City and Buenos Aires and the new distribution proposed by the African countries.

Regions	Number of member countries		Distribution provided for at Atlantic City	Distribution proposed
	in 1952	in 1959		
American Region ..... A....	23	23	5 seats	5 seats
European Region Africa.. B..	28	-	5 seats	-
Western European Region .....	-	19	-	5 seats
African Region .....	-	16	-	4 seats
Eastern European Region .....	11	11	3 seats	3 seats
Other countries of the world	28	27	5 seats	5 seats
Totals .....	90	96	18 seats	22 seats

This table shows that the changes which have occurred since Buenos Aires only concern the old Europe-African Region which goes up from 28 Countries to 19 plus 16 = 35 Countries, although new Asian Countries had joined the Union.

This is because some States (Ethiopia-U.A.R.) which at Buenos Aires chose the Region called "Other Countries of the World" now wish to become part of the African Region.

The number of Countries in this region, which is at present 16, will increase to 20 next year when the following countries attain their independence: Nigeria, Somaliland, Togoland, and the Cameroons.

All these considerations have induced the African Countries to make this proposal (whose financial implications are negligible, less than .4% of the whole of the Union budget).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 54-E  
20 October 1959

## COMMITTEE H

MEXICO

### Proposal

#### TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNICAL DICTIONARY

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva:

#### Number of proposal

302

#### Considering:

1. The need for equivalent terminology in the I.T.U. working languages to ensure the uniform interpretation of all telecommunication terms;
2. The advantages of keeping abreast of new telecommunication terms resulting from the swift progress in science and technology now being made throughout the world; and
3. The possibility that such a venture may pay for itself, in view of the international public interest it would encounter;

#### Invites:

Administrations, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations, scientific and industrial bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations to collaborate with the General Secretariat in the preparation of a telecommunication **technical** dictionary;

#### Instructs the General Secretariat to:

1. Draw up the general lines for such a dictionary; co-ordinate the collaboration of participating organizations, and
2. Establish a budget for the preparation, publication and periodical revision of the dictionary, to be submitted to the next session of the Administrative Council,

#### Instructs the Administrative Council to:

Arrange for the General Secretariat's 1960 budget to include the credits deemed necessary for the production of the dictionary.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 55-E  
16 October, 1959

COMBINED SECRETARIAT  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

For the information of all delegations the following shows the names and addresses of all members of the Conference Secretariat as of 16 October, 1959.

It is divided into two parts as follows :

PART I

Departments and Services, showing officials in charge

PART II

An alphabetical list by names

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conferences

Annexes : 3

PREMIERE PARTIE - PART I - PRIMERA PARTE

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Liste des services indiquant le nom  
des fonctionnaires responsables

Departments and Services showing  
officials in charge

Departamentos y Servicios, con indicación  
de los funcionarios responsables

---

Secrétaire de la Conférence / Secretary of the Conference  
Secretario de la Conferencia

Mr. Gerald C. GROSS  
(and Mrs)

Parc du Château-Banquet 26  
Genève  
T. 32 39 39

Secrétaire adjoint de la Conférence / Deputy Secretary of the  
Conference / Secretario adjunto de la Conferencia

Mr. Clifford STEAD  
(and Mrs)

Commugny  
(Vaud)  
T. 8 64 25

Administrateur / Administrative Officer / Administrador

M. Fernand DUBRET  
(et Mme)

Rue Louis-Favre 17  
Genève  
T. 34 02 86

Secrétaires / Secretaries / Secretarias

Mlle Nelly SCHWAB

Rue du Vidollet 13  
Genève  
T. 33 24 18

Mrs Annie ADDA

Rue du Vidollet 19  
Genève  
T. 34 42 66

Miss Barbara MACAULAY

Tour-de-Boël 5  
Genève  
T. 26 34 76



Chemin des Mesmes 7  
Genève  
T. 33 55 02

Miss Floria McGLADE

Rte de Chêne 28 bis  
Genève  
T. 35 12 95

Colonel A. H. VERGIN, O.B.E. (Retd.) Hôtel Beau-Rivage  
(and Mrs) Quai Mont-Blanc 13  
Genève  
T. 32 90 50

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

M. Jean MILLOT  
(et Mme)

Grand-Rue 15  
Genève  
T. 24 90 52

M. Gilbert RENN

Malagnou - Parc 34  
Genève  
T. 35 49 35

Mr. Hedley HEATON

Rue Sam.-Constant  
Genève  
T. 34 31 82

Chef de la section de traduction française / Chief of the French Translation Section / Jefe de sección de traducción francesa

M. Jean REVOY  
(et Mme)

Av. Krieg 22  
Genève  
T. 36 00 17

Chef de la section de traduction espagnole / Chief of the Spanish Translation Section / Jefe de la sección de traducción española

Mr. C.M. CARDENA  
(and Mrs)

Place de la Navigation 10  
Genève

Chef du service de distribution des documents / Chief of the Documents Distribution Service / Jefe del servicio de distribución de documentos

M. Vito VALENTE

Rue Maunoir 46  
Genève  
T. 35 32 97

Chef du service de dactylographie / Chief of the Typing Service / Jefe del servicio de dactilografía

Mme Suzanne JENTZER

Rue Plantamour 33  
Genève  
T. 32 77 73

Chef du service de reproduction / Chief of the Roneo Service / Jefe del servicio de reproducción

Mme Marguerite FIX

Bd James-Fazy 2 bis  
Genève  
T. 32 82 37

Chef du service des délégués / Head of Delegates' Service / Jefe de los servicios de delegados

M. Robert LAFRANCE  
(et Mme)

Rue de Lyon 69  
Genève  
T. 34 43 85

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Heidi ROMAIN

Rue Saint-Ours 4  
Genève  
T. 24 53 64

Information, enregistrement et réception / Information, Registration and Reception Services / Servicios de información, registro y recepción

Mme M.M. PAULI

Rue Miremont 7  
Genève  
T. 36 18 19

Service médical / Medical Service / Servicio Médico

Mme Paulette MARTINET

Av. Giuseppe-Motta 8  
Genève  
T. 33 11 94

Chef des services d'interprétation et des salles / Order of the Day  
Officer / Jefe de los servicios de interpretación y salas

Sr Felipe MORENO  
(y Sra)

Rue Vieux-Collège 4  
Genève  
T. 24 15 35

Appareillage d'interprétation simultanée / Simultaneous Inter-  
pretation Equipment / Equipo de interpretación simultanea

M. Edmond DORIER  
(et Mme)

Av. Petit-Senn 37  
Genève  
T. 36 58 53

Service des huissiers / Messenger Service / Servicio de ujieres

M. Max NICOLLIER

c/o M. Girardet  
Avenue Blanc 36  
Genève

Chef des services administratifs / Head of Administrative Services  
Jefe de los servicios administrativos

M. René PRELAZ  
(et Mme)

Ch. Dr. J.-Is-Prévost 21a  
Genève  
T. 33 04 93

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Rose AUBERT

Rue du Parc 25 bis  
Annemasse  
(France)

Economat / Stockroom / Economato

M. Jean BARREAU  
(et Mme)

Rue du Jura 4  
Annemasse  
(France)

Personnel et Comptabilité / Personnel and accounting records  
Personal y contabilidad

Mlle Irène ELISSEIEFF

Rue de Vermont 12  
Genève  
T. 34 11 04

Chef du service de l'information publique / Public Relations Officer  
Jefe del servicio de información y prensa

M. Léon BOUSSARD  
(et Mlle)

Hôtel Hermitage  
Rue Tour-Maitresse 8  
Genève  
T. 24 83 60

Secrétaire / Secretary / Secretaria

Mme Sophie SAMEÛ

chez Mme Müller  
Rue de Carouge 11b  
Genève  
T. 24 35 67

## DEUXIEME PARTIE

## PART II

## SECUNDA PARTE

Nom	Bureau N°	No de téléph. du bureau	Adresse privée	No de tél. privé
Name	Office Room Number	Office Teleph. Number	Home adress	Home Tel. Number
Nombre	N° del despacho	N° del telef. del despacho	Domicilio	Teléfono personal
1	2	3	4	5
Adda A.	BEL 3	21/22	19, rue du Vidollet	34.42.66
Aeschmann M.	PEX P8	129	9, rue J.R.Chouet	-
Agostini Y.	PEX P11	131	18 , ave. Peschier	36.20.65
Albanesi H.	PEX P10	129	12, rue Charles Giron	-
Angel E.	Salle I	44	10, Grand'rue	25.57.97
Arenas del Buey J.	PEX P7	128	27, Grand'rue	34.66.29
Aubert	BEL 13	27	25 bis, rue du Parc, Annemasse	-
Azcarate A.	Salle I	44	48,Bd des Tranchées	24.53.63
Balestra R.	BEL 202	65	2, rue de Lyon	33.63.75
Banerji M.	Salle I	44	22, Ave de Champel	36.16.41
Barbey Ch.	Salle I	44	Crêts Parc Vandoeuvres	50.11.91
Barreau J.	BEL 210	72	4, rue du Jura, Annemasse	-
Battaglia L.	BEL 202	65	22, rue de Champel	35.34.09
Baumann A.	PEX P10	129	19, rue Chouet	34.02.07
Belaieff M.	PEX P6	127	c/o Sauser,3, Ave Chamonix	36.36.69
Belz N.	PEX P6	127	9, rue du Léman	32.37.87
Bennett M.	PEX P6	127	c/c Fumagalli, 15,rue Em.Young	241573
de Benito C.	BEL 202	65	c/c Bourgeois, rue Encyclopédie	330907
Berger E.	Salle I	44	51, route de Chêne	36.18.61
Bergier G.	BEL 202	65	c/o Lebedef, 7, rue Evêché	25.29.03
Bernasconi D.	PEX P10	129	Champ Carron, Chambésy	58.12.08
Besson R.	BEL 209	71	32, chemin Beulet, Annemasse	14.61

1	2	3	4	5
Billson B.	PEX P6	127	18, chemin Krieg	35.31.03
Bliznakoff N.	BEL 202	65	c/o Farnie, 23 Bd. Helvétique	-
Blokh N.	Salle I	44	Golovrex	8.44.34
Bois R.	BEL 17	92	Plan, Divonne	-
Boëx M.	PEX P8	129	3, rue John Rehfus	-
Bogatyr J.	PEX P5	126	6, quai des Arenières	24.60.40
Bouladon V.	PEX P13	134	Saint-Loup, Versoix	8.54.39
Boussard L.	BEL 7	90	Hôtel Hermitage, 8, r. Tour Maîtresse	248360
Braz Rocha J.	BEL 202	65	123, rue de Lausanne	32.49.32
Bredy L.	BEL 209	71	23, rue de Chantepoulet	32.43.44
Bredy R.	BEL 17	92	13, rue Monthoux	-
Brodsky M.	PEX P11	131	18, rue de Lausanne	-
Buckley P.	Salle I	44	8, chemin Thury	35.15.98
Cahn-Bunel M.	PEX P11	131	3, rue Bovy-Lysberg	24.25.76
Carbonell E.	PEX P12	132	rue J.R. Chouet	33.35.96
Dardena C.M.	PEX P3	124	10, Place Navigation	32.42.20
Carner A.	Salle I	44	6, rue Fendt	34.24.81
Carralero A.	BEL 17	92	10, Place Navigation	34.55.27
Chappuis R.	PEX P10	129	6, rue du Prieuré	32.74.04
Chareyre Ch.	PEX P5	126	1, rue Daneet	25.85.16
Chaves S.	Salle I	44	59, rue du Rhône	-
Chifrine H.	PEX P5	126	3, Ave de Chamonix	35.52.68
Chkiantz A.	Salle I	44	3, rue Gustave Moynier	32.96.36
Collet M.	PEX P10	129	50, rue Liotard	33.12.04
Comment H.	BEL 202	65	12, rue Edouard Rod	33.45.52
Cristiano A.	BEL 202	65	48, avenue Wendt	34.25.03
Curnick D.	BEL 13	28	27, rue de Candolle	25.67.64

1	2	3	4	5
Cuccodoro L.	BEL	89/94	12, rue du Vieux Collège	-
Czepielewski O.	PEX P11	131	2, Place de la Synagogue	24.67.91
Dazar J.	PEX 13	134	28, rue Baulacre	33.01.75
Dean M.	PEX P6	127	Pension des Délices	33.33.73
Debraz M.T.	PEX P5	126	33, ave. Ernest-Pictet	33.93.78
Delgado M.A.	PEX P12	132	6, rte de Meyrin	34.35.77
Dellamula L.	Salle I	44	Genthod	8.40.13
Derbyshire D.	BEL 3	21/22	1, rue de la Vallée	24.59.93
Desusinge M.	PEX P10	129	10, chemin de Vincy	34.61.38
Djokitch A.	PEX P2	141	20, rue St Léger	25.56.74
Dorier E.	BEL 209	71	37, ave. Petit-Senn	36.58.53
Drachkovitch Y.	BEL 202	65	30, rue Contamines	24.66.09 25.82.73
Drake S.	PEX 13	134		35.62.89
Dubal R.	PEX P8	129	25, rue Merle-d'Aubigné	36.25.58
Dubois J.	BEL 17	92	1, rue de Coutance	32.82.06/ 32.95.23
Dubret F.	BEL 9	100	17, rue Louis Favre	34.02.86
Duc My N.	BEL 17	92	16, rue Richmond	-
Ducommun L.	PEX P8	129	3, Rue Perron	25.45.96
Durel J.	BEL 17	92	12, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville	25.34.86
Duret G.	PEX P8	129	11, rue Jean-Jaquet	32.71.16
Elisseieff I.	BEL 13	28	12, rue de Vermont	34.11.04
Elles C.	Salle I	44	14, chemin de Malombré	25.69.86
Eltchian R.	BEL 202	65	71, Bd de la Cluse	-
Erkül R.	PEX	144	5, chemin Vilbert	34.16.49
Escudero J.	PEX P7	128	13, rue des Astères	34.75.23
Esmer J.	BEL 3	21/22	22, Bd du Pt d'Arve	24.15.07
Figuerca S.	Salle I	44	55, Rte de Florissant	35.97.91

1	2	3	4	5
Finkelberg T.	PEX P10	129	6, rue Emile Yung	25.94.68
Fix M.	PEX P8	129	2 bis, Bd James Fazy	32.82.37
Foreman B.	BEL I	44	Vandoeuvres	50.14.43
Garcia M.P.	PEX P7	128	23, ave. Wendt	34.13.53
Gardner P.	BEL 3	21/22	7, chemin des Mesmes	33.55.02
Gardiner A.	PEX P6	127	6, rue de la Cloche	32.94.81
Gardy D.	PEX P8	129	Rte de Ferney, Grd Sac.	-
Garrido A.	PEX P2	141	30, rue de Candolle	25.49.45
Geromel M.	BEL 202	65	Gex	118
Gilbride J.	PEX P6	127	15, rue Emile Yung	24.15.73
Giri M.	Salle I	44	7, rue Massot	24.70.17
Godio G.	BEL	89/94	34, rue de Vermont	34.38.33
Grandchamp J.P.	BEL 202	65	11, av. Luserna	33.43.21
De Grazia R.	BEL 202	65	12, rue Talberg	32.88.92
Grosjean A.	BEL 210	72	Villa Miramonti, Genthod	8.40.50
Gross G.G.	BEL 5	21/22	26, Château-Banquet	32.39.39
Grosskopf A.	BEL 17	92	9, Bd du Théâtre	36.49.89
Guerra J.	BEL 202	65	24, rue Prévost-Martin	32.44.94
Guertchakoff M.	PEX P5	126	18, rue Henri Mussard	36.64.61
Guery L.	Salle I	44	33, rue de Montbrillant	33.08.83
Gueye A.	BEL 202	65	45, Bd Georges Favon	24.77.64
Guy C.	BEL 202	65	Collongessous-Salève	-
Hale P.	PEX P6	127	10, rue Colline	25.55.76
Hamilton E.	PEX 13	134	1, rue de l'Evêché	24.63.93
Van Handel R.	BEL 17	92	1, rue Guye	-
Hanotau M.J.	PEX P5	126	7, Bd Jacques-Dalcroze	36.33.17
Harris S.	PEX P6	127	6, rue des Pâquis	32.46.28
Hayes E.	PEX P6	127	2 Château-Banquet	32.10.05



1	2	3	4	5
Heaton H.	PEX 14	135	1, rue Dr Samuel Constant	34.31.82
Hemmerich U.	Salle I	44	2, rue St Laurent	36.96.47
Héroys H.	Salle I	44	71, rue St Jean	32.94.64
Herrero C.	PEX P7	128	29, bld. Georges Favon	24.54.87
Herreros P.	PEX P7	128	27, av. Ernest Pictet	--
Hewlett P.	BEL 202	71	9, bld des Philosophes	26.05.76
Hill E.	BEL 17	92	2, rue de l'Ancien Port	32.37.38
Hodgson A.	Salle I	44	17, rue Toepffer	25.55.20
Hooton A.	PEX P6	127	16, rue Dancet	26.15.03
Horn C.	BEL 7	90	3, Tour de Boël	26.30.49
Horneffer E.	Salle I	44	7, rue de l'Evêché	24.79.55
Hugon F.	PEX P1	130	Veyrier	35.29.02
Ibanez M.	Salle I	44	7, chemin Joroux, Annemasse	16.11
Ilg Gérard	Salle I	44	3, rue Gustave Moynier	32.54.69
Imboden E.	PEX P10	129	15, rue Pestalozzi	--
Jensen E.	PEX P6	127	1, place I. Mercier	32.32.64
Jentzer S.	PEX P4	125	33, rue Plantamour	32.77.73
Johnson R.	Salle I	44	4, rue des Peupliers	25.68.16
Jones J.	PEX P6	127	Century Hotel	36.80.95
Jones H.	PEX P15	136	Century Hotel	36.80.95
Josseron M.	PEX P5	126	6, rue de Monthoux	32.29.00
Juarez L.	PEX P2	141	27, Grand'Rue	--
Juillard J.	PEX P8	129	55, rue de Monthoux	--
Kirpitchenov A.	BEL 209	71	131, rue de Lausanne	--
Konrad G.	BEL	32.0.6.60	54, rue de Vermont	33.16.47
Korsakoff I.	Salle I	44	Hotel Bernina	32.81.77
Krapf E.	Salle I	44	5, rue Marc Monnier	26.11.07
Kruzic L.	PEX P8	129	Villa Nuage Blanc, Chambésy	58.14.47

1	2	3	4	5
Kunz M.	BEL 17	92	37, chemin des Coudriers	33.19.08
Lafrance R.	BEL 101	26	69, rue de Lyon	34.43.85
Langford M.	BEL	89/ 94	38, blâ. des Tranchées	25.74.42
Langford N.	PEX 14	135	6, place du Grand Mézel	24.35.37
Leuzinger R.	PEX P5	126	28, Bourg de Four	26.40.44
Lin G.	BEL 209	71	18, av. Théodore Vernes, Versoix	---
Liou C.	Salle I	44	7, avenue Calas	35.38.41
Lopez M.L.	PEX P7	128	9, rue du Léman	32.69.68
Lubitz G.	BEL 17	92	41, rue Plantamour	--
Macaulay B.	BEL 3	21/ 22	5, Tour de Boël	26.34.76
McGlade F.	BEL 4	33	28 bis, route de Chêne	35.12.95
Mackenzie C.	PEX 15	136	2, rue de la Rôtisserie	24.01.37
Maestu Barrio P.	PEX P7	128	20, rue de Lausanne	32.78.84
Magan M.	PEX P12	132	9bis, rue du Vidollet	34.70.42
Maire J.	PEX P5	126	5, rue du Môle	--
Majeur B.	BEL	32.06.60	10, rue du Temple	32.47.25
Marques A.	PEX P3	124	17, rue Plantamour	32.97.78
Marques J.	PEX P7	128	44, rue de Zurich	32.54.73
Marques L.	PEX P7	128	44, rue de Zurich	32.54.73
Martin Martin J.	PEX P7	128	4, rue Dentand	32.18.49
Martin F.	BEL Salle I	46	30, route de Veyrier	--
Martinet P.	BEL 203	42	8, av. Giuseppe Motta	33.11.94
Masdevall F.	PEX P7	128	22bis rue Dancet	--
Megginson R.	BEL Salle I	44	17, rue Louis Favre	34.42.25
Mayor Y.	PEX P8	129	33, rue Charles Giron	33.42.21
Meyer D.	PEX P5	126	7, chemin Arts, Conches	36.65.92
Meyer O.	PEX P8	129	10, rue Ed. Racine	--

1	2	3	4	5
Michel P.	PEX P5	126	44, chemin Maisonneuve	33.22.83
Millot J.	PEX P2	141/123	15, Grand'Rue	24.90.52
Milne J.	PEX P6	127	Pension des Délices,	33.33.73
Moachon S.	PEX P5	126	16, rue du Commerce, Annemasse	988
de Modzelewski G.	Salle I	44	5, rue Hoffmann	34.06.67
Moncho L.	PEX P7	128	4, rue des Ormeaux	32.98.07
Del Moral A.	PEX	139/ 143	5, avenue Callas	35. 45.37
Morena G.	PEX P7	128	15, rue Canonnière	--
Moreno F.	Salle I	46	4, rue du Vieux Collège	24.15.35
Moreno J.	PEX P7	128	4, rue du Vieux Collège	24.15.35
Muller R.	BEL	32.06.60	3, chemin de la Tourelle, Pt Saconnex	33.58.22
Muzlera Mooney G.	Salle I	44	107, rue de Lausanne	32.55.52
Navalon A.	BEL 211	73	17, Bourg de Four	25.46.48
Nettleton M.	PEX P6	127	Bourdigny-Dessous	53.11.84
Nicolier M.	BEL 202	65	36, avenue Blanc	--
Obican D.	PEX P1	122	4, rue de Genève	--
Olariaga R.	PEX P3	124	7, rue Baulacre	33.93.68
d'Oyley C.	Salle I	44	7, rue Carteret	34.71.52
Palmeter M.A.	PEX P6	127	5, chemin de l'Escalade	36.59.62
Pascoal E.	BEL 209	71	8, rue du Marché	--
Pauli M.M.	BEL	89/94	7, av. de Miremont	36.18.19
Perret H.	PEX P10	129	5, rue Jean-Jaquet	32.51.72
Perret L.	PEX P8	129	114, rue des Eaux-Vives	36.98.21
Pethybridge R.	PEX P13	134		25.75.45
Pickering J.	Salle I	44	16, rue de Vermont	34 08.52
de la Plaza	PEX P12	132	19, av. Dumas	36.44.87
Pojidaieff O.	Salle I	44	4, Tour de Boël	26.19.79

1	2	3	4	5
Pol-Simon R.	PEX P5	126	16, rue des Grangettes	35.31.07
Pontinelli R.M.	PEX P10	129	10, rue Daubin	34.34.24
Poumarat J.	PEX P11	131	36, rue de Carouge	25.25.75
Prejsman G.	Salle I	44	27, quai des Bergues	32.84.82
Prélaz R.	BEL 13	27	21 bis, ch. Dr J.L. Prévost	33.04.93
Quintano A.	Salle I	44	21, rue du Vidollet	33.09.73
Radi R.	PEX P2	141	19, Rte de Florissant	25.68.97
Redalié V.	PEX P11	131	6, Av. de la Grenade	35.17.62
Redolat J.	PEX P3	124	14, rue de la Cononnière	34.01.14
Renn G.	PEX P2	141	19, rue de Florissant	25.68.97
Repond M.	Salle I	44	6, rue du Vieux-Billard	25.08.07
Resin L.	PEX P8	129	11, rue Fallier	33.05.76
Revoy J.	PEX F1	130	22, Av. Krieg	36.00.17
Rios A.	PEX P6	127	27, av. Ernest Pictet	33.58.84
Roig B.	PEX P12	132	12, rue de Vermont	34.11.91
Romain H.	BEL 101	26	4, rue St. Ours	24.53.64
Roquebert E.	PEX P7	128	8, rue Dancet	25.04.66
Roux M.	PEX P8	129	44, rue de Berne	32.40.15
Royer M.T.	PEX F8	129	15, rue Emile Yung	26.01.87
Ruegger P.	BEL 209	71	Les Tuilerées	8.44.19
Ruiz de la Cuesta B.	PEX 7	128	3, rue Butini	32.77.63
Ruiz-Lopez A.	BEL 202	65	24, rue Prevost-Mrtin	34.08.18
Ruttgers C.	BEL 17	92	10, av. G. Crosnier	25.77.75
Samec S.	BEL 7	90	110b, rue de Carouge	24.35.67
Sandor E.	PEX P2	141	11, Quai des Bergues	32.08.13
Sangsue R.	PEX P3	124	1, av. de Sécheron	32.70.93
Schibli A.	PEX P6	127	5, Ch. de l'Escalade	36.59.62

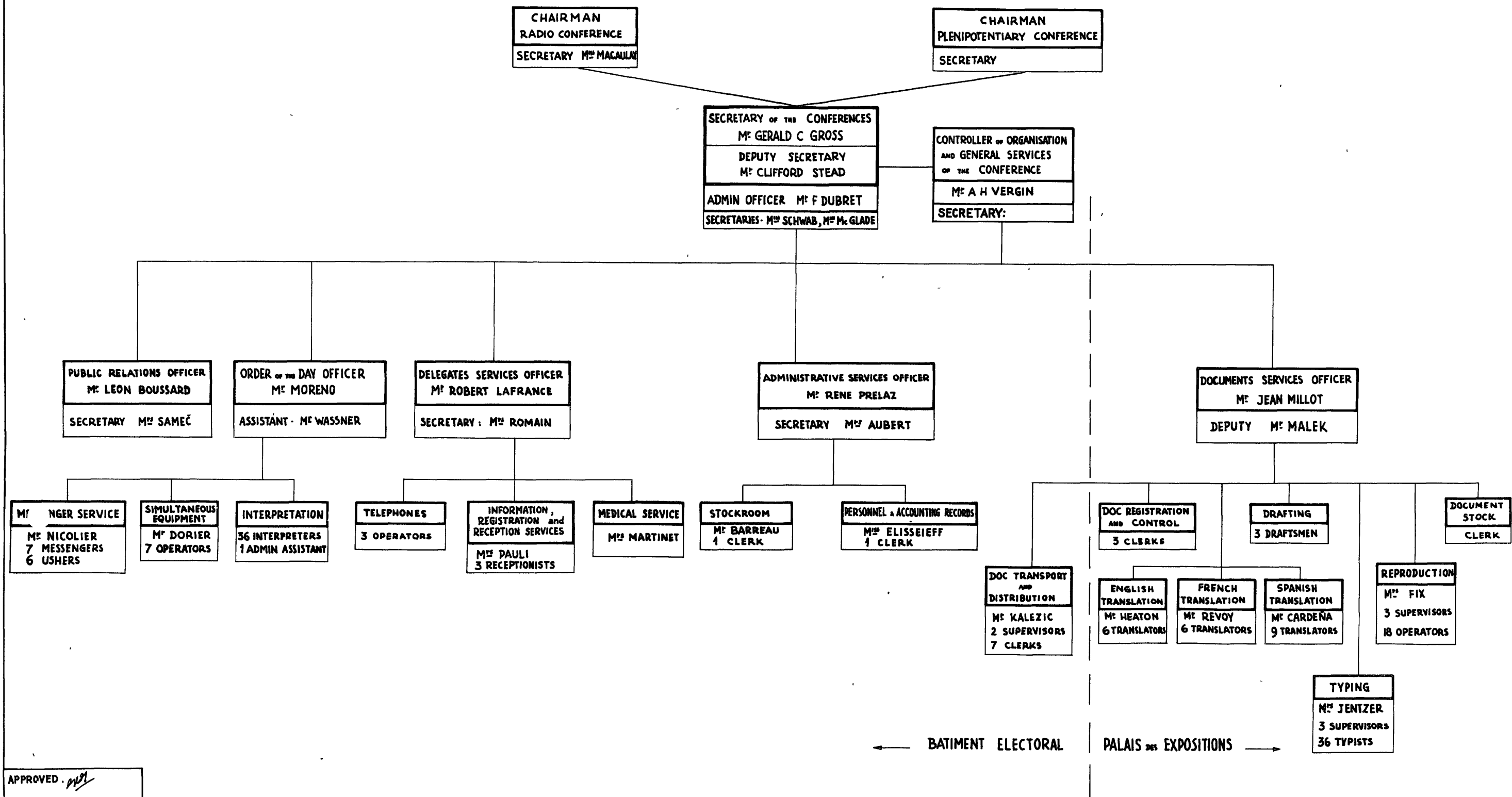
1	2	3	4	5
Schneider T.	PEX P10	129	place de la Navigation	-
Schudel M.	PEX P8	129	15, rue Coulouvrenière	25.59.03
Schwab N.	BEL 3	21/22	13, rue du Vidollet	33.24.18
Sciboz B.	PEX P8	129	6, rue Gustave Monnier	-
Sieveking A.	Salle I	44	17, Grand'Rue	25.59.90
Sifré A.	Salle I	44	3, rue des Chaudronniers	24.05.14
Smith J.	PEX P6	127	67, rue St. Jean	32.21.77
Soulier J.	PEX P11	131	9, rue Viollier	36.44.68
Soumerai J.	PEX P8	129	2, parc Château-Banquet	32.53.97
Stead C.	BEL 1	21/22	Commugny, Vaud	8.64.25
Stordiau R.	PEX 1	144	9, Bourg de Four	24.34.60
Strachinska T.	Salle I	44	8, rue de la Colline, Carouge	25.67.94
Tavernier O.	PEX P5	126	38, rue de Vermont	34.76.31
Templado F.	PEX P12	132	15, rue de la Cité	26.30.06
Tolstoy P.	Salle I	44	10, chemin Thury	36.11.34
Tornare M.	BEL 201	69	44, rue Prevost-Martin	26.48.54
Torras Tell M.	PEX P7	128	70, rue de la Terrassière	35.04.00
Torrents A.	PEX P12	132	21, rue Dancet	26.14.10
Trottet M. F.	PEX P10	129	Veyrier, France	-
Valente V.	BEL 17	91	46, rue Maunoir	35.32.97
Vallot J.	PEX P5	126	11, rue de Berne	32.84.55
Varennnes M.	PEX P5	126	Ferney-Voltaire	119
Vasquez R.	PEX P12	132	19, av, Dumas	36.44.87
Verdia Espinosa M.	PEX P7	128	15, rue des Confessions	34.11.28
Vergin A.H.	BEL 9	25	32, rue William Favre	35.09.39
Vertone T.	BEL 209	71	9, Grand'Bureau	24.80.08

1	2	3	4	5
Vial J.B.	BEL 202	65	Ferney - Voltaire (Ain)	96
Vilaplana A.	Salle I	44	Hôtel de la Cigogne	25.17.80
Visinand M.	PEX P8	129	114, rue des Eaux-Vives	36.32.31
Vittèse S.	PEX P1	130	7a, av. de Miremont	35.48.90
Volger C.	BEL 17	92	11 av. Th. Weber	36.38.70
Vonwiller Ch.	Salle I	44	50, rue de Vermont	34.46.74
Walker M.	Salle I	44	21, Glacis de Rive	36.81.07
Walt R.	BEL 202	65	Chemin de Mt Blanc, Ferney Voltaire	28
Walters D.	Salle I	44	Commugny	8.65.91
Wassner G.	Salle I	46	116, rue des Eaux Vives	--
Winkler J.	PEX P10	129	30, Grand Pré	34.09.28
Wolfowicz E.	Salle I	44	9, rue Lévrier	32.10.73
Wullschleger Ch.	PEX P4	125	12, chemin Auguste Vilbert	34.74.82
Wurges Y.	PEX P10	129	8, rue Gautier	32.62.34
Wyss L.	PEX P8	129	25, route de Florissant	24.44.08
Zanchi N.	PEX P5	126	209, route Vernier	--
Zumbrunnen B.	PEX P8	129	11, av. Eugène Lance	24.51.16
Zwerner H.	Salle I	44	23, chemin de l'Etang Chatelaine	34.01.96

# INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

## GENEVA 1959

### SECRETARIAT



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 56-E  
20 October 1959

COMMITTEE D

SWITZERLAND

Withdrawal of Proposals for  
the Plenipotentiary Conference

(Geneva, 1959)

Proposals 18 (relating to Article 4, paragraph 3), 29 (relating to Article 5, paragraph 12, c), and 81 (about Article 8, paragraph 1 (1), (2), and (3)), are withdrawn.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 57-E  
20 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

FRANCE

Number of  
proposal

103

Art. 10 § 3 (2)

Amendment to Proposal No. 103.

Delete sub-paragraph (2).

Reasons

Since the fixing of the date and place of administrative conferences is dealt with in sub-paragraph (1) of Proposal No. 103, it seems preferable not to mention in the Convention the possibility of a simultaneous meeting of a plenipotentiary conference and an administrative conference, which could be left to be decided by the Administrative Council or the majority of Members of the Union.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 58-E  
20 October, 1959

COMMITTEE E

SUMMARY RECORD

First and Second Meeting of Committee E

(Relations between the I.T.U. and the  
U.N., including Technical Assistance)

Friday, 16 October, at 10.15 a.m.

The Chairman of Committee E, Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf (United States of America), called the meeting to order and announced that the Vice-Chairmen of the Group would be:

Señor Carlos Nuñez (Mexico)

Mr. W. Stubbs (Federation of Malaya)

Mr. Nuñez expressed appreciation for the honour accorded him and his country by his election as Vice-Chairman. (At the afternoon session similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. Stubbs who was absent from the morning session).

The Chairman declared that the terms of reference of Committee E are contained in Document No. 9, page 10, and that in future meetings of the Group, Documents Nos. 1\*, 8, 11, 12 and 13 would be considered.

In the absence of any comments, the meeting adjourned at 10.40 a.m.

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\*) Report by the Administrative Council, Chapter 8 (Relations with the United Nations and other International Organizations), also points 14.4 and 14.5 of Chapter 14, and Chapter 9 (Technical Assistance).

Second Meeting

Friday 16 October, 1959 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and stated that Mr. R.L. Harrell (United States of America) would serve as Rapporteur. The Chairman welcomed Mr. Adrian David of the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva. The Chairman indicated that the Group would have to consider Article 26 of the Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), "Relations with the United Nations" and he observed that no proposals had been submitted as of this time for the revision of this article. The Chairman also stated that no proposals had apparently been submitted for the revision of Article 27, "Relations with International Organizations".

The Chairman again referred to the proposed working documents of the Group, as follows:

1. Report of the Administrative Council, Chapters 8, 9 and 14 (pages 70 and 71) and Annexes 3, 4, 5 and 6.
2. Document No. 8 - Co-ordination Administrative and Budgetary activities between the U.N. and the I.T.U.
3. Document No. 11 - Note by the Acting Secretary-General regarding Technical Assistance.
4. Document No. 12 - Report by the Acting Secretary-General regarding the Administration of Technical Assistance Projects.
5. Document No. 13 - Report by the Acting Secretary-General regarding I.T.U. Participation in Technical Assistance Activities.

The Representative from the United Nations suggested the inclusion of Resolutions 25, 26, 27, 28 and Recommendation No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference. He also suggested the inclusion of Administrative Council Recommendations Nos. 239 (page 11), 14 (page 12) and 26 (page 22), but the Delegate of the Netherlands pointed out that the first two of these items had been assigned to Committee F and the third to Committee D.

The Delegate of India inquired about the Council Resolution regarding the expansion of technical assistance. He asked that these Resolutions and Decisions by the Council be distributed to the Members of the Committee. Agreed.

The Chairman stated that the Secretariat is preparing a paper outlining the mechanics of how the technical assistance programme works.

In considering Chapter 8, Section 8.1, of the Administrative Council Report (Relations with the U.N.), the Chairman remarked that relations, which at first developed slowly, are now most effective, warm and cordial. This statement was confirmed by the Representative from the U.N.

Section 8.1 was noted.

In considering Section 8.2, the Delegate of India declared that this paragraph, as well as the next one (8.3.) assumed a knowledge of the subject by the members of the Committee and he requested further explanation. In replying, Mr. Corbaz of the General Secretariat referred to Section 1.7 (page 5) of the Council Report and discussed several cases of co-operation with other international agencies.

After a brief discussion in which participated the Delegates of Kuwait and Representatives from the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T., Sections 8.2 and 8.3 were noted. The Delegate of the Netherlands noted that "Recommendation No. 2" on the second line of page 32 of the Council Report should be changed to read "Recommendation No. 3". Agreed.

In considering Chapter 9 of the Council Report, the Chairman again mentioned that the General Secretariat is preparing a paper explaining the mechanics of technical assistance as operated by the U.N., the I.T.U. and the interested countries. He pointed out that in 1955 the U.N. Economic and Social Council revised the procedures for preparing technical assistance programmes and that each country became responsible for preparing its own programme in the light of requirements and the priorities to be accorded to the various forms of technical assistance to meet national needs. The Delegate of India requested an explanation of the difference between the old and the new systems. In replying, Mr. Corbaz of the General Secretariat stated that the main difference lay in the possibility for the I.T.U. to know exactly the amount of money at its disposal for its annual programme.

The Chairman emphasized that the final responsibility rests with the country and that the interested parties should be prepared to press their points of view.

The Delegate of Canada referred to Annexes 3, 4 and 5 in the Council Report and requested a break-down of Annex 5 on a year-by-year basis. It was agreed that the Conference Secretariat would prepare the statistics requested by the Delegate of Canada.

Section 9.1 was noted.

The Delegate of Ethiopia declared that while his Administration had received excellent results from the technical assistance programme,

nevertheless, he felt his Government was not consulted sufficiently regarding the programme of training for "fellows". He explained that his Administration was not informed of the details of the individual programmes and he suggested more consultation with the Union before a fellow embarks on his programme of training. In commenting on this matter, Mr. Corbaz of the General Secretariat, stated that a fellow's programme was based on the description made by the fellow on his application form and it was assumed that the Government agreed with this description. The Governments can if they so wish give more information on the fellow's programme. Comments regarding technical assistance programmes were expressed by the Delegates from Ireland, Vietnam and Malaya.

Sections 9.2 and 9.3 were noted.

The Delegate of India suggested a report on E.C.A.F.E. would be most helpful and the Chairman agreed and asked the Secretariat to prepare a full report on the history of E.C.A.F.E. and Technical Assistance, including the Tokyo meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico inquired whether it would be practical for certain I.T.U. officials to devote full time to administering the technical assistance programme. Mr. Corbaz replied that technical assistance programmes are approved by high officials of the Union such as the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T., the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. This participation in the technical assistance programme requires only a part of their time which could not be considered as full time participation in this I.T.U. programme.

Mr. Fathy Gheith requested that his statement regarding technical assistance at the 1956 Council Meeting be reproduced and distributed to the members of the Committee. Agreed.

The Delegate of Ceylon inquired whether information regarding technical assistance funds for fellowships is available in advance of the studies abroad. Mr. Corbaz stated that these funds are reserved for two years and are always used up before the authorization period has expired.

The Delegate of India referred to Annexes 3, 4 and 5 and stated that the results shown are highly encouraging. He indicated that the Union should play a more effective and constructive role in the technical assistance programme. He also inquired about the E.C.A.F.E. report to the Council which the Chairman stated would be reproduced and distributed to the members of the Committee.

Dr. Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R., referred to the Recommendation made in the Los Angeles meeting of the C.C.I.R. Committee (see Document No. 11), and proposed that it be considered by the Conference.

The Delegate of Ethiopia promised to submit in the near future a report to the Committee regarding the results of technical assistance in his country.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Rapporteur  
Raymond L. Harrell

Chairman  
Francis Colt de Wolf

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 59-E  
20 October 1959

COMMITTEE G

AFFILIATION OF I.T.U. to U.N. JOINT STAFF PENSIONS FUND.  
PROPOSED NEW GUARANTEES FOR EXISTING MEMBERS OF SAVING FUND.

The discussion at the 2nd meeting of Committee G revealed some lack of precision in Document No. 33/E, as regards the proposed new guarantees for existing Savings Fund members. To facilitate discussion and comparison of the old and new guarantees a further version of Annex 1 to Document No. 33 with a revised final column incorporating the new guarantees has been prepared. The information contained in this table should be considered as replacing and expanding that contained in paragraphs 12 to 14 of Annex 2 to Document No. 33.

W. A. Wolverson  
Chairman of Committee G

Annex : 1

A N N E XSUMMARY OF MAIN PROPOSALS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE AMENDED TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF PROPOSED  
NEW GUARANTEES FOR EXISTING SAVINGS FUND MEMBERS

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Revised Proposals Existing Savings Fund Members
1. Age of retirement (paras. 20-21 of 2145/CA14)	60	65 (men) 60 (women)	60 unless the official subsequently received a permanent contract, in which case the age of retirement for a man would be 65
2. Staff who would be put in U.N. Fund	All	All who are under 60 on 1.1.60 (paras. 22 - 23)	All who are under 60 on 1.1.60, either as full or associate members (paras. 25-31)
3. Period of service to be insured in the U.N. Fund	All	Initially, only service after 1.1.60 (para. 23)	Initially, only service after 1.1.60 (para. 27)
4. Who would decide whether past service (before 1.1.60) should be retroactively insured	Not applicable	The Management Board of the I.T.U. Fund (para. 7.III(3))	The official himself (para. 7 IV(3))
5. Who would pay cost of any retroactive insurance	Not applicable	Assets of existing Fund	Assets of existing Fund



Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Revised Proposals Existing Savings Fund Members
<p>6. Benefits payable on leaving service in case of an official who has been retroactively insured:</p> <p>(a) Retirement pension</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, but with guarantee that this pension will not be less than the pension which would have been paid by I.T.U. Fund on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1 February 1946. However, the member's pension will not be less than the pension which he would have received had he been affiliated to the Pension Fund on 31 December 1959.</p> <p>In the case of members having been affiliated to the Savings Fund after the age of 33 (f) and 34 (m), the guaranteed pension will be reduced by an actuarial amount equivalent to the entrance fee that would have been paid on transfer from the Savings Fund to the I.T.U. Pension Fund on 31 December 1959. This right to a supplement would remain valid inasmuch as the official concerned had served without interruption</p>
<p>(b) Widows and orphans pension (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1.1.60 or children born before that date)</p>	<p>That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length service</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than 35% of the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1 February 1946 with the guarantee that these pensions would not be less than 35 per cent. based on the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale, plus the appropriate percentage for orphans if any.</p> <p>This right to a supplement would remain valid inasmuch as the official concerned had served without interruption</p>

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Revised Proposals Existing Savings Fund Members
6 (c) Disability Pension	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1.2.46, with a guarantee that the pension would not be less than the pension which I.T.U. would have paid on basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing scale	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service after 1 February 1946. However, the member's pension will not be less than the pension which he would have received had he been affiliated to the Pension Fund on 31 December 1959. In the case of members having been affiliated to the Savings Fund after the age of 33 (f) and 34 (m), the guaranteed pension will be reduced by an actuarial amount equivalent to the entrance fee that would have been paid on transfer from the Savings Fund to the I.T.U. Pension Fund on 31 December, 1959. This right to a supplement would remain valid inasmuch as the official concerned had served without interruption.
(d) Withdrawal benefit	That payable by U.N. Fund in respect of total length of service	That payable by U.N. in respect of total length of service with guarantee that the sum payable would not be less than (i) withdrawal benefit as at 31.12.59 under I.T.U. regulations plus (ii) withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect only of service after 1.1.60	That payable by U.N. in respect of total length of service with guarantee that the sum payable would not be less than (i) withdrawal benefit as at 31 December 1959 under I.T.U. regulations plus (ii) withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect only of service after 1st January 1960.
(e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantees	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Revised Proposals Existing Savings Funds Members
<p>7. Benefits payable on leaving the service in case of an official who is <u>not</u> retro-actively insured in the U.N. Fund</p> <p>(a) Retirement Pensions</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service <u>before and after 1.1.60</u>, or</p> <p>(ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale.</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59</p>
<p>7. (b) Widows and orphans pensions (in respect of a widow who was the wife before 1.1.60, or children born before that date)</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of:</p> <p>(i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1.1.60, or</p> <p>(ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale</p>	<p>That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59</p>

Item	Staff recruited after 1.1.60	Existing Pension Fund Members	Revised Proposals Existing Savings Funds Members
7 (c) Disability Pension	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60 plus a supplement calculated to increase the total pension to whichever is the greater of: (i) the pension U.N. would have paid in respect of total length of service before and after 1.1.60, or (ii) the pension I.T.U. would have paid on the basis of total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the official would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale.	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60, plus the Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit of the official as at 31.12.59
7 (d) Withdrawal benefits	That payable by the U.N. Fund in respect of service after 1.1.60	The withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31.12.59 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1.1.60 with a guarantee that if the withdrawal benefit payable by the U.N. would have been <u>greater</u> than the above sum then the difference will also be paid by I.T.U.	The Savings Capital or withdrawal benefit payable by I.T.U. as at 31.12.59 plus the withdrawal benefit payable by U.N. in respect of service after 1.1.60
7 (e) Who will pay any supplementary amounts under the guarantee.	None payable	The residual assets of the I.T.U. Funds	None payable

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE F

## SUMMARY RECORD

Second meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Monday, 19 October 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. O.H. Carli, the Chairman, opened the meeting at 9.40 a.m.Agenda: Document No. 3.

1. Establishment of Sub-Committees: The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal to organize the work as follows: to set up Sub-Committee F1 for the study of proposals relating to Annex 3 of the Convention "Definitions"; Sub-Committee F2 for the study of proposals concerning Annex 5 "General Regulations". The remaining proposals, especially those relating to the Convention, would be dealt with by the Committee in plenary session.

It was agreed to appoint a member of the French delegation to serve as Chairman of Sub-Committee F1. His name would be supplied in due course. Mr. E.M. Koram, Delegate of Ghana, was appointed Chairman of Sub-Committee F2 (See Annexes 1 and 2 to the present summary record).

2. The Chairman opened the discussion on point 2 of the Agenda, with reference in the first place to proposal No. 4 on the Preamble to the Convention, submitted by Italy. This proposal was supported by a good many Delegations and finally adopted, after an amendment had been proposed by the United States and accepted by Italy. The following text to be inserted at the end of the present Preamble was adopted: "The countries which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, sign and ratify the Convention, and those which accede thereto, constitute the International Telecommunication Union."

The Delegate of Roumania proposed that the words "and the groups of territories" be inserted after "the countries". The proposal was rejected since it was thought that the form adopted was sufficiently comprehensive as it stood.

3. Proposal No. 5 likewise intended to modify the Preamble, submitted by the Delegations of the Ukrainian SSR and the U.S.S.R., was then examined. The Chairman pointed out that the proposal had much in common with proposal 236 offered by Czechoslovakia. Following an explanatory statement by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, Czechoslovakia withdrew its proposal 236 and endorsed proposal No. 5. The Delegates of Hungary and Roumania likewise supported that proposal. The following countries opposed it for various reasons: the United Kingdom, Argentina, Netherlands, Switzerland and Malaya. The Delegate of Italy proposed, as a compromise solution to add to the existing text of the Preamble, after the words "facilitating relations" the words: "and cooperation". The suggestion was accepted by the U.S.S.R. as well as being supported by the Delegate of France and finally by the Committee as a whole.



As a result, the text of the Preamble was approved in the following version: "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 and cooperation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention."

4. Proposals on Article 1 of the Convention.

Proposal No. 6 of Sweden. The Swedish Delegation asked for the study of this proposal to be postponed since it would submit an amendment to it. The Chairman agreed to this.

Proposal No. 7 of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. which was closely related to No. 237 of Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Delegation carefully explained the aim of this proposal which could be summarized as follows: to delete the status of Associate Member; to admit as members of the I.T.U. countries or territories irrespective of whether they belonged to the United Nations and without the need for a two thirds vote by the other members, so long as they had their own telecommunications administration. The U.S.S.R. gave an outline of the historical development of the Union from the Saint Petersburg Conference up to the Atlantic City Conference, at which the present provisions of the Convention were adopted. The Soviet Delegation also recalled Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. It requested that the general principles of its proposal should be discussed in the Committee without voting on the question and that for this purpose a Working Group should be formed with the task of studying it in detail and the feasibility of amending these provisions of the Convention. The Czechoslovak Delegation explained its proposal No. 237 and wholeheartedly supported the statement of the U.S.S.R. The Bulgarian, Roumanian and Polish Delegations spoke in support of this proposal. The United States Delegation remarked on the convenience of keeping Article 1 as it stood, although it admitted that slight drafting amendments could be made, without changing the underlying principle however. It referred to meetings held in Moscow in 1946 before Atlantic City and to the long discussions which were necessary to work out the present wording of Article 1. The Delegations of Colombia, the United Kingdom, France, Brazil and Costa Rica also spoke in opposition to proposal No. 7. The Italian Delegation agreed that the underlying principle should be kept, but that amendments should be allowed if only to improve the wording.

The Chairman summed up the discussion, whilst making it clear that in his opinion a vote should be taken on whether the principles of Article 1 should be maintained or not, on the understanding that a Working Group would soon study further detailed amendments to the wording without changing these principles. This suggestion was accepted by the Committee and the matter was put to the vote: The Chairman's proposal was approved with 46 votes in favour, 6 against and 7 abstentions. Therefore, the statu quo would be kept for Article 1. The Chairman nominated the Working Group which would deal with drafting improvements. Mr. Woodward of the United States of America would be Chairman and the Group would include the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., France, Italy and the United Kingdom. The United States and Indian Delegations asked for the terms of reference of this Working Group to be stated clearly, to which the Chairman replied by asserting what had been said previously, to the effect that the Working Group should adhere strictly to the principles and basic aims contained in full in Article 1 of the Convention and should concentrate on proposing

detailed amendments to improve the wording. It should also arrange and coordinate the proposals that had been submitted for this, together with the following: No. 8 and 10 of Italy and also No. 15 of Italy which followed from the other two. Proposals Nos. 9 and 11 of the United Kingdom could not yet be considered by the Working Group since they depended on Nos. 17 and 54 of the United Kingdom which would have to be considered at a convenient time. The Vatican Delegation supported by the United States of America proposed that the Working Group should be called the Drafting Group of Committee F. There being no opposition, this was approved.

5. Proposals on Article 3 of the Convention

Proposal No. 239 of Czechoslovakia was discussed and was explained by that delegation. The idea behind this proposal met with the support of many delegations. The United States Delegation also supported it and pointed out that as it referred to technical assistance through the Union and the United Nations, it could also possibly be considered in Committee E. The Delegate of Mexico proposed that the term "help in the establishment, development and also the improvement of telecommunication networks" should be added. The Delegate of Italy was of the opinion that before entering into the details of the draft the principle should be approved. The Delegate of France thought that after the principle had been approved, the proposal should be considered by Committee E. The suggestion was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Australia, U.S.S.R. Kuwait, Czechoslovakia and Bielorussia. It was likewise considered that, because of the similarity of their aims, Proposal No. 12 by Japan and No. 14 by the U.S.S.R. should be examined in conjunction with that proposal. Summarizing, the Chairman stated that the Committee approved the principle contained in that proposal; he therefore suggested that Proposal No. 239, together with the two similar proposals, be referred to Committee E with an indication of the favourable views expressed in Committee F. It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteur:  
R. F. De Soignie

Chairman  
O. N. Carli

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

Terms of reference of Sub-Committee F1 (Annex 3 of the Convention)

To examine the proposals for amending Annex 3 of the Convention:  
Definition of terms used in the Convention and its annexes.

<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
135, 136	132
266	132.1
137, 138	133
139, 140	134
141, 142, 281	135/Rev. 1
143	135.1
144, 145, 146	136/Rev. 1
147, 282, 267	137/Rev. 2
263, 143	137.1 /Rev.1
149, 150	138/Rev. 1
151, 269, 152	139/Rev. 1
153	140
270, 271, 154, 155	141/Rev. 1
283, 156, 157	142/Rev. 2
284, 153, 159	142. 1
160, 272	143/Rev. 1
285, 161, 162, 163	144/Rev. 1
164, 165	145/Rev. 1

Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference:

Chapter 14, paragraph 14.3, page 69

Note: Sub-Committee F1 will have to take into account the definitions adopted by the Administrative Radio Conference.



A N N E X 2

Terms of reference of Sub-Committee F2 (Annex 5 of the Convention)

To examine the proposals for amending Annex 5 of the Convention:  
General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Union.

It must be remembered that when a Proposal relates to questions  
of principle concerning the Convention, it must be referred to Committee F  
itself for consideration.

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Annex 5 - General Regulations

Chapter 1

Invitation and admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences	166 273, 167 168	148 149/Rev. 1 149.1
--	------------------------	----------------------------

---

Chapter 2

invitation and admission to Administrative Conferences	169	150
---	-----	-----

---

Chapter 3

Time-limits for proposals to Conferences and conditions of submission	170, 171,	152
--	-----------	-----

---

Chapter 4

Special provisions for Conferences meeting at the seat of the Union	172-174	153
--	---------	-----

---

Chapter 5

Credentials for conferences	175, 274	154/Rev. 1
-----------------------------	----------	------------

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Chapter 6

Procedure for calling Extraordinary Administrative Conferences at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal of the Administrative Council	176 177	156 157
---	------------	------------

---

Chapter 7

Procedure for convening Special Administrative  
Conferences at the request of Members of the Union  
or on a proposal by the Administrative Council - -

---

Chapter 8

Provisions common to all Conferences  
Change in the Time or Place of a Conference 178 159

---

Chapter 9

Rules of Procedure of Conferences 179 160  
180 161  
181 162  
182, 183 164  
184 168  
185 170  
186 171  
186 172  
187 175  
188 176  
189 177  
190 Doc. No. 29  
296

---

Chapter 10

General Provisions 191 179

---

Chapter 11

Conditions for Participation 192 181

---

Chapter 12

Duties of the Plenary Assembly 193, 194 182

---

Chapter 13

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly 195, 196 183  
286 183.1  
197 184

---

Chapter 14

Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies	198, 199 200	185 186
--	-----------------	------------

Chapter 15

Composition of Study Groups	201 202, 203, 275	187 188/Rev.1
-----------------------------	----------------------	------------------

Chapter 16

Treatment of Business of Study Groups	201 202, 203, 275	187 188/Rev.1
---------------------------------------	----------------------	------------------

Chapter 17

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat	206, 207 208-210 211, 212 213 214-216	191 192 193 194 195
---	---	---------------------------------

Chapter 18

Preparation of Proposals for Administrative Conferences	217	196
---	-----	-----

Chapter 19

Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves and with other International Organizations	218-221 222, 223 224, 225	197 198/Rev.1 199/Rev.1
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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 61-E  
21 October, 1959COMMITTEE BSUMMARY RECORDSecond Meeting of Committee B (Credentials)

Monday, 19 October, 1959 at 4.30 p.m.

The Chairman, Mr. Alfred Langenberger (Switzerland) called the meeting to order. He welcomed the two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, Ambassador Enrique Camejo (Cuba) and Mr. Henryk Baczko (Poland) and announced that Mr. Raymond L. Harrell (United States of America) would serve as Rapporteur.

The Chairman read out the proposed agenda, which after a short discussion, was approved.

The Delegate of the United States of America proposed the establishment of a small Working Group to examine the technical details of all credentials submitted to the Conference. He added that such a group functioned very effectively in examining the credentials submitted to the Radio Conference. He proposed that the group consist of Mr. Langenberger, as Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen of Committee B and representatives from the same five countries that served on a similar Working Group in the Radio Conference, namely Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The proposal of the United States was supported by Argentina, Brazil, Korea, Malaya, Philippines and others.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that he could see no advantage to passing the task of scrutinizing the credentials to a Working Group since this work had to be done in the main Committee. He explained that in his opinion the establishment of a Working Group would only slow up the work of Committee B since the same work would have to be done twice. After lengthy discussions in which several delegations intervened, it was decided to establish a Working Group composed of the Chairman of Committee B, as Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen of Committee B and representatives from the following countries: Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., Korea and India. It was also agreed that this Working Group would submit its report to Committee B within thirty days of the opening of the Conference.

The following directives were given to the Working Group:

1. Credentials must be signed by the competent authorities of the issuing Administration, in order to be valid, telegrams authorizing participation in the work of the Conference would, therefore, have to be confirmed by letter, signed by the competent authorities.
2. Credentials which do not specifically mention authority to sign would not be acceptable.
3. Credentials which use the term "Full Powers" without any reservation would be acceptable as sufficient authority to sign the Final Acts.

Mr. Stead of the General Secretariat volunteered the services of Mr. Victor Meyer of the Secretariat to assist the Working Group and stated that credentials from about fifty countries had been received at this time.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

Rapporteur  
Raymond L. Harrell

Chairman  
A. Langenberger

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 62-E  
21 October 1959

COMMITTEE E

Report by the Acting Secretary General

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS CONCERNING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,  
TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AFTER THE  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE HELD IN BUENOS AIRES (1952)

In compliance with the request expressed by Committee E at its First meeting, the General Secretariat hereby publishes the Resolutions and Decisions concerning Technical Assistance, taken by the Administrative Council after the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Buenos Aires (1952).

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

A. RESOLUTIONS

No. 244.-  
(amended)

I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED  
PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
(cf. PV CA7/15 - June 1952  
PV CA13/17, Doc. 2138/CA13 - May 1958)

The Administrative Council,

having studied

the Secretary-General's Report (Document No. 1007/CA7)  
on I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

having considered

more especially

a) Resolution No. 400 (XIII) of the Economic and Social  
Council, which the United Nations General Assembly noted with approval at  
its VIth Session (Resolution No. 519 (VI) A);

b) the relevant passages in the Report by the Technical  
Assistance Committee to the Economic and Social Council, in connection  
with the procedure applicable in 1952;

c) the provisional arrangement, the text of which is  
reproduced in Annex 1 to the present Resolution, reached between the  
United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the General  
Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union, and so worded  
as to give effect to the above-mentioned decisions during 1952;

notes

General Assembly Resolution No. 519 (VI) A and the  
decisions embodied in Economic and Social Council Resolution No. 400  
(XIII);

approves

the terms of the Provisional Arrangement reached between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union;

authorizes

the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Co-ordination Committee of the Union, to make all necessary arrangements for implementation of this agreement;

recommends

that the recruitment of experts be based as far as possible on the provisions set forth in Annex 2 to this Resolution;

and invites the Secretary-General

to forward the recommendation appearing in Annex 2 to this Resolution to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

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See also Resolutions Nos. 298, 322 and 346.

Annexes: 3

ANNEX 1 TO No. 244

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GENERAL  
SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

defining the conditions in which the participation of International Telecommunication Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as approved by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, will operate during the year 1952.

(Replaced by the Annex to Resolution No. 322)



ANNEX 2 TO No. 244

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE RECRUITMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION EXPERTS UNDER  
THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

To secure the maximum efficiency in selecting telecommunication experts, the advice, instructions and recommendations given below have been drafted in order to apply the principles appearing in Annex 3.

1. Advice to applicant administrations

It would be desirable that any telecommunication administration that wishes to avail itself of technical assistance in the form of one or more experts should draft its request as precisely and explicitly as possible.

It would be desirable that it should clearly specify the nature and scope of the expert advice required. It should indicate whether the work is of a general nature (e.g. the reorganization of the telecommunication administration as a whole or of one or more of its departments, introduction of technical telecommunication training, preparation of plans for a new telecommunication network - wire, broadcasting, or point-to-point or mobile station radio) or concerns a special problem in a restricted field (e.g. the installation of urban or rural telephone networks, telegraph offices, etc.).

It should state whether, in addition to possessing the appropriate technical qualifications, the expert should be able to talk fluently and write reports in a particular language.

It should also mention whether the expert should possess other qualities.

All this information will be very useful to the I.T.U. General Secretariat when it is preparing detailed questionnaires to be forwarded to the administrations of I.T.U. Members together with requests for candidates.

2. Advice to Administrations wishing to put forward candidates

In putting forward candidates for posts as experts, Administrations should have regard not only to the purely technical qualifications required for the mission in question, but also to:

- a) their administrative and operational experience and, especially their ability to prepare specifications and budgets,

- b) their impartiality;
- c) their ability to appreciate and understand the culture and needs of the country in which they will be called upon to work.

The health of candidates is also of the greatest importance, as they will be required (if selected by the applicant country) to pass a severe medical examination; if candidates do not pass the medical examination, their nomination will have resulted in a waste of time.

The attention of administrations wishing to put forward candidates is also drawn to the fact that, even if a candidate fulfils all the technical and health conditions, he may be refused by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 56 of the United Nations Staff Regulations, which reads as follows:

"No person shall be appointed if he has brought discredit on his name by his activities in the service of fascism or nazism or by his connections with either régime" (Translation).

When an administration has selected candidates in its own country for posts as experts, on the basis of the above considerations, it will send the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. their names and personal histories, general information on their occupational qualifications, and detailed replies to the special questionnaire prepared by the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. for the expert mission in question (see below).

The attention of administrations is drawn to the fact that, in the absence of all this detailed information, the I.T.U. General Secretariat will be unable to make any reasoned comments on the candidate, and he will not, therefore, be selected by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

### 3. Instructions for the I.T.U. General Secretariat

Applications for telecommunication experts, in connection with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance may be received by the I.T.U. General Secretariat, either through the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.), or from the applicant government direct; applications received by the I.T.U. direct will be forwarded forthwith to the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.).

As soon as an application for the despatch of a telecommunication expert is received, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., assisted by the Coordination Committee, will concern himself with the application, ensuring that it is sufficiently clear for the qualifications required to be deduced therefrom and notified to all Member-countries of the I.T.U.. Should the application be insufficiently explicit, the Secretary-General will, if the Coordination Committee thinks fit, approach the applicant administration for enlightenment on obscure points.

The application having been judged sufficiently clear and explicit, the Secretary-General, assisted by the C.C.I. Director or Directors specially qualified in the particular field of knowledge concerned, will draw up a detailed questionnaire setting forth the conditions to be met by candidates for the particular post. The application (clarified, if need be) and accompanied by the detailed questionnaire, will be passed on to the administrations of all I.T.U. Member-countries, and those administrations will be asked to reply, within not less than two months, stating whether they can put forward any candidates for the post in question.

Candidates whose names have thus been put forward will be considered in the following manner: the I.T.U. Coordination Committee will consider, with the utmost objectivity, the curriculum vitae of each candidate, the general information available on his professional qualifications, and the replies made to the detailed questionnaire, from the technical point of view, and with an eye to the particular expert services required. Comments (favourable or otherwise) will be made by the Coordination Committee on candidates in connection with whom the administrations putting them forward have submitted adequate information. The Secretary-General of the I.T.U. will make no attempt to classify candidates. He will draw up a list of candidates favourably commented upon and will include the comments in the list.

He will forthwith inform administrations which have put forward the names of candidates unfavourably commented on, in order to obtain their reactions. Those administrations will be allowed a very short period (which will be specified) in which to reply.

After this period has elapsed, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. shall forward to the T.A.A. a list in alphabetical order comprising exclusively those candidates who have been favourably commented on. That list will be accompanied by those comments, together with all information (curriculum vitae, etc.) received in connection with those candidates.

The Secretary-General will inform administrations of names of candidates who have been finally appointed.

4. I.T.U. Recommendations to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration

The Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.) is asked to lose no time in forwarding, to the I.T.U. Secretariat, all applications for telecommunication experts it receives, in order that the views to be expressed on the matter by the I.T.U. may be forwarded to the applicant government without delay.

When the Technical Assistance Administration receives, from the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., a list of expert candidates for a certain

post (list accompanied by favourable comments, together with all information received on those candidates, all of whom will have been found well-qualified) it should bear in mind that the I.T.U. should like this list to be forwarded in its entirety to the applicant government.

The T.A.A. is asked to inform the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., without delay of the final choice, in order that the Secretary-General of the I.T.U., in his periodical Notifications, may pass this information on to I.T.U. Administrations, especially those which have gone to the trouble of submitting candidates.

The T.A.A. is also asked to forward, to the I.T.U. General Secretariat, the experts report, as soon as it is ready, and as soon as the country which is benefiting from the expert advice has given permission for this report to be sent to the I.T.U.

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ANNEX 3 TO No. 244

OBSERVATIONS ON AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF AN EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (1)

The Economic and Social Council recommends the following principles to serve as guides to the United Nations and specialized agencies participating in the expanded programme <sup>(2)</sup> of technical assistance, hereinafter called the "participating organizations":

General principles

The participating organizations should, in extending technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries:

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- (1) The following text constitutes Annex 1 to Resolution No. 222A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 15 August 1949 "Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries".
  - (2) Although the word "programme" is employed in this connection, it is not contemplated that all projects described in the "programme" would or should be executed; rather what is contemplated is that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should hold themselves ready to render to the under-developed countries, at their request, the types of technical services which are described in the "programme" and which are designed to assist them in their economic development.

1. Regard it as a primary objective to help those countries to strengthen their national economies through the development of their industries and agriculture, with a view to promoting their economic and political independence in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for their entire populations.

2. Observe the following general principles laid down in General Assembly Resolution No. 200 (III):

- a) Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries shall be rendered by the participating organizations only in agreement with the governments concerned and on the basis of requests received from them;
- b) the kinds of services to be rendered to each country shall be decided by the government concerned;
- c) the countries desiring assistance should perform, in advance, as much of the work as possible in order to define the nature and scope of the problem involved;
- d) the technical assistance furnished shall:
  - i) not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country concerned and not be accompanied by any considerations of a political nature;
  - ii) be given only to or through governments;
  - iii) be designed to meet the needs of the country concerned; and
  - iv) be provided as far as possible in the form which that country desires.

3. Avoid distinctions arising from the political structure of the country requesting assistance, or from the race or religion of its population.

Standards of work and personnel

1. The highest professional competence should be maintained in all services undertaken by the participating organizations in rendering technical assistance to requesting countries.

2. Experts should be chosen not only for their technical competence, but also for their sympathetic understanding of the cultural backgrounds and specific needs of the countries to be assisted and for their capacity to adapt methods of work to local conditions, social and material.

3. Adequate preparation of experts should be provided before assignments are undertaken; such preparation should be designed to give understanding of the broad objectives of the common effort and to encourage open-mindedness and adaptability.
4. Experts and groups of experts visiting a country should not engage in political, commercial, or any activities other than those for which they are sent. The scope of their duties should be strictly defined in each case by agreement between the country requesting assistance and the organizations providing assistance.
5. Even when allocations are committed, projects should not be commenced unless properly qualified experts and assistants have been secured and trained.
6. All governments should be invited to co-operate in the securing and selecting of qualified staff and to facilitate, when necessary, arrangements for their temporary release and for their continued employment on return.
7. Universities, technical schools, foundations, research institutions and other non-governmental sources from which experts may be drawn should be encouraged to release experts for field assignments under the programme, to arrange for their continued employment on return and to undertake special research projects on problems related to economic development.

#### Participation of requesting governments

The requesting governments should be expected to agree:

1. To facilitate the activities requested from the participating organizations by assisting them to obtain the necessary information about the problems on which they have been asked to help, such information to be limited strictly to questions directly related to the concrete requests for technical assistance; and, whenever appropriate, to facilitate their contacts with individuals and groups, in addition to government agencies, concerned with the same or related problems.
2. To give full and prompt consideration to the technical advice they receive as a result of their co-operation with the participating organizations in response to the requests they have initiated.
3. To undertake to maintain or set up as soon as practicable such governmental co-ordination machinery as may be needed to ensure that their own technical, natural and financial resources are mobilized, canalized and utilized in the interest of economic development designed to improve the standard of living of their peoples and through which the effective use of any major international technical assistance resources could be assured.

4. Normally to assume responsibility for a substantial part of the costs of technical services with which they are provided, at least that part which can be paid in their own currencies.
5. To undertake the sustained efforts required for economic development, including continuing support and progressive assumption of financial responsibility for the administration of projects initiated at their request under international auspices.
6. To publish information or provide for study and analysis material suitable for publication regarding the results of the technical assistance rendered and the experience derived therefrom, so that it may be of value to other countries and to the international organizations rendering technical assistance.
7. To inform the participating organizations, whenever technical assistance is requested, of all assistance which they are already receiving or requesting from other sources in the same field of development.
8. To give publicity to the programme within their countries.

#### Coordination of effort

1. The projects falling within the competence of participating organizations should be carried out by them, and the co-ordination of their work should be effected, with due regard to their constitutions and the relations established between them.
2. The work undertaken by the participating organizations under the expanded technical assistance programme should be such as to be suitable for integration with their normal work.
3. Arrangements should be made for requests for assistance within the sphere of two or more organizations to be handled jointly by the organizations concerned, and there should be co-ordination among the participating organizations at the planning level before commitments by them are entered into with governments.
4. Technical assistance activities which are not at the present time the special responsibility of any specialized agency, such as certain aspects of industrial development, manufacturing, mining, power, and land and water transport, should be undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. All requests for technical assistance which involve comprehensive or regional development projects falling within the purview of more than one organization should first be submitted to joint examination by the organizations concerned; such requests should be directed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. Programmes of training should be the subject of co-operative action among participating organizations.

#### Concentration and economy

Within the wide range of activities envisaged, the participating organizations should practise, especially in the initial stages of their programmes, concentration of efforts and economy. The participating organizations should also ensure the fullest use of any existing facilities.

#### Selection of projects

1. The participating organizations, in deciding on a request for assistance, should be guided solely by the Charter of the United Nations, by the principles of the United Nations programme for technical assistance and by appropriate resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council. The services envisaged should aim at increased productivity of material and human resources and a wide and equitable distribution of the benefits of such increased productivity, so as to contribute to the realization of higher standards of living for the entire populations. Due attention and respect should be paid to the national sovereignty and national legislation of the under-developed countries and to the social conditions which directly affect their economic development. Requests for technical assistance may therefore be approved which will help governments to take account of the probable consequences of proposed projects for economic development in terms of the welfare of the population as a whole, including the promotion of full employment, and also to take account of those social conditions, customs and values in a given area which would directly influence the kinds of economic development that may be feasible and desirable. Similarly, requests may also be approved for technical assistance to governments desiring to undertake the specific social improvements that are necessary to permit effective economic development and to mitigate the social problems - particularly problems of dislocation of family and community life - that may arise as a concomitant of economic change. As in any national programme for economic development any increased services undertaken by the government can be maintained, in the long run, only out of national production, special attention should be given in timing and emphasis to activities tending to bring an early increase in national productivity of material and human resources.
2. The participating organizations, when reviewing and placing in order of priority the requests which they receive should, so far as possible, ensure that due regard is paid to the urgency of the needs of the various applicants and to their geographical distribution.



3. In response to requests from governments, especially in connection with plans for economic development, special consideration should be given to resources and methods of financing the development. It is recommended therefore that participating organizations, before undertaking work of an extensive character involving substantial cost, should assure themselves that governments requesting such assistance are giving full consideration to major capital investment or large continued governmental expenditure which may be needed as a result of this technical assistance. Governments may also require advice concerning conditions and methods of financing appropriate to such projects. Close co-operation among the participating organizations in responding to requests for technical assistance can facilitate the attainment of this objective.

4. Requests for the furnishing of equipment and supplies may be considered insofar as they form an integral part of a project of technical assistance.

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No. 298.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(cf. PV CA9/16, Doc. 1552/CA9 - May 1954  
PV CA9/22, Doc. 1603/CA9 - May 1954)

The Administrative Council,

bearing in mind

- a) that one of the purposes of the Union, under Article 3, para. 1 b) of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952), is "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";
- b) that it is the duty of the Union, as the specialized agency responsible for telecommunication matters to protect the interests of telecommunication services;
- c) the terms of Resolution No. 25 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference;

having noted

that at the present time the financial arrangements for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are in a state of evolution on the basis of new studies being carried on by the Technical Assistance Committee and the Technical Assistance Board, and that the basis for the future financial programme for the telecommunication part of technical assistance will depend to a considerable extent on these arrangements and

recognizing

the necessity of a clearly defined policy for the allocation of funds for telecommunication projects, in order to enable the Union to continue to take an active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to make, if necessary, any provisional modifications in the existing General Secretariat Provisional Arrangement with the United Nations T.A.A. of 1952, concerning Technical Assistance, in order to protect the interests of telecommunications and to enable the I.T.U. to continue to take an active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
2. to submit a report on this matter to the Council at its 10th Session.

No. 322.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(cf. PV CA10/21, Doc. 1762/CA10 - May 1955)

The Administrative Council,

considering

a) the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the action undertaken by the I.T.U. in 1954, in the field of Technical Assistance (Document No. 1634/CA10);

b) the changes made by ECOSOC, in its Resolution No. 542 (XVIII), in the methods whereby annual Technical Assistance programmes are drawn up and in the system for apportionment of funds among the organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

c) the new provisional Agreement entered into, in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 298, between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the I.T.U. General Secretariat, with a view to adapting the provisional Arrangement dated 7 May, 1952, to the new situation brought about by ECOSOC Resolution No. 542 (XVIII) and to clarifying certain details of collaboration;

d) Documents Nos. 1696/CA10 and 1718/CA10, laying down rules for guidance of the I.T.U. in Technical Assistance matters;

resolves

1. to approve the provisional Agreement (Annex 1) concluded between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the I.T.U. General Secretariat on 28 December, 1954;

2. to authorize the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Coordination Committee of the Union, to make all necessary arrangements to implement this Agreement;

3. to ask the Secretary-General to submit to the Administrative Council, for approval, any new provisional agreement concerning Technical Assistance which he might enter into, before that agreement is signed, on the understanding, however, that in case of urgency the Secretary-General or his representative may sign an agreement ad referendum;

4. to replace the provisional Arrangement in Annex 1 to Resolution No. 244 by the text of the new provisional Agreement annexed to the present Resolution;

instructs the Secretary-General

to submit to the Council at its 1956 annual Session draft directives to the Coordination Committee of the Union, being guided by Documents Nos. 1696/CA10 and 1718/CA10 and the discussions which took place during the 10th Session of the Council.

Annex: 1

Annex

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
ADMINISTRATION AND THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

defining the conditions in which the participation of the International Telecommunication Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as approved by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, will operate.

1. Governing Resolutions

The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, particularly Resolution 222 (IX) including the annexed guiding principles and Resolutions 400 (XIII), 433 (XIV), 492 (XVI) and 542 (XVIII) shall govern the handling of all programmes for technical assistance in the field of telecommunication undertaken under this agreement between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) and the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The decisions of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) further govern projects undertaken under this agreement.

2. Area of Co-operation

Projects to be covered by this agreement shall include all those in the field of interest of the ITU which aid in the economic development of underdeveloped areas. They will include such forms of technical assistance as surveys, expert assistance, fellowships and scholarships, technical conferences, seminars and training centres, for the establishment or improvement of telecommunication as defined in the International Telecommunication Convention.

The co-operation of the ITU shall apply among other things to the following matters:

Organization of national telecommunication services;

Economic and technical studies designed to determine telecommunication requirements;

Studies of the construction, organization, operation and maintenance of telecommunication facilities;

Training of staff in all branches of telecommunication.

Inter-agency agreements may be made by the ITU with other specialized agencies defining the scope of the technical assistance activity of each agency in fields related to telecommunication. Agreements involving

financial or administrative considerations will be subject to prior consultation with the TAA.

3. Nature of co-operation

The ITU shall deal with all the technical and economic aspects of technical assistance in the telecommunication field.

The TAA shall provide the necessary administrative and financial services required for the implementation of technical assistance projects in the telecommunication field.

The provisions of this agreement shall specify the practical application of these principles.

4. Funds to be available

A. In 1955, the funds required for the execution of telecommunication projects shall be drawn by the TAA from its share of the Special Account, as provided for in Resolution 542 (XVIII) of ECOSOC, part B.III, paragraph 3.

The operational expenditure which the ITU will necessarily have to incur by reason of its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be refunded to it out of this sum and it shall render a detailed account thereof. The maximum amount for 1955 will be \$ 15,000.

B. Beginning with 1956, the funds for the execution of technical assistance telecommunication projects will be governed by the procedure described in part B.II of ECOSOC Resolution 542 (XVIII). The detailed implementation of this procedure shall be governed by mutual agreement between TAA and ITU.

The funds allocated by TAC to the ITU for its annual technical assistance programme will be advanced to TAA which will use them to cover the expenses of the projects in this programme. TAA will keep a special account for these expenses and will periodically send the ITU a statement of this account.

5. Establishment of the annual technical assistance programme

The ITU will help requesting governments, in collaboration with the resident representatives of TAB, to establish their annual telecommunication technical assistance programme, in accordance with ECOSOC Resolution 542 (XVIII), part B.II, sub-paragraph 1 b) ii).

The ITU will endeavour to familiarize the appropriate agencies of governments with the possibilities of technical assistance in the telecommunication field.

6. Recruiting of experts for missions

The ITU will seek the telecommunication experts required for posts in the telecommunication field and will examine the candidacies which have received the support of its Members. It will draw up the list of the candidates it regards as fully qualified for each job and will attach thereto its remarks on their qualifications.

ITU will communicate the list of candidates so drawn up to the requesting government, and will at the same time send it to TAA. TAA will ask the government to select one or several candidates from the list furnished by the ITU.

TAA will be responsible for the official communication of the appointment to the expert. TAA will also be responsible for the administrative arrangements, including travel, allowances, leave, insurance and other terms of appointment of experts.

The ITU will not recruit an expert until the technical assistance project has been formally approved by TAB and the job description and the beginning of the mission have been specified by agreement with the government concerned.

7. Briefing of experts for missions

The ITU will be responsible for providing experts with technical information related to their mission. The TAA will be responsible for briefing experts on other than technical matters.

8. Instructions to, and reporting by, experts on missions

Telecommunication experts will be subject to the same policies and procedures regarding reports as other experts appointed by the Technical Assistance Administration; they will send a copy of every report direct to the International Telecommunication Union. The ITU will review and comment on the contents of these reports and will send any comments or advice direct to the experts. TAA will receive a copy of this correspondence. It will accept as final the advice of the ITU on the technical aspect of any question arising from a report.

TAA will be responsible for the formal transmission of reports to governments. If the ITU so requests, its comments will be attached to the reports forwarded to governments.

9. Cancellation, interruption or prolongation of a mission

The ITU will be consulted whenever, for administrative or financial reasons, it seems advisable to cancel or interrupt a mission provided for in the annual programme of technical assistance in the telecommunication field. It will examine the technical consequences of the proposed action, and, if necessary, will, together with TAA, seek solutions which will avoid too serious injury to the telecommunication technical assistance programme in the country or countries concerned.

The ITU will also give its views on the technical advantages of prolonging a mission during a financial year.

10. Fellows and scholars

The ITU will examine all the candidacies for fellowships and scholarships in the telecommunication field submitted by the governments within the framework of the programme approved for the current year. It will give its views to the requesting governments on the qualifications of the candidates and on the degree to which they are suitable for filling the scholarship or fellowship. The ITU will make a recommendation as regards the country or countries most suitable from the technical standpoint to receive the scholar or fellow.

TAA will be responsible for the administrative action required for the granting of the scholarships recommended by the ITU and will indicate which of the host countries recommended by the ITU seem(s) the most suitable from the administrative and financial standpoint.

The ITU will undertake negotiations with the selected host country or countries to ensure that the scholarship or fellowships is effectively carried out. It will immediately inform TAA of the results of its consultations.

The ITU will undertake to give scholars and fellows the technical information they require. TAA will advise them on non-technical matters connected with their scholarship or fellowship.

Scholars' or fellows' final reports will be examined by the ITU which will communicate its comments to TAA and to the government of the country of which the scholar or fellow is a national.

11. ITU Representation

The ITU will inform the TAA whenever it desires the TAA to represent the ITU at the meetings of the TAB and will brief the TAA representatives as it deems necessary.

12. Correspondence

Copies of all correspondence on requests or projects in the telecommunication field between either organization and governments or the Technical Assistance Board shall be promptly made available to the other party to this agreement.

13. Liaison

As a general rule, all correspondence sent by TAA to the ITU shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the ITU. However, for the execution of routine tasks, the agencies will advise each other on the appropriate officer or officers to whom such communications shall be addressed.

14. Final provisions

The present Agreement which replaces the Provisional Arrangement of 7 May 1952 shall enter into force on 1 January 1955 and shall be valid until terminated by either party.

New York, 28 December 1954

For the United Nations  
Technical  
Assistance Administration

(signed) Keenleyside

For the General Secretariat  
of the International  
Telecommunication Union

(signed) Gerald C. Gross

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No. 345.-

RELATIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND  
THE FAR EAST (E.C.A.F.E.)  
(cf. PV CA11/13, Doc. 1878/CA11 - May 1956)

The Administrative Council,

considering

- a) the situation as regards cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) reported by the Secretary-General in section 3 of Document No. 1805/CA11 and in Document No. 1835/CA11;
- b) that the Members of E.C.A.F.E. include certain metropolitan countries outside the region of Asia and the Far East which already have highly developed telecommunication systems as well as other countries within the region where the telecommunication systems are not sufficiently developed;
- c) that it is important to ensure that both in the development of the internal systems of the latter countries and in the integration of these systems with regional and world-wide networks, countries should have the opportunity of deriving the maximum benefit from the experience of the International Telecommunication Union and especially from the recommendations and advice of its International Consultative Committees and from the participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- d) the status of the International Telecommunication Union in the field of telecommunication as recognized in its agreement with the United Nations;
- e) the importance of concentration of effort and resources;
- f) the need for coordinated planning imposed by modern telecommunication technique;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to address a Circular dealing with the problem of aid to countries with less developed telecommunications systems to all the Members and Associate Members of E.C.A.F.E., with a copy for information to all Members and Associate Members of the Union;
  2. to include in the Circular:
    - a) a statement of the advantages to be gained by participation in the activities of the new amalgamated C.C.I.T. and of the C.C.I.R.;
    - b) an invitation to Administrations which have not yet notified their intention of taking part in the activities of the new C.C.I.T. to do so and to send delegates to the first Plenary Assembly of that Committee;
    - c) a reference to the possibilities offered by participation in the C.C.I.s to make known desiderata as regards technical aid and advice, so that the Plenary Assemblies may take them into account in planning the future work of the C.C.I.s;
    - d) an indication of the C.C.I. documentation which would assist countries in planning their internal systems and integrating those systems in regional and world-wide networks;
    - e) an invitation to have recourse in full measure to the expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunication;
    - f) reference to the possibilities afforded by the existing relations of the I.T.U. with organizations such as the International Railway Union or international organizations producing or distributing electric power, to supply specialized information on the application of the latest technique to telecommunication requirements of transport, electrical power, meteorological and other services;
  3. to make available to E.C.A.F.E. the full cooperation of the I.T.U. in all matters requiring telecommunication experience, in the same way as the I.T.U. makes its experience available to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, and in particular, to suggest that E.C.A.F.E. should consider (perhaps taking advantage of the journey of an official from the E.C.A.F.E. Secretariat to Geneva) with the Secretary-General of the Union and the C.C.I. Directors, how, in practice, close and effective cooperation between the organizations could be ensured.
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No. 346.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
(cf. PV CA11/13, Doc. 1878/CA11 - May 1956)

The Administrative Council,

having examined

the Report by the Secretary-General relative to the participation of the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1955, through the intermediary of the United Nations (Document No. 1790/CA11);

considering

the major importance of national and international telecommunication services for the general development of countries of which the telecommunication systems are not sufficiently developed;

takes note

with satisfaction that in the past year Technical Assistance has been given to several countries by sending experts to train specialists at schools and technical institutes and to initiate staff in the operation of modern telecommunication installations;

takes note, moreover,

that many scholarship holders spent some time in countries where telecommunications are highly developed;

taking into account

that there are still ways of increasing all forms of Technical Assistance to the countries in question, including the delivery of modern measurement, training, or demonstration equipment, and at the same time of using the funds available for this purpose more efficiently;

instructs the Secretary-General

a) to give full information to the Administrations of the countries in question as to possible ways of granting them Technical Assistance in the field of telecommunication on the basis of the agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations;

b) to examine, in cooperation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Technical Assistance Board, the action to be taken with a view to making better use of the resources available for the purpose and to expand the various forms of telecommunication Technical Assistance;

requests the Directors of the C.C.I.s

- a) to inform more fully the Telecommunication Administrations of the countries in question of the work being carried out or already accomplished under the auspices of the I.T.U., and to invite their attention specially to the studies and achievements which may be of particular interest to them;
- b) to propose to the forthcoming C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies that ways and means of granting Technical Assistance to countries of which the telecommunication systems are not sufficiently developed should be examined, in order that the national and international telecommunication services of these countries may be developed harmoniously;

resolves

to examine at its annual session in 1957 the Secretary-General's Report on the various forms of assistance, in the field of telecommunication, granted these countries.

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No. 384.-

I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST  
(cf. PV CA13/13, Doc. 2134/CA13 - May 1958)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

a) Resolution No. 345 adopted at its 11th Session concerning co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the improvement of telecommunications in the countries of the region covered by that Commission;

b) the Resolution adopted in 1957 by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on the subject of telecommunications;

c) the report submitted by the Secretary-General in Document No. 2011/CA13;

approves

the steps taken so far by the Secretary-General for the implementation of a regional Technical Assistance project, consisting in a general study of existing telecommunications and telecommunication requirements in Asia and the Far East;

instructs

the Secretary-General to continue the work so far undertaken, in consultation with the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union, and to ensure that the I.T.U. is represented at meetings of E.C.A.F.E. committees dealing specifically with the question, so that the Union may make the greatest possible contribution to the development of telecommunications of countries in the region, within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

requests

the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. to undertake measures to help in the development of telecommunications in the countries of that region, within the framework of their normal activities;

earnestly recommends

the Members and Associate Members of the Union which are also Members or Associate Members of E.C.A.F.E. to continue the work undertaken for the improvement of their telecommunications and, in this connection, to make the greatest possible use of facilities offered by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and by participation in the normal activities of the Union.

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No. 385.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - DEBITING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS INCURRED BY THE ORGANIZATIONS TAKING PART IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (cf. PV CA13/13, Doc. 2134/CA13 - May 1958)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

the position described in the report by the Secretary-General (Document No. 2021/CA13) concerning the debiting of administrative and operating costs incurred by organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

recommends

that, so far as the I.T.U. is concerned, the following considerations should be borne in mind:

1. any method of debiting the costs in question should make allowances for the special situation of each organization; it does not, in fact, seem essential to apply a common formula to all organizations, whose structures and budgets are so different;

2. the present system of financing the administrative and operating costs incurred by the Union through its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is satisfactory since the costs actually incurred by the Union are refunded; the amount of these costs may vary from year to year according to

a) the scope of the programme;

b) changes in the position of the very limited staff of the Technical Assistance Service (staff changes, home leave, variations in salaries, allowances etc.);

3. the Union should continue to benefit from cooperation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in connection with administrative matters relating to the implementation of its Technical Assistance programme, as such cooperation leads to economies in the Expanded Programme as a whole;

4. only the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference may ultimately decide to debit costs incurred directly by participation of the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the I.T.U. ordinary budget.

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No. 404.-

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST  
(cf. PV CA14/12, Doc. 2278/CA14 - June 1959)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

the Acting Secretary-General's reports (Documents Nos. 2150 and 2226/CA14) on cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), and measures to be taken to develop telecommunications in the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region;

having observed

that the recommendations adopted by the working party of telecommunication experts of E.C.A.F.E. (Tokyo, May, 1959) have not yet been considered by E.C.A.F.E. itself;

and noting

that relations with E.C.A.F.E. appear to be established on a most satisfactory basis;

resolves

1. to ask the Secretary-General to continue cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. for the improvement of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East, within the framework of the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the participation by the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the Activities financed by the Special United Nations Fund;
  2. once more to remind the countries of the region of the value in the development of their telecommunications of the activities of the I.T.U. itself and the possibilities offered by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund;
  3. to request the Secretary-General to send a circular-letter to all Union Administrations, setting forth the conclusions reached by the E.C.A.F.E. working party of telecommunication experts (Tokyo, May, 1959), in order that all Members and Associate Members may be thoroughly informed of this major undertaking and may thus be able, in good time, to take such measures as they may deem appropriate, on the national level, on the regional level, and on the world-wide level.
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No. 405.-

SPECIAL EFFORTS BY ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
(cf. PV CA14/12, Doc. 2278/CA14 - June 1959)

The Administrative Council,

observing

that certain Administrations regularly make most meritorious efforts by supplying experts to countries whose telecommunications are insufficiently developed or by offering hospitality to holders of Technical Assistance scholarships coming from such countries;

considering

how very important these efforts are for the success of the Technical Assistance programme;

resolves

to encourage these Administrations to persevere in these efforts and to thank them most warmly for the help thus rendered to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

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B. DECISIONS

No. D 81.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - USE OF CONSULTING FIRMS  
(Doc. 1226/CA7)

The Council agreed that the Secretary-General should not take any steps to recommend consulting firms as experts until the Technical Assistance Board had settled the question of principle.

(PV CA7/15, Doc. 1239/CA7)

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No. D 231.-

SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND

The Administrative Council took note of the report submitted by the Acting Secretary-General in Document No. 2152/CA14, about the financing of economic development. Confirming its Decision No. 213 (13th Session), it called on the Acting Secretary-General to submit a report, either to the Council or to the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the conditions governing I.T.U. participation in the activities financed by the United Nations Special Fund.

(PV CA14/12, Doc. 2278/CA14)

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No. D 232.-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - DEBITING OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND OPERATING COSTS OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

The Administrative Council, having studied Resolution No. 702 (XXVI) of the Economic and Social Council, decided that, pending a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva 1959), so far as I.T.U. is concerned, the provisions of Resolution No. 385 adopted by the Council at its 13th Session should remain in force.

(PV CA14/12, Doc. 2278/CA14)

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# CONFÉRENCE DE PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES

GENÈVE, 1959

Document N° 63-FES  
21 octobre 1959

COMMISSION E  
COMITÉE E  
COMISIÓN E

Rapport du Secrétaire général par intérim

Report by the Acting Secretary-General

Informe del Secretario General ad interim

Pour répondre aux vœux exprimés au cours de la première séance de la Commission E, le Secrétariat général a établi le tableau ci-joint des bourses accordées au compte du Programme d'assistance technique de l'U.I.T., de 1953 à 1958, classés selon les pays d'origine des boursiers.

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In compliance with the request expressed by Committee E at its first meeting, the General Secretariat has prepared the table attached herewith, showing fellowships awarded under the I.T.U. technical assistance Programme from 1953 to 1958, classified according to the fellows' country of origin.

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En cumplimiento de los deseos expresados por la Comisión E en el transcurso de su primera sesión, la Secretaría General ha preparado el Cuadro adjunto de las becas otorgadas a cuenta del Programa de asistencia técnica de la U.I.T., de 1953 a 1958, clasificadas según el país de origen de los becarios.

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Gerald C. Gross

Secrétaire général par intérim  
Acting Secretary-General  
Secretario General ad interim

Annexe: 1

Annex: 1

Anexo: 1

ANNEXE - ANNEX - ANEXO

BOURSES ACCORDEES AU COMPTE DU PROGRAMME ELARGI DE 1953 A 1958  
FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FROM 1953 TO 1958  
BECAS OTORGADAS A CUENTA DEL PROGRAMA AMPLIADO DESDE 1953 A 1958

Pays d'origine Country of origin País de origen	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Afghanistan, Afganistán				1			1
Argentine, Argentina						1	1
Birmanie, Burma, Birmania				2			2
Chili, Chile				1	2	1	4
Chine, China			2	1	3	2	8
Equateur, Ecuador	1				1		2
Ethiopie, Ethiopia, Etiopía					5	2	7
Finlande, Finland, Finlandia			1	2	1		4
Grèce, Greece, Grecia	1		2				3
Inde, India		1				1	2
Iran, Irán	2		2				4
Iraq	1				2		3
Irlande, Ireland, Irlanda					2		2
Israël, Israel	1		2	4		2	9
Japon, Japan, Japón			3	3	3	3	12
Jordanie, Jordan, Jordania				3	8		11
Corée, Korea, Corea	1		1	2		1	5
Laos			1				1
Liban, Lebanon, Líbano				1		2	3
Malaisie, Malaya		3	3				6
Mexique, Mexico, México					3	5	8
Népal, Nepal			1				1
Pakistan, Pakistán	2	1		2	5		10
Surinam			1				1
Tunisie, Tunisia, Túnez						4	4
Turquie, Turkey, Turquía			1				1
R.A.U. (Région égyptienne) U.A.R. (Egyptian region) R.A.U. (Región egipcia)		1	2				3
R.A.U. (Région syrienne) U.A.R. (Syrian region) R.A.U. (Región siria)			3				3
Vénézuéla, Venezuela		1					1
Yugoslavie, Yugoslavia, Yugooslavia			8	5	18	10	41
	9	7	33	27	53	34	163

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 64-E  
21 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### NOTE BY THE ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL

In accordance with the request made by Mr. Fathy Gheith, Delegate of Kuwait, during the second meeting of Committee E, the attached "Proposal for the Organisation of the Technical Assistance of the I.T.U.", presented by the representative of Egypt to the Administrative Council during its tenth annual session, is distributed to participants in the Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Presented by Council member  
from Egypt

PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANISATION  
OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF THE I.T.U.

Technical Assistance can be classified into three categories:

1. giving the expert advice to an Administration on a certain problem or project;
2. planning and estimating a project, and arranging a scheme for the execution;
3. execution of the project.

First category

Sufficient preliminary information should be prepared beforehand by the Administration concerned. In the majority of cases the expert advice can be adequately given in ten days. Under no circumstances should the loan of an expert for this category exceed one month and only after a careful study by the I.T.U.

Second category

Every possible detailed information should be prepared beforehand by the Administration concerned. The I.T.U. should advise the Administration with what this detailed information would be.

The expert or experts would then start their planning and estimating. It is quite understood that the time necessary for such a job ranges from one to six months depending upon the type of job. The I.T.U. will fix the necessary period within the above-mentioned limits.

The Administration concerned can then start their own duties of allocating the necessary costs and expenditures, advertise the adjudications, etc., etc.

During the examination of tenders, these Administrations may need the help of the experts for another period which is estimated to be between one and three months.

### Third category

The Administration would, by then, have completed the necessary preparations for the execution, for example, of buildings, staff etc. The expert can then be seconded to the Administration for the supervision of the execution and giving any help, in the meantime, that he finds necessary to the efficient running of the system afterwards.

The aim of this plan, is to avoid the time wasted by the experts between the two stages of first and second categories which amounts to at least six months, and between the two stages of second and third categories which amounts to at least one year.

Administrations may be in a position to require the services of the expert between the mentioned stages or after the execution of the scheme to help in the running and maintenance of the network, in such a case I suggest, if the I.T.U. can spare this expert, that the Administration concerned should contribute, by paying half the expenses of the expert.

### Supervision

The I.T.U. should arrange a method of supervision on the spot with particular check on the following points :

1. That the time of the expert is not wasted due to any sort of difficulties arising from local conditions;
2. That the expert is not given any job other than that stipulated in his mission, unless approved by the I.T.U.;
3. That the work done by the expert is in conformity with his standard of experience and salary; otherwise another expert of the suitable calibre should take his place;
4. That no extension of the predicted mission of the expert is to be allowed unless carefully studied by the I.T.U., and preferably, after a report from a supervisor on the spot.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 65-E  
22 October 1959COMMITTEE C  
COMMITTEE 3

## SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting of Committee C (Joint Finance Control Committee)

Saturday, 17 October 1959, at 11.5 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. J.B. Darnell (New Zealand)Vice-Chairmen: Mr. F. Joyce (Ireland) and Mr. Senk (Yugoslavia)

1. Opening the meeting, the Chairman said that he appreciated the honour conferred upon his country which had been chosen to direct the work of the new joint committee. He hoped that the members of the two conferences would take an interest in its work; meanwhile, he himself would make every effort to carry out the task imposed on him to the best of his ability. He welcomed the two Vice-Chairmen.
2. The two Vice-Chairmen assured the Chairman of their cooperation.
3. The Chairman also expressed the hope that the rapporteurs would continue to lend their services to Committee C. Mr. Henderson (United Kingdom), Mr. Jimenez (Colombia) and the Delegate of Switzerland would continue to be responsible for preparing the summary records. He suggested that the study of the rest of the Agenda contained in Document No. DT 485 should be deferred to the meeting on the following Friday.
4. Mr. Acton, Delegate of Canada and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group dealing with the question of the "Morning Electron", announced that he would submit a report on the following Friday; he had not, however, made a study of the financial aspect of the matter, but had confined himself to finding a way of improving the presentation.
5. The Argentine Delegate would like to see Document No. DT 209, which gave the cost of producing the "Morning Electron", attached to the document which Mr. Acton was preparing.
6. The Delegate of Sweden was in favour of finding for the Committee a title which would avoid confusion. To that end, Mr. Stead's suggestion that the documents of the new Committee should carry on the right hand side the designation "Committee 3 of the Administrative Radio Conference and Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference", was adopted.

7. Mr. Caruso stated that his Government had instructed him to take up again the three points in Document No. 31. His delegation felt that:
- 1) the post of Controller of the Organization and General Services of the Conference was superfluous for a Conference held at the seat of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U.;
  - 2) the cost of the public relations office set up for the first time in Geneva was too high, particularly as the Administrative Council had decided that the I.T.U.'s public relations should be effected through channels offered free of charge by the Administrations;
  3. it was unnecessary to maintain a delegates' service once the majority of participants had arrived; it should, at least, be possible to reduce the number of persons in that service with a view to economy.
8. The Chairman said that Mr. Caruso's comments would be reflected in the summary record and examined at the following meeting.
9. Mr. Caruso said that he had made his statement in order to be in time to effect economies. Mr. Drevet (France) hoped that the Acting Secretary-General would be able to dispel the concern arising out of the third point raised by Mr. Caruso before the meeting on the following Friday so that the matter might be deleted from the Agenda.
10. Mr. Sarwate (India) pointed out that the Chairman had drawn attention to the resolution contained in Document No. 375 and asked that the matter be examined at the following meeting.
11. The Chairman agreed. He thanked the participants before declaring the meeting closed at 11.35 a.m.

R. Monnat  
Rapporteur

J.B. Darnell  
Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 66-E  
26 October, 1959

COMMITTEE E

Report by the Acting Secretary-General

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

In accordance with a request made at the first meeting of Committee E, the circular-letter despatched to Members and Associate Members of the Union is reproduced hereinafter. It gives full information about the share taken by the Union in furthering telecommunication in Asia and the Far East.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Circular-letter  
1777/55/AGC

31st July, 1959

Subject: Development of telecommunications  
in Asia and the Far East

Dear Sir,

All Administrations were informed, by Circular No.1314 dated 3 July, 1956, of the action recommended by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 345 to enable countries whose telecommunications are still insufficiently developed to benefit from the aid offered to them on the international level, particularly within the framework of the I.T.U. As this initiative had originated with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was anxious to see steps taken to improve telecommunications in the area covered by it - particularly in order to facilitate means of transport - the Council had also specified in the resolution the conditions in which the I.T.U. could cooperate with ECAFE.

Hence, in 1957 we studied, with ECAFE, ways and means which might help to improve telecommunications in the countries of Asia and the Far East. It was finally recognized that the first step should be to carry out a general survey of the means of telecommunication in the countries of the region and then to define the more urgent requirements to be met in this domain. The I.T.U. therefore decided to entrust two experts specially recruited under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with the task of collecting the necessary information. These experts, one of whom was a specialist in wire communications and the other in radiocommunications, were able to accomplish their mission in 1958 and, by the end of the year, they submitted a most interesting and well-documented report, which was published by ECAFE.

It had been agreed that the report by the experts should be submitted to a working party composed of telecommunication experts of all the Member countries of ECAFE, which was to issue recommendations on the practical measures to be taken to develop telecommunications in the region.

This working party met in Tokyo, early in May, 1959, under the auspices of ECAFE. It concluded the report which it had prepared for the Transport and Communications Committee of ECAFE with four recommendations and a proposed programme of work and priorities.

The full text of the working party's recommendations is given in Annex 1 herewith.

Although these recommendations have not yet been endorsed by ECAFE itself, there is no doubt that in general they reflect the views of the telecommunication Administrations of the countries in the region. Hence, with the agreement of the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, they were submitted to the 14th Session of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. in May - June, 1959. After a careful examination of the question, the Council adopted Resolution No. 404, the text of which is given in Annex 2 herewith.

In submitting these recommendations to all the Administrations in accordance with the Council's instructions, we feel that we should also make the following brief comments.

Recommendation No. 1. Action at national level

Having urged countries in the region to make efforts to expand their telecommunication services, the working party indicated the direction in which those efforts should be made. Then it recalled the possibilities for enlisting outside help offered to the countries concerned both in the sphere of plans for development and in the financing of those plans.

The practical measures available at international level for the application of this resolution come primarily within the framework of Technical Assistance (Expanded Programme, United Nations Special Fund, arrangements of a bilateral nature). In this connexion, on the basis of the information contained in the experts' report, the most urgent needs in the matter of outside help have been summarized in notes which have been sent to the heads of the delegations of the countries concerned, drawing their attention to the opportunities offered by the 1960 Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund. These projects will be reviewed by correspondence according to the decisions reached by the countries in question and in line with the customary Technical Assistance procedure.

Recommendation No. 2. Action at regional level

In the first part of this recommendation the working party emphasized the advantage of holding regional conferences, and enumerated the most important and urgent problems to be dealt with at such conferences.

In the second part it drew attention to a series of matters which, for some time at least, would require permanent action in the region, and suggested that the I.T.U. should call upon the services of a Technical Assistance expert in this connexion.

It was clearly understood that the initiative and responsibility for calling regional conferences should rest entirely with the countries of the region, it being understood that coordination with similar activities being undertaken in other parts of the world should be effected through the I.T.U.

With regard to the Technical Assistance expert mentioned in the recommendation, we have it in mind to prolong into 1960 the regional project under which the two experts were recruited in 1958, but adapting the purpose of the project. In this connexion it must be pointed out that the work detailed in paragraph (iv) of Recommendation No. 2 is much too wide in scope to be done entirely by one expert on his own. It is therefore proposed to recruit two experts, funds permitting.

With regard to action planned at regional level, reference should also be made to the two projects mentioned below under the heading "Programme of work and priorities".

It will be seen that the steps proposed in Recommendation No. 2 are strictly within the framework of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Technical Assistance Regulations.

#### Recommendation No. 3. Action at international level

This recommendation is primarily intended to draw attention to a view frequently expressed within the Union - and particularly in the Council - to the effect that countries with under-developed telecommunications would be advised, above all, to take as active a part as possible in the work of the I.T.U. and to keep in constant contact with its permanent organs.

Attention must, however, be drawn to the idea underlying the last part of the second sentence of paragraph (i)(a). It actually amounts to finding out whether it would be possible to make arrangements for the costs of travel and accommodation of the delegates of Administrations to C.C.I. meetings to be posted to the budget of those meetings, so as to facilitate settlement by the finance services of the countries concerned. It would appear that the only course is to leave it to one or more countries to raise this question, perhaps at the Plenipotentiary Conference, which seems to be the only body competent to deal with such a matter.

#### Recommendation No. 4. Cooperation between the I.T.U. and ECAFE

The purpose of this recommendation is to define the extent to which the I.T.U. and ECAFE are likely to be able to cooperate in certain spheres of activity connected with the development of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East. It will be seen that the working party does not claim to prepare the ground for a formal agreement, which incidentally was not within its competence. It has merely mentioned the circumstances

in which ECAFE might cooperate in improving telecommunication in the region, while taking due account of the Union's own responsibilities in the matter. This recommendation is, in fact, essential for the authorities of ECAFE who convened the working party primarily for the purpose of outlining the part that ECAFE might play in the sphere of telecommunications.

Programme of work and priorities

A programme of work for ECAFE is set out in Appendix I to the working party's report and also in Annex 1 hereto, following the recommendations.

Projects 45-01, 45-02, 45-03 and 45-04 call for no special comment apart from the fact that ECAFE can indeed undertake most useful studies in telecommunication development.

The last two projects appearing under the heading "United Nations Special Fund", on the other hand, concern telecommunications only and, while they will be revised and implemented in cooperation with ECAFE, they will be the direct responsibility of the I.T.U. The Secretariat will, therefore, undertake the studies required to complete these plans in accordance with the regulations and procedures of the United Nations Special Fund.

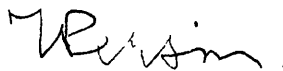
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In conclusion, we would stress that when the Council instructed the Acting Secretary-General to send the present circular to all the Administrations of the Union it considered, firstly, that all countries should be informed of an undertaking for which their cooperation might be requested in various ways (particularly under the Technical Assistance Programme) and, secondly, that the results attained in Asia and the Far East might well inspire similar measures in other parts of the world.

Yours faithfully,



J. Persin  
Senior Counsellor  
For the Acting Secretary-General  
by order

A N N E X 1

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST  
INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

(Working Party of Telecommunication Experts 4-11 May 1959 Tokyo, Japan)

DRAFT REPORT TO THE INLAND TRANSPORT  
AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

(Eighth Session)

(EXTRACTS)

. . . . .

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

43. The Working Party having considered the report of the Experts and various comments made on the report, in particular those made by the I.T.U., has agreed to submit the following recommendations for consideration by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee.

The recommendations are classified as follows :

- a) Recommendations relating to each country of the region considered individually;
- b) Recommendations relating to the countries of the region considered collectively;
- c) Recommendations relating to all the countries of the world collectively.

44. Recommendation No. 1. Action at the national level

i) Telecommunications play a vital role in the promotion of economic development and social welfare and furthermore, can be developed and operated on an economically sound basis. Thus, all the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. area should be urged to make special efforts to accelerate the development of all types of telecommunications services and more especially those having a direct effect on the development of commerce, industry and transport.

ii) These accelerated efforts should initially be directed towards the promotion of the following :

- a) the sound organization of telecommunications services;
- b) the correct economic, administrative, and engineering planning of telecommunications services, systems and installations;
- c) the institution of modern training methods and the specific training of telecommunications personnel;
- d) the coordination of telecommunications systems, including frequency utilization for the various national services;
- e) the greater use of local facilities;
- f) the manufacture locally of telecommunications equipment to stimulate rapid development;
- g) the development of research facilities.

In these efforts, special attention should be paid to the training of telecommunications personnel.

iii) In order to solve their individual national problems, the countries concerned might seek outside assistance and make use to the maximum extent possible of the assistance now offered by the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund of the United Nations and also of cooperative programmes of a bilateral nature.

iv) As regards the means of financing the necessary capital undertakings, the countries concerned might also, where appropriate, seek outside help, and in this respect, it is suggested that E.C.A.F.E. could be of assistance in studying problems related to such issues.

45. Recommendation No. 2. Action at the regional level

i) In order to deal with telecommunications problems of a regional nature, and to ensure better cooperation between the countries concerned, regional conferences should be convened for the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region.

ii) Among the matters to be considered by such conferences, the following are of primary importance and urgency :

- a) the planning and improvement of regional telecommunications systems, including regional trunk networks and their world-wide interconnections;
- b) the improvement of frequency assignment planning with regard to the implementations of existing plans and establishment of new ones;

- o) the provisions of regulations for regional telecommunications services such as the maritime mobile service (high seas, coastal and harbour services), railways, motor-transport and inland waterways.
- iii) The activities of such regional conferences should be properly coordinated with corresponding activities in other parts of the world. Steps should be taken for ensuring such coordination through the I.T.U.
- iv) Apart from the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above, which could be dealt with by regional conferences, there are other problems which require action at the regional level. Such matters include the following :
  - a) the investigation of basic telecommunications needs in the area, having regard to the national economic requirements in other fields;
  - b) the consideration of the needs for the provision of telecommunications specialists and the organization of the exchange of such specialists between countries;
  - c) the setting up of regional telecommunications training school in the area;
  - d) the investigations of research requirements and the paying of particular attention to the need for setting up research facilities;
  - e) the improvement of statistics relating to telecommunications and the exchange of information relating to statistics and operational matters concerning telecommunications facilities and **procedures**.
- v) To facilitate the handling of such matters it is recommended that a telecommunications expert, recruited for a trial period by the I.T.U. under the U.N. technical assistance procedure should be assigned to the E.C.A.F.E. region, where he will work under terms and conditions to be agreed upon mutually by E.C.A.F.E., I.T.U. and U.N.T.A.O.

46. Recommendation No. 3. Action at the international level

- i) As one of the main purposes of the I.T.U. is to promote the development of telecommunications, the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region should be strongly urged to participate to the fullest possible extent in the work of the I.T.U.

In this connection they should :

- a) Take an active part in the work of as many conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. as possible and in this connection particular



attention is drawn to the meetings of the International Consultative Committees (C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R.) in order to make known their own special requirements and to obtain the best possible advice. Naturally, this would be facilitated if more I.T.U. conferences were held in the area, and suitable financing arrangements could be made in connection with the travelling expenses of the delegates.

- b) Establish and maintain as far as possible contacts with the permanent organs of the I.T.U. (General Secretariat, Secretariats of the C.C.I.s and International Frequency Registration Board) in order to obtain information and advice as regards any telecommunications problem.

ii) The appropriate international authorities should be requested to take note of the needs of the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region in the development of telecommunications, in view of their vital importance for economic development, and to take all possible action for helping the governments concerned towards their early improvement.

47. Recommendation No. 4. Cooperation of I.T.U. and E.C.A.F.E.

i) With due consideration to the respective responsibilities of the I.T.U. as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications and of the E.C.A.F.E. as the United Nations Regional Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, E.C.A.F.E. and I.T.U. will continue to cooperate fully in promoting the development of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East.

ii) Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the I.T.U. covering all technical aspects of telecommunications — including matters relating to operation and tariffs — and the harmonizing of the actions of nations in the promotion of telecommunications development, it is suggested that amongst other matters E.C.A.F.E. might usefully undertake or sponsor the following actions :

- a) to investigate the fields in which telecommunications improvements are necessary for wider economic development and to acquaint the Governments and international organizations of such requirements;
- b) to suggest to the Governments of the region that they give proper weight to the need for telecommunications development as regards priority in expenditure compared with expenditure in other spheres of national development;
- c) to provide the Governments with statistical data of an economic and social nature which are necessary

- i) for telecommunications planning;
- ii) for national budgeting of telecommunications development in relation to overall national expenditure;
- d) to advise the countries of the region as to the methods which they might adopt in the financing of their established telecommunications programmes, paying due attention to the initial outlay and the continuing support of the undertakings as well;
- e) to cooperate fully with the I.T.U. in dealing with administrative matters relating to telecommunications activities in the region and especially to the implementation of I.T.U. projects in the region.

#### V. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

48. The programme of work and priorities as recommended by the Working Party is reported in Appendix I.

. . . . .

#### APPENDIX I

##### PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Note: the letter "s" indicates projects involving cooperation with one more of the specialized agencies)

(In cooperation with I.T.U.)

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Group II<br>45-01<br>(s) | <u>Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and planning in the ECAFE region</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) study of the economic aspects related to improving, planning and development of<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) national telecommunication networks,</li><li>b) regional and extra-regional networks</li></ul></li><li>ii) methods of financing and rates of flow of investment to accelerate development of adequate systems of telecommunications, national and regional, to meet the requirements of the ECAFE region</li></ul> |
|--------------------------|---|

Group III      Telecommunication with special reference to development of  
45-02      inland transport and costal shipping and hydroelectric  
(s)      resources in the ECAFE region

- i) studies in relation to improvements of telecommunication facilities for improving efficiency in inland transport and costal shipping operation.

45-03      Administration and organization of national telecommunica-  
(s)      tion systems

- i) comparative studies of current methods of administrative and legislative control of telecommunication systems
- ii) comparative studies of current administrative organizations.

45-04      Development of telecommunication statistics  
(s)

- i) studies on the compilation and dissemination and coverage of operational and commercial statistics (national and regional) with a view to assessing their adequacy to meet current requirements and for planning future developments.

United Nations Special Fund. The following two projects will be implemen-  
ted by the United Nations Special Fund in cooperation with I.T.U. and ECAFE

i)      Training of telecommunication personnel

Possibility of establishing regional and national telecommunica-  
tion training centres for providing basic and advanced training facilities.

ii)      Telecommunication research

Possibility of setting up research centres in the ECAFE region  
and extending the scope of national institutions where these exist.

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A N N E X 2

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 404

No. 404.-

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST  
(cf. PV CAL4/L2, Doc. 2273/CAL4 - June 1959)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

the Acting Secretary-General's reports (Documents Nos. 2150 and 2226/CAL4) on cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), and measures to be taken to develop telecommunications in the countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region;

having observed

that the recommendations adopted by the working party of telecommunication experts of E.C.A.F.E. (Tokyo, May, 1959) have not yet been considered by E.C.A.F.E. itself;

and noting

that relations with E.C.A.F.E. appear to be established on a most satisfactory basis;

resolves

1. to ask the Secretary-General to continue cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. for the improvement of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East, within the framework of the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of the participation by the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the activities financed by the Special United Nations Fund;
  2. once more to remind the countries of the region of the value in the development of their telecommunications of the activities of the I.T.U. itself and the possibilities offered by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund;
  3. to request the Secretary-General to send a circular-letter to all Union Administrations, setting forth the conclusions reached by the E.C.A.F.E. working party of telecommunication experts (Tokyo, May, 1959), in order that all Members and Associate Members may be thoroughly informed of this major undertaking and may thus be able, in good time, to take such measures as they may deem appropriate, on the national level, on the regional level, and on the world-wide level.
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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 67-E  
22 October 1959COMMITTEE HREPORTSecond meeting of Committee H - Finances of the Union

Wednesday, 21 October, 1959

The Chairman invited comments on the Agenda issued as Document No. DT. 6, which was then approved.

The Chairman then submitted the summary record of the first meeting. This was approved after the Delegate of Austria had pointed out that the meeting had risen at 11.30 a.m. and not at 12.30 p.m., as stated.

The Chairman said that, in view of the amount of work before the Committee, Deputy Reporters would be required, and he proposed Messrs. Heggli (Switzerland) and Seoighe (Ireland). He thanked the Delegations of Switzerland and Ireland for their collaboration.

On Item 4 of the Agenda, the Chairman said that Document No. 35 should be added, apart from Document No. 9, pages 22 and 23. He held that, as Items 5 and 6 were inter-connected, they should be considered together. Document No. 9 contained countries' proposals, whilst Document No. 35 listed the numbers of documents relating to Document No. 9 and already distributed. Document No. 6 referred to the financial management of the Union, (Section 11.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council), for the examination of which he proposed the setting up of a Working Group, H.1. Its terms of reference would be to consider financial management and accounts from 1952 to 1958 (Sections 11.2 and 11.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council) and the audit of accounts (Section 11.4 of the Report). It would then report back to the Committee. It was agreed to set up such a group, and the Chairman vainly endeavoured to find somebody willing to act as Chairman thereof. The following countries said they wished to participate: Argentina, Colombia, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia. The Delegate of Italy proposed (and his proposal was seconded) that countries not represented in the Administrative Council be included.

In answer to a question by the Chairman, the Delegate of France said that, while his country was willing to serve on the Working Group, it could not do so if there were several meetings going on at the same time.

The Delegate of the United States supported the Italian proposal, adding that the Committee itself could examine the Report by the

Administrative Council, thus getting round the difficulty encountered in finding a Chairman for the proposed Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the United States proposal, appealing to countries present at the meeting which were not represented in the Administrative Council to join the group.

The Chairman observed that, although the Committee was doubtless empowered to examine the Report, the experience of previous conferences had led him to suggest the formation of a Working Group. He then proposed various other countries for the Chairmanship, since he believed such a group would help the Committee in its work, and asked Norway to accept the chair.

The Delegate of Ireland proposed a compromise between the Chairman's plan and the U.S. proposal, whereby the group would be left open to countries not on the Administrative Council.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland again spoke up in support of the United States proposal.

The Chairman called for comments on Document 6, and since no one asked for the floor, he presumed that the accounts were accepted. .

The Delegate of India remarked that his country was represented on the Administrative Council and felt the Committee should discuss Page 2 of Document No. 6 concerning accounts for the years 1952-1958. Although that document was no more than an arithmetical study, it should be examined together with Document 8, which gave a United Nations report based on an internal and external review, and not just figures. It might be necessary to take other steps besides.

The Delegate of Italy took it that the idea of setting up a Working Group had been dropped, and suggested that consideration of that document be put off until later. This proposal was supported by the United States, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

The Chairman opened discussion of Document 14 (queried contributions in arrears), and asked whether the Committee wanted a Working Group to be set up.

The Delegate of the United States said that he found no reference to that document in the agenda, so that discussion on it was hardly feasible. He suggested instead that the Committee should first examine the Report by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Brazil was in agreement, but preferred prior discussion of Item 4 (Document No. 9 pages 22 and 23).

The Chairman replied that Document No 14 came into page 23 of Document No 9, and opened discussion on Chapter 2, Section 11.1 of the Report by the Administrative Council.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted that the second paragraph of Section 11.1, on page 45, said that staff expenses comprised some 4/5ths of total ordinary expenditure.

The Delegate of India referred to the last sentence of the first paragraph of Section 11.1, reading: "This result was achieved by means of withdrawals from the funds accumulated in the Reserve Account." He thought it might be useful to know the elements of that account and the balancing item.

Mr. Paul Weber gave the following figures of withdrawals from 1956 to 1959:

1956	28,092.40 Sw.fr
1957	508,130.17 " "
1958	1,620,982.00 " "

At the end of 1958, the Reserve Account still amounted to 758,048.41 Sw fr.

A withdrawal of 838,560.00 Sw fr was required to balance the 1959 budget, so that the sum of 81,000 Sw fr had had to be transferred from the Supplementary Publications Account to the Reserve Account, in accordance with Article 39, 1. c) of the Financial Regulations. The Reserve Account was therefore exhausted, but it would be built up again by means of budget surpluses and the Interest Account surplus for the year 1959.

The Delegate of Argentina remarked that discussion of Document No 6 had been postponed while the Report by the Administrative Council was being discussed. Mr. Weber had mentioned Document No 6, but neither that document nor the Report by the Administrative Council were listed in the Agenda. He proposed that those matters be left for subsequent discussion, and that the Agenda be adhered to.

The Delegate of Greece wanted debates to follow the Agenda, thus agreeing with what the Argentine Delegate had said.

The Delegate of Canada believed that the functions of the Committee were twofold : on the one hand, to review past action, and on the other hand, to decide on the Union's future financial policy. Since some countries wanted a change of classification, that was what called for first attention. The Committee might very rapidly go over what had been done in the past and then go on to future policy as soon as possible.

The Chairman suggested that the meeting rise, with the Report by the Administrative Council and Documents Nos 6, 7, 8, 14, etc, on the Agenda for the next meeting.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland insisted that the Committee's meetings be based on the decisions of Committee A and that an Agenda be issued.

The Swedish Delegate pointed out that Document No 35 included Document No 27 referring to the Swedish Proposal No 294, and requested that that Proposal be referred to another Committee.

The Delegate of Greece requested that the Proposal in Document No 30 be referred to another Committee.

The Chairman agreed to both Delegates' requests and the meeting rose at 5 p.m. exactly.

Rapporteurs:

R. Arcinegas  
H. Heggli  
T. P. Seoighe

Chairman:

José Garrido



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 68-E  
22 October 1959

COMMITTEE D

SWEDEN

Amendments to two proposals

Number of  
proposal

64

Article 7, § 2. Fourth line, instead of

"Plenary conference" read "Plenipotentiary conference".

294

Chapter 20 bis. In paragraphs 3, 5, 6a), 9 and 10, instead of

(Document  
No. 27)

"Active Members" read "full Members"

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 69-E  
22 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Second Meeting - Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Wednesday, 19 October, 1959

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda (Document No. DT 4). It was approved without comment.

1. Summary record of the first meeting (Document No. 26)

Approved without comment.

2. Draft work programme of the Committee (Annex to Document No. DT 4)

The Delegates of Greece, Sweden and Tunisia proposed some amendments to the Annex to Document No. DT 4.

The Swiss Delegate withdrew proposals 18, 29 and 81 and the Moroccan Delegate withdrew proposal 242 which had been replaced by proposal 303 (Document No. 53).

The Chairman stated that in view of these amendments, the Annex to Document No. DT 4 would be re-issued.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that since the discussion of proposals relating to the structure of the I.F.R.B. came under Section III of the Annex to Document No. DT 4, it would be advisable to deal with those questions in order of priority. It would be very helpful to have an immediate recommendation from the Radio Conference relating to Article 6 of the Convention.

The Chairman proposed that the work programme should be approved provisionally, but that it could be reviewed after a recommendation had been obtained from the Radio Conference. Agreed.

The Delegate of Paraguay supported the proposal of the Delegate of the United States of America for giving priority to the discussion on the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia shared that view, but he considered that as the Committee included radio experts, the general discussion could be begun without waiting for the Radio Conference recommendation.

That point of view was shared by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Bielorussian S.S.R.

On the other hand, although they recognized the urgent nature of the discussion of questions relating to the I.F.R.B., the Delegates of the United States of America, Colombia, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Turkey, Ghana and Ceylon considered that it would be preferable to wait for the Radio Conference recommendation.

The Chairman, summing up, stated that the Committee seemed to be agreed that :

1. priority should be given to the discussion of questions relating to the I.F.R.B.;
2. a recommendation should be sought from the Radio Conference;
3. the Radio Conference should be requested to give the question of priority.

On the other hand opinion appeared to be divided on the suitability of beginning the study before receiving the reply of the Radio Conference. That point could be taken up again later.

The Delegate of the United States of America thanked the Chairman for his summary and thought that the Radio Conference should be requested to inform the Plenipotentiary Conference on :

- a) the basic duties and responsibilities of the I.F.R.B.;
- b) the type of organ that was needed to carry them out.

Only when the Committee was in possession of that information could it carry on a useful discussion on the number of members and the manner in which they were to be elected.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stressed the importance of the question and suggested that a Working Group should be set up with the task of preparing questions on the lines of those indicated by the Delegate of the United States of America, which could be forwarded to the Radio Conference.

That proposal was accepted by the Committee and the Delegates of the following countries would form the Working Group :

Chairman : India (Mr. Sarwate)

Members : United States, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Canada, France,  
United Kingdom, Colombia, Denmark, Pakistan, Ceylon,  
Mexico, Roumanian People's Republic.

The Chairman drew up the terms of reference of the Working Group as follows :

- it should draw up a draft list of the questions to be put to the Radio Conference;
- it should propose a date line by which the reply should be sent to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- it should express its opinion on the suitability of starting the discussion on I.F.R.B. questions in the Committee before receiving the Radio Conference recommendation;
- it should submit its report to Committee D at its next meeting on October 23.

### 3. General Discussion on the structure of the Union

Before examining the proposals and documents appearing under item 3 of the agenda, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to submit a proposal to the Committee to the effect that the opinion of the Directors of the Consultative Committees on the future structure of the Union would be welcomed.

The Chairman said that the Directors of those bodies could be heard if the Committee wished and that the Soviet proposal constituted a question of procedure as to whether the Directors should be heard before the opening of the general discussion.

The Delegate of the United States then suggested that the Acting Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should also be heard.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. clarified his idea. He recognized that the Directors could take part in the discussions, but he considered that it would be preferable if they submitted a written document on such an important question.

The Delegate of the United States accepted that point of view on condition that the Acting Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should also be invited to submit a document.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. together with those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, France, Switzerland and Japan agreed to that proposal.

In the absence of objection from the Committees, the Chairman said that the Directors of the I.C.C.s, the Acting Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. were requested to draw up a document giving their views on the future structure of the I.T.U.

Dr. Metzler, Director, International Radio Consultative Committee suggested that a recommendation on that subject should be prepared by the Coordination Committee, which included the four senior officials concerned.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that it was necessary to obtain individual opinions. The personal opinions of these senior officials were of more interest to the Conference than those of the Committee.

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, pointed out that that could be attempted, but that the views obtained would be widely divergent. On the other hand, individual opinions could be obtained more rapidly than the opinion of the Committee as a whole.

The Delegate of the Netherlands considered that the opinions of the senior officials could only be personal ones as questions of that kind had never been studied by the Consultative Committees. The Delegate of Colombia considered that the Directors could properly be asked only for their views on their own organs.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the other hand thought that the Committee could ask the senior officials of the Union for their personal opinions, based on their high qualifications and experience. Furthermore, the request would not be compulsory and if one of the senior officials preferred not to reply, then he was under no pressure to do so.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that the two Consultative Committee Directors, the Acting Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.R.R.B. were highly-qualified persons of international reputation. Would it not be rather undignified for an organization like the Union, and very embarrassing for those officials, to invite them to give their views on the workings of the departments with which their colleagues were entrusted?

The Chairman recalled that a decision had already been taken. Did the Committee wish to reopen the discussion?

The Delegate of Italy raised a point of order: since a decision had already been taken, he proposed to close the discussion on that item and to begin the discussion on item 3 of the agenda.

The Delegates of Argentina, Belgium, the Belgian Congo and the delegates of several other countries supported the Delegate of Italy.

A vote by a show of hands on the closure of the discussion gave the following result:

-	those in favour of closing the discussion	:	42
-	those against	:	0
-	abstentions	:	15

The Delegate of Colombia associated himself with the opinion expressed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and considered that some clarifications were necessary with regard to the information which was to be provided by the four senior officials concerned.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had abstained from voting. Opinions were, apparently being asked for. But opinions on what?

The Delegate of Paraguay, agreeing, asked the Chairman to clarify.

The Chairman explained that the Consultative Committee Directors, the Acting Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. were being requested to give their personal views on the future structure of the Union.

Dr. Metzler, Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee was a little embarrassed by the decision. That was why he had proposed a consultation of the Coordination Committee.

Mr. Rouvière, Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee asked for some general guidance. The opinion he was being asked to give could not be restricted to the body which he directed. It could only represent his personal views on the structure of the Union as a whole.

The Chairman: that was indeed so.

After a speech by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that the recommendation requested concerned the structure of the Union itself and not only the relations between its various bodies.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 12. 40 p.m.

Rapporteur :  
A. Chassignol.

Chairman :  
F. Nicotera.

## PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 26 AU 31 OCTOBRE

## SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 26 TO 31 OCTOBER

## PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 26 AL 31 DE OCTUBRE

	26 Lundi Monday Lunes				27 Mardi Tuesday Martes				28 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				29 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					30 Vendredi Friday Viernes				31 Samedi Saturday Sabado	
	0930	1130	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	1830	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100
Pleniére Plenary Plenaria		A																					
Com. A 1)																	E						
G.T. Com. B			Bureau 3				Bureau 3																
S. Com. C2											E	E											
Com. D	A		A	A	A	A							A	A				A	A				
Com. E															A	A							
Com. F											A	A								A	A		
S. Com. F1							E	E															
S. Com. F2									E	E													
Com. G							A	A										P. <sup>11</sup>	P. <sup>11</sup>				
Com. H															P. <sup>11</sup>	P. <sup>11</sup>				P. <sup>11</sup>	P. <sup>11</sup>		

- 1) Réunion mixte avec la Com. 1 de la Conférence Radio  
 Joint meeting with Com. 1 of Radio Conference  
 Reunión conjunta con la Com. 1 de la Conferencia Radio

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 71-E  
23 October, 1959

## SUMMARY RECORD

### of the Second Meeting Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Tuesday, 20 October, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the Second meeting of the Committee.
2. The Minutes of the First Meeting (Document No. 36).  
These were approved without comment.
3. Agenda (Document No. DT 2)  
The Agenda for the Second meeting was agreed without comment.
4. The Chairman drew attention to Document 33 issued since the First meeting of Committee G, which dealt with the present status of the studies on the question of affiliation of the I.T.U. to the U.N. Joint **Staff Pension Fund**. It seemed that of the problems of assimilation of the salaries, pensions and allowances of I.T.U. staff to the Common system, the assimilation of the I.T.U. Pensions schemes to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension scheme, although not necessarily difficult, was certainly the most complicated. For this reason he had put it early on the Agenda. A summary of the main characteristics of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund would be found at page 126 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
5. The Chairman said that it might be helpful to the Committee to outline the history of the problem. He recalled that in a circular telegram to Administrations (attached to Administrative Council Resolution 366) the Council stated that it "had decided in principle on ultimate alignment with U.N. common system". Further that it proposed "to examine in Thirteenth Session 1958 study concerning complete integration including pensions allowances and benefits system with view to submitting proposals to next Plenipotentiary Conference 1959". He emphasized that the Council studies had been on the basis of complete integration in the form of what had become known as a "package deal", that is including salaries, pensions and allowances. Paragraphs 12.1.3 to 12.1.5 of the Administrative Council report to the Plenipotentiary Conference set out the position of the Administrative Council studies so far as the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds up the Council meeting in May and June last.
6. Document No. 33 of the Plenipotentiary Conference carried these studies a little further by presenting:



- a) The legal advice referred to in paragraph 12.1.4 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
  - b) Actuarial Advice which although not yet complete went some way to illuminate the financial side of the problem.
7. A separate paper would come to the Committee on the Provident Fund. For the present, discussion was on the Pension and Savings Funds. The problem now appeared to comprise two main questions:
- 1) Were the proposed conditions of transfer of I.T.U. staff to U.N. Pensions Fund fair and equitable both from the point of view of the Union and staff ?
  - 2) Were the proposals actuarially sound ?
8. The detailed proposals for transfer were summarised in Annex I of Document No. 33 and in paragraph 14 of Annex II to Document No. 33 which referred to a recent proposal that guarantees given to Savings Insurance Fund members who became full members of the U.N. Pensions Fund and whose service with the I.T.U. prior to transfer to that Fund was retroactively assured should, with slight modification, be similar to those given to Pensions Fund members who would be transferred to the U.N. Fund.
9. The Chairman said that the guarantees proposed for Pensions Fund members were given in paragraph 6 of Annex II to Document No. 33. It was proposed to transfer all officials in the Pensions Fund under 60 at the time of transfer, and as regards retirement, disability and widows and orphans' pensions the guarantee was that an officer should not get less than the pension he would have had from the I.T.U. Pensions Fund on the basis of his total service and the salary step which he would have reached at the date of retirement within his present I.T.U. scale.
10. The Chairman then asked whether any Members of the Committee had any questions regarding the pension guarantees which, under the present proposals before the Committee, would apply not only to transferred members of the Pensions Fund but also to transferred members of the Savings Fund who met the conditions referred to in paragraph 8 above.
11. The Delegate of India thanked the Chairman for the useful background information he had provided. As regards Pensions Fund Members he drew attention to paragraph 6 (c) of Annex II to Document 33 which explained that the guarantee was proposed because a minority of officials would gain very little from adoption of U.N. scales. This reasoning led one to believe that the cost involved in the guarantee would not be large and that any supplemental payment involved could be met from the resources of the I.T.U. Pensions Fund. In other words the guarantee would not involve an extra charge on the I.T.U. This was one of the points emphasized at the Administrative Council: and one that he intended to bring to the notice of the Plenary Assembly. Did the Acting Secretary-General accept this broad picture of the situation ?

12. The Acting Secretary-General said that he did not dissent from the broad position as put forward by the Delegate of India but, as he appreciated, precise confirmation that the cost would be small and capable of being met from the residual assets of the Pensions and Savings Funds depended on actuarial advice still to come.
13. The Chairman then enquired whether any other member of the Committee wished to comment on the proposed guarantee or any other aspect of the proposals.
14. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that Members of the Administrative Council were familiar with the problem, others were not. Before taking a decision on any aspect of the proposals for complete assimilation he would like to know the total cost involved. Until that had been made clear his delegation must reserve their position.
15. The Chairman asked the Acting Secretary-General to give the approximate cost of complete assimilation as at present known. He pointed out that proposals for dealing with allowances and salaries had still to come before the Committee and that the total cost would depend on the final decisions on these points.
16. The Acting Secretary-General said that a conservative estimate of the overall cost of integration would be about 500,000 Sw.Frcs. This included provision for some imponderables which would need to be resolved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Quoting from Administrative Council Document 2155, he said the figure was made up as follows:

	<u>Sw.frcs.</u>
<u>Salary increases</u>	
( i ) Class C and below	125,000
(ii) Above Class C	150,000
<u>Allowances</u>	<u>370,000</u>
Total	645,000
Less savings made in Union Contributions into present Pensions Funds	<u>220,000</u>
Net cost for first year	<u>425,000</u>

17. The figure of 150,000 Sw.Frcs. salary increase for above Class C was speculative. It had not been considered appropriate for higher officials to make proposals for salaries of elected Members of the Union or for the Members of the I.F.R.B. This would be for the Conference to decide.

The figure had been arrived at with reference to salaries of senior personnel in other Specialized Agencies. It covered Class B and above and I.F.R.B. Members. To give added assurance for budget purposes the total figure of 425,000 Sw.frcs. had been rounded up to 500,000 Sw.frcs. This amount has been included in the budget to be presented to the Finance Committee. The total revised budget for 1960 (including the 500,000 Sw.frcs.) was 8,592,000 Sw.frcs. and the sum of 500,000 Sw.frcs. was slightly less than 6% of that figure.

18. The Chairman pointed out that these figures related to first year costs. The Committee would be interested to know the maximum financial effect of the proposals.
19. The Acting Secretary-General said that the main increase in costs would be in respect of Classes C and below. For these the first year figure of 125,000 Sw.frcs. would probably not exceed 300,000 Sw.frcs. in ten years when the financial effects of assimilation would be at maximum. The sum of 500,000 Sw.frcs. might therefore increase progressively to a maximum of 675,000 Sw.frcs. at the end of 10 years or so. This would still represent less than 10% of the 1960 budget. This sum may possibly be less as it is impossible to say at this time what may be saved by adoption of the U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund. It should not be more.
20. The Chairman thanked the Acting Secretary-General. The figures for the Committee to keep in mind were apparently of the order of 500,000 Sw.frcs. in the first year, rising to 675,000 Sw.frcs. at maximum in about ten years' time.
21. The Delegate of Argentina thanked the Chairman and the Acting Secretary-General for the background information and details about probable expenditure resulting from complete assimilation. He was, however, still in some difficulty to understand all aspects of the problem. The repercussions on the Budget of the I.T.U. seemed likely to be rather serious. It would therefore be helpful to have before the Committee the Council Document from which the Acting Secretary-General quoted. Even though the figures were approximate they would be helpful. The Committee should also hear the view of the staff of the Union from the Chairman of the Staff Association.
22. The Delegate of Italy referring to the statement of the Acting Secretary-General said that in any statement of total costs put before the Committee he would like to see the costs for salary increases sub-divided between the various grades. He further commented that when figures were indicated it must be made clear that they were based on the present salary scale of the U.N. Any changes in that scale would of course affect the figures.
23. The Delegate of India supported the request made by the Delegate of Italy for details. In any financial statement he would like each of the constituent parts of the problem to be shown separately, i.e. salaries,

pensions and allowances. A net figure of cost was not enough. It was essential for the Committee to be able to see how the net figure was arrived at.

24. The Chairman said that arrangements would be made to put before the Committee a statement on the lines indicated by delegates. Meanwhile because of the short time available he hoped that the Committee would continue with their examination of the proposals in Document No. 33, it being understood that this did not commit them in advance of their seeing the complete picture, financial and otherwise.
25. He then asked M. Corbaz, Chairman of the I.T.U. Staff Association to present the point of view of the staff. M. Corbaz opened by thanking the Chairman and Committee for wishing to hear him. It was, he thought, the first time that a representative of the personnel had spoken at a Plenipotentiary Conference. He said that based on a tradition almost 100 years old, the staff had always tried to fulfil their duties in a manner satisfactory to the Union. By giving the staff better conditions, they would respond. He hoped therefore through the decisions of Conference that they would be given the opportunity to serve the Union better. Summarising the history of events he said that the staff had not considered that transfer to the U.N. System should necessarily be a package deal. They felt that transfer to United Nations salaries and allowances could be treated as a separate issue from pensions. It was from this viewpoint that they had given consideration to the formation of a pensions fund which would be completely autonomous. This would necessitate a slight increase in the contributions by the staff but they would be prepared to meet this because the funds would be their own, administered by themselves. However, the Administrative Council had decided that if there was to be assimilation it must be complete over the whole range of salaries, pensions and allowances. The staff had therefore to accept this but with the reservation that in their view the transfer of I.T.U. Funds to the U.N. Funds needed the consent of the insured person. Therefore legal advice was sought. The two views obtained are in Document No. 33. The staff had now reconsidered the question of 'acquired rights' and had now reached the conclusion that those rights were safeguarded by the Acting Secretary-General's latest proposals.
26. So far as Temporary Staff are concerned they had worked loyally side by side with the permanent staff. Some had many years of service. The temporary contracts were often only a matter of convenience.
27. The Pensions and Savings Funds are separate but the major contribution to the residual assets available for payment of guarantees was from the Savings Fund. This is why it is considered only right that Savings Fund staff should have the same guarantees.
28. The Chairman said that M. Corbaz had said that the proposals could be accepted if the guarantees about retirement, disability and widows' and orphans' pensions given to Pensions Fund members could be extended with some modification to Savings Fund Members. It might be helpful to Delegates to recall some facts about the position of officers who are members of the Funds as given at page 126 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

29. In the Pensions Fund the employee contributes 5% and the Union 15% of the officer's salary. The same contributions apply to the Savings Fund. The Pensions Fund gives a pension. The Savings Fund did not: it paid out a "Savings Capital" which could be used to purchase an annuity. In the Pensions Fund men entering over 33 and women entering over 34 were required to pay an entrance fee. In the Savings Fund they were not. In both the Pensions Fund and the Savings Fund both officers and the Union made single contributions with incremental increases in pay. The main difference between the two Funds was therefore in the non-payment of an entrance fee in the case of the Savings Fund. As he saw the staff point of view it was that Savings Fund members have worked loyally for many years side by side with their Pensions Fund colleagues: apart from entrance fees there had been great similarity between the contributions of members of both Funds: that any costs incurred in assimilation to the U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund would be met from the joint resources of the Pensions and Savings Funds with the latter Fund providing the major contribution to the financing of guarantees. To the staff therefore it seemed only right that the members of the Savings Fund should have the same guarantees as their Pensions Fund colleagues.
30. The Chairman felt that some clarification of the penultimate sentence of paragraph 14 of Annex II to Document No. 33 would be helpful to the Delegates. He quoted, as an example, the case of a Savings Fund member with four years' service with the I.T.U. at the time of transfer to the U.N. common system, and who served with the I.T.U. for a further ten years as a full member of the U.N. Pensions Fund. He bought retroactive insurance from the assets of the Savings Fund and had thus 14 years' pensionable service. His pension would be computed entirely under the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. The effect of the guarantee would be that (subject to the age qualification mentioned) his pension would not be less than that he would have earned from the I.T.U. Pensions Fund had all his service been on his existing I.T.U. salary scale abated by an actuarial amount (entrance fee) equivalent to the amount which he would have paid as entrance fee to the I.T.U. Pensions Fund just before the time of transfer.
31. The Acting Secretary-General confirmed that this example correctly summed up the situation.
32. The Chairman then asked if there were any questions.
33. The Delegate for India said that he had several questions:
- 1) What were the conditions which, for Savings Fund members, justified full membership of the U.N. Pension Fund? Would any alteration in their contractual relationship with the Union be involved?

- 2) Members of the Savings Fund had savings capital to their credit (i.e. 5% from the member plus 15% from the Union (less 3% to the mass commune) and interest). Did actuarial advice indicate that in the case of each individual concerned their savings capital was sufficient to buy retroactive insurance?
- 3) Are there any members of the temporary staff with service prior to commencement of the U.N. Pensions Scheme (1946)?

Finally, the Delegate of India said that many of the Temporary Staff have given long service to the I.T.U. Would not the problem largely be solved by making their contracts permanent. They could then join the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund without difficulty. Only the case of really temporary staff would remain.

34. The Chairman, in replying the Delegate of India's first question, called on the Acting Secretary-General for information about eligibility of temporary staff to join the U.N. Pension Fund. Would alterations in the individuals contractual rights be necessary?
35. The Acting Secretary-General explained that to qualify for inclusion in the U.N. Fund, temporary staff must have posts of an enduring nature. It might be possible as a result of the Plenipotentiary Conference decision next year to reduce the numbers of temporary staff (probably by absorption in the permanent staff). The I.T.U. would need to make an evaluation of posts before sending the staff lists to the U.N. but these decisions could only be made in the light of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
36. Mr. Russell Cook said that in general staff eligible for inclusion in the U.N. Scheme were those who held contracts with no fixed time limit; a fixed time limit of 5 years or more; or 5 years with a future extension of 1 year; or a probationary period designed to lead to an indefinite long term contract. The Acting Secretary-General said that other members of the Savings Fund would be eligible to be associate members. Pre-determination of contract status would have to be made individual by individual. But expressing a personal view he would like to reassure the staff that unless the Plenipotentiary Conference radically cut down the work of the I.T.U. not only would those now working continue in their jobs but some additional staff might be needed. The Chairman next turned to the Delegate of India's enquiry regarding adequacy of the Savings Fund capital of each individual member to buy retroactive insurance. Mr. Russell Cook said that he could not answer off-hand as regards the individual accounts of each officer but actuarial advice indicated that there was sufficient money in the Funds to buy retroactive insurance for all officials likely to be concerned. On Dr. Sarwate's other questions Mr. Russell Cook said that there were no temporary members of the staff who had service prior to 1946. As regards Dr. Sarwate's final observation the Acting Secretary-General said that it would, of course, be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide to what extent temporary staff could be made permanent.

37. The Delegate of Belgium asked whether, if assimilation was decided upon and implemented, the Savings Fund as such would cease. If so, what would happen to the present members of the Savings Fund who did not become full members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Fund? The Chairman explained that those who could not become full members would be eligible to become associate members. The benefits of Associate Members were defined in Supplementary Article B, paragraph 3 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Fund.

38. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked what the liability of the Union would be in respect of a temporary official transferred as an associate member of the U.N. Pensions Fund who afterwards became eligible to become a full member of that fund. Would the Union be involved in any expense if that officer became a full member of the fund?

Mr. Russell Cook said the Union would be involved in expense as defined in Article 6 of the Draft Agreement between the I.T.U. and the U.N. as regards existing Savings Fund Members and under paragraph 2 of Article III of the U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund as regards future transfers from Associate to full membership.

39. The Delegate of New Zealand said that it might lead to a better appreciation of the problem if some examples of the way in which individuals were affected on transfer to the U.N. Scheme could be given. The Chairman undertook to consider the suggestion with the Secretariat, but he drew attention to the previous statement by the Chairman of the Staff Association that, given the guarantees now asked for, the staff were content with the proposals before the Committee. The Delegate of New Zealand also asked for full information as soon as possible about the overall financial effect of complete assimilation on Members of the I.T.U.

40. The Chairman said that such a statement would be circulated as soon as possible and referred to paragraph 5 on Page 2 of Document No. 33 which showed the cost of retroactive insurance and the general financing of the aspect of the proposals so far as the Pensions and Savings Funds were concerned. Some insurance had been taken out by the Management Board of the Funds to relieve the financial burden on the Funds. Further actuarial advice was, however, being obtained which it was hoped to obtain by early November, particularly on the ability of the residual assets to bear the cost of the guarantees.

41. The Acting Secretary-General said that a total of 7,850,000 Swiss francs were held separately in trusteeship with the Swiss authorities in Berne, made up from 6,500,000 Swiss francs Pension Fund and

	1,350,000 Swiss francs Savings Fund
Total	<u>7,850,000</u>

All operations, it is hoped, can be done within the limits of these figures.

42. The Delegate of Canada asked for a clarification of the sum of 412,000 Sw.frcs. How many people were likely to need assistance under the guarantee? The Chairman explained that the sum of 412,000 Sw.frcs. was the present estimated residue of the Pensions and Savings Funds. Whether it would meet the cost of guarantees was, as previously stated, already the subject of actuarial investigation. Present indications were that a minority of people would invoke the guarantee. If increases in salaries etc. only followed the pattern of previous years it was possible that the point would be reached in a majority of cases where the U.N. pensions would exceed I.T.U. guarantees. An undue number of early deaths or disabilities might affect the picture: but these he hoped were unlikely. As to use of joint funds subscribed by members (and the Union) for the use of the few, apart from other considerations, this was being done in agreement with the Staff. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked whether the increase in salaries granted on 1 January, 1958 was a step in alignment to the U.N. Common System salaries. The Chairman confirmed that this was a partial step to complete assimilation. The Delegate of Italy said that he wished to raise two questions in connection with the figures quoted:

- 1) What were the opinions of the delegates and of the staff association on the transfer to a different country and currency of the amount of 7,850,000 Swiss frcs. at present kept in Switzerland under I.T.U. Administration?
- 2) How true was it that the U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund would welcome I.T.U. funds because of Administrative difficulties being experienced with the U.N. Funds?

The Chairman taking the second question said that he had no knowledge of administrative difficulties in the U.N. Pensions Fund. On the Delegate of Italy's first question he said that Delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference would no doubt weigh for themselves how uneasy they need feel about the transfer of funds to the U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund. Personally he did not feel at all uneasy. The Acting Secretary-General added that since the U.N. Funds comprised several thousands of members it was unlikely to be specially interested mathematically in or dependent on adding the comparatively few 200 or 300 members of the I.T.U. The U.N. has a mandate to try and work things out with Specialized Agencies on a common level: and delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference would no doubt be aware of instructions to delegates of their country in other U.N. Organs, to work towards this end.

The Chairman closing the meeting said that Document No. 33 would again be put on the Agenda for the next meeting. At that meeting he would like to establish whether the general lines of approach on guarantees are acceptable without prejudice to a final decision once the full financial effects of complete assimilation were known.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

P.A. Panichelli  
Rapporteur:

W.A. Wolverson  
Chairman:



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 72-E  
23 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Third Plenary Meeting

Monday, 26 October, 1959 at 11.30 hours

Room A - Bâtiment Electoral

1. Approval of the Minutes of the opening Plenary Meeting (Document No. 39).
2. Approval of the Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 41).
3. Questions relating to the I.F.R.B. to be addressed to the Administrative Radio Conference.
4. Proposal by Paraguay (Document No. 16).
5. Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Document No. 38).
6. Period within which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions (G.R., Chapter 5, paragraph 4).
7. Miscellaneous.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 73-E  
23 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D  
COMMITTEE E  
COMMITTEE F

POLAND

Proposal

Number of  
proposal

304

Article 3; After paragraph 1, b), insert the following new paragraph:

b bis) to foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in countries where telecommunication facilities are underdeveloped by providing technical assistance either within the framework of the I.T.U. or through the United Nations.

Reasons

With reference to the material to be discussed in Committees E and F, the delegation of the People's Republic of Poland feels it would be worthwhile to decide on the instructions to be given to the executive organs of the I.T.U. so that underdeveloped countries may be provided with the most extensive and efficient telecommunication Technical Assistance.

Consideration of the rate at which Technical Assistance has been provided until now within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance leads us to the conclusion that the extent of this assistance is limited in the first place by the funds available. Thus, the Technical Assistance which will be provided by the Special Fund in accordance with Resolution 1240 (XIII) adopted by the XIIIth Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on 14 October, 1958, will be limited by the sums available for telecommunication Technical Assistance.

It should be noted that, as things are, only a limited number of countries or groups of countries can and will benefit from Technical Assistance provided by means of these two funds.

It seems to us, however, that in addition to the individual assistance which countries may receive as mentioned above, it might also be useful to consider how the telecommunication Technical Assistance provided for underdeveloped countries might be extended and amplified.

In Article 3 (Chapter 1) of the International Telecommunication Convention, on the purposes of the I.T.U., we see under 1 b) that one of the purposes is: "to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services." Also, paragraph 2 d) of this Article says that the I.T.U. shall "publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members" of the I.T.U. The important point is that this information published by the I.T.U. should not consist solely of recommendations concerning international cooperation on equipment and operating systems which, at a given moment, constitute the last word in telecommunication technique. The competent Study Groups of the Consultative Committees should draw up, on the basis of information provided by the countries which have already introduced modern technique, on a solid basis of experience, recommendations and instructions on the cheapest and most effective way of introducing modern procedures and modern systems.

This literature on the possibility of introducing modern techniques based on experience obtained in actual operating conditions would, together with the established equipment standards for international cooperation, constitute very useful material which might be of great use to countries planning to introduce modern techniques. The activities of the I.T.U. in this field might be considered the third form of technical assistance.

We feel, too, that the Consultative Committees, if they worked along these lines, would be of greater use than at present to the underdeveloped countries.

The Polish Delegation entirely shares the views expressed by the Mexican Administration in the "Reasons" for Proposal No. 276, on this subject (page 201.2 of the Book of Proposals), that "large parts of the world have difficulties in connection with the launching and development of their

communication systems. Although the work now being done by the Committees may well come in very useful for them at some future date, it does not meet their present urgent requirements, and is of no more than academic interest to them."

The Polish Delegation also shares the view of the Administration of Japan expressed in the "Reasons" for Proposal No. 59 (page 49, Rev. 1 of the Book of Proposals) that "It is desirable that the Consultative Committees should deal with various technical questions of practical use for the development of underdeveloped regions."

Taking into account the opinions expressed and the discussions in Committee F on Monday, 19 October, regarding Proposal No. 239 of Czechoslovakia to supplement Article 3 of the Convention, and the discussion in Committee E on Wednesday, 22 October, the Polish Delegation submits Proposals Nos. 304 and 305.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 74-E  
23 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D  
COMMITTEE E  
COMMITTEE F

POLAND

Proposal

Number of  
proposal

305

Article 7, paragraph 1 (3) : After this paragraph, add the following new one:

(3 bis) In the performance of its duties, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to questions directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of national and international telecommunication in those regions where telecommunication facilities are inadequate, so that these questions may be studied, and recommendations worked out, in the light of experience gained, for the introduction of modern telecommunication techniques in those countries.

Reasons

See the reasons for Proposal 304 (Document No. 73)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 75-E  
23 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Withdrawal of Proposal for the Plenipotentiary  
Conference

(Geneva, 1959)

Proposal No. 104 (relating to Article 10, §3) is withdrawn.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 76 E (Rev.1)  
23 October 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### Report by the Chairman of Committee D

#### QUESTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

---

At its Third Meeting, on 23 October, 1959, Committee D decided to propose to the Plenary Meeting that the attached communication be sent to the Administrative Radio Conference requesting an opinion on questions coming within the terms of reference of Committee D.

Chairman, Committee D  
F. Nicotera

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT COMMUNICATION FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE TO THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference has before it a series of proposals concerning possible modifications in the structure of the Union and changes in the duties and functions of the various organs. In this connection it has to consider, in particular, Article 6 of the Convention dealing with the I.F.R.B. In considering this matter, the Plenipotentiary Conference feels that it should have the benefit of the views of the Administrative Radio Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that in formulating these views the Administrative Radio Conference may take into account the following considerations, among others:

- i) The experience acquired during the past ten years in the working of the I.F.R.B. and the results achieved;
- ii) Developments and new advances in the field of telecommunications with particular reference to radio communication and the rôle played by the International Consultative Committees in this field;
- iii) Problems of new and developing countries in radiocommunication;
- iv) The special problems arising from congestion in the unplanned fixed and broadcasting bands in the high frequency spectrum;
- v) The economic aspects, for Members and Associate Members of the Union, arising from the above considerations and in relation to the questions listed below.

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference would like to request the Administrative Radio Conference taking into account the above to provide detailed answers to the following questions:

Question 1. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications or additions to the essential duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. and what would they be?

In considering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference will no doubt take into account, or indicate, as appropriate:

- a) the experience gained during the last ten years in the work of the I.F. R.B. with the existing duties and functions;



- b) the degree to which these duties and functions have proved adequate and satisfactory, due account being taken of limiting factors, if any;
- c) what changes, in its opinion, should be made as a result of its review of the activities of the I.F.R.B.;
- d) the work of the C. C.I.R.

Question 2. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications to the present structure of the I.F.R.B. in view of the considerations resulting from the answer to the Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this Organ are carried out in the most efficient and economical manner ?

- a) In answering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference may like to indicate the estimated volume of work resulting from the duties and functions to be laid down.

3. The replies to the above questions should be obtained from the Administrative Radio Conference not later than 10 November, 1959.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 76-E  
23 October 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Chairman of Committee D  
QUESTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

---

At its Third Meeting, on 23 October, 1959, Committee D decided to propose to the Plenary Meeting that the attached communication be sent to the Administrative Radio Conference requesting an opinion on questions coming within the terms of reference of Committee D.

Chairman, Committee D  
F. Nicotera

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Draft Communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference  
to the Administrative Radio Conference

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference has before it a series of proposals concerning possible modifications in the structure of the Union and changes in the duties and functions of the various organs. In this connection it has to consider, in particular, Article 6 of the Convention dealing with the I.F.R.B. In considering this matter, the Plenipotentiary Conference feels that it should have the benefit of the views of the Administrative Radio Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference considers that in formulating these views the Administrative Radio Conference may take into account the following considerations, among others :
  - i) The experience acquired during the past ten years in the working of the I.F.R.B. and the results achieved;
  - ii) Developments and new advances in the field of telecommunications with particular reference to radio communication and the rôle played by the International Consultative Committees in this field;
  - iii) Radio problems of new and developing countries;
  - iv) Special problems due to congestion in the fixed and broadcasting services for which there are no high-frequency plans;
  - v) The economic implications, for Members and Associate Members of the Union, of the above considerations and of the questions listed below, particularly in view of the need for all-round economy in the I.T.U.
2. Accordingly, the Plenipotentiary Conference requests the Administrative Radio Conference to provide detailed answers to the following questions :

Question 1. Should the duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. be altered, and if so, in what way?

In considering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference will no doubt take into account, or indicate, as appropriate :

  - a) the experience gained during the last ten years in the work of the I.F.R.B. with the existing duties and functions;

- b) the degree to which these duties and functions have proved adequate and satisfactory, due account being taken of limiting factors, if any;
- c) what changes, in its opinion, should be made as a result of the activities of the I.F.R.B.
- d) functions of the I.F.R.B. which are related to the work of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

Question 2. Should any changes be made in the present structure of the I.F.R.B., in the light of the answer to Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this Organ are efficiently and economically performed?

- a) In answering this question, the Administrative Radio Conference might like to indicate the estimated volume of work resulting from the duties and functions to be laid down.

3. It would be appreciated if replies to the above questions could be given by the Administrative Radio Conference not later than 10 November, 1959.
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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 77-E  
 ADDENDUM No. 1  
 27 October 1959

COMMITTEE G

The following annex should be attached to Document No. 77-E as Annex 3 to that document:

A N N E X 3

In order that all delegations may have all of the facts before them, the following ungraded posts, together with the relevant base pay, are shown in respect of the specialized agencies of the United Nations which, for officials appointed in Classes G.1 through D.2, apply the United Nations Common System of salaries and allowances.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Salary (in US \$)</u>	<u>Salary (in Sw. frs. at 4.30)</u>
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Director-General	20,000 <sup>1)</sup>	86,000
	Deputy Director-General	16,500 <sup>2)</sup>	70,950
	5 Assistant Directors-General	13,000 <sup>2)</sup>	55,900
	Treasurer and Financial Controller	13,000 <sup>2)</sup>	55,900
World Health Organization (WHO)	Director-General	20,000 <sup>3)</sup>	86,000
	Deputy Director-General	16,500 <sup>4)</sup>	70,950
	3 Assistant Directors-General	15,000 <sup>4)</sup>	64,500

- 1) To which is added \$10,000 for representation
- 2) To which is added \$ 1,500 for representation
- 3) To which is added \$ 6,500 for representation
- 4) Subject to prior authorization by the Director-General, reimbursement is made for actual expenditures incurred for representation.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Salary (in US \$)</u>	<u>Salary (in Sw. frs. at 4.30)</u>
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Director-General	20,000 <sup>1)</sup>	86,000
	3 Assistant Directors- General	14,000 <sup>2)</sup>	60,200
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Director-General	20,000 <sup>3)</sup>	86,000
	Deputy Director- General	15,000 <sup>4)</sup>	64,500
	2 Assistant Directors- General	14,000	60,200
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	President of Council	*20,000 <sup>5)</sup>	86,000
	Secretary-General	*17,500 <sup>6)</sup>	75,250
	2 Assistant Secretaries- General	*14,000	60,200
	Director - Legal Bureau	*14,000	60,200
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Director-General	20,000 <sup>7)</sup>	86,000
	Deputy Director- General	15,000 <sup>8)</sup>	64,500
	3 Deputy Directors- General	15,000 <sup>9)</sup>	64,500

- 
- 1) To which is added \$ 8,800 for representation  
2) To which is added \$ 4,000 for representation  
3) To which is added \$10,000 for representation  
4) To which is added \$ 3,000 for representation  
5) To which is added Can.\$ 5,500 for representation  
6) To which is added Can.\$ 1,300 for representation  
7) To which is added \$10,000 for representation, and \$10,000 for housing allowance  
8) To which is added \$ 5,000 for representation  
9) To which is added \$ 2,500 for representation

\* Payable in Canadian Dollars.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Salary (in US \$)</u>	<u>Salary (in Sw. frs. at 4.30)</u>
Inter-governmental	Secretary-General	12,500 <sup>1)</sup>	53,750
Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	Deputy Secretary- General	11,500	49,450

In addition to the above, the following two organizations do not apply the U.N. scales for their appointed officials :

World	Secretary-General	12,000 <sup>2)</sup>	51,600
Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Deputy Secretary- General	10,000 <sup>3)</sup>	43,000
Universal	Director	13,488	58,000
Postal Union (UPU)	Deputy Director	11,388	49,000

The only other two specialized agencies - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund - have organizational patterns which are different from those of the agencies given above, and are, therefore, not sufficiently related to be included in this table.

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- 1) To which is added \$ 1,500 for representation, and a special indemnity for living accommodation of \$ 2,500
  - 2) To which is added \$ 1,000 for representation. This will be raised in 1960 to \$ 1,500
  - 3) In 1960 there will be an allowance of \$ 500 for representation

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 77-E  
23 October 1959COMMITTEE GTHE COST OF ADOPTING THE U.N. COMMON SYSTEM  
OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

During the second meeting of Committee G, a request was made for detailed information about the cost of adopting the U.N. Common System. I reported at that time that in 1960 increases in salaries and allowances for officials at Class C and below were estimated to be 125,000 Sw. Frs. and 370,000 Sw. Frs. respectively. (For obvious policy reasons no proposals were made for Class B officials and above.) Another 150,000 Sw. Frs. would probably be required for salaries and allowances of officials at Class B and above, including "members" of the I.F.R.B. However, there could be savings of about 220,000 Sw. Frs. on I.T.U. contributions to the Pension Fund if the transfer took place on 1 January 1960 and later on savings on the Union's contributions. An explanation of these estimates follows.

1. As regards Classes C and below, a table of a proposed reclassification of posts is shown in Annex 1. The table shows the number of posts in the existing I.T.U. classification and their proposed distribution under the U.N. system on the basis of U.N. job standards. This redistribution of posts in U.N. classes would result in adjustments of basic salaries. The figure given below represents the difference between what officials would have earned in 1960 on the existing I.T.U. scales (including increments receivable in 1960) and the amounts which would be earned in 1960 on the existing U.N. scales for the grades which are envisaged (including increments on those scales receivable in 1960). The estimated cost is :

125,000 Sw. Frs.

2. The report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Annex 14 (p. 116) provides a summary comparison of allowances paid by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union. The following are comments on each of these allowances indicating where possible the estimated cost of applying to the I.T.U. staff the U.N. allowances.



- (i) Cost of Living Allowance. The 1959 budget included a cost of living allowance of 5% of base salary for all officials. In the budget for 1960 this 5% cost of living allowance will in general be retained by the general service staff, Classes f through k, by incorporating this allowance in the base pay as is done by the United Nations in Geneva. However, the application of the U.N. system of post adjustment which would take the place of the 5% cost of living allowance for staff at Classes e (P/1) and above, requires an estimated additional expenditure of : 10,000 Sw. Frs.
- (ii) Dependency Allowances. The full importance of the application of dependency allowances can be ascertained only after eligibility has been determined in each individual case. However, based upon expected eligibility, the amount required for this allowance will be : 170,000 Sw. Frs.
- (iii) Education Grant. At the present time an education grant of 856 Sw. Frs. per year per child is given to those internationally recruited staff members who are eligible under the Staff Regulations. In the U.N. system those officials who are eligible may receive up to \$400 per year. Furthermore, non-locally recruited staff in the general service grades would also become entitled to the allowance, and the payment of education grant travel. It is estimated that the additional cost over the present expenditure will be : 30,000 Sw. Frs.
- (iv) Non-Resident's Allowance. This allowance would be granted to those staff in the general service category (at present f through k) who are not locally recruited. It is estimated that this will cost : 90,000 Sw. Frs.
- (v) Expatriation Allowance. There are a few officials at present getting the expatriation allowance under existing I.T.U. rules. It will be necessary to consider whether an increase in their net pay under U.N. conditions offsets the amount they are at present getting as an expatriation allowance. Cases where the suppression of the expatriation

allowance would result in a reduction of net pay will be brought to the attention of the Council for a decision as to any action.

- (vi) Installation Allowance. The Installation Allowance which is not given in I.T.U. at present, would go, subject to rules to be established, to all new staff not locally recruited. The total cost of this allowance would vary from year to year depending upon the number of staff recruited.
- (vii) Language Allowance. At present this allowance is not provided in I.T.U., but would be given under the U.N. system to any official in the general service category who demonstrates his proficiency in two of the official languages. It would be given only after the staff member had passed an examination showing he had attained the standard of proficiency established by the United Nations and other specialized agencies in Geneva granting the allowance. It is estimated that this allowance would cost :  
20,000 Sw. Frs.
- (viii) Special Post Allowance. This allowance may be given to an official (other than Classes B and above) who is temporarily required to assume the responsibilities and duties of a post in a higher class than his own. The amounts needed for this allowance will vary but should be small under normal circumstances.
- (ix) Repatriation Grant. The cost of the repatriation grant is based in each case on the number of years of continuous service outside the country of origin. Therefore, the financial impact of this grant will depend on the number of eligible staff members of the Union who may become entitled to repatriation.
- (x) Payments After Death. The cost of payments which may have to be made in this category will depend on the existence of dependents and the number of years of service of the official.
- (xi) Termination Allowance. The cost of this allowance which is limited in practice to cases of abolition of posts depends upon the length of service and the type of appointment.

- (xi) Home Leave. Although this is not considered to be an allowance, as a result of the application of the common system, it will be necessary to increase the amount of money normally used for this purpose, since internationally recruited staff in general service grades will become entitled to it. It is estimated that this increase will amount to : 50,000 Sw. Frs.

3. The cost of salaries and allowances in the common system for officials at Classes B and above including the members of the I.F.R.B. will depend to a certain extent on the grading to be adopted for the higher posts (at present A and B are not classified) and on the organization in force when assimilation is carried out. However, it is felt advisable to add to the budget estimate for purposes of covering allowances and salaries a sum of about :

	<u>150,000</u> Sw. Frs.
Total :	645,000 Sw. Frs.

4. Assuming that assimilation to the common system takes effect on 1 January 1960, it is believed that savings for that year in the Union's payments to the Pension Fund may approximate :

	<u>220,000</u> Sw. Frs.
--	-------------------------

5. It will be seen from these figures that the total additional disbursement in 1960 will approximate: 425,000 Sw. Frs. Since however it may be necessary to revise some post gradings, adjust salaries in possible hardship cases (subject to the prior authority of the Council), provide for the cost of introducing repatriation allowances, installation allowances, special post allowances, payments after death, and termination allowances, and since it is possible that contributions to the U.N. Pension Fund may increase, it is felt advisable to make this figure a rounded sum of 500,000 Sw. Frs.

6. In summary the position would be as follows for first year costs.

Salaries

Class C and below	125,000 Sw. Frs.
Class C and above (including allowances)	150,000 Sw. Frs.

Allowances

Class C and below	<u>370,000</u> Sw. Frs.
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Total :	645,000 Sw. Frs.
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Less saving in 1960 on Union's contribution to Pension Fund	<u>220,000</u> Sw. Frs.
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Net Cost :	425,000 Sw. Frs.
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Rounded up to :	500,000 Sw. Frs.
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7. As I explained at the second meeting of Committee G the maximum effects of assimilation will probably be felt ten years hence when the salary figure of 125,000 Sw. Frs. mentioned above might reach 300,000 Sw. Frs., making the total 675,000 instead of 500,000 Sw. Frs. All these figures are based on existing I.T.U. and U.N. Scales, which are shown in Annex 2.

8. Naturally the Administrative Council would be kept fully informed of all steps which would be taken and all possible savings would be effected.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

The following table shows how the existing posts of the I.T.U. could be distributed in the grading system proposed.

I.T.U. class	No. of posts	Not classified	D.2 D.1 P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	G.7	G.6	G.5	G.4	G.3	G.2	G.1
S.G.	1	1												
A	13	13												
B	2	2												
C	3	-	3											
D	7	-	7											
a	7			7										
b	17			5	12									
c	20				12	7	1							
d	18					11	7							
e	17						6	10	1					
f	38								20	18				
g	44								1	15	28			
h	25										14	11		
i	30										2	19	9	
j	8											1	7	
k	2													2
	252	17	10	12	24	18	14	10	22	33	44	31	16	2

This table should be interpreted in the light of the following considerations :

- The grading system studied, on which the table is based, cannot be considered as final. On the one hand, the grading of some posts (C and D and (a) to (k)) is liable to be affected by the reorganization which might occur before the common system is introduced while, on the other hand, it would be advisable at the appropriate time to re-examine these proposals, giving each official an opportunity to state his point of view should he consider that the grading of his post was not in accordance with the approved standards.
- The distribution between grades P.5, D.1 and D.2 of the 9 posts now included in grades C and D is not shown as this will depend to some extent on the grading to be adopted for higher posts (present A and B, which are not classified) and on the organization in force when assimilation is carried out. For the same reasons, it is possible that some of the 7 posts now in class (a) will be included in P.5 instead of P.4.
- Even in the lower grades small adjustments may be necessary (for example, between G.4 and G.5).

It should, however, be understood that the grading shown in the above table is the result of a most thorough and meticulous study and that in the main, it is not subject to any major revision in connection with the considerations set forth in the preceding paragraph.

A N N E X 2INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND  
UNITED NATIONS SALARY SCALES

The following salary schedule shows the I.T.U. salary scale without the 5% cost of living allowance :

Secretary-General	58,000 (fixed)
Class A	56,000 (fixed)
Class B	49,000 (fixed)
Class C	38,280 - 42,280
Class D	33,960 - 38,280
Class a	28,200 - 35,400
Class b	23,880 - 31,080
Class c	19,560 - 26,760
Class d	16,680 - 23,880
Class e	13,800 - 19,560
Class f	11,640 - 16,440
Class g	10,140 - 14,940
Class h	8,880 - 13,680
Class i	7,920 - 12,720
Class j	7,320 - 11,670
Class k	6,960 - 9,360

United Nations Base (net) Salary Scales for the professional category through Director D.2. These scales are given in Swiss francs, for ease of reference, at the exchange rate of 4.30 Frs. to \$1. The post adjustment is not included.

D/2	53,750 (fixed)
D/1	43,000 - 51,600
P/5	37,625 - 47,300
P/4	31,390 - 40,850
P/3	25,800 - 34,400 (longevity max. 36,550)
P/2	20,640 - 27,520
P/1	15,480 - 21,500

United Nations Base (net) Salary Scales for General Service Staff in Geneva.

G.7	14,000 - 20,200
G.6	12,600 - 17,600
G.5	11,500 - 16,000
G.4	10,380 - 14,380
G.3	9,460 - 12,910
G.2	8,600 - 11,300
G.1	7,850 - 10,200

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 78-E

24 October, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT

#### COMMITTEE C - FINANCE CONTROL COMMITTEE

#### Method of Reproduction of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference

1. Under the terms of Section F of Resolution 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council, the Finance Control Committee has studied the question of the method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Conference, the two possibilities being "roneo" and by typographical methods.
2. While there is no doubt that the roneo method is cheaper, the typographical method offers certain definite advantages. These are:
  - a) Speedier publication, since a large number of pages can be printed at the same time, which in turn reduces the assembling time.
  - b) Better presentation, since different characters can be used for headings etc.
  - c) Greater accuracy, since changes introduced in parts of the composition do not affect unchanged parts.
  - d) The possibility of distributing the Regulations to Administrations at an earlier date after the end of the Conference, since the composition already exists.
3. The Budget of the Conference was established on the assumption that the texts of the Final Acts would be reproduced by the roneo method. It is estimated that the cost would be of the order of 15,000 francs for the English, French and Spanish versions.
4. It is estimated that, using the typographical method, the cost of typesetting (of which only a proportion - chosen by the Conference - is charged to the Conference) would be 20,000 francs. If the Conference agreed to contribute one third of the typesetting cost, this would therefore amount to 6,700 francs.

To this must be added the printing cost which is estimated at 40,000 francs, making a total chargeable to the Conference of 46,700 francs.

This figure would, of course, be offset by a reduction in the expenses of Documents Services of some 15,000 francs foreseen in the budget for reproduction by the roneo method.

5. The Finance Committee considers that the advantages of using the typographical method are such as to justify the additional expenses mentioned above. Since, however, this might lead to expenditure exceeding the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the Conference, the matter is submitted to the Plenary Assembly with a recommendation that:

a) a favourable decision be taken in respect of the typographical method;

b) the Conference contribute a portion of the typesetting cost, the exact proportion to be decided at a subsequent plenary meeting on the basis of the actual composition costs.

J. B. Darnell

Chairman, Committee C



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 79-E  
24 October 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### of the Third Meeting of Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Friday, 23 October, 1959

The Chairman (Mr. F. Nicotera, Italy) opened the meeting at 10.30 a.m. and proposed the Agenda in Document No. DT 11, which was adopted without comment.

#### 1. Report by Working Group D1

Dr. Sarwate (India), Chairman of Working Group D1, submitted Document No. DT 576, which had been prepared as a basis for the group's discussions before the present meeting. The following amendments were required, as a result of discussion in the Working Group:

Heading: Substitute Plenipotentiary Conference for Administrative Radio Conference.

Section 1: Replace iii) by the following:

iii) Radio problems of new and developing countries.

Replace iv) by the following:

iv) special problems due to congestion in the fixed and broadcasting services for which there are no high-frequency plans.

Replace v) by the following:

v) The economic implications, for Members of the Union, of the above considerations and of the questions listed below.

Section 2: Question 1, first line

for "will be"

read "should be".

Replace c) by the following:

- c) what changes, in its opinion, should be made, as a result of its review of the activities of the I.F.R.B..

Replace d) by the following:

- d) functions of the I.F.R.B. which are related to the work of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

Question 2: replace the text in Document No. 576 by the following:

- 2) What would be the best ways and means of ensuring the satisfactory and economical performance of the duties and functions recommended in reply to Question No. 1?

Dr. Sarwate added that the Delegate of Colombia wanted a different wording for Questions Nos. 1 and 2, and that divergent views had been expressed regarding Section 1, iv) and v).

The Chairman thanked Dr. Sarwate and invited comments on the disputed points in the amended form of Document No. DT 576.

Section 1, iv)

The Delegate of Mexico felt that iii) and iv) were interconnected. He preferred the original version of iii) and suggested the following text for iv):

- iv) Special problems such as those of high-frequency broadcasting and fixed services for which there is as yet no plan.

The amendment appeared unnecessary to Dr. Sarwate and to the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Paraguay. The amendment was put to the vote and was rejected by

35 against

5 in favour

10 abstentions.

Section 1, v)

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Sweden, it was agreed to insert "and Associate Members" in the first line.

Section 2, Question 1

The Delegate of Colombia submitted an amendment to redraft the question as follows:

Should the duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. be altered, and if so, in what way?

Various Delegates expressed their approval of this amendment, which was adopted without comment.

Section 2, c) and d)

After hearing the Delegates of Ceylon, Denmark and Pakistan, the Committee adopted the amended text proposed by Dr. Sarwate.

Question 2

The Delegate of Colombia felt that the wording should be on the same lines as that of Question 1, and therefore proposed the following text:

Should the present structure of the I.F.R.B. be altered in the light of the answer to Question 1, and if so, how?

This proposal was seconded by the Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Pakistan and Portugal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that many delegations were anxious to find a more efficient and economic structure for the Union and did not see why it had been decided not to mention the need for rationalization and economy. He could not accept the proposal and preferred the text of Question 2 in Document No. DT 576, in the amended form read out by Dr. Sarwate.

The Chairman said that it was not a substantive question, and that a compromise solution would be to add to the proposed text of Question 2 something to the effect mentioned by the Soviet Delegate.

The United States Delegate suggested that the point worrying the Soviet Delegate might be overcome by modifying the text of the first line on Section 2 to read:

Accordingly, the Plenipotentiary Conference requests that Administrative Radio Conference to provide .....

so that the text of Question 2 proposed by the Colombian Delegate could then be retained.

The Committee adopted this modification. However, the Soviet Delegate would have preferred the last part of Question 2 to read:

.... in the light of the answer to Question 1 and of Section 1, v), and if so, what?

The United States Delegate felt that in that case it would be necessary to refer also to Section 1, i) to iv).

The Delegate of France endeavoured to reconcile the divergent views by introducing a new amendment to the text of Question 2 proposed by the Colombian Delegate appending to the end of Question 2 the words:

in order that the tasks of that organ might be performed in the best and most economical manner possible.

The United Kingdom Delegate regretted that the Chairman had not been able to call upon him to speak earlier and said that he too wished to introduce an amendment, since he was, in common with most Delegates, worried about the Union's finances.

In view of the large number of proposals before the Committee, the Chairman suggested that a small group made up of the Delegates of Colombia, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. should endeavour to agree on a universally acceptable text.

The meeting was then suspended.

On the resumption, the following text was proposed to the Committee:

Should any changes be made in the present structure of the I.F.R.B., in the light of the answer to Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this organ are efficiently and economically performed?

This text was approved by the Committee without comment.

The questions to be put to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. DT 576 with the amendments adopted at the meeting) would be incorporated in a report by the Chairman of Committee D to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. 76).

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 80-E  
26 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### The Organization of I.T.U. Headquarters

#### Memorandum by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

(in response to the invitation of the Second Meeting of Committee D)

#### 1. Organization of the I.F.R.B.

- 1.1 The organization of the I.F.R.B., and its specialized Secretariat, is described in detail in Section XI of its report to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 20).
- 1.2 Insofar as the Board itself is concerned, the concept of a body of "independent" technical experts, which was unanimously adopted by the Atlantic City Conferences, has worked well in practice and is believed to have led to fruitful results. However, it is entirely a matter for the present Plenipotentiary Conference to decide the type of organization which should be established to administer the assignment and use of radio frequencies, in the light of the duties which the Radio Conference decides to entrust to the I.F.R.B. and any advice which the Radio Conference may chose to give in regard to the manner in which these duties should be discharged.
- 1.3 Insofar as its specialized Secretariat is concerned, the Board considers that its organization is efficient and well adapted to the duties which the Board has had to undertake as a result of decisions of previous Conferences. The staff, which has a wide geographical distribution, has often proved insufficient to keep abreast with the volume of work and certain staff members, particularly among the more senior officials, are heavily overloaded.
- 1.4 If the present Conferences decide that the I.F.R.B. should continue with substantially its present duties or, as appears likely, increase them, the Board considers it essential that its specialized Secretariat should work, as at present, under the immediate direction of the Board. The number of staff required will depend upon the duties placed upon the Board by the Radio Conference.

2. Organization of other Permanent Organs

The I.F.R.B. does not consider itself competent to comment on the organization and work of the other permanent organs of the I.T.U. nor does it consider that it would be appropriate for it to make such comments. The Board must, however, reserve the right to answer any comments or criticisms in respect of the organization and work of the Board which may be made by the Head of any other organ.

3. The General Organization of the I.T.U. Headquarters

3.1 The present organization of the Union Headquarters and the division of responsibility between the various sections of the Headquarters staff follow naturally from the basic structure of the Union, namely, the existence, at the highest levels, of two Administrative Conferences and two Plenary Assemblies which, within the overall jurisdiction of the Plenipotentiary Conference, are to all intents and purposes sovereign in their respective fields. Members and Associate Members of the Union, assembled in these Conferences or Plenary Assemblies, charge the Headquarters of the Union with specific tasks. Hence there exists four divisions of the Headquarters staff, each with direct responsibility to Members of the Union for the work within its terms of reference.

3.2 The I.F.R.B. believes that the present basic structure of the Union, and of the I.T.U. Headquarters, serves its purpose very well, having regard to the complexity and diversity of telecommunications questions. In the view of the I.F.R.B., there is no overlapping between the work of the technical staffs of the permanent organs; and machinery already exists for the solution of any problems of an administrative nature which may arise in respect of matters such as the use of common services or the application of the staff and financial regulations (the responsibility for which is already vested in the Secretary-General). Some savings might possibly accrue, however, from relatively small adjustments of responsibilities between the Headquarters staffs in the way of a clearer division between the organs in respect of, on the one hand, matters of a technical character and, on the other hand, matters of an administrative nature, and from a greater use of mechanical processes (see, for example, the proposals in I.T.U. Circular No. 766 of 30 December, 1958).

3.3 It is evident from the discussions of the Radio Conference that not only are world telecommunications expanding at a phenomenal rate but that special attention must be devoted to the needs of the new and developing countries in respect of assistance from the technical organs of the Union. These matters are of such paramount importance, that it seems to the I.F.R.B. that all energies should be devoted to their furtherance through proven media rather than complicate the situation by major organizational changes.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 81-FES  
26 Octobre 1959

COMMISSION F  
COMITÉ F  
COMISIÓN F

CHINE

Retrait de proposition

La Proposition N° 102, relative au point 3 de l'Article 10, est retirée.

—

CHINA

Withdrawal of Proposal

Proposal No. 102 (relating to Article 10, paragraph 3) is withdrawn.

—

CHINA

Proposición retirada

Queda retirada la Proposición N.º 102, relativa al punto 3 del Artículo 10.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 82-FES  
26 octobre 1959

COMMISSION D  
COMMITTEE D  
COMISION D

CHINE

Retrait de proposition

La proposition N° 86 relative au point 2, alinéa r de l'Article 8,  
est retirée.

CHINA

Withdrawal of Proposal

Proposal No. 86 (relating to Article 8, paragraph 2-r) is  
withdrawn.

CHINA

Proposición retirada

Queda retirada la proposición N.º 86, relativa al punto 2,  
apartado r, del artículo 8.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 83-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
30 October, 1959

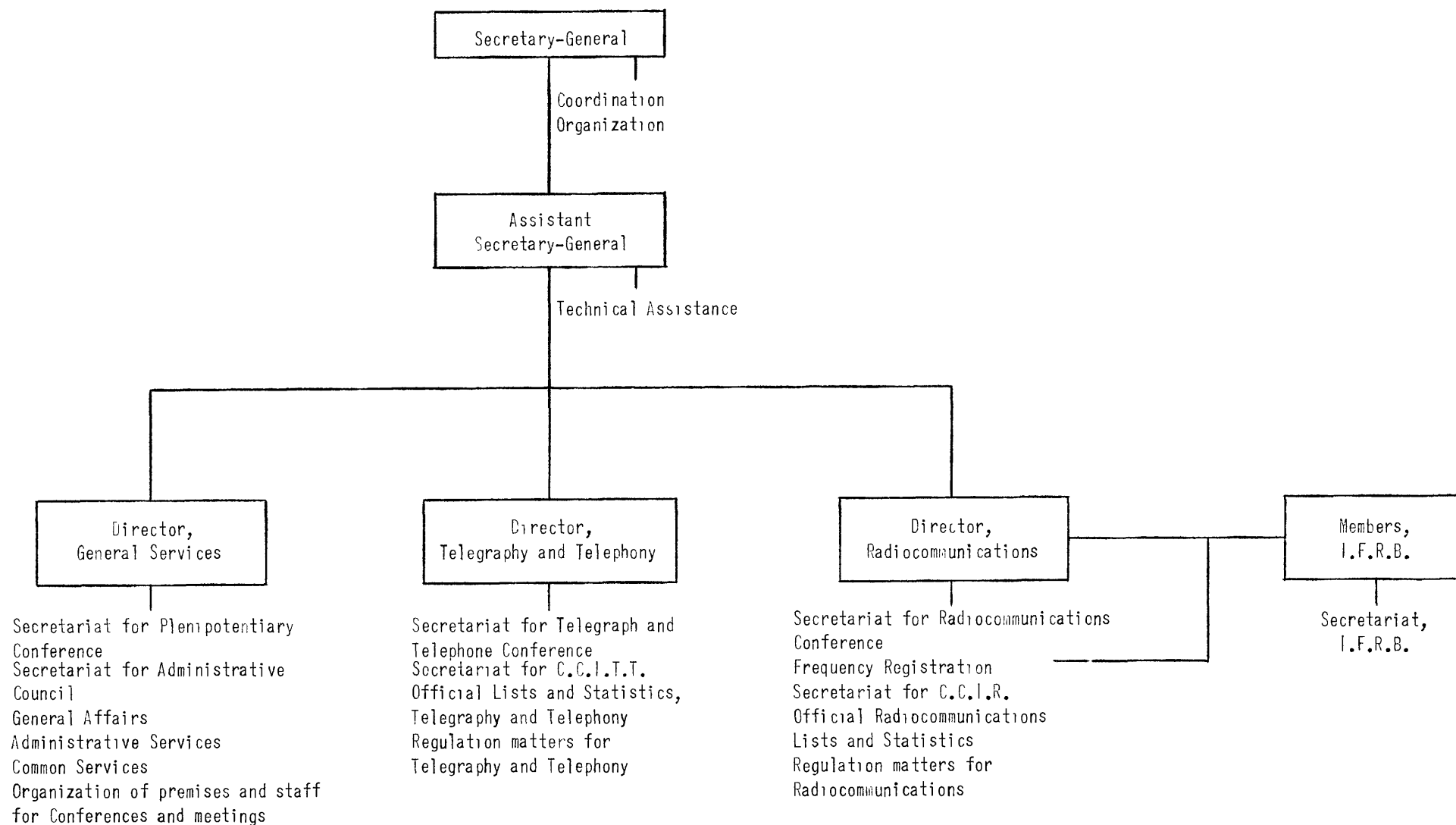
COMMITTEE D

## C O R R I G E N D U M

The following pages replace the Annexes 1 and 2 of the  
Document No. 83-E.

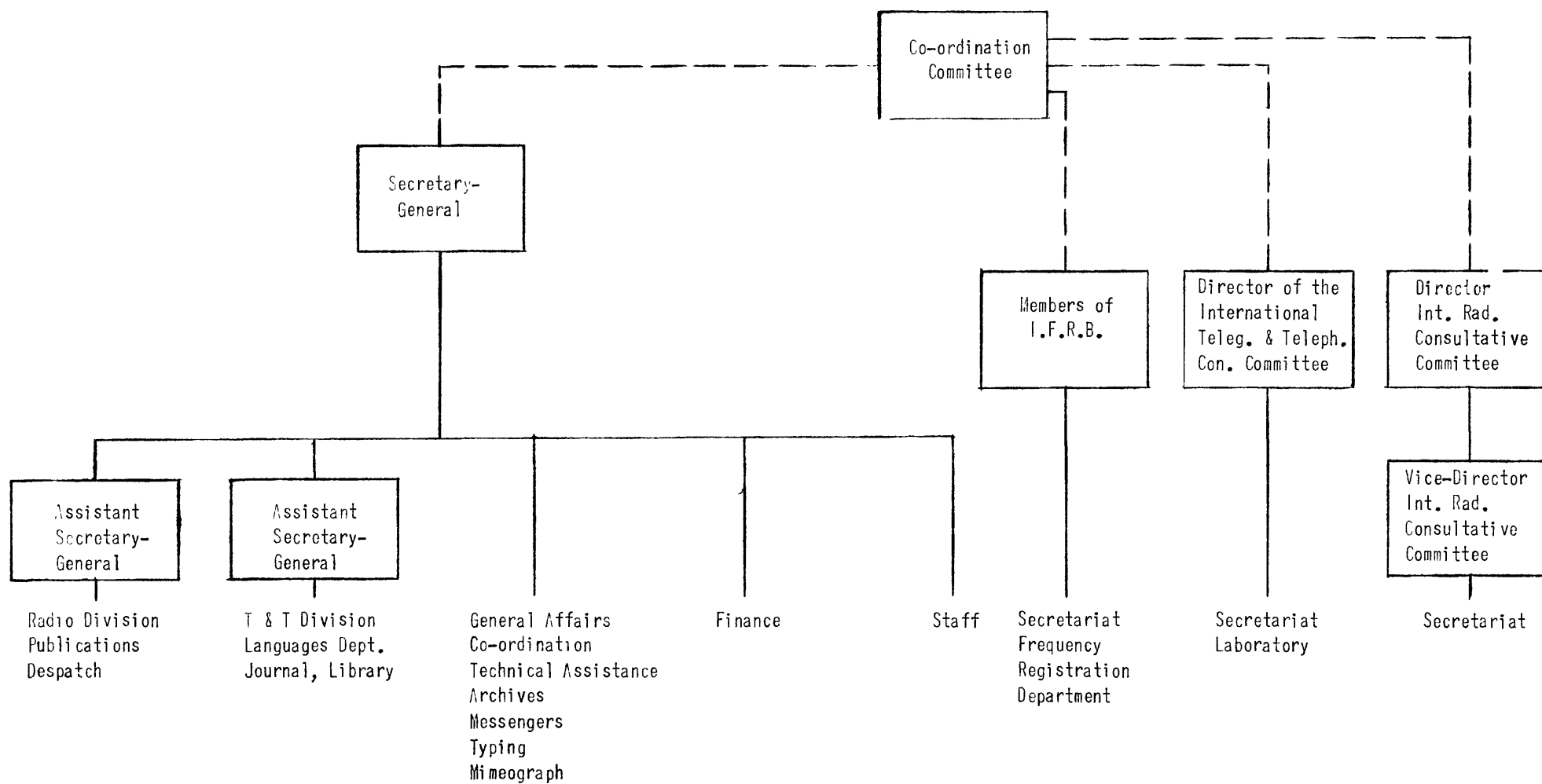
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SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE I.T.U. HEADQUARTERS  
(Assuming it is decided to keep the members of the I.F.R.B.)



APPENDIX 1

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION HEADQUARTERS  
IS AT PRESENT ORGANIZED



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 83-E  
26 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

SOME SUGGESTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR,  
INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE  
FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

### 1. Introduction

Committee D of the Plenipotentiary Conference has been so good as to ask the heads of the I.T.U. organs to submit their personal suggestions for possible reorganization of the I.T.U.

My ideas on this subject are already known to some delegates, to whom I have already had occasion to mention them in private. I have outlined them as briefly as possible hereinafter.

For those delegates who are not yet acquainted with them, I would mention that, taking advantage of my experience as a member of the Coordination Committee, I felt I should tackle the problem as a whole and not confine myself to the organ for which I am responsible. The I.T.U. is an entity and fragmentary proposals would not lead to rational reform.

If I appear to criticise the general organization of the Union, my criticism is in no way directed at the action of my colleagues. On the contrary, I wish to pay tribute to their efforts to make the best of the present situation.

I hope delegates will believe me when I say that I have endeavoured to transcend purely personal interests and to think only in terms of the welfare of the Union.

\*

\*       \*

### 2. Disadvantages of the present set-up

Although delegates are familiar with the present set-up, I have felt it useful to reproduce the system at the Secretariat level (Annex 1), as a basis for comparison with the system envisaged.

I can imagine no more telling manner of bringing out the shortcomings of the present system than to invoke the high authority of the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, whose report,

communicated to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document No. 8, says: "I.T.U. .... would seem to have the character more of a federation of somewhat autonomous units.....than of a unified organization responsible for an integrated international effort in the field of telecommunications as a whole."

Thus, the I.T.U. now has four secretariats which are independent of one another but whose functions overlap on various points. Although the Secretary-General comes above the heads of the three other Secretariats, by the very fact of his general administrative and representational functions, he has no authority to direct and co-ordinate work between the different organs, closely related as it is.

The Coordination Committee, which the above report describes as being of limited usefulness, is frequently unable to make up for this deficiency, for it cannot possibly encroach upon the prescribed field of action of any of the heads of organs.

The result of this situation is dispersal of effort and multiplication of unnecessary expenditure. Moreover, in its Resolution No. 381, the Administrative Council has recently stressed the need to eliminate overlapping of functions between the various Secretariats, and particularly between the Telegraph and Telephone Division and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, on the one hand, and the Radio Division, the I.F.R.B. and the International Radio Consultative Committee on the other.

The Secretary-General is, moreover, badly placed even to perform his particular administrative functions. He has no right of supervision over the activity of the various organs, and hence cannot estimate their requirements for personnel and credits, a situation which would be further aggravated if the idea of having a consolidated budget were adopted. Nor has he the necessary authority to ensure that his colleagues make rational use of the common services coming under him. In the steadily expanding field of Technical Assistance, he cannot provide efficient coordination for the activity of the various bodies. Many more examples could be given.

The case of the Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. calls for particular consideration, with regard to its general administration. The structure of this "Board" is such that members of its Secretariat do not come under a single responsible head, but under a governing body of eleven members. Although, admittedly, the Committee has a chairman, the post is handed on to another member every year. This is a clear violation of the principles of sound organization, with the resulting lack of unity and continuity in policy, as well as wasteful management.

### 3. Proposed set-up

#### 3.1 Amalgamation of Secretariats

The lack of uniformity in the existing set-up at the Secretariat level could be remedied by amalgamating them in a single Secretariat to constitute the new General Secretariat.

This would comprise three major divisions:

- a) The General Services Division corresponding to the old General Secretariat, less the Telegraph and Telephone Division and the Radio Division;
- b) The Telegraph and Telephone Division, consisting of the Secretariat of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, combined with the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the old General Secretariat;
- c) The Radio Division, being the Secretariat of the International Radio Consultative Committee, the Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. and the Radio Division of the old General Secretariat.

Annex 2 gives an outline of the suggested set-up, and shows the functions of these various Divisions.

The Secretary-General would be at the head of the single Secretariat thus constituted. His action would, as at present, be subject to the supervision of the Administrative Council, except that the latter's control would be more effective, being concentrated on a single person responsible for all the Union's activities, instead of being dispersed over several high officials.

The Secretary-General would be assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General who would also take his place in case of absence or illness. The Deputy Secretary-General could also be directly in control of the Technical Assistance Department, which deserves a special place in the new set-up.

Each Division would come under a Director.

I shall leave it to the Conference to decide how the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the three Directors would be appointed. However, I feel these high officials should be of different nationalities. Also, the Secretary-General, should, by analogy with the heads of other international agencies, be appointed for a limited period, say for five or six years, with the possibility of re-election.

3.2 The Peculiar Position of the I.F.R.B.

I see two possible ways in which the I.F.R.B. might be integrated within the set-up contemplated, with an eye to economy and efficiency:

- a) As has already been proposed by certain countries, the present functions of members of the I.F.R.B. could be transferred to a Director, and in my opinion this should be the Director of Radio. However, I feel that this Director's activity would then have to be directed and supervised by a Committee made up of representatives of the Member Countries of the Union. This Committee could act in the same way as the Administrative Council, meeting only when necessary. The countries belonging to it would be elected by the Radio Conference. Perhaps this Committee should have more members than the I.F.R.B. has at present, thus allowing for better representation of the different parts of the world.
- b) If the I.F.R.B. were regarded as a real international tribunal, it would be preferable to maintain it in its present structure. In that case, however, a clear distinction would have to be made between the I.F.R.B. and the executive service which comes under it at present.

The functions of an arbitrator and an expert appear to be incompatible with those of the head of an executive service. Any decision to remove their present day-to-day administrative duties from the field of activity of the I.F.R.B. could only increase the prestige and authority of its members.

This would mean that the I.F.R.B. would be made up solely of its members, with a very small Secretariat. The remaining I.F.R.B. staff, whom for reasons of simplicity I shall call the Frequency Registration Department, would be transferred to the Radio Division of the General Secretariat.

The I.F.R.B. would of course decide on the programme for the frequency registration department, which would work entirely on behalf of the I.F.R.B. There could be direct relations on technical problems between members of the I.F.R.B. and the frequency registration staff, but the Secretary-General, acting in full agreement with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., would be entirely responsible for the day-to-day duties of this staff and for the means of ensuring their performance.

It is not for me to judge in favour of one or the other of these solutions, particularly now when the Plenipotentiary Conference is waiting for the Radio Conference to provide it with the necessary information with which to determine the structure of the I.F.R.B. Nevertheless, I feel it essential to point out that either solution would be compatible with the principle of amalgamating Secretariats.



The plan contained in Annex 2 is based on the second solution.

3.3 The Place of the Consultative Committee in the Set-Up contemplated

I feel I should avoid any misunderstanding by pointing out that, for the Consultative Committees, the proposed amalgamation would be limited to the Secretariat level. The Committees themselves, comprising representatives of the Member Countries of the Union, would remain unchanged in their structure and in their activity.

The Directors of the Consultative Committees would naturally be called upon to assume responsibility for the two specialized divisions and would therefore be given new and important functions in their fields of competence. Far from being diminished, their authority would be considerably increased, thus enabling them to co-ordinate the Union's various activities in the most effective manner, in the world of telegraphy and telephony, and in radio.

The Secretary-General's authority over the specialised divisions would be restricted essentially to matters of general administration and co-ordination. In the actual technical field, the Directors of Consultative Committees would retain a very high degree of independence.

3.4 Advantages of the Proposed Set-Up

I believe that the proposed set-up corresponds to the fundamental principle of any sound administration namely, that any agency or undertaking should come under a single responsible head.

This principle is implied in the recommendations of the United Nations Advisory Committee and would also be in line with the common practice in the other international agencies with which the I.T.U. wishes to conform. This could only improve relations between the I.T.U. and those agencies and would facilitate application of the United Nations joint system for our own staff's salaries and benefits.

To quote the report of the United Nations Advisory Committee; "A greater degree of rationalization ..... would ..... permit the I.T.U. to play an even more constructive role in international co-operative endeavours".

It would have the further advantage of eliminating all present overlapping by joining in one division those services whose functions are not clearly enough delineated and of allowing more systematic use to be made of joint services, under the authority of the Secretary-General. This would enable duties to be apportioned and competences to be exercised with the greatest degree of flexibility and efficiency, thus leading to considerable economy.

The last consideration is of particular importance now where a massive increase in the financial contribution of Member Countries is contemplated. A rough but conservative estimate gives a possible ten per cent economy of staff expenditure provided for in the 1959 budget, as a result of amalgamating the Secretariats. Assuming that the members of the I.F.R.B. are kept - and this is, from the economic point of view, the least favourable prospect - expenditure would thus be reduced by from 5 to 600,000 Swiss Francs per year, or eight per cent of the total budget for 1959.

### 3.5 The Running of Conferences and Organs :

My suggestions relate chiefly to a re-organization at secretariat level. On the other hand, the manner in which conferences and organs properly so-called are organized is in accordance with the aims pursued by the Union and has proved its worth over the years. No change seems called for here.

Nevertheless, operating conditions sometimes leave something to be desired. Especially, it seems to me that a lot would be gained if the burden carried by conferences and organs were lightened by better preparation beforehand.

This would considerably shorten the length of I.T.U. conferences, and hence make for a substantial reduction in the I.T.U. budget, as well as in the expenses incurred by Administration in sending delegations.

The Special Assembly (1958) of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee tried to do something along these lines for the meetings convened by the Committee, and perhaps something of value might be deduced from the experience so acquired.

\*  
\*       \*

### 4. Conclusions :

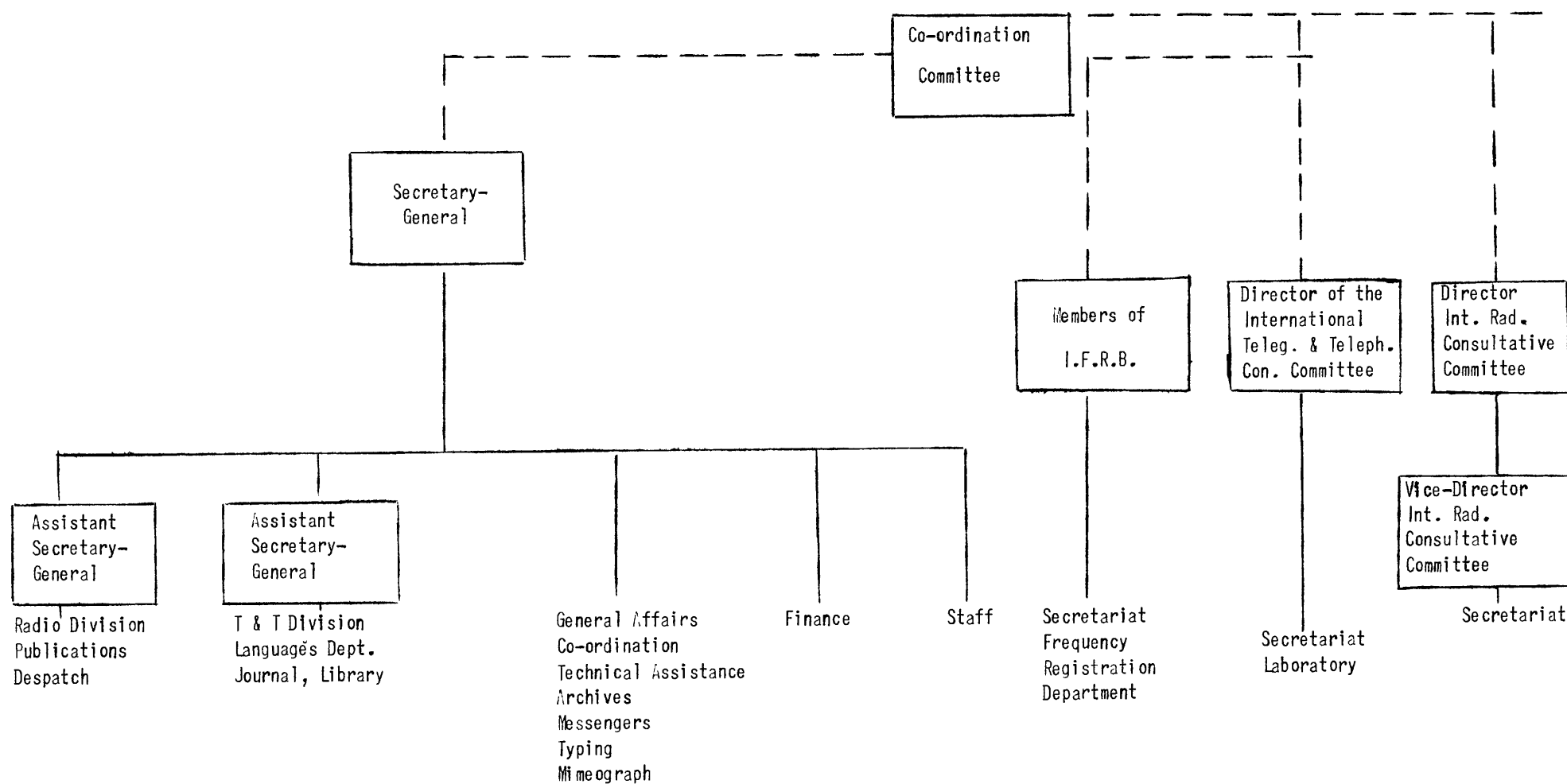
I have tried to supply Committee D with an overall picture of the problems to be solved and I hope that my suggestions will help it to cope with its arduous task.

Now of course my own views on how increased efficiency could be accompanied by reduced expenditure are not infallible. But my paper will, I trust, at least serve as a basis for a fruitful discussion, from which something better may spring. It may well be that my ideas have been submitted too late in the day. But even if the Conference decides to make no organizational changes, they will, I hope, provide a subject for meditation with an eye to later reforms.

J. ROUVIERE

A N N E X 1

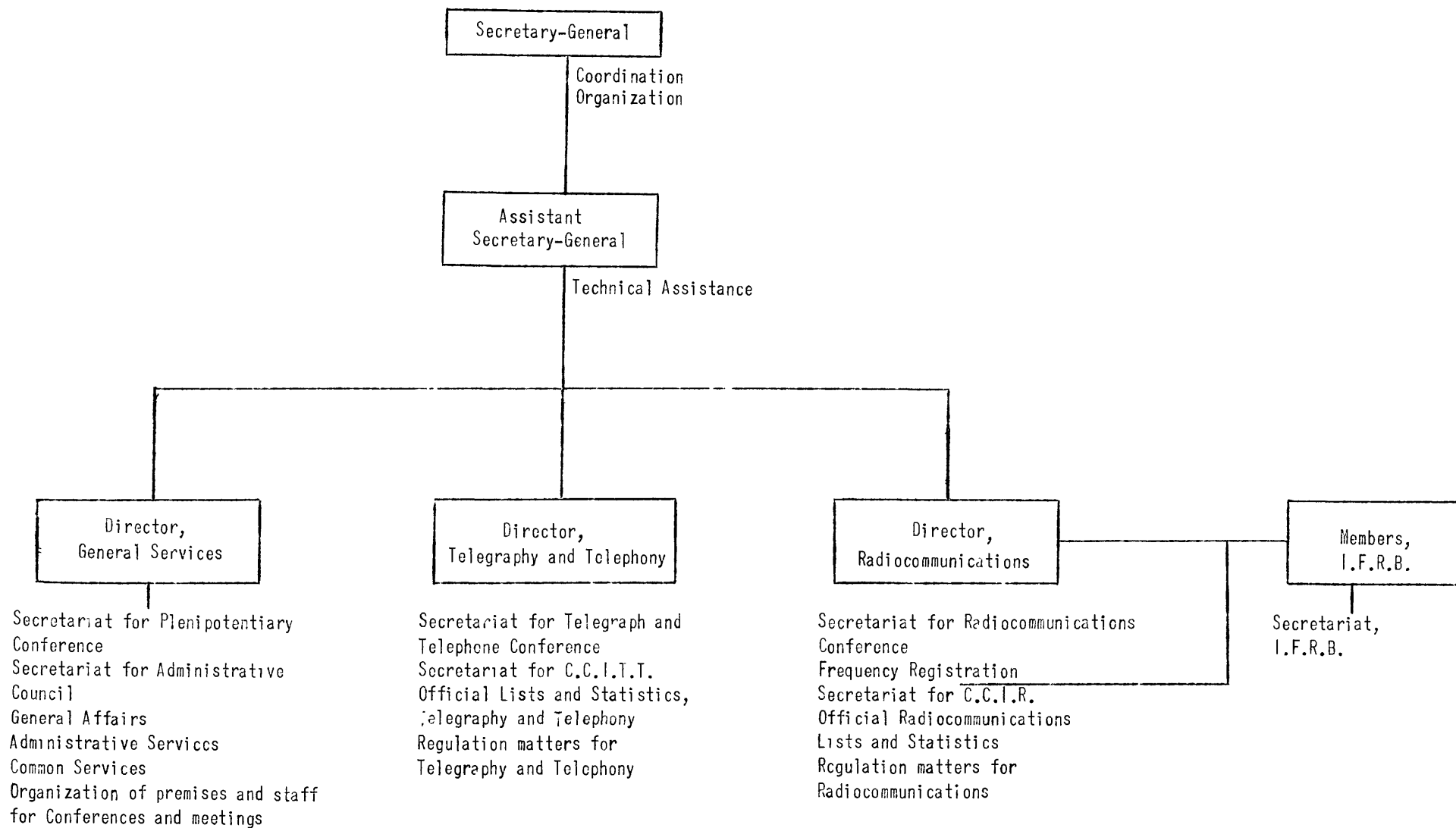
HOW THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION HEADQUARTERS  
IS AT PRESENT ORGANIZED



A N N E X 2

BY SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION

(Assuming it is decided to keep the members of the I.F.R.B.)



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 84-E  
26 October 1959

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COMMITTEE D

GREECE

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

306

Art. 5, § 1.(1) Replace the present text by the following:

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of fifteen 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 at the end of each period to one-third of the total.

Reasons

To cut down expenses and to make possible a more general representation of Members of the Union on the Administrative Council.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 85-E  
26 October, 1959COMMITTEE D

GREECE

ProposalNumber of  
proposal

307

Article 6. Replace the present text by the following :

1. (Unchanged)
2. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board shall be a body composed of nine independent members elected in accordance with paragraph (3 (1) below)
  - (2) (Unchanged)
  - (3) (Unchanged)
3. (1) The members of the Board shall be elected by the ordinary administrative radio conference on the base of a list of qualified individual candidates nominated by the delegations of the Members of the Union
  - (2) (Unchanged)
  - (3) Delete
  - (4) The persons so elected are appointed by the ordinary administrative conference, which elected them, as members of the Board for an indefinite period. They shall take up their duties on the date determined by this conference.
  - (5) If a Member of the Board resigns or otherwise abandons his duties, the Chairman of the Board shall inform the Secretary-General thereof who shall request the candidate who had obtained, at the election under the provisions of (1) and (2) the largest number of votes among those candidates not elected in the area concerned, to serve on the Board.

If the person so requested is not in a position to accept or to exercise his duties within a period of three months from the date of this request, he shall lose his right to be appointed as Member of the Board. The Secretary-General shall request the candidate from the same area who received the next largest number of votes.
4. (Unchanged)
5. (1), (2) and (3) (Unchanged)
6. Delete.

Reasons:

- 2 (1) Reduction in nine persons to cut down expenses.
- 3 (1) The direct election of members from among individual qualified candidates and not from among Administrations-Members of the Union seems to us more reasonable, taking into consideration that the work of the Board is a work of experts.
- 3 (3) As a consequence of para 3 (1)
- 3 (4) To secure the continuity of the work of the Board.
- 3 (5) To provide for the replacement of members of the Board.
- 6. A consequence of para 3 (1)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 86-E  
26 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

GREECE

Proposal

Number of  
proposal

309 Article 10. § 3. Replace the present text by the following :

3. Ordinary administrative conferences shall meet every five years at the seat of the Union at the same time as the plenipotentiary conference.
4. Delete.

Reasons :

To cut down expenses.

---



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 87-E  
26 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

GREECE

### Proposal

Number of  
proposal

308

Article 9, §2. Replace the present text by the following :

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet once every five years at the seat of the Union at a date fixed by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

### Reasons

To cut down expenses.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 88-E  
26 October, 1959

COMMITTEE F

G R E E C E

Proposal

Number of  
proposal

310

Article 11. Replace the present text by the following:

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.

Reasons

Adoption of the General Regulations on a permanent basis so that each conference and meeting starts work at once without delay coming from discussions relating to the Rules of Procedure or similar matters which often take on a political colour.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 89-E  
26 October 1959

COMMITTEE F

G R E E C E

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

311

Article 14, § 1.(1) Replace the present text by the following:

1.(1) The official languages of the Union shall be the same as those of the United Nations.

Reason

It is reasonable for the I.T.U., as a specialized agency of the United Nations, to have the same official languages as the United Nations.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 90-E  
26 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

Memorandum from the C.C.I.R.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION

C.C.I.R.

Genève, Palais Wilson,  
26th October, 1959.

To the Chairman of Committee D,  
I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference,  
Bâtiment Electoral,  
Geneva.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In its meeting of October 20th your committee asked the Heads of the permanent services of the Union to submit some personal comments about the actual organization of the I.T.U.

The present Director of the C.C.I.R., before his election, has been delegate and speaker of his Administration (Switzerland), in all the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary conferences, beginning with the first in Madrid in 1932. It is for this reason that the present comments are restricted to the C.C.I.R. service.

In fact, this letter expresses the views of both the Director and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. as to the organization of the C.C.I.R. of which they have both had long personal experience - the Director since the second meeting of the C.C.I.R. in Copenhagen in 1932 and the Vice-Director since its first meeting in the Hague in 1929.

Briefly our view is that the organization of the C.C.I.R., as set out in the Buenos Aires Convention, needs but very little amendment. Indeed it works remarkably well and we hope it will not be changed by this conference, except for some small details which we may be able to raise in the appropriate committee at the appropriate time. The present organization was adopted in Atlantic City in the light of the experience of the C.C.I.F.'s specialised secretariat's efficient working over more than 20 years.

In particular we would stress that the C.C.I.R. should continue to work through the medium of its Plenary Assembly, study groups, a Director and a Vice-Director and a specialised technical secretariat to assist the Director. We consider it of capital importance that the Plenary Assembly should remain as the body to which the Director is responsible finally for the work, activities and the estimates of expenses of the committee, its study groups and its secretariat.

We would stress too that, in our view, Part II of the General Regulations dealing with the Consultative Committees also needs no drastic general amendment.

The work of the C.C.I.R. has increased steadily over the years and the most recent Plenary Assembly (the IXth held in Los Angeles in April, 1959) has approved an estimate of expenditure for 1961 providing for an increase of staff to deal with this increase in work.

As to the C.C.I.'s relations with the General Secretariat, we see no need for change, in particular the provisions of paras. 2 (b), (c) and (d) of Article 8 of the Convention should be maintained.

Should it be decided to change the set-up of the General Secretariat in any way, we can but express the hope that whatever the new arrangements may be they will allow the C.C.I. specialised secretariats to carry out their main technical work as decided by the respective Plenary Assembly as expeditiously and with the same economy and efficiency in the future as in the past.

Furthermore we should like to draw your attention to the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference which contains for the C.C.I.R., as well as the other organs, full reports of its activities. Reference can also be made to the Director's Report to the IXth Plenary Assembly (Los Angeles, Document No. 15).

Yours faithfully,

sign.: Dr. E. Metzler,  
Director, C.C.I.R.

sign.: Leslie W. Hayes,  
Vice-Director, C.C.I.R.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 91-E  
26 October 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREAR BUT NOT QUERIED

(Ref.: Item 13.4.1., page 64 of the Administrative  
Council's Report to the Conference)

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#### Addition to Documents Nos. 40 and 49

A communication of the Head of the Bolivian Delegation on the subject of the accounts of his Administration that are in arrear will be found annexed.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

23 October, 1959

Gerald C. Gross Esq.,  
Acting Secretary General,  
International Telecommunications Union,  
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 9 September, IV.126/51 FI, relating to the accounts in arrear of the Bolivian Telegraph and Telecommunication Administration, I have already referred this matter to my Government in order to put this question in order.

In the near future I hope to receive a reply which will lead to a satisfactory arrangement and I will be very pleased to forward it to you.

Yours etc.,

(Signed) José Cuadros Quiroga  
Head of the Bolivian Delegation

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 92-E  
26 October 1959

COMMITTEE H

REQUEST FOR A LOWER CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION TO UNION EXPENSES

(See : Section 13.5, on page 66 of the Report by  
the Administrative Council to the Conference)

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Following Documents Nos. 5 and 48  
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The attached is a request for a lower class of contribution to  
Union expenses, submitted by the People's Republic of Poland.

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Delegation of the People's  
Republic of Poland to the  
Plenipotentiary Conference  
of the International  
Telecommunication Union

Geneva, 22 October 1959

To the Secretary-General,  
International  
Telecommunication Union  
Geneva

Sir,

I have to inform you, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Poland, that my Government intends to reduce from ten units to three units the future contribution by the Government of the People's Republic of Poland as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union.

This decision is based on Article 13, paragraph 6 (4) of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952), which lays down that "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."

I should therefore be grateful if you would kindly bring this decision to the notice of the Plenipotentiary Conference at present in session in Geneva.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

On behalf of the Head of the Delegation,

(Signed) H. Baczko

Director General

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 93-E  
27 October, 1959COMMITTEE FS U M M A R Y R E C O R DThird Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Friday, 23 October, 1959, at 3.30 p.m.

1. The Chairman Mr. O.N. Carli (Argentina) called the meeting to order at 3.40 p.m. The Agenda (Working Document No. 13) was adopted, with the inclusion (suggested by the Chairman) of an item 2 bis, relative to the report by the Committee's drafting party.
2. The Delegate of Sweden recalled that, quite apart from his Proposals 95 and 105, mentioned in the Agenda, there was another Swedish proposal, No. 65, closely bound up with the other two. The three proposals had to be considered in conjunction, either in Committee F or in Committee D. The Chairman observed that the appropriate action would be taken.
3. The Delegate of Greece said that in Document No. 30 there was a proposal about Articles 9, 10, and 11. Could that document be included in the Agenda? The Chairman answered that the proposal in question was very generally worded, but would be considered when it had assumed more definite form.
4. The summary records of the Committee's first and second meetings (Documents Nos. 34 and 60) were adopted without comment.
5. Mr. Woodward (United States), Chairman of the Committee's drafting party, announced the agreements reached therein. Proposals 8, 10, and 15 (Italy) were unanimously adopted, with the amendment that, instead of forming a new article, 3<sup>o</sup> bis would become 1<sup>o</sup> bis. Paragraph 3 (1) (2) and paragraph 6 of the present Article 1 would thus become new Article 1 bis, with the present text. The Chairman thanked them for their speedy conclusions and recalled that the Drafting Committee was permanent and would continue to study any matters referred to it by the Committee. The Minutes of the meeting would contain the text of new Article 1 bis, as recommended by the Group (See Annex).

Proposals regarding Article 3 of the Convention

6. Proposal No. 240 (Czechoslovakia) was then put to discussion and the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, supported by the Delegates of Hungary and Poland, explained the text, pointing out that no nation or country should be excluded and that Article 3, paragraph 1c) should refer

to the "efforts of all nations and all countries". \*) After various interventions by the Delegate of the United States, who asked for the difference between "nations" and "countries", the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, supported by the Delegate of Poland, amended his proposal, retaining the expression "all nations" and deleting "and all countries". The Delegate of Ceylon proposed that "countries" be used instead of "nations", since that was the word used in Article 1 of the Convention. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who pointed out that in Article 3 paragraph 1c) of the Russian text of the Convention, the word "countries" had been used instead of "nations", supported Proposal No. 240. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia finally declared it was indifferent whether "countries" or "nations" was used but did insist upon "all nations" or "all countries". The Delegate of Pakistan proposed that "nations" be used but agreed to the addition of "all". The Delegate of Bulgaria supported "all countries". The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that "countries" was repeatedly used in Article 1, paragraph 2, and Article 3 should therefore say "all countries". The Delegate of the U.S.A. agreed with the expression "all countries" provided that, in conformity with Article 1, paragraph 2, the term "all countries Members of the Union" was used. The Delegate of Brazil supported that proposal, which the Delegate of the U.S.A. completed, in reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., as follows: "all countries Members and Associate Members of the Union". There being no agreement, the Chairman summarized the debate and put the Czech proposal to replace "nations" by "all countries" to the vote. The proposal was rejected by 17 votes in favour, and 22 against, with 14 abstentions. The Delegate of the U.S.A. withdrew his proposed amendment, so that the status quo was retained in respect of Article 3, paragraph 1 c) of the Convention. The Delegates of Iran, Belgium and Italy explained their abstention.

7. Proposal No. 13 of Belgium, supported by the Delegates of the Netherlands, the Belgian Congo, Italy and the United Arab Republic was then discussed. There being no objection, it was approved.
8. The Delegate of Mexico explained in detail Proposal No. 298 contained in Document No. 42. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A., proposed that consideration of that proposal be postponed to enable delegations to study it in detail. It was so decided.

#### Proposals regarding Article 9 of the Convention

9. The Delegate of Japan explained Proposal No. 91, pointing out the different hierarchy existing in the permanent organs of the I.T.U. and the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was the supreme organ deciding matters of principle. The proposal was supported by the Delegates of Mexico, Pakistan, India and the U.S.A. and, there being no objection, was approved.

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\*) In the Spanish text of Proposal 240, page 11 Rev. 1 of the Grey Book, the words used are "los esfuerzos de las naciones y de los paises". This is an error in translation. The texts in the other languages are in conformity with the views of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia.

10. The Chairman said that Proposal No. 92 of the Delegates of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. and Proposals Nos. 253 and 254 of Czechoslovakia, concerned the structure of the Union and for that reason should be considered beforehand by Committee D. The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported the Chairman's statement, which was acceptable to the countries who had made the proposal. The proposals would therefore be referred to Committee D for study, and come before Committee F for consideration at a later date.
11. The Delegate of China explained his Proposal No. 93, which had the support of the Delegate of Greece, but withdrew it finally in face of opposition from the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.
12. Proposal No. 94 submitted by the Delegates of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. was considered at the same time as Proposal No. 295 by the Delegate of Brazil contained in Document No. 28 and also in relation to Proposal No. 95 by the Delegate of Sweden. There was a lively discussion in which the Delegate of the United States advocated a flexible approach by doing away with deadlines which were never respected. The Delegate of Sweden suggested that Conferences should be held at three-yearly intervals whilst some delegations were in favour of specific time limits. Finally the Delegate of Italy proposed that in Article 9, paragraph 2, the words "normally every five years" should be deleted, whilst allowing for the possibility that when the Conference did not come to any decision, the place and date of the following one could be determined by the procedure laid down in paragraph 3 which would still apply in full. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of France and the United States. It was also supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Brazil which withdrew their Proposals 94 and 295 on the subject. It was opposed by the Delegates of the United Arab Republic, Argentina, India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Japan which preferred to keep the status quo or the appointment of a definite date. The Swiss Delegation proposed that the subject should be decided in the following meeting and not at that one. The Delegate of Iran supported the Delegate of Switzerland. The Chairman agreed to postpone a final decision until a later meeting, but before that time he wished to put to the vote the question of whether specific fixed dates should be laid down for the Plenipotentiary Conferences. A vote was taken on the basis of the suggestion by the Italian Delegation and it was agreed by 47 votes to 11 with no abstentions that no specific date should appear in Article 9. Therefore at another meeting it would be decided how to give concrete expression to this principle.
13. The Chairman said that Sub-Committee F1 which was dealing with Annex 3 would hold its first meeting in the afternoon of Tuesday 27, with Mr. R. Vargues of the French Delegation as Chairman. Sub-Committee F2 with Mr. E.M. Koram of Ghana as Chairman would hold its first meeting in the morning of Wednesday 28.
14. The Chairman closed the meeting at 6.20 p.m.

The Rapporteur :  
R.F. De Soignie

The Chairman :  
O.N. Carli

Annex : 1

A N N E X

PROPOSAL OF THE DRAFTING GROUP OF COMMITTEE F  
ON ARTICLE 1 OF THE CONVENTION

1. Section (1) and (2) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 6 of the present Article 1 are to be deleted.
2. A new Article 1b with the provisions of these paragraphs in the same wording shall be formed as follows :

Article 1 bis

Rights and obligations of Members and Associate Members

1. (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.
2. 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 94-FES  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
30 October, 1959

COMMISSION H  
COMMITTEE H  
COMISIÓN H

## CORRIGENDUM

ESTIMATED I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1960, IN  
THE LIGHT OF DATA AVAILABLE UP TO 27 OCTOBER, 1959

Page 3: Replace Point 4 by the following text:

- "4. Possible inclusion on the establishment of the  
temporary post in the Offset Section."

\_\_\_\_\_

Ne concerne pas le texte français

\_\_\_\_\_

No concierne al texto español

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 94-E  
27 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### Report by the Acting Secretary-General

DRAFT REVISED BUDGET, 1960 - ESTIMATED I.T.U. ORDINARY

EXPENDITURE, 1960, IN THE LIGHT OF DATA

AVAILABLE UP TO 27 OCTOBER, 1959

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The annex hereinafter represents a first estimate of the expenditure ~~that~~ will have to be debited to the I.T.U. ordinary budget for 1960, in the light of the data now available, over and above the initial provisional budget drawn up by the Council at its Fourteenth Session earlier this year.

It will be remembered that at the first plenary meeting of this conference I mentioned 8,500,000 Swiss francs as a possible total. The detailed estimates now provided will show delegations how this total is arrived at.

The initial provisional budget adopted by the Council at its Fourteenth Session amounted to 7,482,850 Swiss francs.

If the total should reach 8,337,350 Swiss francs, in accordance with our estimates (say, 8,400,000 Swiss francs in round figures), the unit contribution would amount to 13,500 Swiss francs, supposing that the number of contributory units remained steady at 618.

Clearly, the figures given hereinafter are just estimates. The questions of principle involved will have to be settled by the appropriate Committees of this Conference and their decisions ratified by the Conference in Plenary Assembly.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

AN ESTIMATE OF I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1960,  
IN THE LIGHT OF DATA AVAILABLE  
ON 27 OCTOBER, 1959

	<u>In Swiss francs</u>
1. Initial provisional budget, 1960, adopted by the Administrative Council	7,482,850
2. Integration of staff into the United Nations Common System	500,000
3. Change (if decided on) in the structure of the Supplementary Publications Budget	186,500
4. Appointment to permanent status (if decided on) of the temporary staff employed in the Offset Section	48,000
5. Unforeseen, inevitable expenditure (Resolution 360)	60,000
6. Creation of a post for an I.T.U. internal audit officer, P.4 (post allowance, family allowances, contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund), together with the cost of home leave every two years and possibly children's schooling	50,000
7. Introduction of an external audit, in accordance with Document 7, paragraphs 20 and 21 (United Nations audit system)	10,000
Provisional total as estimated on 27 October, 1959	8,337,350
Ordinary contributory share, assuming 618 units, would be some 13,500 Swiss francs.	



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 95-E  
27 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

### Withdrawal of proposals

Proposals 117 and 119 (Volume of Proposals, page 91, Rev.1  
and page 93, Rev. 1) are hereby withdrawn.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 96-E

27 October 1959

COMMITTEE F

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Proposals

Number of the  
proposal

312      Article 14, § 5, read:

.....of reciprocal interpretation between the three working languages and Russian.

Reasons:

This would make things easier for delegations attending I.T.U. conferences and meetings and facilitate co-ordination of their attitudes when decisions are taken. It would also tend to make conferences and meetings shorter.

This proposal is in accordance with the practice obtaining in other United Nations specialized agencies and international organizations where Russian is used (the United Nations itself, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, etc.)

313      Article 14, § 6 (1), read:

.....languages other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 (2) and 5 of Article 14 may be used.

Reasons:

A consequence of the proposal made above in connection with Article 14, paragraph 5 (proposal 312).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 97-E  
28 October, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fourth Meeting - Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Monday, 26 October, 1959

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman introduced the agenda of the meeting (Document No. DT 17), which was adopted.

1. Summary record of the second meeting (Document No. 69)

The Chairman pointed out an amendment to the French text, which did not affect the English version.

The summary record was approved without further comment.

2. General discussion on the structure of the Union

At the request of the Chairman, the Directors of the C.C.I.s and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. informed the Committee that the documents containing the opinions on the future structure of the I.T.U., for which they had been requested, would be distributed within 24 hours.

The Chairman opened the general discussion. He drew attention to Proposals Nos. 2 and 3 and to Documents 8 and 30. He emphasized that they did not refer to proposals requiring decisions, but to general considerations for the guidance of the Committee. He asked the Acting Secretary-General to introduce Document 8.

Mr. Gross explained that the Annex to Document No. 8 was a report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly of the United Nations on coordination between the Specialized Agencies and the United Nations. It was the result of a detailed study of the I.T.U.

He made a rapid analysis of the Document and ended by stating that the findings in the report exactly expressed his personal views on the best structure for the Union and that he fully approved of them. For that

reason he had not felt it necessary to submit a separate document in response to the Committee's request to the senior officials of the Union.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the structure of the I.T.U. was somewhat unusual in comparison with the other international organizations. He emphasized its progressive adaptation to requirements: the setting up of the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B., and the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and the C.C.I.F. In his opinion the Union had done useful work, and it was important that further progress should be encouraged provided that the advantages of the experience acquired over nearly a hundred years were not lost. He thought that the status quo might often provide a satisfactory solution and that the fact, brought out in Document No. 8, that the Union was a federation of organs, was a strengthening rather than a weakening factor.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the decisions of principle to be taken by the Committee included the question whether the existing structure should be maintained, or whether it should be considerably altered. He suggested that the United States proposals to the Buenos Aires Conference, which had been rejected, might be taken up again. If the principle of altering the structure were admitted, he envisaged an organization in the form of a pyramid: a responsible Secretary or Director-General, assisted by an Assistant Secretary-General, a Radio Director and a Telegraph and Telephone Director, all administrative and financial matters being the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary-General.

The I.F.R.B. should retain full technical independence. Since it was desirable to eliminate any political considerations, he would be in favour of electing individuals rather than countries. The I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat would remain under the direction of the Assistant Secretary-General for administrative and financial questions.

He thought that the Directors of the C.C.I.s might be elected either by their Plenary Assemblies or by the Administrative Council. He felt it was desirable to avoid the existence of four separate organs, and concluded by saying that before any decision was taken it was essential to hold a general discussion.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the number of proposals relating to the structure of the I.T.U. showed the need for a reform in the interests of efficiency and economy. In the future organization the important factors were, in his opinion, as follows:

- election of members of the Administrative Council on the basis of a representation of the five continents instead of the existing four regions;
- rehabilitation of the financial situation in particular by a reduction in the number of senior officials:

- complete reorganization of the I.F.R.B., the registration of frequencies being undertaken by specialists engaged on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
- an increasingly important part to be played by the Coordination Committee;
- election of the Secretary-General by the present Plenipotentiary Conference;
- Expansion of the C.C.I.s since they would be taking part in Technical Assistance.

He concluded by saying that the Committee would certainly make a recommendation which would be a helpful contribution to the improvement of the I.T.U. and to international cooperation in the sphere of telecommunications.

The Delegate of Denmark thought that the existing structure was satisfactory and that there was no need for far-reaching changes. He nevertheless thought that the working methods of the I.T.U. should be reviewed in order to ascertain the extent to which centralization and a reduction in the volume of work might be possible.

He also suggested that the Regulations might be revised by correspondence, that the C.C.I.s should keep their independence but should not be authorized to submit proposals to Administrative Conferences on the revision of the Regulations, that the role of the I.F.R.B. Tribunal should be given more importance, and that its independence should be ensured by the election of individuals and not countries.

The Delegate of India referred to the Annex to Document 8, and considered that it was too early to take decisions of detail; he thought it advisable to wait until the opinions of the Administrative Radio Conference and the senior officials of the I.T.U. were known.

The need for coordination was particularly evident in the matter of the budget. He recognized the need for the technical organs to remain independent, but there was also need for a rational administrative and budgetary control. The considerable increase in the contributory share should encourage the Committee to find a means whereby the organs could collaborate more closely and more efficiently.

The Delegate of Sweden read out Proposal No. 3 and explained that his country's proposals regarding the structure related primarily to:

- the coordination of the various secretariats and the abolition of the post of Assistant Secretary-General;
- the establishment of rules whereby the members of the Administrative Council would be rotated;

- an improvement in the I.F.R.B. by the election of individuals instead of countries;
- improved co-ordination in regard to C.C.I. meetings and conferences.

The Delegate of France, recalling the evolution of the I.T.U. as outlined by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, noted that there had been a progressive and constant adaptation of the organization according to requirements. The Union must continue to evolve as new requirements arose, as was the case at present with Technical Assistance. He concluded by saying that reorganization was quite a normal matter and was not something to be shirked.

The Delegate of Brazil thought that the report annexed to Document No. 8 might lead to the solution of certain problems: a more rational structure, a consolidated budget, the assimilation of the staff to the United Nations system, and Technical Assistance for which an organ of the Union should have its own programmes. Although in favour of certain changes, he thought it advisable to await the information requested of the Administrative Radio Conference and the senior officials of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Greece noted that since Atlantic City the structure of the I.T.U. had become more complicated and that the activities of the organs were becoming progressively more costly. Document No. 30 was a brief summary of the detailed proposals that he would be submitting.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the opinions expressed in the Annex to Document No. 8. In his view the existing structure was not bad, but certain changes were necessary; it was not enough to alter the structure of each organ: some more suitable formula would have to be found that did not upset the overall organization. He suggested that the Administrative Council should be instructed to solve the difficulties that might arise in the years to come, for he thought that the Administrative Council should be a permanent organ. There was a need for economy, but not exclusively in the ordinary expenditure, since the extraordinary expenditure was much heavier. In his opinion the most important thing was to find some compromise solution whereby the I.T.U. could function without wasting money.

The meeting was suspended from 11.15 a.m. to 3.50 p.m.

The Delegate of China greatly appreciated the report annexed to Document No. 8, and put forward some general considerations regarding the structure of the I.T.U. He recalled that the existing organization was the outcome of about a century of work, and thought that any reforms should be limited to the minor improvements called for by progress in telecommunications.

He considered it expedient to maintain the status quo in most spheres, but that certain points called for more thorough study:

- an increase in the number of members of the Administrative Council, proportional to the increase in the number of Members of the I.T.U.
- economical and financial measures,
- budgetary control and the need to maintain a healthy economy without restricting the activities of the Union.

The Delegate of Australia stated that in the course of its history the I.T.U. had modified its structure according to its developing needs. There were new requirements and the structure should be adapted. It was necessary to have the courage to make the changes required, in particular:

- the Administrative Council should represent more accurately all the regions of the world,
- the independence of the I.F.R.B. should be ensured by the election of persons instead of countries.

After stressing that Technical Assistance was in everyday evidence in telecommunications, he stated that he was prepared to collaborate on the solution of these problems.

In the view of the Delegate of Japan, the need for greater efficiency came under the following headings:

- a) the need for the organization to adapt itself to the aim that was being followed. There were new aims and Proposal No. 2 aimed at extending the tasks and duties of the I.T.U;
- b) different structures calling for co-ordination. Proposal No. 2 contained some general suggestions on this subject but with regard to the I.F.R.B. the Delegate of Japan considered that it would be preferable to wait for the information which had been requested from the Administrative Radio Conference;
- c) work methods of the organs of the I.T.U. Japan suggested in particular that the Regulations should be revised by means of written votes.

He stressed that all these proposals were connected, since Proposal No. 2 only represented a review of a general nature.

The Delegate of Ceylon saw in the present organization of the I.T.U. some democratic factors besides technical factors, and he considered that it was essential to safeguard them. As an example he gave the organization of the C.C.Is which had been overhauled in order to meet new requirements but whose democratic character had been conserved.

In short, he considered that Technical Assistance should form the subject of a specialized section in the I.T.U., that the present structure of the C.C.Is should be maintained, that the recommendation of the

Administrative Radio Conference should serve as the basis for a study of the I.F.R.B. and that the control of expenditure and the checking of accounts should be reorganized.

The Delegate of the Netherlands viewed with favour the maintenance of the status quo which would not exclude a number of improvements. He feared that a great transformation would not be very wise because it was not possible to tell the effects of radical changes. He noted that the annex to Document No. 8 did not demand changes of structure.

According to him it was not rational to entrust the Directors of the C.C.Is with administrative work and it would be necessary to get the advice of the C.C.I. Plenary Assemblies before making any changes concerning these bodies. On the other hand he considered that new measures such as the establishment of a consolidated budget and a working capital fund and the organization of a special service for Technical Assistance could be taken without a complete reorganization of the Union. He thought that the rôle of the Co-ordination Committee could be increased and if this body showed itself to be insufficient he would recommend increased powers for the Administrative Council.

Finally he thought that the representation of Africa on the Administrative Council should be ensured. With regard to the I.F.R.B. he thought that in its present form this organ was doing excellent work in circumstances that were sometimes difficult.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. thought that he ought to draw the attention of the Committee to the financial aspect of any reorganization. The maintenance of the status quo seemed to him to be incompatible with the increase of 35% in the amount of expenses provided for in the draft budget for 1960.

He considered that there were too many senior officials with high salaries and that it was necessary to take steps to restrict expenses.

The Delegate of New Zealand shared the opinion of the Delegate of the Netherlands who stated at the opening meeting in his capacity as Chairman of the Conference, that it had always to be asked whether a change that was proposed was necessary and useful. He noted that the Buenos Aires Conference had scarcely changed the Atlantic City organization and considered that everything should not be upset.

He agreed with the Delegate of Bielorussia with regard to the importance of the financial consequences of any reform of the structure.

Referring to the annex to Document No. 8, he observed that the organizations could not be strictly identical and that each had its own characteristics. In the I.T.U. there was no necessity to fall into line with the other organizations.



At the request of the Chairman, the Acting Secretary-General said that the documents written by the Directors of the C.C.I. would be distributed on the 27th in the morning, whilst the document of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. had just been distributed. As for himself, he recalled that the report annexed to Document No. 8 reflected his opinion exactly.

After speeches by the delegates of India and the U.S.S.R., the Committee decided to hear at once the summary statements of the senior officials who had been consulted.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., submitted the main ideas behind his suggestions (see Document No. 83) and noted that they included concrete provisions which on many points were similar to those which had been set out by the delegate of the United States of America.

In particular he stressed the essential distinction which should be made between the conferences and organs of the I.T.U. which were composed of countries and the secretariats made up of officials.

He indicated that the organization he envisaged was based on the principle of a single responsible head, implicitly recommended in the annex to Document No. 8.

When making his suggestions on the I.F.R.B., he said that the ~~experience he had~~ acquired in his previous post entitled him to say that not inconsiderable results had been achieved since the setting up of that organ, but that in the matter of administrative organization improvements were possible.

Mr. Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R., commenting rapidly on the letter he had sent to the Chairman of Committee D (Document No. 90), said he felt that he should confine himself to matters concerning his own organ. He considered that the situation of the C.C.I.R. was very favourable in every respect, and that a few alterations concerning Technical Assistance and space communications should be made. He emphasized that the technical nature of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat restricted the possibilities of any amalgamation.

Mr. Sundaram, Chairman of the I.F.R.B., made the following statement :

"The views of the I.F.R.B. have been briefly expressed in Document No. 80 in response to your invitation to give our opinion about the top structure. As indicated by us in this document, we are specialists in our own field and do not feel competent to express an opinion on the working of other organs with a view to their revision. We feel that, for the duties entrusted to us by the Administrative Radio Conference, which are intended for universal application in the interests of all countries of the Union, an international body is best suited for the purpose and has worked well in

practice. Such a body should naturally be vested with authority to manage its affairs to suit the technical needs and its programme of work. This does not mean that we disagree with the principle, that the application of administrative and financial regulations should remain, as at present, the responsibility of the Secretary-General; but it does mean that we consider that if the I.F.R.B. is to do its job properly, its specialized secretariat must work directly under the authority of the Board. This procedure we feel, would be in the overall interests of all administrations big and small, well-equipped or under-developed. I need hardly hesitate in expressing that in such an important matter as day to day frequency registration and management, the nearest to having frequent sessions of the Administrative Radio Conference, so frequent as to be almost continuous, is to have a Board with wide geographical distribution, unimpeded by any national or bureaucratic control. However, this a matter for the present Conference to decide.

" We think that some relatively small changes in the general Head-quarter Organization might possibly be advantageous, but we think that there is no overlapping in the technical secretariats since each organ has its own individual responsibilities and that the general structure is basically sound.

" In the field of technical assistance matters can well be regulated through the co-ordination Committee, a for example was recently done in the case of the E.C.A.F.E. meetings.

" In short, Mr. Chairman, the views of the I.F.R.B. on this basic question seem to be very much in line with those so well expressed, just before the tea break, by the Chairman of the Conference and by other speakers."

So that the delegates might study the suggestions on the future structure of the I.T.U. referred to above, the Chairman, with the consent of the Committee, decided that the next meeting would be held on Thursday, 29 October, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman also suggested that a final date for the handing in of written proposals concerning reforms in the structure of the Union should be fixed, and he suggested the evening of Saturday, 31 October.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur :

F. Nicotera  
Chairman :

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 98-E  
28 October 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED  
"COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND  
TERRITORIES UNDER MANDATE OR TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND".

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the Administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Gerald C. Gross,  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

RADIO SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
(RADIO BRANCH)  
G.P.O. HEADQUARTERS,  
ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND,  
LONDON, E.C.1.

27 October 1959.

The Acting Secretary-General  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Palais Wilson,  
Geneva.

Sir,

I write on behalf of the Member at present entitled the Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to advise you that the title of this Member should be amended to read:

Overseas territories for the  
international relations of which  
the Government of the United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland are responsible.

This change of title comes into effect immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(MISS E. M. PERRY)

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 99-E  
28 October, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE F1

## SUMMARY RECORD

First meeting of Sub-Committee F1  
(Definitions)

Tuesday, 27 October, 1959

The Chairman, Mr. R. Vargues (France), welcomed Delegates and Mr. J. Besseyre, Senior Councillor of the C.C.I.T.T. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee having been stated very clearly in Annex 1 to Document No. 60 (Summary Record of the second meeting of Committee F), no draft agenda had been drawn up, but Working Document No. DT 19 had been prepared, suggesting consideration of definitions under four distinct headings: (I. Definitions for which no alterations have been proposed; II. New definitions; III. Definitions for which alterations have been proposed; IV. Definitions to be decided by the Radio Conference).

There was discussion about liason with the competent committee of the Radio Conference on definitions in which both Conferences were interested, but a final decision was not reached at the meeting.

The Sub-Committee then examined the definitions before it.

It was decided to retain the present wording in Annex 3 of the Buenos Aires Convention for the definitions of:

- Administration
- Delegate
- Delegation
- Private telegrams
- Public correspondence

At the request of the Delegate of the United States, it was decided to examine the definition of "Observer" at a later meeting.

There was considerable discussion on the Swedish Proposal No. 137 that the expression "Responsible organization" be used instead of "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies". The latter term was used in the Regulations annexed to the Convention, rather than in the Convention itself, and it was suggested that the Administrative Conference should consider whether the expression "Responsible organization" would not make for easier comprehension of certain articles of the Regulations. It was finally agreed that the proposed definition should not be included in the Annex to the Convention, but that a draft recommendation should be prepared for submission to the Administrative Conference (See Annex 1).

It was decided to examine the definitions of "Councillor" (Proposal No. 140), "Alphabetic Telegraphy" (Proposal No. 267) and "Facsimile Telegraphy" (Proposal No. 268) at a later meeting.

Proposals Nos. 143 (Signal), 270 (Private network) and 271 (Public network) were withdrawn.

As a result of a discussion of Proposal No. 150 (General telegraph service), it was agreed that only terms used in the Convention should be defined. Thereupon Proposal No. 150 was withdrawn.

Similarly, it was agreed that the definition of "Hertzian waves" in Annex 3 to the Convention might conveniently be deleted. Proposal No. 160 was withdrawn. Proposals Nos. 158, 159 and 284 were invalidated by the above ruling.

Doubts were expressed as to the point of having a definition of "Telephone calls" (Proposal No. 154). It was agreed that it should be included, however, since it came in an Article of the Convention, and that the English text should be that given in the Telephone Regulations (No. 264).

Proposal No. 138 (Representative) was withdrawn after discussion. For "Expert", Proposal No. 139 was adopted, a matter of wording only. However, the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland discussed the advantages to be gained by an Administration by authorizing someone (as incorrectly implied by the existing text) employed by a scientific or industrial body to attend meetings of the Consultative Committees. That applied particularly to the corresponding articles of the General Regulations due for examination by Sub-Committee F2.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

J. Dupouy  
Rapporteur

R. Vargues  
Chairman

A N N E X 1

DRAFT

Recommendation No. ....

EXPRESSION TO REPLACE THE TERM "ADMINISTRATIONS AND/OR  
RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES"

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

considering:

- 1) the proposal of Sweden that some such expression as "Responsible organization" be found in place of the term "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies";
- 2) the fact that the latter term does not appear in the Convention, and therefore does not call for definition in the annex to the Convention;
- 3) the fact that the various articles of the Regulations in which the term appears would be considerably easier to understand if a simple expression could be authorized and defined in the Regulations in place of the cumbersome term used at present,

recommends:

that the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference and the Telegraph and Telephone Conference consider whether the text of certain articles of the Regulations might not be made less clumsy by adopting some concise expression in place of the term "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies".

A N N E X 2

DEFINITIONS ADOPTED BY SUB-COMMITTEE F1  
DURING ITS MEETING ON 27 OCTOBER 1959 (1st MEETING)

A N N E X ...

(See Article)

DEFINITIONS OF THE 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.

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 which is authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

Delegation :

The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representatives, 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.

Private Telegrams :

Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

Telephone Call :

The effective use of the connection established between the calling and the called stations.

Public Correspondence :

Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

Delete the following definition : "Hertzen Waves".

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 100-E  
27 November, 1959LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED  
BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 51 to 100

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
51 (Rev.)	Mexico	Committee D	Proposal No. 300 - Art. 5
52	Mexico	Committee D	Proposal No. 301 - Art. 5
53	Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, United Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa.	Committee D	Proposal No. 303 - Art. 5
54	Mexico	Committee H	Proposal No. 302 - Resolution concerning the Telecommunication Technical Dictionary
55	Secretariat		Combined Secretariat Plenipotentiary Conference Administrative Radio Conference
56	Switzerland	Committee D	Withdrawal of Proposals Nos. 18, 29 and 81
57	France	Committee F	Proposal No. 103 - Art. 10
58	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record 1st and 2nd Meeting, 16 October, at 10.15 a.m.
59	Committee G	Committee G	Affiliation of I.T.U. to U.N. Joint Staff Pensions Fund. Proposed new guarantees for existing members of saving fund.
60	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record 2nd Meeting 19 October, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
61	Committee B	Committee B	Summary Record 2nd Meeting 19 October, 1959, 16.30 hrs.
62	General Secretariat	Committee E	Resolutions and decisions concerning technical assistance, taken by the Administrative Council after the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Buenos Aires (1952)
63	General Secretariat	Committee E	Technical Assistance - Fellowships awarded from 1953 to 1958
64	General Secretariat	Committee E	Proposal for the organization of the Technical Assistance of the I.T.U.
65	Committee C	Committee C	Summary Record 1st Meeting, 17 October, 1959 at 11.05 a.m.
66	General Secretariat	Committee E	The Development of Telecommunication in Asia and the Far East.
67	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record 2nd Meeting 21 October 1959
68	Sweden	Committee D	Amendments to proposals No. 64 (Art. 7) and No. 294 (Chapter 20 bis)
69	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 2nd Meeting 19 October, 1959
70	Committee A		Schedule of Meetings from 26 to 31 October
71	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record 2nd Meeting 20 October, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.
72	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Agenda 3rd Plenary Meeting 26 October, 1959 at 11.30 hrs.
73	Poland	Committees D,E,F	Proposal No. 304 - Art. 3
74	Poland	Committees D,E,F	Proposal No. 305 - Art. 7
75	Federal Republic of Germany	Committee F	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 104

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
76(Rev. )	Committee D	Plenary Meeting	Questions for the Administrative Radio Conference
77	General Secretariat	Committee G	The Cost of Adopting the U.N. common system of salaries and allowances
77 Add. 1	General Secretariat	Committee G	Annex 3
78	Committee C	Plenary Meeting	Method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Plenary Conference.
79	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 3rd Meeting 23 October, 1959
80	I.F.R.B.	Committee D	Memorandum by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. The organization of I.T.U. Headquarters
81	China	Committee F	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 102 - Art. 10
82	China	Committee D	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 86 - Art. 8
83	C.C.I.T.T.	Committee D	Some suggestions of the Director, I.T.T.C.C. for reorganization of the International Telecommunication Union
84	Greece	Committee D	Proposal No. 306 - Art. 5
85	Greece	Committee D	Proposal No. 307 - Art. 6
86	Greece	Committee F	Proposal No. 309 - Art. 10
87	Greece	Committee F	Proposal No. 308 - Art. 9
88	Greece	Committee F	Proposal No. 310 - Art. 11
89	Greece	Committee F	Proposal No. 311 - Art. 14
90	C.C.I.R.	Committee D	Memorandum from the C.C.I.R.: Organization of the Union
91	General Secretariat	Committee H	Contributions in arrears but not queried

Document No.	Origin	Destination	Title
92	General Secretariat	Committee H	Request for a lower class of contribution to Union expenses
93	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record 3rd Meeting 23 October, 1959, at 3.30 p.m.
94	General Secretariat	Committee H	Draft revised budget, 1960 - Estimated I.T.U. ordinary expenditure, 1960, in the light of Data available up to 27 October, 1959.
94 Corr. 1	General Secretariat	Committee H	" " "
95	U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R.	Committee F	Withdrawal of Proposals Nos. 117 and 119
96	U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R.	Committee F	Proposals Nos. 312, 313 - Art. 14
97	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 4th Meeting - 26 October, 1959
98	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the member at present entitled "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Terri- tories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".
99	Sub-committee F1	Sub-committee F1	Summary Record 1st Meeting 27 October, 1959
100	Secretariat		List of Documents published by the Conference No. 51 to 100