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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959)

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- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-458 and Document DT No. 1-140

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 101-E
28 October, 1959COMMITTEE GR E P O R TBY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE I.L.O. STAFF PENSIONS FUND

1. During the third meeting of Committee G, it was suggested that it might be helpful to have a report on the assimilation of the International Labour Office conditions to those of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and pensions. The following statement bears on this request.
2. The League of Nations Staff Pensions Fund was created to serve as a common fund for officials of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It was closed in May 1946. However, there are still some forty I.L.O. officials who are members of this Fund which is now known as the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund. Contributions to this Fund are at the rate of 14% by the I.L.O. and vary between 5 1/4% and 7 1/2% by the staff member, according to grade.
3. During the course of consideration as to which I.L.O. staff members should be placed in the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, it was decided that the staff members who were participants in the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund would continue in that Fund because the survivors benefits, and the retirement and disability pensions were better than those of the U.N. Fund. When, at a later date, as a result of changes made in the U.N. Fund, the comparable benefits in the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund became less advantageous, appropriate amendments to the Regulations of the I.L.O. Fund were adopted by the I.L.O. Conference and, where necessary, the resulting actuarial cost for the Fund was met from the ordinary budget of the I.L.O.
4. On 1 January, 1947, the I.L.O. instituted a Staff Retirement and Provident Fund to which all eligible officials who were not members of the Staff Pensions Fund and who had appointments for one year or more were affiliated. This Fund was a temporary scheme established pending a decision by the Governing Body concerning the definitive pension provisions which would be made for the staff employed after 1946. The contributions to the fund, 14% by I.L.O. and 7 1/2% by the staff member, facilitated the transfer of the periods of service under that Fund to the U.N. Fund when I.L.O. became affiliated to the latter in October 1950, with retroactive effect from July 1950.

5. Under the terms of the agreement with the United Nations all of the eligible staff who were members of the I.L.O. Staff Retirement and Provident Fund on 30 June 1950, and had been employed for any continuous period up to that date from 1 January 1947, were transferred to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and their services revalidated for this period. No option was offered as to whether or not to join. Those officials who became participants in the U.N. Fund, and who had continuous service in I.L.O. prior to 1 January 1947, were allowed to revalidate such service from 1 February 1946 to 31 December 1946. I.L.O. paid the matching contribution.
6. The affiliation of the I.L.O. staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund occurred in July 1950, whereas the assimilation of the I.L.O. salaries and allowances to those of U.N. began to take place only in March 1951. At the time of assimilation all staff members, whether in the I.L.O. Pensions Fund or the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, were placed within the U.N. scale of salaries and allowances. It was found however that some I.L.O. staff members would, in the U.N. scheme receive salaries and allowances which were less than under the former I.L.O. scheme. These staff members were therefore paid on the basis of the old scheme until such time as they opted for the U.N. scheme when it offered better remuneration. In no case was there a loss in take home pay by reason of the assimilation.
7. In summary, the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund offered better retirement and disability pensions and survivors benefits than the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. Nevertheless, the 40 or so staff members belonging to that Fund were placed on U.N. common scheme salaries and allowances. Further, those I.L.O. officials who were in the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, as well as those in the I.L.O. Pensions Fund, were transferred to the U.N. common scheme without loss of take home pay.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 102-E
29 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 26 October, 1959, at 11.45 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed :

1. Approval of the Agenda (Document No. 72)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting (Document No. 39)
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 41)
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 (General Regulations, Chapter 5, Paragraph 4)
7. Organizational matters relating to the Conference
8. Method of reproduction of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 78)
9. Questions relating to the I.F.R.B. to be addressed to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 76 Rev. 1)

Delegates of the following countries were present :

Afghanistan; 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; Belgian Congo; Korea (Republic of); 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; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands; Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas 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).

1. Approval of the Agenda (Document No. 72)

The Chairman said that, since Document No. 76 relating to questions for the Administrative Radio Conference did not in its present form reflect the decision of Committee D, Item 3 of the proposed agenda would have to be deferred pending the preparation of a new version of the document. He proposed that the meeting should, in addition to the proposed agenda, take up consideration of the Report of the Finance Control Committee on the Method of Reproduction of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 78). He further proposed that, with those amendments, the proposed agenda (Document No. 72) be adopted.

It was agreed.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting (Document No. 39)

The Delegate of Japan said that the words "visiting delegations" on the cover page and in the heading of item 2 on page 4 of the minutes should be replaced by the words "participating delegations".

The Delegate of the Federation of Malaya asked that after the words "the Delegate of the Federation of Malaya" on the first line of page 14 the words "HIS EXCELLENCY SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR" be added.

The Minutes of the Opening Plenary Meeting, as amended, were approved.

3. Approval of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 41)

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco asked that the summarized statement of the Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco on pages 7 and 8 be replaced by his verbatim remarks, a copy of which would be handed to the Secretariat.

The Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting, as amended, were approved.

4. Proposal by Paraguay (Document No. 16)

The Chairman said that the Delegation of Paraguay was to be congratulated on the work it had done in preparing an entirely new draft of the Convention. He had been particularly interested by the reasons given for the undertaking but, in view of the fact that the draft had only been produced shortly before the opening of the Conference, he was not certain what procedure the Conference would like to adopt in considering it. He would like to get the advice of the delegates whether the various parts of this document could be submitted to the relevant committees?

The Delegate of Paraguay pointed out that the Introduction to his Delegation's General Proposal outlined the basic ideas underlying it. Part A referred to the need to redraft the Convention, Part B stated that the present annexes to the Convention should be embodied in the Convention itself, and Part C referred to the necessity of bringing the terminology into line with that used in other international Conventions. He particularly wished to draw attention to the proposal, mentioned in Section 3 of Part B, to delete the term "recognized private operating agency" wherever used in the Convention and its annexes. Although recognizing that the term had achieved respectability with long usage, he did not believe that it was legally valid.

His Delegation, which regretted not having been able to submit the draft earlier, said that it would welcome a discussion on the best means of dealing with it in the Conference, together with any comments on the substance of it.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic proposed that the various articles in the Paraguayan General Proposal be submitted to the relevant committees preparatory to a general discussion of the reforms proposed.

The Delegate of India thought that either the Chairmen of committees might be invited to consider dealing with the various parts of the General Proposal in their committees or the Delegation of Paraguay might be asked to submit concrete proposals embodying the various points contained in its draft. Either solution would be satisfactory.

The Delegate of Cuba said that, in view of the fact that the Paraguayan General Proposal contained many points of a fundamental nature and had only been submitted shortly before the Conference, it would be better for it to be discussed in general at a Plenary Meeting before the various parts were submitted to the committees.

The Delegate of Pakistan was in favour of consideration of the Paraguayan General Proposal and thought that it should be submitted to the committees concerned.

The Chairman said that it appeared to be the consensus of the meeting that the Paraguayan General Proposal should first be dealt with by the relevant committees. He proposed that a meeting of the Chairmen of those committees and the Delegate of Paraguay should be held in order to decide which parts of the General Proposal should be dealt with by which committees.

The Delegate of Italy asked if the Chairman would be willing to preside over such a meeting.

The Chairman said that he would be happy to do so.

The Delegate of Paraguay said that his Delegation would be pleased to take part in such a meeting.

The Chairman's proposal was agreed to.

5. Designation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Document No. 38)

The Secretary of the Conference then said that Document No. 38, referring to the designation of the Federal Republic of Germany, was submitted to the meeting for information only. A corrigendum would shortly be issued to bring the Spanish text into line with the English and French texts.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting take note of Document No. 38.

It was so agreed.

6. Period within which the Credentials Committee should reach its conclusions (General Regulations, Chapter 5, paragraph 4)

The Delegate of Switzerland, speaking as Chairman of the Credentials Committee said that the Credentials Committee at its first meeting had laid down the rules for the verification of credentials. In accordance with Chapter 5, paragraph 4, of the General Regulations, it had also discussed the question of the period within which it should reach its conclusions, and proposed that the time limit should be thirty days from the opening date of the Plenipotentiary Conference, i.e. 13 November, 1959.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman requested delegates to hand in their credentials as soon as possible.

7. Organizational Matters relating to the Conference

The Chairman said that he was sure the meeting would wish to join with him in expressing condolences to Mr. Wolverson of the United Kingdom Delegation, Chairman of Committee G, who had been obliged to leave the Conference for a few days due to a family loss. As an expression of sympathy, the following meeting of Committee G would be cancelled.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that he hoped that, in the interests of small delegations which were in some cases participating in both the Radio and the Plenipotentiary Conferences, it would be possible for the Chairmen of Committees and Working Groups of those Conferences to issue complete agendas of meetings two days before they were due to be held.

The Chairman associated himself with the Delegate of Ethiopia's request.

The Delegate of Italy, speaking as Chairman of Committee D, said that, while he agreed that everything possible should be done to meet the Delegate of Ethiopia's request, it was frequently impossible for committees which were meeting frequently to issue agendas two days in advance of a meeting, since the composition of the agenda would depend on what had taken place at the previous meeting.

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, hoped that the chairmen of other committees would be able to facilitate the task of the Drafting Committee by submitting their texts in the form of annexes to their reports as rapidly as possible.

The Chairman recalled that, at the Opening Plenary Meeting, the Secretary of the Conference had stated that it would be necessary for the

final reading of the pink texts for both conferences to be completed not later than Friday, 11 December, so that the white texts would be available for distribution on Monday, 14 December, ready for the signing on Tuesday, 15 December. It was thus necessary that the proposals of the various committees should be submitted to Plenary Meetings in sufficient time for them to be dealt with. He therefore requested the Chairmen of committees to pass on material to the Drafting Committee as soon as it was ready.

The Secretary of the Conference informed the meeting that the series of lectures to be given on the occasion of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be as previously announced, but, in accordance with the decision of the Steering Committee, they would not be held during the day in order to avoid reducing the time of the Conferences. The lectures would thus be held in the evenings, and would be spread over a two-week period in order that all delegates could attend without having to sacrifice too much of their evening time. The programme would open on Thursday, 12 November, at 9 p.m., with a lecture by Dr. Maurice Ponte, Member of the French Scientific and Technological Research Institute, on "The role of telecommunications in scientific and technological research". On Wednesday, 18 November, at 9 p.m., Dr. George H. Brown of the United States, Vice-President of the R.C.A., would speak on "Colour television", and on Thursday, 19 November, at 9 p.m., Dr. R.L. Smith-Rose of the United Kingdom, Director of Radio Research in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, would lecture on "Radio propagation". Finally, at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, 20 November, there would be a banquet, at which the principal speaker would be Dr. Sir K.S. Krishnan, Director of the National Physical Laboratory of India, who would take as his theme "The Impact of Telecommunications in the development of nations". Due to a lack of funds for reception purposes, the banquet would be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The Delegate of Italy hoped that gastronomic considerations at the banquet would not be subordinated to financial ones.

8. Method of Reproduction of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No. 78)

The Delegate of New Zealand, speaking as Chairman of Committee C, said that the facts contained in Document No. 78 had been supplied by the Secretary of the Conference, and that support had been given to its conclusions by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. There seemed no doubt that the Conference would wish to have its Final Acts in printed form. He was sure that the Secretary of the Conference would be happy to give any clarifications that were necessary.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that he regretted that he had been unable to take part in the work of Committee C, but, thanks to the Secretary of the Conference, he and several other Delegates had been given the opportunity of visiting the Union's reproduction installations. A

discussion with the Head of the Offset Service had revealed that it would be very economical to reproduce documents by the offset method. He wished to know whether the question of so doing had been studied and asked whether it would be possible to give figures of the comparative cost between the offset and the typographical methods.

The Secretary of the Conference pointed out that Document No. 78 made it clear that the increased cost to the Conference of using the typographical method as opposed to the roneo method would be of the order 46,700 Swiss francs, less the 15,000 Swiss francs originally estimated for reproducing the Final Acts by the roneo method. The net difference was thus about 31,700 Swiss francs, which could be regarded as a maximum.

He agreed with the Delegate of Switzerland that the offset was more economical than the typographical method. The Union had in fact used both in the past - the existing Convention had first been printed by the typographical method, and then, when copies ran out, additional ones had been produced by the offset method. In the present case, however, it would not be possible to reproduce the Final Acts by the offset method, since there was not sufficient time available. It had already been necessary to contract with three different firms for the printing of the Radio Regulations.

He pointed out that part of the expenditure on printing was charged to the Publications Budget, and some of it was recovered from sales.

He thus agreed with the Chairman of the Drafting Committee that in view of the time element the only feasible means of reproducing the Final Acts was by the typographical method. He urged delegates to make as few changes as possible between the blue, pink and white sheets, since such changes involved considerable expense.

The Delegate of India observed that the suggestions made by the Finance Control Committee in paragraph 5 of Document No. 78 were the same as had been made by the Finance Control Committee of the Administrative Radio Conference. He agreed with the Secretary of the Conference that the time factor made it impossible to use any but the typographical method, and believed that the recommendations in paragraph 5 of Document No. 78 should be adopted. The figure of 31,700 Swiss francs, which had been mentioned by the Secretary of the Conference, constituted less than one per cent of the Conference's budget, and should thus not be difficult to find, especially if economies could be made in other directions.

The Delegate of Cuba said that the Conference should learn from the experience of the Administrative Radio Conference, where the enormous proliferation of Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups had lead to a large

increase in the number of documents being produced. He hoped that the Conference would limit the number of its own Working Groups. His Delegation accepted the recommendations made in paragraph 5 of Document No. 78.

The Chairman observed that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not so far suffering from an excess of Working Groups.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the remarks of the Delegate of India would be given full consideration. While it was impossible to make specific forecasts, every effort would be made to make as many economies as possible.

The recommendations in paragraph 5 of Document No. 78 were adopted.

The meeting was suspended at 12.45 p.m. and resumed at 3.30 p.m.

9. Questions relating to the I.F.R.B. to be addressed to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 76 Rev. 1)

The Chairman explained that the Drafting Group had had to go through the French, English and Spanish texts of the document in detail since the adjournment of the meeting that morning, and that was the reason for the delay. He proposed that they examine the document paragraph by paragraph. However, as it had been discussed at length in Committee D, he hoped it would not be necessary to do so again in the Plenary Meeting.

Paragraph 1 - There being no comments, paragraph 1 was approved.

Paragraph 2 - The Delegate of Ceylon observed that the English text of sub-paragraph c) of question 1 was not in conformity with the text drawn up by Committee D, which read as follows:

"c) Revision which may be necessary as a result of the revised Radio Regulations."

The Secretary of the Conference explained that the Drafting Group had met in his office after the adjournment of the meeting, as it had been seen that the French, English and Spanish texts of that sub-paragraph were not in conformity. The French text had finally been adopted, the members of the group responsible for the English and Spanish having agreed to that compromise solution.

The Delegate of India, as Chairman of the Drafting Group of Committee D, confirmed that the text read out by the Delegate of Ceylon was the one drawn up by the Committee. However, the Drafting Group had agreed to amend it so that the three versions would correspond exactly.

The Delegate of Ceylon was willing to accept the text in Document No. 76 (Rev. 1) since it had been approved by the Drafting Group, but observed that, in the original wording, the Administrative Radio Conference was left free to review the future activities of the I.F.R.B., whereas that was no longer the case in the text before the meeting.

The Chairman stated that the text quoted by the Delegate of Ceylon also conformed to his notes and suggested that the Conference take up the point.

The Delegate of the United States supported the statements by the Chairman and the Delegates of Ceylon and India regarding the accuracy of the wording approved by the Committee.

It was decided to amend the text of Question No. 1 c) in consequence, taking the text proposed by the Delegate of Ceylon.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that the Spanish text of d) was not that adopted by Committee D. Mr. Nicotera, Chairman of Committee D, did not deny that, but recalled that the Drafting Group had approved the amendment and that it was purely a matter of form. The Delegate of Argentina did not press the point.

There being no further comments, Question No. 1, Question No. 2, and therefore paragraph 2, were adopted.

Paragraph 3 - The Chairman commented that, although the text was short, the deadline for a reply by the Administrative Radio Conference would cause it much anxiety.

Mr. Acton (Canada), Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference, fully realised the importance of the Plenipotentiary Conference receiving replies to the questions in time, and would do his utmost to see that that was done.

The Report of the Chairman of Committee D (Document No. 76-Rev. 1), with the amendment given above, was adopted.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.

C. Mackenzie
M. Cahn-Bunel
Rapporteurs

Gerald C. Gross
Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn
Chairman of the Conference

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 103-E
29 October 1959

COMMITTEE D

AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH OF), MALAYA (FEDERATION OF),
CHINA, KOREA (REPUBLIC OF), PAKISTAN,
PHILIPPINES (REPUBLIC OF THE), THAILAND, VIET-NAM

Proposal

Amendment to Proposal 303, Document No. 53-E

Number of Proposal

315 Article 5, § 1 (1). At the beginning, read :

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of twenty-four Members of the Union (remainder unchanged).

Note : The six additional seats will be allocated as follows :

Four to the African Region;

One to the Asiatic and Australasian Region;

One to the American 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 amendment to the proposal of the African Group consider that while the proposal of the African Group has great merit, the amendment is decidedly an improvement to that proposal, because of the more equitable distribution of seats in accordance with the spirit and the letter of Article 5, paragraph 1 (1) of the Convention.

The ratios of the 1952 composition of the number of countries in the Administrative Council to the seats of various regions according to existing arrangements:

American Region	23 : 5 = 4.60
European Region, Africa	28 : 5 = 5.60
Eastern European Region	11 : 3 = 3.66 +
Other countries of the world	28 : 5 = 5.60

The ratios of the composition of the number of countries in the Administrative Council to the seats of various regions according to the proposal of the African Group;

American Region	23 : 5 = 4.60
Western European Region	19 : 5 = 3.80
African Region	16 : 4 = 4.00
Eastern European Region	11 : 3 = 3.66 +
Other countries of the world	27 : 5 = 5.4

The ratios of the composition of the number of countries in the Administrative Council to the seats of various regions according to the amendment:

American Region	23 : 6 = 3.83 +
Western European Region	19 : 5 = 3.80
African Region	16 : 4 = 4.00
Eastern European Region	11 : 3 = 3.66 +
Asiatic and Australasian Region	27 : 6 = 4.50

From the above, it is clear that the composition of the Administrative Council according to the amendment is doubtless the most equitable.

For the above reasons, it is most desirable that the membership of the Administrative Council should be increased and the regions should be known, and with numbers of seats for each as follows:

A - American Region	six seats
B - Western European Region	five seats
C - African Region	four seats
D - Eastern European Region	three seats
E - Asiatic and Australasian Region	six seats.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 104-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 2

9 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

CORRIGENDUM

to the Summary Record of the Third meeting of Committee E

Thursday, 22 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

In Document No. 104, page 3, the statement by the Delegate of Japan should be supplemented as follows:

" On this occasion, please allow me to say a few words about the excellent example of the collaboration between I.T.U and E.C.A.F.E.

" It has taken four years to realize the meeting since Japanese Administration took active part in the work of E.C.A.F.E. in the conviction that, for the improvement of the telecommunications system of new and developing countries, accelerated efforts should be directed through various international co-operations.

" The meeting was held under circumstances where technical progress was enabling the planning of regional trunk networks and their world-wide inter-connection.

" I would like to point out the note-worthy facts in connection with the experience of this kind.

1. Through overall and systematic survey, proper assessment as to the fundamental requirements of telecommunications of new and developing countries has been effected. This investigation is, in particular, owing to experts provided by I.T.U., who are very able and painstaking.
2. This meeting could attract special interest of the countries outside the region as well as within the region, and got wide and high ranking participation. The meeting formulated important recommendations and succeeded in developing wider appreciation of such problems regarding telecommunications which are peculiar to the new and developing regions.
3. The draft recommendations formulated by the participating countries, provide a very sound basis for a number of concrete measures to be taken by the I.T.U. for giving effective assistance to the new and developing countries in the region. At the same time, this facilitates greatly in giving proper weight and priority of telecommunication in

relation with the over-all national economic development plan and this influences very favourably the securing of funds needed for a telecommunications development plan in the national budget of finance.

I think this experience might prove very encouraging example for the future activities of the same nature envisaged in the other parts of the world."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 104-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

3 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

CORRIGENDUM

to the Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee E

Thursday, 22 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

In Document No. 104, Page 1, Paragraph 3 and following, and page 2, first paragraph:

replace the summary statement attributed to the Polish Delegate by:

"The Delegate of Poland made the following statement:

" In considering the questions to be discussed in our Committee, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland feels it would be useful to discuss and draw up general lines of action for the executive organs of the I.T.U. to follow in ensuring the widest basis and the most effective operation for telecommunication Technical Assistance to the under-developed countries.

" When we consider the pattern of Technical Assistance up till now under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, we realize that such assistance is limited in the first place by the extent of the funds available. Similarly, Technical Assistance under the Special Fund as provided for in Resolution No. 1240/XIII adopted on 14 October, 1959, by the XIIIth Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly will be limited by the funds which can be used for telecommunication Technical Assistance.

" In the nature of things, only certain countries or rather limited groups of countries can benefit and will benefit in the future, from Technical Assistance given under these two programmes.

" We feel, however, that in addition to the individual assistance which countries may receive within the scope of the programmes I have mentioned, it would be useful to consider the possibilities of new developments in the form and extent of Technical Assistance to countries where telecommunications are under-developed.

" In Article 3, Chapter 1, of the International Telecommunication Convention, which deals with the purposes of the I.T.U., we read in sub-paragraph 1 b) that one of those purposes is 'to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services'. In sub-paragraph 2 d) of the Article we read that the I.T.U. is to publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members of the Union. But it is important that this information published by the I.T.U. should not be simply recommendations concerning international cooperation in regard to installations and systems of operation which, at a given moment, form the 'summit of technical knowledge' in telecommunication matters but that at the same time the competent study groups of the Consultative Committees should work out, on the basis of the information supplied by countries which have already introduced modern techniques, that is, on a solid basis of experience, recommendations and guidance on the most efficient and economical methods and possibilities of introducing modern techniques into the various installations and operating systems.

" This documentation on the possibilities of introducing modern techniques, based on experience gained under actual operating conditions, could be of the greatest value, in conjunction with the established standards of international cooperation in regard to installations, and could be used profitably by those countries which intend to introduce these modern techniques. This type of activity by the I.T.U. might be considered as the third form of Technical Assistance.

" It also seems to us that if the Consultative Committees were to adopt the kind of activity I have described, their work would be appreciated much more than at present by those countries which suffer from under-developed telecommunications.

" In this respect, the Polish Delegation is in full agreement with the view expressed by the Administration of Mexico in its reasons for Proposal 276 on page 201.2 of the 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 form for them at some future date, it does not meet their present urgent requirements and is only of academic interest.....'.

" The Polish Delegation also shares the view expressed by the Japanese Administration in its reasons for Proposal 59 on page 49, Rev.1, of the book of Proposals, that 'it is desirable that the Consultative Committee should deal with various technical questions of practical use for the development of under-developed regions'.

" In view of the opinions which have been expressed, and the discussion in Committee F last Monday on Proposal 239 by Czechoslovakia to expand Article 3 of the Convention, the Polish Delegation considers that this problem should be discussed by our Committee, the terms of reference of which cover Technical Assistance. This discussion should, in our view, have two objects:

" 1. to devise a text to be added to Article 3 of the Convention, taking into account Proposal 239 by Czechoslovakia, Proposal 12 by Japan, and Proposal 14 by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine, which deal with the same question, together with the amendments made by the Delegation of Mexico during the discussion in Committee F;

" 2. to devise a text to be added to Article 7 of the Convention, taking into consideration Japanese Proposal 59 sub-paragraph 3 ter, which appears on page 49, Rev. 1 of the book of Proposals, and the arguments given above.

" In conclusion, the Polish Delegation offers a definite proposal:

" 1. that the following new sub-paragraph should be included after sub-paragraph 1 b) of Article 3 of the Convention:

" to facilitate in every way the installation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in countries where telecommunication is under developed, by supplying Technical Assistance either through the I.T.U. itself or through the United Nations."

" 2. that Article 7 of the Convention be supplemented by a paragraph 1.4, based on Japanese Proposal 59 (3 ter) on page 49, Rev. 1. of the Volume of Proposals.

" 'In the performance of its duties, each Consultative Committee shall give due consideration to questions directly conducive to the installation development and improvement of national and international telecommunications in any part of the world where telecommunications are under-developed, so that such questions may be studied, and recommendations made in the light of experience for the introduction of modern telecommunication techniques into such countries'."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 104-E
29 October, 1959COMMITTEE ESUMMARY RECORDThird Meeting of Committee E

Thursday, 22 October at 3.00 p.m.

Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, the Chairman, called the meeting to order and inquired if there were any corrections to the "Summary Record of the First and Second Meetings", Document Number 58. The Delegate of the Netherlands suggested that on Page 2, in the 4th line of the paragraph following Item #5, the word "recommendations" be replaced by the word "proposals" and the Representative from the United Nations suggested the deletion of "Administrative Council" in this same paragraph. With these amendments Document No. 53 was approved.

The Chairman announced that the agenda for the meeting is contained in Document No. DT 10.

The Delegate of Poland thought it would be useful to consider what instructions should be given to the executive organs of the I.T.U. so as to provide more extensive and effective Technical Assistance.

At present, such assistance would seem to be limited by the funds available to the I.T.U. so that only a few countries would benefit therefrom.

Paragraphs 1b) and 2d) of Article 3 (Chapter 1) of the Convention provided that the purpose of the Union was "to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services", and that information should be published on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members of the I.T.U.

Such information should not be of a scientific or highly technical nature, but should give details of the most efficient methods of introducing or operating modern techniques, on the basis of experience. That information would be most useful for countries which intended to introduce such techniques and would be a third type of technical assistance for the I.T.U., while increasing the value of the work done by the International Consultative Committees.

In that connection, the Delegation of Poland shared the view of the Administration of Mexico which was the subject of Proposal 276. It also supported the opinion of the Delegation of Japan expressed in Proposal 59.

Referring to the discussion in Committee F during its consideration of Proposal 239 by Czechoslovakia, the Delegation of Poland thought that the problem should also be considered by Committee E with an eye to amending Articles 3 and 7 of the Convention.

At the request of the Chairman the complete statement by the Delegate of Poland will be reproduced and distributed to the members of the Committees D, E and F (see Document No. 73), and it was agreed that this item would be included on the list of subjects to be considered by this Committee. It was also agreed that Resolutions 25, 26, 27 and 28 and Recommendation No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference be considered, as well as Resolution 346 of the 1956 meeting of the Administrative Council.

Referring to Document No. 37, the Chairman indicated that the terms of reference of Committee E should be expanded to include the Special Fund and the I.T.U.'s own technical assistance programme. He asked the General Secretariat to show this amendment in the next issue of Document No. 37.

The Delegate of Mexico stated that he considered the remarks by the Delegate of Poland to be extremely valuable because they reflect the general tendency among the countries attending the Conference. The Delegate of Mexico indicated that the Union has passed through a stage which was eminently legislative and is now advancing into a stage of technical assistance for the creation and development of telecommunications assistance in new and developing countries. He added that the technical assistance programme should be covered by an appropriate article in the Convention. He declared that it would be necessary to reconcile the diverse interests of the C.C.I.'s in such a manner that they would incorporate in their programme of studies relative to scientific investigations, including those which represent documents of a fundamental character for creating and developing new installations in Zones where they hitherto have not existed or existed in a primitive manner.

The Delegate of Mexico concluded his statement with the remark that in his opinion this form of assistance is basically an investment, with positive results for the investors, and that he was glad that the Polish statement would be reproduced as a Conference Document.

The Delegate of Japan stated:

"I should like to make special reference to the work of this Committee regarding technical assistance activities which appears in the terms of reference.

" As one of the delegations which have made proposals regarding I.T.U.'s technical assistance activities, we welcome the establishment of this Committee which is really proof of the special interest shown by

all the members on these problems. I hope this Committee would arrange to provide the Union with the necessary measures to meet the new situation. I firmly believe that it is very important at this stage to consider the new situation in the field of technical assistance, so that the Union can continue and develop, on a very sound and efficient basis, these activities side by side with the other United Nations specialized organs.

" The over-all idea of a number of our relative proposals is given in the Proposal No. 2, which, I think, is very self-explanatory and it is therefore not necessary to repeat it at this moment.

" The main purpose of this Committee, as I see it, is to consider, at an early stage of the present Conference, the fundamental requirements essential to, or very useful for, the promotion and reinforcement of I.T.U.'s activities regarding E.P.T.A. and other technical assistance.

" In view of the importance and the rather extensive nature of the problems assigned to this Committee - which necessitate revision of a number of relative provisions of the Convention, as well as financial authorization involved - I feel that if this Committee does not deal with the revision of provisions of Convention themselves, it is essential that the relative problems be arranged, in the form of recommendations or suggestions made by this Committee to be submitted to the other relevant committees.

" Then each of the other committees might in turn consider the relative problems contained in the principles and suggestions formulated by this Sub-Committee in the early stages of their activities.

" I believe that this would greatly facilitate the work of this Committee to the benefit of the work of this Conference."

The Delegation of Poland wished to draw the Committee's attention to the practical provisions for making Technical Assistance more effective contained in the Report of the Joint Committee of the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees set up as a result of the decisions by the Plenary Assemblies in Warsaw and Geneva in 1956. That document should be considered during the discussions of Committee E.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated:

"The various proposals submitted to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference show that several delegations consider that the I.T.U. should play a more active role than previously in the field of telecommunications. It would be necessary to adapt its organization and role to what is at present conceived as the role of an international organization. These changes would imply the inclusion of a new paragraph in Article 3 in the Convention.

" On the one hand the economic development of countries requires the immediate establishment of a world-wide telecommunications network capable of covering all countries and nations. This aim is difficult to achieve so long as countries remain divided into two groups: that group of countries which possesses the most modern means of telecommunication, the experts needed to make them work and necessary funds for the future development of their telecommunication networks. On the other hand there are those countries which are called "countries in the course of development" which do not possess either the financial resources or the qualified personnel in sufficient quantity to improve their telecommunications. This kind of situation is already having an influence on telecommunication networks in countries where these networks are highly developed. It should be added in this respect that if a considerable effort is not made to improve the development of telecommunications in countries in the course of development, future progress which it will be possible to introduce in highly-developed countries in the sphere of telecommunications will further increase the different situations in these two groups of countries.

" This situation, which is scarcely encouraging, can only be improved for the benefit of all by mutual action of the kind that has been undertaken since the second world war in several fields of human activity, by introducing for example programmes of bilateral assistance or through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

" In the sphere of telecommunications action of this nature will have to be taken by the I.T.U., which will have to put the accent on the improvement of telecommunications in the world. This improvement must certainly become one of the most important tasks of the I.T.U.

" The efforts that have been undertaken until now with a view to bringing technical assistance into the sphere of telecommunications thanks to the participation of the I.T.U. in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance have had very modest results in comparison with the assistance provided in the framework of this programme by other international organizations. This is because of our late accession to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance when the funds put at the disposal of the programme had already been distributed between the participating organizations and a method for the distribution had already been established. It is natural that none of the participating organizations was inclined to give up its part in order to comply with the requirements of the I.T.U.

" In 1958, for example, the cost of Technical Assistance given by the I.T.U. within the framework of its participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme was US \$ 335,128, representing only 1.21% of the total cost of technical assistance given under that programme (US \$ 27,712,689). It must be recognized that this percentage does not correspond to the importance of telecommunications in a country's economy: it is too low.

" The United Nations Special Fund, recently set up to finance economic development, will probably be directed to other spheres of activity and at present there is reluctance to use it for telecommunications. Experience shows that it will be very difficult to obtain a larger portion of the funds to finance the telecommunication programme through the medium of the United Nations Technical Assistance scheme. Hence it seems indispensable that a fund should be set up in the I.T.U. whereby financial credits could be obtained, in addition to those which will be supplied by the United Nations, if technical assistance for the development of telecommunications in the underdeveloped countries is to be stepped up. The following four organizations: I.L.O., UNESCO, W.H.O. and U.N., have a regular technical assistance programme, which is evidence of its usefulness.

" The financing of a regular I.T.U. programme might be achieved by voluntary annual contributions from the countries Members of the I.T.U., and from private agencies and companies prepared to contribute to the development of telecommunications. In those circumstances, we think that to start with the regular I.T.U. programme would probably be modest. The funds thus obtained could only be used for the financing of fellowships and experts' missions."

Mr. Persin of the General Secretariat made a statement which, at the Chairman's request, will be reproduced and distributed separately to the members of Committee E (see Annex 3 to Document No. DT 21).

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"In this my first opportunity to address this most important Committee might I extend to you, Sir, my delegation's congratulations on election to your high office and our appreciation of the stimulating and valuable leadership you have given so far in this most vital matter of technical assistance which is receiving the earnest attention of so many members of this Plenipotentiary Conference. Might I also extend my personal greetings and felicitations to Members of all Delegations in attendance.

" Mr. Chairman, I enter the discussion at this stage to emphasize the interest Australia has in endeavouring to do all we can with the assistance in the telecommunication field to developing countries. So far as our neighbours in South and South-East Asia are concerned, I feel sure that under the auspices of the Colombo Plan we have managed in the field of telecommunication to demonstrate in tangible form this willingness to which I have referred.

" In our area of operations the problem is well-known but, of course, it is not confined to this particular region and, therefore, let me hasten to acknowledge an awareness that there are many other sectors throughout the world where such problems exist. I feel sure that the distinguished delegates from such areas will have ample opportunity to inform us of their problems and their needs for technical assistance. May I go on to say that

we have derived a great deal of satisfaction, not only as a Telecommunication Administration but also in the personal sense, from the extremely valuable contacts we have made in this field of technical assistance, both in association with the officers of the various administrations who have spent time with us in training courses and in special fields of investigation, as well as in the associations that officers of my own Administration have formed when they have visited other Member Countries for an exchange of ideas and to report on the measures to be taken for improving telecommunication networks.

" It is at this juncture, too, that I would emphasise that all those who have spent time with us have been most zealous to seize every opportunity of enhancing their knowledge in the development of the Telecommunication art. They have been good to meet; we have been happy to have them with us; reluctant to see them depart, and feel confident that they leave us with so much of value obtained on both sides.

" We will strenuously endeavour to foster, to maintain, and I trust extend these efforts under the Colombo Plan in the field of telecommunication, and in other fields because it is already organised; it works well, and it gives us great mutual satisfaction.

" At the same time I have a full recognition and appreciation of the fundamental importance of the International Telecommunication Union in such a sphere of activity and, therefore, you will find Australia both ready and willing to co-operate to the utmost in promoting greater activity in the field of technical assistance for all developing countries. This matter of efficiency and improvement in telecommunication is so vital to us all.

" The problems are somewhat complex, but not insoluble, because here I can say, Mr. Chairman, that in the early stages of this Conference we have had the most heartening experience in a demonstration of willingness on all sides to come to a firm grip with this vital problem and with our joint endeavours we should achieve constructive results. There are, of course, many parameters, and having listened with attentive interest to what has been said so far, primarily might I say that difficult as it may be from a procedural viewpoint, our efforts would be greatly expedited and our objectives achieved more readily if we could in our deliberations, particularly in the early stages, direct our attention to the fundamental principles which require careful consideration if we are to make adequate progress.

" Mr. Chairman, let us at the outset endeavour to reach agreement on the nature and extent of the problem. In this respect we are of course greatly assisted and fortified by already published documents of the Union; by the report of the Administrative Council and by the documentation already put before this Committee. Moreover might I go on to say,

Mr. Chairman, that we are most certainly appreciative of the very excellent exposition of the situation so recently given by Mr. Persin.

" When we have defined the problem then we can begin to search for adequate solutions. Here, of course, there are many propositions, but again if we take them in logical sequence, then I trust, it should not prove too difficult. Many questions pose themselves. Primarily greater activity on the I.T.U. front, which Australia will support strongly. There are other media such as the one I have already referred to, assistance from other specialized agencies of the United Nations, and again we may move into discussion on the merits of some specific Regionalisation under the framework of the I.T.U. Organisation.

" Here I think, Mr. Chairman, we can promise ourselves a most interesting area of discussion, but I would appeal that we take it in logical sequence and this I am sure we can achieve under your very able direction avoiding difficult and disconnected discussion so shortening the time of our deliberations and even more importantly achieving our mutual objectives.

" Like so many other Telecommunication Administrations here present, we have, of course, the attendant difficulty of the Budget and sometimes the officials in other areas of Governmental control are not perhaps able to appreciate to the same extent as Telecommunication experts the great importance of telecommunication and its continued advancement in the world of today. But of course we too much understand that there are also many other problems, so albeit reluctantly for many of us, we must take these important economic considerations into account also.

" Having said so much Mr. Chairman, and I thank all delegates for their kind attention, may I just crystallise my thoughts briefly:

" 1. Let us first reach agreement on the nature and extent of the problem.

" 2. Then let us discuss and determine the best possible ways and means of providing an adequate solution either by Centralised control, extra assistance from specialized agencies, a degree of specific regionalisation, some ad hoc activity, or as may well prove to be the ultimate solution, a combination of these methods, having of course always due regard to economic factors.

" Thank you Mr. Chairman."

The Delegate of Malaya made the following statement:

"Since this is a general discussion I shall confine myself on this occasion to a few general remarks.

" The Malayan Delegation has listened with great interest to the various speeches which have been made this afternoon. In particular, the address by Mr. Persin provided information which will be of the greatest assistance to all of us. The excellent speech by Mr. Skerrett of Australia was also of considerable interest to us. Malaya has received substantial assistance under the Colombo Plan and I think one of the main points which emerges from Mr. Skerrett's speech is that in studying this whole question of technical assistance the I.T.U. must be careful to bear in mind the other forms of technical assistance which various countries are receiving. The I.T.U. must be careful to avoid duplication of effort because in the international field such duplication can be very wasteful indeed.

" Even within the U.N. Organization itself - as regards specialist agencies - there are even now signs of possible duplication of effort: for example, E.C.A.F.E./I.T.U. A magnificent job was done at the recent Tokyo meeting. Many difficulties were solved and potential problems eliminated. The Searle/Srivasta Report tabled at that Conference was in the nature of a small masterpiece. Even so, a certain amount of doubt exists as to when such questions as Telecommunication Training Schools will really be settled and by whom. Malaya, for instance, has been pressing for the establishment of a Regional Telecommunication Training School in the area. The matter was first raised more than 2 years ago at the E.C.A.F.E. Conference in Bangkok and one of the recommendations which came out of the Tokyo Conference was in connection with the establishment of Regional Training Schools. But the next step apparently is for the recommendations to be referred to the next meeting of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E. Meantime we in Malaya are wondering when the training school will in fact be established.

" Fortunately, as far as countries of Asia are concerned, the I.T.U. can really congratulate itself on the excellent report prepared by Messrs. Searle and Srivasta to which I referred earlier. I would commend the basic idea behind the preparation of such a report to other countries in other areas of the world.

" Of course, I can only speak for the country I have the honour to represent - the Federation of Malaya - but I must say I was pleased to note Mr. Persin's distinction between the words undeveloped and underequipped. For I want to make it perfectly clear that Malaya does not consider herself in any way a backward country. Malaya is a youthful progressive country with a first class stable Government and well educated, happy people. We therefore prefer the word underequipped rather than underdeveloped.

" If we accept, as I think we all do accept, the idea of a world brotherhood of nations as laid down by the United Nations, there should be no question of strings being attached or charity being given. It is particularly important that the sovereignty of countries should be protected to the utmost.

" Furthermore, it is essential that there should be no suggestion of foisting plans and ideas on a country which are inconsistent with the basic economy or stage of economic development of the country.

" As his Excellency Sardon Bin Haji Jubir, Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications for the Federation of Malaya pointed out at the First Plenary Session of this Conference, Malaya has done her best to help herself and has now reached a reasonable stage of telecommunications development. If, however, she is to proceed smoothly and efficiently and take advantage of modern equipment and techniques in the field of telecommunications, she now needs outside technical assistance of one form or another. I think it ought to be regarded as a primary prerequisite that countries seeking technical assistance should have clearly demonstrated that they have done everything possible to help themselves from their own resources. I believe that in assessing priorities for technical assistance, the efforts countries seeking assistance have made to help themselves ought to be considered of paramount importance.

" The fundamental matters to be considered in connection with technical assistance itself are really concerned with:

- Finance
- Planning
- Equipment
- Training
- Execution

" As regards finance, much will be said at a later stage of this Conference but at this stage I would merely draw attention to the need to take into account the annual charges when considering the initial capital cost of projects. Furthermore, I hope some change will emerge in regard to the present policy as regards the provision of buildings. The best equipment and personnel cannot be properly used if the necessary bricks and mortar are not available. This has been our problem in connection with our need for a Training School - equipment has been offered but a new building is not available.

" The other points I have mentioned will of course be dealt with later on but I would like, in closing, to stress the need for speed in execution. As I pointed out when we were dealing with the revision of the terms of reference of our Committee, it is not enough just to examine all the problems of technical assistance. The Malayan Delegation trusts that precise, concrete recommendations will emerge from this Plenipotentiary Conference which will result in the granting of Technical Assistance to underequipped countries requiring it in the shortest possible time."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom is anxious to see all possible technical assistance given to countries with underdeveloped telecommunications, and itself contributes by participation in the various aid schemes, by direct assistance, by giving technical training in the United Kingdom, and by its part in I.T.U. activities, including all C.C.I. Study Groups, which are themselves a valuable form of technical assistance.

" The United Kingdom continues to feel that technical assistance should be provided from funds voluntarily subscribed for the purpose and as an illustration of the fidelity with which it adheres to this principle, to which it attaches great importance, it has decided to make substantial increases in 1960 to its contributions both to E.T.A.P. and the Special Fund.

" One of the Delegates had referred to the fact that only a small proportion of the E.T.A.P. Funds were allocated to telecommunications technical assistance. One of the principal factors which govern the amount of money allocated to telecommunications is of course the priority which Governments give to telecommunications when they make a case for technical assistance. If the priority given was low then the allocation of funds would be low, and this was a point that the countries concerned perhaps needed to keep very much in mind.

" It would seem that an essential preliminary to consideration of the problem of technical assistance was to establish the need to be met. To this the United Kingdom Delegation had given very careful consideration and they found themselves substantially in agreement with what Mr. Persin had said on this point.

" Their own summary of the main needs was as follows:

- " (1) Advice and assistance in planning and development, including surveys;
- " (2) Training of (a) administrative staff, (b) higher-grade technical staff, (c) lower-grade technical and operating staff;
- " (3) Assistance in organizing and building up administrative and technical services;
- " (4) Technical literature, operating instructions, etc. for use by non-specialist staff;
- " (5) Simple explanations of basic systems and planning procedures, standards for all types of equipment, transmission, etc., with economic data for different types of development and different types of country.

" On this the United Kingdom Delegation very much hoped that they would be hearing from countries which had experienced and still needed technical assistance. They could do much to ensure that the approach of the Conference to the problem was on a sound basis.

" . . . Once the problem to be solved had been established the United Kingdom Delegation would bring a ready sympathy to bear on the problem of its solution."

The Delegate of the United States of America commented on what he termed the excellent report presented by Mr. Persin and the very logical statement made by the Delegate of Australia.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to various statistics regarding technical assistance which had been released by the General Secretariat and said that this is a good sign of efficiency but added that more money should be spent on technical assistance programmes. The Acting Secretary General agreed and he emphasized that the individual countries should give higher priorities to telecommunications projects. He stated that there had been no request for assistance under the Special Fund.

The Delegate of Pakistan stated that the usefulness of experts provided under the technical assistance programme varies with the individual experts, and similarly the effectiveness of scholarship and fellowship programmes depends upon the arrangements made by individual host countries. It takes long for an expert to get familiar with the new surroundings and to convince the authorities of the country that his advice is useful and economical. The main difficulty is the non-availability of capital expenditure funds particularly in hard currencies. Neither I.T.U. nor E.C.A.F.E. have funds for this purpose and the lending agencies sometimes make conditions which are difficult for independent countries to accept. He cited the case of Pakistan-Iran-Turkey microwave telecommunication links under installation as an example of the progress that can be made when funds become available. In the meantime the I.T.U. is doing its best to make plans of international links by calling the conferences for this purpose, and it is also busy in publishing simple language books for underequipped countries. It could help more in the establishment of regional training centres and monitoring stations. The activities of its C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. were in themselves a form of assistance to all countries whether underequipped or not.

The Delegate of Kuwait referred to Document No. 64 and said he would like to discuss it at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

NOTE: The Vice-Chairman of Committee E, Mr. Carlos Nunez (Mexico), requested that his statement at the opening session of Committee E (see Document No. 58) be amended to read as follows:

"I thank the Conference for the honour of my designation as Vice-Chairman of this Committee. It will be a pleasure to cooperate with the Chairman, Mr. de Wolf. Without doubt the relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, as well as other international organizations will be reflected in interesting transformation in the policies of the Union. I recognize the tendency of a large majority of the countries present toward a true universalization of the I.T.U. in its practical aims and the development of a solution of regional problems, with the aid of technical assistance from many zones of the planet abandoned until the present to its own resources. I trust that these ideas will be included in the terms of reference in this Committee."

Raymond L. Harrell
Rapporteur

Francis Colt de Wolf
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 105-E
28 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CHINA

Withdrawal of Proposals

The following Proposals are withdrawn :

Proposal No. 26, relating to Article 5, § 12 b)2.

Proposal No. 31, relating to Article 5, § 12 c).

Proposal No. 37, relating to Article 6, § 1 d).

Proposal No. 51, relating to Article 6, § 3 (5).

Proposal No. 133, relating to Article 50.

Proposal No. 176, relating to Annex 5,
General Regulations, Chapter 6, § 2.

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CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES
GENEVE, 1959

Document N° 106-FES
30 octobre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 2 AU 8 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 2 TO 8 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 2 AL 8 DE NOVIEMBRE

[illegible]

COMMITTEE D

I T A L Y*

Proposal for modification of Articles 4 and 5
of the Convention

Number of
Proposal

316 Article 4, paragraph 3 to read:

The Administrative Council and its Executive Board

Paragraph 4 to read:

the permanent organs of the Union, which are:

- a) the General Secretariat;
- b) the International Frequency Registration Board;
- c) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee;
- d) the International Radio Consultative Committee;

* This proposal replaces Proposal No. 17, submitted by Italy.

Article 5

317 Add the following new Section "C":

C. Executive Board

- § 13 (1) The Administrative Council shall be assisted by an Executive Board of five of its members, meeting every two months.
- (2) Councillors shall take it in turns to serve on the Board, which shall be appointed by the Administrative Council at each annual session, and shall remain in office until the next session.

- (3) The Executive Board shall be responsible to the Administrative Council, which shall determine the Committee's general and specific duties with a view to ensuring continuity in the work of the Council, which meets only once a year.

Reasons:

1. It can be seen from paragraph 19, page 7, of Document No. 8, regarding coordination between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, that in its present form the I.T.U. is a "federation of more or less autonomous units", each of which endeavours to promote international cooperation in a particular sector.
 2. Several delegations have agreed with the above observation and requested structural changes in the Union to provide better coordination in the management of the I.T.U.
 3. Other delegations, fearful of any radical reform, have proposed to keep things as they are.
 4. The above proposal constitutes a compromise which would ensure coordination between the different I.T.U. organs and provide an efficient means of overall administrative supervision.
 5. As regards the financial implications of the proposal, as a result of the activity of the Executive Board, each session of the Council might be cut down to no more than a fortnight. A rough calculation shows that the resulting savings would be sufficient to cover the expenses entailed by the meetings of the five members of the Board every other month.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 108-E
30 October, 1959

COMMITTEE G

SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting - Committee G (Personnel questions)

Thursday 22 October, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

1. Before proceeding with the Agenda, the Chairman reviewed the action which had been taken since the last meeting which was as follows:
 - 1) The Secretariat had circulated to each Delegation one copy of the Regulations of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund to which reference might be made in Committee.
 - 2) As requested at the Second Meeting of the Committee a paper on the assimilation of the I.T.U. Staff to the U.N. salaries and allowances would be issued shortly. A paper about the position of Members of the Provident Fund would also be issued.
 - 3) Actuarial advice was being hastened. The Acting Secretary-General said that he hoped to be able to present a final Report signed by Dr. Wyss by about Mid-November. This would involve additional expense but in view of the importance of having the information as soon as possible the cost appeared warranted.
2. The Chairman said that once this actuarial advice had been received and the paper on assimilation to U.N. salaries and allowances issued, a fairly full picture of the total financial consequences of assimilation would be before the Committee.
3. He next turned to Document No. 59 which summarised and, in some instances, simplified the information in Document No. 33. He suggested that the Annex to Document No. 59 be taken item by item. With regard to the references in the Annex, copies of Administrative Council Document 2145/CA/14 were available in the Secretariat if delegates felt reference to it was necessary.
4. The Committee then dealt with the Annex to Document No. 59 item by item as follows:-

Item 1

The Committee had no comments to offer.

Item 2

The Acting Secretary-General explained that the reference to the date of 1.1.60 had been made purely because it was necessary to have some cut-off date. He pointed out that choice of the date of 1.1.60 would avoid the necessity for payment by the Union in 1960 of some 220,000 Sw.fracs. in single contributions to the Pensions Funds.

The Chairman said that it would of course be for the Conference to decide the date for implementing any proposals.

Item 3

The Committee had no comments to offer.

Item 4

The Delegate of Canada asked what considerations the Management Board would have in mind in determining whether the past service of a member of the Pensions Fund should be insured. The Chairman said there was one basic consideration and that was whether it would be cheaper for the Union to purchase retroactive insurance or to pay a guarantee. The Delegate of Canada then asked why the individual would make the decision in the case of Savings Fund members.

Mr. Russell Cook explained that the Savings Fund Member has a temporary appointment and may withdraw on termination of service, in accordance with the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Fund Regulations, his entire Savings Capital after 5 years' employment. Therefore he should have the opportunity to decide for himself.

The Delegate of Canada then enquired how it was known that the assets of the Funds would cover retroactive insurance costs if all individuals in the Savings Fund were free to choose.

The Chairman explained that his understanding was that the cost for retroactive insurance so far quoted had been calculated on the assumption that every member of the Savings Fund might decide to insure retroactively. That is, the worst case was taken. The Acting Secretary-General confirmed this.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked whether there would be a regulation limiting retroactive insurance only to the period which the members had actually served.

The Chairman said that was the case: and there was a limitation on this inasmuch as the draft agreement between the I.T.U. and the U.N. did not permit retroactive insurance beyond the 1 February, 1946. Nevertheless Article 8 of the draft agreement provided that voluntary deposits could be made by an I.T.U. participant during the year following his admission to the Fund in such a manner that his total retirement benefit would not exceed 60% of his final average remuneration at the age of retirement.

Item 6(a)

The Delegate of Canada said that he would like to raise two questions in connection with this item.

- 1) Whether the percentage contribution of individuals in the new scheme would be different to that which was being paid at present, and
- 2) As the retirement age for existing Savings Fund Members under the U.N. scheme was the same for all members why the difference in the male and female ages quoted in connection with the abatement of the guaranteed pension ?

The Chairman said that in the Savings Fund and Pension Fund the I.T.U. paid 15% and the individual 5%. In addition both officers and the Union made single contributions with incremental increases in pay. Members of the Pensions Fund joining after 33(F) or 34(M) also paid an entrance fee. There was no entrance fee into the Savings Fund. Under the U.N. Scheme the contributions would change to a contribution of 14.7% by the Union and 7.35% by the individual.

On the Delegate of Canada's second question the Chairman said that the ages 33(F) and 34(M) no doubt had an actuarial basis.

The Delegate of Canada found it difficult to understand how a scheme that already involved a great number of people and was a 'package deal' could result in anyone receiving a smaller pension than they would have done under the existing system.

The Chairman said that as the Acting Secretary-General had pointed out at the previous meeting only a minority of staff would probably be affected. Some officers would not, for example, get much increase in pay on transfer and the U.N. Pension might be rather less favourable than the Pension scheme they were now in.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic wished to know by whom the guarantee would be fulfilled; the I.T.U. or the U.N. or was it a part of the whole scheme.

The Chairman said that payment of the guarantees if they were invoked would be the responsibility of the Union. That is why it was important for the Committee to know whether the residual assets in the Funds after retroactive Insurance and current pensions had been paid would be sufficient to meet the cost of the guarantees. Actuarial advice on this was awaited.

The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that the U.N. Pension Fund began on 1.2.46 and that there would be U.N. Officials as well as I.T.U. Officials whose service went back to that date. What was the justification for an I.T.U. official getting a guarantee?

The Acting Secretary-General said that in some cases the percentage of salary for pension purposes in the I.T.U. was actually higher than they would get in the U.N. Fund and an increase in pay might not be sufficient to counteract this. Hence the guarantee.

The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. asked to what extent, and from what Fund the pensions of former Members of the League of Nations were paid.

Mr. Russell Cook said that the International Labour Organization was responsible for administering the Pension Fund established during the League of Nations time and in which there still are now some forty I.L.O. officials.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the fact, and the Acting Secretary-General confirmed, that the I.T.U. Pension Fund covered only staff recruited since the Atlantic City Convention came into force on 1.1.49. Staff recruited before that date were members of the Provident Fund.

The Delegate of the United States of America prompted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.'s question, recalled that the I.L.O. had a similar problem to that of the I.T.U. when that Organization joined the Common Fund. When the question of the Provident Fund came before the Committee perhaps information could be given in a paper as to how the I.L.O. dealt with the problem.

The Acting Secretary-General undertook to provide this.

The Delegate of Argentina asked from what funds the pensions of personnel employed prior to Atlantic City and now retired were paid.

The Acting Secretary-General replied that the Provident Fund provided these pensions. Proposals for dealing with this Fund would be put before the Committee.

The Vice Chairman, Delegate of Ceylon enquired whether the last but one sentence in Col. 4 under Item 6a was meant to refer to a theoretical figure which might be less than the actual salary.

The Chairman said that the purpose was to confine the guarantee to eligible officers who had served continuously with the Union over the period to which the guarantee applied. The pension would be calculated with reference to the point he would have reached at the time of retirement on his existing I.T.U. scale had the remainder of his service after transfer to the U.N. been on that scale, abated as indicated in the paper.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked how many officials of the 107 members of the Savings Fund were over 33/34 and what kind of right was that referred to in the final sentence of the last column of Item 6(a).

Mr. Russell Cook said that there were 51 persons in the Savings Fund now over 33. He explained in answer to the second point that "a supplement would remain valid" only as long as the officials concerned had served continuously over the period to which the guarantee applied.

The Delegate of India asked if an example could be given of what would happen on the guarantee in the case of officers now in the Savings Fund on transfer to the U.N. Pensions Fund. The Chairman took as an example the case of a member of the Savings Fund who, at the date of transfer, had been four years in the I.T.U. with the prospect of a further ten years service in the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund after the date of assimilation. The guarantee applied only to Savings Fund members who purchase retroactive insurance and who became full members of the U.N. Pensions Fund. Assuming the officer concerned met these conditions, his pension would be assessed on 14 years service as laid down in the regulations of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. If this were less than the pension he would have got had he remained with the I.T.U. on his existing I.T.U. scale at the time of transfer he would get the higher figure, abated as indicated in the paper.

M. Corbaz explained that the staff attached great importance to the guarantees. The question of guarantee was connected with progress in the salary scale. Affiliation to the U.N. scheme would not provide big increases in salary for all staff. For officers in the higher classes this might be the case but in the lower classes these would be small. Perhaps some 50 persons would get little or no increase in pay. The staff of the General Services Classes formed about 75% of the total staff and were therefore important.

The Chairman explained that when the Committee received the paper on salary assimilation they could draw their own conclusions. The fact that many people would not get a big rise in pay or any rise at all meant that in their cases I.T.U. scales were as good as or better than those of the U.N.

The Delegate of Argentina referring again to Item 6(a) Column 4, said that in the second paragraph mention was made of a reduction in the pension guaranteed to Savings Fund members affiliated to the Pension Fund. Why was the abatement made in the case of these officials who may have had

many years of service and since certain other benefits were common to both temporary and permanent officers?

The Chairman said that the guarantee would be abated in the manner indicated because under the proposal the Saving Fund members concerned were being regarded as being affiliated to the I.T.U. Pensions Fund on the day before the transfer. Normally an entrance fee to that Fund would be payable. They were not being asked to pay it: and because of that the guaranteed pension would be abated by the actuarial equivalent of the entrance fee. He emphasized that no payment was required from the officer.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. enquired whether it was the case that a person of say 25 years of age now in the Savings Fund, who joined the Pensions Fund on 31 December 1959 would not be required to pay an entrance fee and therefore the pension eventually due from the U.N. Pension Scheme would not be subject to abatement. The Chairman confirmed that this was so.

The Delegate of Australia asked for an assurance that no members of the staff would suffer a loss in "take home" pay as a result of any increased contribution to the U.N. Pension scheme.

The Chairman said that this would be a matter for the Committee to consider when it got the Paper on assimilation of salaries. There was no further comment on Item 6(a)

Item 6(b)

The Delegate of the U.S.A. asked whether the dependents of a deceased female contributor to the U.N. Fund would receive any payment.

The Delegate of Canada pointed out that in Article 7, paragraph 7, on page 10 of the U.N. Staff Pension Regulations, the widower of a contributor under certain conditions would be eligible for a pension.

The Chairman said that this seemed to cover the point.

Item 6(c)

There were no comments on this item.

Item 6(d)

There were no comments on this item.

Item 6(e)

The Chairman said that the question of whether the residual assets were sufficient to meet supplementary payments was with the actuaries.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that, presumably, if the residue was found to be insufficient the amount would have to be borne by the Ordinary Budget. The Chairman said that seemed to be so.

The Delegate of France asked whether an official in the Pension Fund would have the option not to be retroactively insured, if he so wished, even if the Management Board had decided to insure him.

Mr. Russell Cook said that the Management Board must make the decision. Pension Fund members would have no option to refuse to be retroactively insured. The Management Board is responsible for the financial management of the I.T.U. Pension Fund and must take the appropriate financial measure to protect the Fund.

The Chairman pointed out that it was a question of prudent management of the funds by the Management Board.

Item 7(b)

There were no comments on this item.

Item 7(c)

There were no comments.

Item 7(d)

There were no comments.

Item 7(e)

The Delegate of Argentina asked for an explanation of what was meant by the reference to residual assets referred to in this item.

The Chairman explained that there were certain monies in the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds. These have been derived, in the main from contributions on the basis of 5% from the individual and 15% from the I.T.U. In addition, there were the entrance fees to the Pensions Fund and from the Union and the member, single contributions on incremental progression plus interest etc. When considering assimilation there were two main things to provide for:

- 1) To provide the present pensions for former members of the I.T.U. now retired. The sum required for this purpose had been actuarially calculated at about 2.4 million swiss francs.
- 2) To provide for retroactive insurance in the U.N. The amount required would be something over four million swiss francs.

When provision for both of these necessities had been made the balance in the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds constituted the residual assets. It was from this sum that the guarantees would have to be met.

The Delegate of Argentina thanking the Chairman for his explanation, questioned whether the residue would be sufficient. If not would it not be necessary to use sums from the Ordinary Budget of the I.T.U. for this purpose.

The Chairman agreed that if the advice from actuaries showed that the funds were insufficient a charge on the Budget would probably be the only way of providing the additional amount required.

The Delegate of Ireland pointed out that actuarial calculations were based on a larger number of people than were in the I.T.U. Although the best actuarial advice was obtained there was no guarantee that I.T.U. staff would behave in accordance with the actuaries' tables. Despite actuarial calculations therefore, the Union might be assuming a potential liability.

The Chairman agreed that there was an element of risk, but the only thing that could be done was to get the best advice possible to minimise extent of the risk.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked if, in order to get a completely clear picture, the Acting Secretary-General could give the figures of the majority by which integration with the U.N. common system was approved, in reply to the Circular-telegram 31/10 despatched to Administrations on the instructions of the Administrative Council on 10 May, 1957 (now annexed to Resolution 366).

The Acting Secretary-General gave the following figures:

51 votes in favour of integration,
13 against and 5 abstentions.

This completed consideration of Document No. 59.

The Chairman closing the discussion said the next meeting would consider the assimilation of Salaries and Allowance with the help of the paper which the Acting Secretary-General had agreed to provide on the subject at the second meeting.

P.A. Panichelli
Rapporteur:

W.A. Wolverson
Chairman:

PROGRAMME PROVISOIRE DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 9 AU 15 NOVEMBREPROVISIONAL SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 9 TO 15 NOVEMBERPROGRAMA PROVISIONAL DE SESIONES DEL 9 AL 15 DE NOVIEMBRE

	9 Lundi Monday Lunes				10 Mardi Tuesday Martes				11 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				12 Jeudi Thursday Jueves					13 Vendredi Friday Viernes			
	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	1830	0930	1100	1500	1630
Com. A*												E*									
Com. B																				B	B
Com. D					A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A				A	A		
Com. E											A	A								A	A
Com. F			A	A											A	A					
Com. G							PW	PW							PW	PW					
Com. H			PW	PW							PW	PW						PW	PW		
Com. C	A	A																			
S.Com. F.2					E	E							E	E							
GT. Com. B											B3	B3									

*
(18.30 h.)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 110-E
30 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

A F G H A N I S T A N

PROPOSAL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE I.T.U.

AT SECRETARIAT LEVEL

1. The General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B. Secretariat and the Secretariats of the C.C.I.s would be merged into a single Secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, aided by an Assistant Secretary-General.

This amalgamation would be limited to the administrative plane; the Secretariats of the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. would retain their technical autonomy.

The Secretariat would comprise three divisions:

- a) General Services Division, responsible to the Assistant Secretary-General,
 - b) Telegraph and Telephone Division, responsible to the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.,
 - c) Radio Division, responsible to the Director of the C.C.I.R.
2. The Technical Assistance Service, which would be incorporated in the General Services Division, should be considerably enlarged to meet the requirements of countries insufficiently equipped.

The Secretary-General would coordinate the work of the various organs in the Technical Assistance field.
 3. No proposal is submitted for the I.F.R.B. pending the reply to the questions raised at the Radio Conference.
 4. If the principle of this reorganization is accepted, the Delegation of Afghanistan will submit detailed proposals on the amendments to be made to the various articles of the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 111-E
30 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

General Proposal on the Structure
of the Union

The attached letter which I have received from the Head of the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is submitted for consideration by Committee D.

for the Chairman of the Conference

M. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda
Vice-Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Number of
the proposal

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

318

I have heard with great interest the speeches of a number of honourable Delegates who seem to insist on retaining the status quo and even decreasing the previous allocations for expenditure on the grounds of economy; but it is not a matter of economy when proper organization is essential to achieve the main object and purposes of the Union in such a way as to preserve its efficient operation.

No one can deny the drastic developments which have taken place in the whole field of communications and the rapid advances in this sphere. It is logical therefore that such growth and expansion should be met by a similar growth and expansion in all organs of the Union. If we remain stagnant and a prey to red tape methods, with no consideration for the march of time and the process of evolution we shall, no doubt, fail in our objectives.

I should like here to call your attention to the fact that during 1956 the I.C.A.O Assembly consisted of sixty-six members and its Council was composed of twenty-one States, that is to say, more than thirty per cent of the number of members were represented on the Council. On this principle and with this proportion our Council should be composed of thirty states, as the number of our Members is now one hundred and one. The functions and activities of our Administrative Council are in fact no less important than those of the I.C.A.O's, neither technically nor in the scope and magnitude of its work.

There is now an opportunity that we should seize to make reforms by means of the re-organization that is required in all our organs and by revising the Convention on the principle of the U.N. Charter which has provisions governing its specialized agencies whose functions, and the nature of whose duties, are identical to those of the I.T.U.

The General Assembly of the U.N. meets in regular session and in such special sessions as emergencies may require. Our Plenipotentiary Conference should apply the same rule. An agreement to break a rule of international law is invalid and cannot be enforced.

The terms of office of members elected to the Administrative Council should be determined as to the number of years, and no more than a few members should be eligible for immediate re-election in order to

give place to other members of the region for representation. Election should be by rotation so that every country in its region should have its turn. This procedure is envisaged in the substance and spirit of the United Nations Charter which reaffirms the equal rights of all nations, large and small, in every aspect of life.

In order to keep abreast by every progressive means and to maintain the efficient functioning of the Council I propose that the Council be composed of a small number of permanent members, in the same manner as that adopted by the U.N. Security Council. This would give more opportunity for all countries to take their turn as representatives on the Council.

Abdul Meguid Mortada

Head of the D  legation

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 112-FES
29 octobre 1959

COMMISSION F
COMMITTEE F
COMISIÓN F

BRASIL

Proposición

(Concierne solamente al texto español)

Número de la proposición

314 ANEXO 5 (Reglamento General)

Capítulo 5. § 3 (2) Léase:

... acreditada con credenciales y provista de cartas de plenipotencia firmadas ...

Motivos:

El actual texto español es incorrecto, por incompleto.

La proposición trata de ajustar ese texto a los textos francés e inglés.

Cette proposition ne concerne que le texte espagnol.

This proposal concerns only the Spanish text.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 113-E
31 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE F2SUMMARY RECORDFirst Meeting of Sub-Committee F2

Wednesday, 28 October, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. E.M. Koram (Ghana), called the meeting to order and thanked the Conference for the honour bestowed on him, as delegate of one of the youngest Members of the I.T.U., in appointing him Chairman of the Sub-Committee. He would do his utmost to bring about a successful conclusion to the work of the Sub-Committee.
2. The Agenda was approved subject to the addition of an item 1 bis relative to the appointment of a Vice-Chairman and the insertion of "Annex 2" after "Document No. 60" under item 2.
3. Item 1
Miss V.M. Nullis (United Kingdom) was appointed Rapporteur.
4. Item 1 bis
Mr. R.H. Hyde (United States of America) was appointed Vice-Chairman.
5. Item 2
The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee, as set out in Annex 2 to Document No. 60, were approved without comment.
6. Item 3 - Consideration of Proposals
 - 1) Proposal 166 The proposal was approved, subject to simplification of the French text by the Drafting Committee in due course.
 - 2) Proposals 273, 167 and 168 The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegates of the Argentine, United States of America and Brazil, considered that Proposal 273 raised a point of principle and that consideration should be deferred until a decision had been reached on Proposal 87 in the main Committee F. It was agreed that this Proposal, and the related Proposals 167 and 168, should be referred back to Committee F.

- 3) Proposals 169 and 172 These two proposals were approved, subject to examination of the French texts by the Drafting Committee to bring them more into line with the English texts.
- 4) Proposal 170 This was approved.
- 5) Proposal 171 The Delegate of the United Kingdom, while supporting the Proposal, pointed out that its implementation by the Secretary General depended upon the response of Administrations in sending their proposals to him. The Delegate of Italy suggested that, before a decision on the Proposal was taken, advice on the practical aspects should be sought from the General Secretariat and this was agreed.
- 6) Proposals 173 and 174 In introducing Proposal 173, the Delegate of Sweden said that the proposal had been made to ensure uniformity of procedure and the addressing of invitations to authorities on the same level, i.e. to Administrations and not to their Governments. Proposal 174 was merely an editorial modification resulting from Proposal 173. The consensus of opinion on the Sub-Committee was, however, that no addition was necessary to Chapter 4 and the proposals were rejected.
- 7) Proposals 175 and 274 In introducing Proposal 175 the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he considered that, despite the rejection of Proposal No. 7 by Committee F, there was still good reason for the Proposal, which would fill a void in the Convention with regard to responsibility for the credentials of delegates representing a trust territory. This was supported by the Delegates of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Mr. Carli, Chairman of Committee F, explained that Proposals 7 and 237 of Czechoslovakia, from which Proposals 175 and 274 stemmed, were rejected at the second meeting of Committee F, by a large majority, a decision having been reached to keep the principles of Article 1 unchanged. The Delegate of the United States of America, supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the Argentine, queried the necessity for the Proposal; he could think of no case in the recent past when it would have needed to be invoked and did not consider it a practical problem in the I.T.U. It was finally agreed, on suggestions by the Delegates of Italy and Yugoslavia, that the General Secretariat and the Credentials Committee should be consulted before a decision was taken on these two Proposals.
- The items on the Agenda having been exhausted, the Sub-Committee continued with examination of further Proposals listed in Annex 2 to Document No. 60.
- 8) Proposal 176 Consideration was deferred until a decision had been reached in Committee F on Proposal 96.
- 9) Proposal 177 This was approved without comment.

10) Proposal 178 It was agreed to defer consideration of this Proposal until a decision had been reached by Committee F on the main Proposal 97, which raised a point of principle. The Delegate of France suggested that, if Proposal 97 were adopted, thought should be given to the placing of Proposal 178; it might be more appropriate in Chapter 6.

11) Proposal 179 The Delegate of Italy, in introducing the Proposal, said that it would fill a blank in the General Regulations; its most important point concerned the opening of Conferences when there was no host government. Conferences were independent of all other bodies of the Union, which should have no part in the naming of the Provisional Chairman of the Conference. It was the practice in all Assemblies to name the Chairman from within the Conference itself. The principle of the Proposal was generally supported. The Delegate of the United States of America suggested 1) that some other formula should be found to replace "the oldest head of delegation" in paragraphs 2 and 4 so as to make it clear that this did not mean the oldest in years but the most senior from the point of view of service in the Union and 2) that paragraph 1 should be clarified to cover the likelihood that the person opening the Conference and the Chairman might not be one and the same person. This was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, who also pointed out that subparagraphs 3 (c) and 3 (d) duplicated provisions in Rule 7 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations and Chapter 8 of the Convention respectively. It was finally agreed, on a suggestion by the Delegate of Italy, to set up a small Working Group consisting of Delegates of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Italy, with M. Drevet of France, or his nominee, in the Chair, to produce a definitive text of the Proposal, taking into account the views expressed in the Sub-Committee.

12) Proposal 180 As a result of the decision on Proposal 179, Proposal 180 was approved.

13) Proposal 296 (Document No. 29) The Delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Italy expressed themselves in sympathy with the Proposal, although the Delegate of Italy considered that, in order not to tie the hands of the Conference too much, all the words after "absolutely necessary" should be deleted. The Delegate of Brazil saw no objection to this suggestion and Proposal 296 was adopted, as so amended.

14) Proposals 181 and 189 It was agreed that the aim of these two Proposals was identical and that they could be considered together. In reply to the Delegate of France, the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that their Proposal 189 was based on the existing financial structure of the Union and did not take into account the possible adoption of a single budget; any changes caused by the adoption of a single budget could be incorporated later. The substance of the Proposals was supported by the Delegates of France, Italy and the United States of America and

some preference was expressed for Proposal 189. This Proposal was finally approved subject to later examination by the Drafting Committee, if necessary.

15) Proposal 182 It was agreed that this merely legalised a de facto situation and the Proposal was adopted. It was also agreed on a suggestion by the Delegate of Italy that paragraph 2 of the existing text of Rule 10 should be amended by the insertion of the word "written" before "proposal" and deletion of "or approved" before "by the Head of....". In the case of oral proposals it was often impossible to get the prior approval of the Head of the Delegation. The Delegate of France pointed out that translation of the word "written" in the French text would need looking at carefully by the Drafting Committee in due course to avoid ambiguity.

16) Proposal 183 This was adopted.

17) Proposal 184 It was agreed that this was a matter for the Drafting Committee.

18) Proposal 187 The Delegate of the United Kingdom appreciated the logic of the Proposal but wondered whether the present text did, in fact, cause any practical difficulty and considered that provision should be made in paragraph 1 regarding abstentions. The Delegate of Italy, supported by the Delegates of Yugoslavia, India and the U.S.S.R., was in sympathy with the Proposal and said that the question at issue had given rise to long discussions at the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in Warsaw. The Delegate of France suggested that the position would be covered if a second sentence, inspired by Proposal 187, were added to the existing paragraph 1 (1) to read: "If the number of delegations present and voting is odd a majority is obtained from the moment when the number of votes for (against) a proposal or amendment exceeds by at least one the number of votes against (for) the proposal or amendment". Finally, however, in the interest of simplicity, it was agreed to adopt a proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom for amendment of paragraph 1 (1) of the existing text to read "A majority shall consist of more than one half the delegations present and voting", and to retain paragraph 1 (2), the remainder of the Proposal, which was of a drafting nature only, to be referred to the Drafting Committee.

The meeting closed at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteur

V.M. Nullis

Chairman

E.M. Koram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 114-E
31 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting - Committee D

(Organization of the Union)

Thursday, 29 October, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman put the Agenda before the Committee (Document No. DT 22) and it was approved.

1. Approval of the Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 79)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested the following amendment to the eighth paragraph on page 4. The last line should read:

"... concerned about the Union's finances".

The Delegate of Ceylon requested the following amendment:

"On page 3, paragraph 2 c) and d) read:

After hearing the Delegates of Ceylon, Denmark and Pakistan, the Committee amended c) to read:

c) revision which may be necessary as a result of the revised Radio Regulations."

The above amendments were adopted and the summary record approved without further change.

2. General discussion on the structure of the Union

The Chairman invited the Committee to continue the general discussion on the structure of the Union.

The Delegate of Canada felt that the possibility of re-organization should be envisaged, but that it was premature to do so at that stage.

However some improvements were possible immediately:

- only one Assistant Secretary-General in charge of general services and Technical Assistance, the technical secretariats remaining attached to the organs;
- an increase in the number of seats in the Administrative Council to enable representation of the African countries;
- strengthening of the authority of the Administrative Council.

Finally, he thought a change in structure would be useful in the future, but was not desirable immediately.

The Delegate of Norway made the following statement:

"I have asked for the floor, Mr. Chairman, to state the attitude of the Norwegian Delegation to the different proposals regarding an eventual re-organization of the I.T.U. headquarters.

" I have not had the opportunity to study close at hand what might be done on the secretarial level to streamline the headquarters administration. But I take it from the suggestions made by the Director, Mr. Rouvière, in his interesting paper, that it may be possible to re-group the secretarial functions into three main categories: work to do with radio, with telephones and telegraphs, and the more common and budgetary work.

" Be that as it may, we must not forget that during the last couple of years we have lost three of our key men at top-level, Dr. Andrada, Mr. Townshend and Mr. L.V. Lewis, men known the world over for their interest in the Union and their ability in co-operation helpful to us all.

" In these circumstances, I find it reasonable that the best conditions did not exist for adapting the organization of the secretarial work to the rapid development of the work falling to headquarters in connection with the growth of telecommunication machinery all over the world.

" I pay tribute to the understaffed headquarters for what has been done under the leadership of the Acting Secretary-General and his collaborators, under difficult conditions, and we cannot agree with any proposal to make drastic changes in the democratic methods the work has been based upon.

" Pyramid-shaped diagrams look very nice and clean, in comparison with a Co-ordinating or Co-operation Committee represented by a rectangle, but in none of them can you express the spirit of teamwork on which the work within the I.T.U. as a whole is built up.

" And behind the pyramid diagram we feel the presence of a ghost of a philosophy of which we are afraid and sceptical of the success of the team work.

" As we see it, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary-General's terms of reference, according to the Convention, should give him sufficient power to exercise the chairmanship of the Co-ordination or Co-operation Committee, and take the necessary steps to streamline the headquarters at the secretarial level.

" We are not, therefore, in favour of replacing the top organ as Mr. Rouvière suggests.

" For many reasons, when choosing between an autocratic and a democratic solution, we feel that the top organ should be the Committee, adopted by the Administrative Council, with the Secretary-General in the Chair. We do not feel competent to advance a proposal for supplementing the Convention on this point. But if anyone with more experience of the work at headquarters will do it, we will support the proposal.

" We feel that the technical bodies, the C.C.I.T.T., the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B., which are so important for the building up of worldwide machinery, and to administrations, should be as independent as possible.

" With regard to the cost, we agree with our Danish friend, G. Pedersen, that consideration should be given to what it means to the economics of the administrations themselves to get the best possible and well-founded advice from headquarters.

" Thank you for the floor, Mr. Chairman."

The Delegate of Roumania thought that the present structure, with several more or less autonomous organs, resulting from the evolution of the I.T.U., made the organization neither economical nor efficient. He felt that co-ordination and collaboration between the I.C.C.S. and the I.F.R.B. on the one hand, and the conferences on the other, was not sufficient and was a consequence of lack of unity. He therefore supported the idea of fusion of the secretariats and hoped for a simplification of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Sweden noted that the conclusions of the report annexed to Document No. 8 were based on the same considerations as his country's proposals, and had many points in common with the opinion of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee Director expressed in Document No. 83.

He did not feel it was compatible with the responsibilities of the Conference to maintain the status quo, which would be tantamount to ignoring the dispersion of efforts, excessive expenditure and overlapping pointed out by many delegates.

The Swedish proposals aimed at a degree of simplification and rationalisation which it would be difficult to reach within the time available at the Conference. He therefore proposed that a working group be constituted, to find a compromise solution taking account of the various views expressed. He was quite prepared to amend his proposals to make the task of that working group easier.

The Chairman pointed out that a working group would have to have precise proposals before it. He recalled that proposals regarding the structure of the Union could be handed in until the evening of 31 October. A working group could usefully be formed only after that date, if necessary after the proposals had been discussed in Committee and decisions taken on questions of principle.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commented that the majority of the Committee appeared to feel that the basic organization should not be changed, but that some modifications could be made, such as the widening of the Administrative Council to enable representation of the African countries, retaining the technical independence of the I.C.C.s and unified supervision of administrative tasks.

In his opinion coordination appeared insufficient as the Secretary-General was not in a position to guarantee it, and the Coordination Committee lacked efficiency.

He concluded that the present structure would allow of improvement without radical changes being made.

The Delegate of Morocco made the following statement:

"As the honourable Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has just mentioned, the discussion is now on an increasingly limited subject, and Morocco would like to go back a little and mention some general ideas. During the general discussion on the structure of the Union we were happy to note some very full accounts of the

problems confronting us at this Conference and the various proposals of changes from many countries with the sole aim of keeping our organization well alive and giving it greater means to accomplish its tasks efficiently and economically.

" We were happy to hear the clear account of the honourable Delegate of the U.S.A. and his very sound proposal as to the direction we should aim at in reorganization of the structure of the Union.

" We were very touched by the concern of the honourable Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Canada, and Great Britain that the countries of the African Continent should participate more fully in the work of the Administrative Council. We would like to see this continent become an independent region, as mentioned in the proposal of the African countries, Document No. 53.

" The general concern to improve the financial situation of the Union by a reduction in ordinary and extraordinary budgets, the constant growth of which is justifiably worrying all countries, leads the majority of members to wonder about simplification of the organs of the Union and administrative conferences, the preparatory work for which could be undertaken by the International Consultative Committees. The importance of the latter within the Union should be emphasized. We have indeed noticed that the fact that the work of our various conferences was not prepared has considerably reduced our efficiency and as a result heavily burdened our budgets as well as our time. For small countries the time factor is most important because of the limited number of qualified personnel, already fully occupied by numerous duties in our fast-developing countries. We have noted with satisfaction the concern and solicitude of all members for the requirements of under-developed countries and their insistence on greater development of Technical Assistance within the Union. We believe that one way of helping us, and by no means the least, would be first of all to avoid conferences keeping us away from our occupations only just as long as may be absolutely necessary.

" This is one of the reasons which makes us suggest that greater efforts be made to prepare different international conferences. The happy effects of this would not only help us in keeping us away from our responsibilities for as short a time as possible, but also would mean that, if the work was more seriously prepared we should be able to participate more fully and in a more effective manner, to the benefit of the Union.

" We therefore share the opinion expressed by the majority of delegations present in our concern that greater budgetary severity and improved rationalisation of the work be carried out."

The Delegate of British East Africa, as an Associate Member, could only accept what was decided. He did, however, wish to state that he was opposed to any radical changes in structure, although improvements were desirable to avoid overlapping and unjustified expenditure.

The Delegate of India recalled that during his recent statements he limited himself to the general ideas contained in the Report annexed to Document No. 8, but that consideration should now be given to concrete proposals.

In his opinion, the structure of the Union had to satisfy the growing technical requirements of the I.C.C.s and the I.F.R.B., which implied an important role for the Coordination Committee.

Having pointed out that the Administrative Council had made the greatest efforts to solve the new problems confronting the Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B., he said that no far-reaching changes should be made and supported the ideas expressed by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. (Document No. 80). He also felt that greater authority could be given to the Administrative Council to enable it to coordinate the activity of the various organs more effectively.

The Delegate of Paraguay said that he had submitted a proposal the essential purpose of which was to provide a new juridical structure for the Union (Document No. 16). He did not agree with fundamental reforms and had suggested changes only to remedy faults in the existing organization.

The Delegate of Pakistan, noting that the I.T.U. was founded on the voluntary collaboration of Member countries, thought that such collaboration should also extend to technical and administrative organs making up the Union.

He emphasized that it was not possible for all countries to participate in the work of the I.C.C.s, although it might be useful for them to do so.

The Administrative Council should be given greater authority to coordinate the activity of all organs.

The Delegate of Ethiopia felt that fundamental changes to the structure of the Union were necessary as its activities were growing. However, immediate reforms should be limited to secondary improvements.

- increase in Technical Assistance;
- increase in the number of seats on the Administrative Council to enable the African countries to participate;
- preparation of conferences by the Consultative Committees.

The erection of the new I.T.U. building would facilitate such future structural reforms as the next Plenipotentiary Conference might decide.

The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman announced that the general discussion on the structure of the Union was closed. He recalled that written proposals relating to that question should be handed in before Saturday 31 October, at 9 p.m., and suggested that until such proposals were in their possession, the Committee might consider the questions relating to the Administrative Council (item 4 of the Agenda). It was decided to adopt such a procedure.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Philip, Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of India, who was present.

Mr. Philip (India) thanked the Chairman for his kind words and said he would do his best to contribute usefully to the work of the Conference.

3. Composition of the Administrative Council and election of its members.

The Chairman said that before they considered the method of election of the Administrative Council, the number of members should be fixed. There were three proposals before the Committee and the Chairman asked their authors to introduce them.

Although he was in favour of maintaining the status quo, the Delegate of China introduced Proposal No. 241. In principle he agreed with Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53) but did have some amendments to propose. He would submit a document on the subject.

Introducing Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53), the Delegate of Morocco made the following statement:

"In the interval between the two Plenipotentiary Conferences of Atlantic City and Geneva, we can say that a new continent has been born insofar as the Union is concerned. Whereas in 1947 there were eight African countries Members of the Union, there are now sixteen. Present circumstances make it clear that new countries will become Members of the Union as from next year, perhaps even before the entry into force of the Convention that we are now studying.

" To take account of this evolution, Morocco submitted a proposal which we then withdrew in favour of Document No. 53, submitted by a majority of African countries present at this Conference.

" At a meeting of African countries, we studied the question of the representation of Africa on the Administrative Council and came to the conclusion that Africa being an independent entity the boundaries of Region B as adopted for the election of the Administrative Council at Buenos Aires must be reviewed. Region B should be divided into two regions: one region for Western Europe and one for Africa.

" The representation of Africa could be in roughly the same proportion as other regions if the number of seats on the Administrative Council is increased from 18 to 22, the four additional seats being reserved for Africa.

" The widening of the Administrative Council is a necessity not only from the point of view of increasing the number of members, but also because these new countries stand for new activities in the field of telecommunications, inherent to their new status as independent States.

" The African countries wish to play a more active part in the work and decisions of the Administrative Council, not only as regards the ordinary activities of the Union, but also with respect to Technical Assistance.

" Finally I would mention that the repercussion of such a decision on the budget of the Union has been evaluated by us as an increase of approximately 0.4% in expenditure."

The Delegate of Greece felt that the number of members of the Administrative Council should be kept to a minimum. Perfect representation of the world could be obtained by limiting re-eligibility. Proposal No.306 (Document No. 84) had been drafted with that in mind.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic, the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana and the Union of South Africa fully concurred with the statement by the Delegate of Morocco.

The Delegates of the following countries supported Proposal No.303 (Document No. 53):

Pakistan, Iran, Japan, Italy, Spain, India, Afghanistan, Vatican City, Belgium, U.S.S.R., F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Kuwait,

Switzerland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Viet-Nam, Brazil, Bulgaria and Argentina.

The Delegate of the Group of the Different Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency was strongly in favour of more seats on the Administrative Council and the new region boundaries appearing in Document No. 53. He supported all proposals aiming at adapting the structure of the I.T.U. to the modern world. It was fair and in conformity with the concern for economy and efficiency mentioned by many delegates for the sixteen African countries (soon there would be twenty) to be represented on the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Ceylon was in favour of Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53). He also supported, however, the rotation of members as proposed by Sweden and Greece.

He suggested that the agenda for Administrative Council meetings be communicated to all administrations who would also have the right to attend those meetings and express an opinion, although they could not vote.

The Delegate of the Jordan warmly supported Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53) and, with reference to I.C.A.O., said that the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. should have thirty members and that he planned to submit a proposal to that effect.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Morocco, the Acting Secretary-General said that the increase in expenditure which would result from the adoption of Proposal No. 303 would be approximately 0.35% of the revised draft budget for 1960 (Document No. 94).

The Delegate of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces made the following statement:

"We are in favour of direct representation of the African countries on the Administrative Council by means of an increase in the number of members if this is indispensable, although it seems desirable to us to keep the number as low as possible."

The Delegate of France made the following statement:

"The representation of the African countries on the Administrative Council corresponds to the principles of equity contained in Article 5 of the Convention regarding the organization and working arrangements of the Administrative Council.

" Such representation also corresponds to the increased activity of these countries in the field of telecommunications. The figure of four

votes for such representation is quite normal as compared with the number of votes for other parts of the world, particularly bearing in mind the increase in the number of countries of this continent which will join the Union in the future. For these reasons, the French delegation warmly supports the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland associated himself with Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53) but was in favour of the point of view expressed by the delegates of Greece and the Portuguese Overseas Provinces that the number of seats should be reduced as much as possible.

The Delegate of Portugal shared that view.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia made the following statement:

"Saudi Arabia warmly supports the proposal of the African group in Document No. 53 to increase the number of members of the Administrative Council to 22 so that the countries of that region may be represented.

" We also support the idea expressed by the honourable delegate of Ceylon to apply a system of rotation among Council members in order to give a fair chance to all countries to play their part in directing the activities of the I.T.U."

The Delegate of the United States was in favour of fair representation of the African countries, but felt that the modalities would have to be worked out. Before any decision was made, he suggested they await the proposal China was going to submit.

The Delegates of Malaya, the Philippines and Korea shared that view.

The Delegate of Colombia was of the same opinion and also supported the suggestion from Ceylon. It was necessary to improve the working of the Council and that an annual meeting lasting one month was insufficient. He proposed to revert to the question later.

The Delegates of Israel and the Netherlands supported Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53) and the views of Sweden and Ceylon regarding the rotation of Member countries.

The Delegate of Paraguay found Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53) logical and worthy of support. He would not insist on his own proposal in Document No. 16, page 29, but felt that they should await the documents from China before taking a decision.

The Chairman, noting that many delegates wished to peruse the document from China before reaching any decision, proposed that they postpone continuation of the discussion until the next meeting.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

A. Chassignol
Rapporteur:

F. Nicotera
Chairman:

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 115-E

31 October 1959

COMMITTEE E

Supplement to Document No. 62

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
IN CONNECTION WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In Document No. 62, Administrative Council Resolution No. 244 appears in the Annex. In issuing the document, there was no call, we felt, to append the Provisional "Arrangement" reached with the United Nations in 1952 (the original Annex 1 to Resolution No. 244), because it had been superseded by the Agreement annexed to Administrative Council Resolution No. 322 (see Document No. 62, pages 16 to 20).

But the Provisional Arrangement of 1952 is mentioned in Buenos Aires Resolution No. 25, and certain delegations here may wish to refer to it. Hence it might be as well, we thought, if this Arrangement were to be published after all. Accordingly, it appears hereinafter.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

to Resolution No. 244

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND 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.

1. Governing Resolutions

The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, particularly Resolution 222 (IX), including the annexed guiding principles, and 400 (XIII) shall govern the handling of all programmes for technical assistance in the field of telecommunication undertaken under this arrangement between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.) and the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.). The decisions of the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) further govern projects undertaken under this arrangement.

2. Area of Co-operation

Projects to be included in this arrangement shall include all those in the field of interest of the I.T.U. 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 (Atlantic City, 1947). Inter-agency agreements may be made by the I.T.U. 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 T.A.A.

3. Funds to be available

The T.A.A. will set aside for technical assistance in the field of telecommunication one per cent of the amount available, or becoming available, for use in 1952 from the special account, subject to a minimum of \$ 200,000. Out of this sum also the administrative expenses necessarily incurred by the I.T.U. in respect of its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be refunded to the I.T.U., which shall render a detailed account thereof. Maximum amount or amounts thereof shall be agreed for

specific periods by exchange of letters. The funds so set aside will be allocated to the projects approved in accordance with paragraph 5 of this arrangement. The amount to be set aside for allocation to telecommunication projects will be reconsidered quarterly, with a view to its adjustment upwards or downwards as may seem desirable in the light of the financial position and prospects of operations. At the end of each month the T.A.A. will inform the I.T.U. of the balance remaining from the money so set aside after meeting from it the approved allocations.

4. Routing of Requests

Requests for technical assistance in the telecommunication field not received direct by the I.T.U. will be referred to the I.T.U. before any action is taken on them. Both the T.A.A. and the I.T.U. will promptly communicate to each other requests for technical assistance received by them directly, and the T.A.A. will transmit the requests to T.A.B., subject to prior concurrence of the I.T.U. The I.T.U. will assist in familiarizing the appropriate agencies of governments with the possibilities of technical assistance in the telecommunication field.

5. Approval of Projects

The I.T.U. will review all telecommunication requests; so far as necessary, it will clarify them in consultation with the requesting Governments; it will decide on the scope of the posts for which experts are to be sought. The requests, as approved by the I.T.U., will be forwarded by the I.T.U. to the T.A.A. for its concurrence as regards their non-technical implications and for the allocation of the funds necessary for the project.

6. Recruiting of experts for missions

The I.T.U. will seek experts and will forward to the T.A.A. the names of candidates supported by Members of the I.T.U. with its comments on their qualifications for the posts in question and with an indication of those among the candidates whom it considers to be fully qualified for each post. The T.A.A. may, in order to assist the requesting Government, delete from the list candidates that the I.T.U. has not recommended. The T.A.A. will not submit to that Government any candidate who has not been approved by the I.T.U. It is understood that the requesting Government has the final authority to approve experts. The formal appointment of experts and the handling of their administrative arrangements, including travel, allowances, leave, insurance and other terms of appointment, will be the responsibility of the T.A.A.

7. Briefing of experts for missions

The I.T.U. will be responsible for providing experts with technical information related to their mission. The T.A.A. will be responsible for briefing experts on other than technical matters.

8. Instructions to, and reporting by, experts on missions

Experts on telecommunication will be subject to the same policies and procedures regarding reports as other experts appointed by the Technical Assistance Administration except that they will send a copy of every report direct to the International Telecommunication Union. The I.T.U. will be responsible for reviewing and commenting on the technical contents of reports and may correspond directly with experts provided copies are sent to the T.A.A. The T.A.A. will accept as final the advice of the I.T.U. on the technical aspect of any question arising from a report. The T.A.A. will be responsible for the formal transmission of reports to governments.

9. Placing of Fellows and Scholars

The I.T.U. will advise on the placing of fellows and scholars in the telecommunication field and will receive copies of the final reports of fellows and scholars in this field.

10. I.T.U. Representation

The I.T.U. will inform the T.A.A. whenever it desires the T.A.A. to represent the I.T.U. at the meetings of the T.A.B. and will brief the T.A.A. representative as it deems necessary.

11. Correspondence

Copies of all correspondence on requests or projects in the telecommunication field between either organization and Governments shall be promptly made available to the other party to this arrangement.

12. Liaison

The agencies will advise each other on the appropriate officer or officers to whom communications relating to the above matters shall be addressed.

13. Final provision

The present provisional Arrangement shall enter into force the 7 May 1952 and shall be valid until the 31 December 1952, and thereafter until terminated by either party.

Geneva, 7th May, 1952.

A. J. Goldschmidt
For the U.N.T.A.A.

L. Mulatier
For the I.T.U.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 116-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

30 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

Note by the Acting Secretary-General

Substitute the following text for IA 1) of the Annex to Document No. 116 (page 4), and renumber sub-paragraph 2 and subsequent sub-paragraphs accordingly:

I. Coast Radio Stations

A. During an armed conflict all coast radio stations or substitutes therefor

- 1) shall keep permanent watch on the distress radio frequencies 500 and 2 182 kc/s or on any other distress frequency which might be internationally adopted in the future;
- 2) shall, moreover, when operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, keep permanent watch on the frequency 8 364 kc/s;

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 116-E
31 October, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Acting Secretary-General

MEANS OF RADIO-ELECTORAL AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION
TO GIVE INCREASED SECURITY DURING ARMED CONFLICT
TO SHIPS, CRAFT AND AIRCRAFT PROTECTED UNDER THE
GENEVA CONVENTION OF 12 AUGUST, 1949, FOR THE
PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

The deputy Head of the Swedish Delegation asks me to
publish the document attached.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Geneva,
30 October, 1959

Swedish Delegation
to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary
Conference,
Geneva, 1959

Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
Geneva

Dear Sir,

At the invitation of the International Red Cross Committee, a little group of Italian, Swedish and Swiss experts, which met in Geneva from 8 to 11 June, 1959, drew up the draft arrangement appended, called : "Means of Radioelectrical and Visual Communication to give Increased Security during Armed Conflict to Ships, Craft and Aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949, for the Protection of War Victims".

The rules proposed define the radio and optical means of communication that are required to carry out the obligations laid down by these Conventions. Although the Swedish and Swiss Governments are convinced that nothing in these draft rules contravenes the International Telecommunication Convention or International Radio Regulations, these rules, they consider, should be brought to the notice of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. The Italian Government has been informed of this step and raises no objection.

Yours faithfully,

(B. Olters)

Deputy Head of the Delegation

Means of radioelectrical and visual communication to give increased security during armed conflicts to ships, craft and aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949 for the protection of war victims.

I. Coast radio stations.

A. During an armed conflict coast radio stations or substitutes therefor

- 1) shall keep permanent watch on the distress radio frequencies 500, 2 182 and 8 364 kc/s, or any other distress frequency which might be internationally adopted in the future;
- 2) shall receive on these frequencies distress calls;
- 3) shall receive on these frequencies messages about position, course, and speed emanating from protected ships, craft and aircraft, and any other messages in conformity with the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
- 4) if possible, shall reply to such calls and messages;
- 5) shall retransmit the same calls and messages, in the speediest possible way, to the competent services in order to provide assistance and to ensure that protected ships, craft and aircraft are not attacked in error.

B. Any harmful interference to the said distress radio frequencies and distress communications shall be avoided.

C. If need be, English shall be used as the common language.

II. Rules applicable to protected ships and craft.

1. All protected ships and craft shall whenever feasible be equipped with the following means of communication:

- a) Radiotelegraph equipment operating on the frequency 500 kc/s and/or radiotelephone equipment operating on the frequency , 2 182 kc/s, for alarm and communication, and eventually any other equipment operating on frequencies at present recognized, or which may be recognized in the future, for use for distress calls and calls for assistance emanating from ships or aircraft;

- b) A signalling lantern equipped for transmitting Morse signals in clear language, and if possible with a minimum range of three nautical miles in daylight;
 - c) Signal flags as provided in the International Code of Signals, as large as possible having regard to the masts;
2. Protected ships and craft shall also be equipped with the following:
- a) the International Code of Signals, radio section;
 - b) "Q" Code of miscellaneous abbreviations and signals for use in telecommunication, as mentioned in the Radio Regulations in force;
 - c) the International Code of Signals, visual section;
3. Protected ships and craft equipped with the above-mentioned means of communication shall be given the same call sign for radio communication and for visual communication; the said call sign shall be included in the notification for which provision is made in Article 22 of the Second Convention of Geneva of 1949.

If any collective national call sign is assigned to such protected ships and craft, it shall also be notified to the Parties to the conflict.

Where necessary, a collective international call sign approved by the International Telecommunication Union may be used.

4. Protected ships and craft which are illegally attacked may have recourse to all the signalling means at their disposal in order to ensure their protection.

III. Direct communication

A. Between protected ships and craft, on the one hand, and enemy warships or military aircraft, on the other hand

1. Radio communication

- a) Communication between protected ships and craft, on the one hand, and enemy warships or military aircraft, on the other hand, may take place by radio, but only at the express request of the enemy warship or military aircraft.
- b) If possible, such communication should be established in accordance with the wishes expressed by the enemy warship or military aircraft over the above-mentioned frequencies.

2. Communication by visual signalling

Protected ships and craft, on the one hand, and naval or air forces, on the other, may enter into contact with each other, for purposes of communication or identification, as follows:

- a) by projector, in Morse
- b) by signal flags
- c) by lights, rockets, or any other pyrotechnical device agreed upon by the Parties to the conflict.

B. Between medical aircraft and enemy armed forces

Signalling and communication in order to ensure the safe passage of protected aircraft shall be effected only in accordance with special agreements between the Parties to the conflict. Medical aircraft which are illegally attacked may, however, have recourse to all the signalling means at their disposal in order to ensure their protection.

* * * * *

Annex 1

Important messages from a warship to a hospital-ship

	"Q" Code	International Code of Signals Radio	Visual
- Stop your ship at once	-	IRJKI	K
- Stop your ship, I will send a boat	-	EHNBU	OP
- Alter course ... degrees to starboard	-	BOUCL	JP
- Alter course ... degrees to port	-	BOTYQ	JO
- Continue on your present course	-	BIRCO	JS
- You are ordered to proceed to ...	-	HANIT	LMS
- What harbour do you intend to make for?	-	EFWUX	GYS
- What is your true course?	QTI	BOROR	ECI
- What is your speed?	QTI	IPCIZ	WF
- I request assistance for shipwrecked in position ...	-	-	-
- Tune in your r.t.	-	-	UB
- Stop sending	QRT	-	-
- Indicate your call sign	QRA	ILVUP	NNJ
- Move off as quickly as possible	-	-	-
- You are standing into danger	-	IPTUH	U
- I require medical assistance	-	ALIDL	-

* * * * *

Annex 2

Important messages from a military aircraft to a hospital-ship

	"Q" Code	International Code of Signals	
		Radio	Visual
- Stop your ship at once	-	-	-
- Alter course ... degrees to starboard	-	BOUCL	JP
- Alter course ... degrees to port	-	BOTYC	JO
- Continue on your present course	-	BIRCO	JS
- You are ordered to proceed to ...	-	HANIT	LMS
- Where are you bound?	QRD	-	-
- What harbour do you intend to make for?	-	EFWUX	GYS
- What is your true course	QTI	BOROR	ECI
- What is your speed	QTJ	IPCIZ	WF
- I request assistance for shipwrecked in position ...	-	-	-
- Indicate your call sign	QRA	ILVUP	NNJ
- Move off as quickly as possible	-	-	-
- You are standing into danger	-	IPTUH	U
- Stop sending	QRT	-	-
- Tune in your r.t.	-	-	UB

* * * * *

Appendix

Manoeuvres :

Recent experience has shown that the most appropriate way of signalling from a military aircraft to a protected ship is by manoeuvres.

Such manoeuvres should be agreed upon, however, by the Parties to the conflict. The manoeuvres indicated below are only given by way of example.

<u>Message</u>	<u>Manoeuvre</u>
Stop your ship at once	Circle the ship at least twice
Continue on your present course	Cross the ship's track astern, at low altitude, opening and closing the throttle or varying the engine speed
Indicate your call sign	Fly over the ship at low altitude at least twice, along its track, opening and closing the throttle or varying the engine speed
Move off as quickly as possible	Dive towards the ship repeatedly
You are standing into danger	Cross the ship's track before the bows, at low altitude, opening and closing the throttle or varying the engine speed
Stop sending	Rock the wings, flying away from the ship
Tune in your r.t.	Rock the wings, flying towards the ship.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 117-E

31 October 1959

PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Chairman of Committee H

ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS BUT NOT QUERIED

At its third meeting on 30 October, 1959, Committee H decided to propose to the Plenary Meeting that a telegram should be sent to those countries which are still in arrears with the payment of their contributions, asking them to state the date on which those contributions will be paid.

Committee H therefore proposes that the Plenary Meeting should adopt the Resolution of which the draft is annexed hereto.

The list of countries to which it is proposed to send the telegram in question is given below, with details of the amounts owing under the heading of contributions in arrears, i.e. those which should have been paid by the end of 1958 at the latest.

<u>Debtors</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount in Swiss francs</u>
Argentine Republic	1955 - 1958	123,590.05
Bolivia	1949 - 1958	372,924.05
Cuba	1948 - 1958	587,325.18
Haiti (Republic of)	1957 - 1958	18,446.05
Peru	1952 - 1958	209,060.51
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	1951 - 1958	266,254.---
Yemen	1953 - 1958	45,840.90
San Marino (Republic of)	1946 - 1958	21,844.38
		<u>1,645,285.12</u>

José Garrido
Chairman of Committee H

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Accounts in arrears but not queried

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at present meeting in Geneva

having considered

a) the amounts still due from certain members of the Union, which have not been queried by them;

b) the fact that a decision may be taken by the Conference with a view to limiting the rights of members who are indebted to the Union.

requests

Governments which are in arrears with their payments to be good enough to let the Conference know, as soon as possible, and at the latest _____ November, 1959, the date before the end of 1959, when they will settle their accounts relating to the Union which have not been queried and which have been notified by the Secretary-General.

* * * * *

When transmitting this Resolution by telegram the Secretary-General will add the following:

The amount due by your government without taking into consideration the interest for the year 1959 is _____ Swiss francs as at the date of dispatch of this telegram.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 118-E
4 November 1959COMMITTEE ESUMMARY RECORDFourth Meeting of Committee E

Thursday, 29 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and announced that the agenda is contained in Document No. DT 21.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement :

"I wish with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to refer to Annex 3 to Document No. DT 21. We should like to congratulate Mr. Persin on his most valuable report, which, in the opinion of the U.K. Delegation, is clear and comprehensive and provides an excellent basis for further discussion. In its main outlines it corresponds closely to our own thought; and there is only one point - though an important one - on which we have to express contrary views to a suggestion, admittedly tentative, made by Mr. Persin.

" On page 9, paragraph 1, Mr. Persin wishes thought to be given to the possibility of an I.T.U. technical assistance service under the Secretary-General, who is to have wide responsibilities in this field. In paragraph 4 on the same page, Mr. Persin returns to the same idea and raises the question whether such an I.T.U. technical assistance programme could not be financed by a system of voluntary contributions.

" It will be recalled, Mr. Chairman, that, some days ago, Mr. Wolverson stressed the fact that the U.K. is anxious to see all possible technical assistance given to countries with under-equipped telecommunications and indicated some of the ways in which this is already being done with U.K. help. The U.K. is, moreover, definitely of the view that technical assistance of all kinds should be provided by funds voluntarily subscribed for the purpose and not, in the case of telecommunications, subsidized through the I.T.U. Budget, which would mean increased contributions from every I.T.U. Member, including those who are themselves in need of technical assistance.

" Telecommunications are, however, only one field of technical assistance. Each country, being sovereign, must decide on its own needs and fix its own priorities. In the U.K. view, therefore, voluntary subscriptions for technical assistance should not be spread over a large number of agencies, which would limit freedom of choice to receiving

countries, but should be concentrated in the General Fund of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, with which the I.T.U. should forge the closest links and on whose funds technical assistance projects for telecommunications should be a charge.

" The U.K. is proposing in 1960 to contribute 3 million dollars to the Expanded Programme and 5 million dollars to the Special Fund. It will also participate on a large scale in the Industrial Development Association, which is being established. It is, therefore, through these organs that the U.K. proposes to channel its voluntary contributions to technical assistance, convinced that it is the most efficient method of saving administrative costs and of guaranteeing that the money is allocated in accordance with the wishes of the receiving Governments. They are the best and sole judges of what they need and it is their judgement of their needs that we unreservedly accept. Our interest here in this Conference is telecommunications; and so I think it would be natural and proper that we should express the hope that all countries in estimating their needs of technical assistance should give an appropriate degree of priority to telecommunications.

" In addition to these general considerations why the U.K. does not favour the introduction of a regular programme of technical assistance through an I.T.U. technical assistance service, several other objections of a practical nature have become clear to us, which we will, if necessary, be able to elaborate in the further course of discussion. All I wish to do at the present time is to state our position on the general question, but in so doing we wish to make it abundantly clear that the U.K. is very technical-assistance minded and that with us it is only how best that assistance can be given. Nor do we for one moment underestimate the valuable and increasing contribution that can be made by the I.T.U. through its existing organs and within the framework of its normal activities."

The Acting Secretary-General declared that the I.T.U. differs from the other specialized agencies, F.A.O., W.H.O., UNESCO, etc., in that the I.T.U. has no regular programme for Technical Assistance.

The Delegate of Bulgaria made the following statement :

"The question under discussion, namely, Technical Assistance to less developed countries and especially to badly equipped countries is a very important aspect of the activities of the Telecommunication Union in the framework of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

" This Programme on which in the last few years more than 30 million dollars (voluntary contribution by 86 countries) have been spent yearly is considered a very rewarding activity in the joint efforts of the United Nations Organization to increase the economic activity and living standard of people in underdeveloped countries : it is becoming increasingly an example of real economic collaboration in the international sphere.

" At the present time the Technical Assistance given through the Telecommunication Union is very important because the development of many branches of economics - transport, trade and even the development of new fields of science - together with scientific collaboration are to a great extent dependent upon the establishment of a complete and perfect telecommunication system throughout the world.

" All of us who witness new and very important discoveries realize what will be the real role of telecommunications in the efforts of mankind to search out space and make interplanetary journeys.

" Technical Assistance and scientific collaboration may take on many other forms even in the framework of the Ordinary Programme of the Union. These other methods of collaboration and technical assistance apart from the Expanded Programme refer to item 4C and they should be discussed during the examination of the technical assistance activities that are the concern of the I.T.U.

" As a result of these considerations, our Delegation also heartily supports the proposal by the Delegation of Poland (Nos. 304 and 305) which were made at the last meeting and appear in documents 73 and 74. They aim at guiding the future work of the Union and taking all the steps that are necessary with a view to the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication networks in countries which are insufficiently developed in that field, by providing them with technical assistance.

" Although the work carried out by the I.T.U. in the framework of the Expanded Programme is not large (according to the sums that are granted to it, it occupies the second to last place in the list of organizations providing technical assistance), some general observations should be made. This is also necessary because a representative of the I.T.U. is included in the Technical Assistance Bureau which draws up and directs the Programme.

" Mr. Chairman, Technical Assistance methods are the same for all organizations - experts are sent out, scholarships granted and equipment provided -. If one particular form is to be preferred, it should be that which will contribute the most towards the most rapid formation of national engineers and specialists. These considerations have been mentioned on

several occasions in the course of the many meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and preference has been given to scholarships. At the last and 28th meeting of ECOSOC some anxiety was expressed over the reduction in the number of scholarships and on the same occasion a desire to increase this number was expressed. These sentiments have the same value for our Organization although it may be difficult to establish a regular procedure for developing this kind of assistance. Unfortunately, as is apparent from Document No. 63, the number of scholarships fell from 53 to 34 between 1957 and 1958.

" The granting of scholarships is undoubtedly the most useful method. Once a national specialist has been trained he will always stay in his country, he will devote himself to it and sacrifice all his efforts and knowledge without any fear of bad conditions and difficulties : moreover it will be easier for him to train local staff successfully.

" Mr. Chairman, the maintenance of the lowest possible level of administrative and executive expenses for the Expanded Programme with a view to increasing to a maximum the amounts intended for carrying out the projects is another question which faces all the organizations which give Technical Assistance.

" However, the proposal by the Acting Secretary-General in Document No. 12, item 5 for the appointment of extra personnel, which will double administrative expenses from 73,432 to 148,058 francs is not in the spirit of the continuous plea for a maximum reduction in this kind of expenditure.

" Perhaps the Secretariat will submit other and more convincing arguments on this proposal, but these are the first impressions of my Delegation on this matter.

" To conclude, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be of interest to know the number of requests that have been submitted for Technical Assistance in 1958, not for each country of course, but as a whole, and also how many or what percentage of these requests have been complied with. Moreover it would be of value, in accordance with the opinions of many delegations that have been expressed at the Conference of the Representatives for European National Committees on Technical Assistance which took place in July of this year, for the latter to receive copies of the requests that were made. This procedure will perhaps help to meet requests for Technical Assistance more successfully and will lead to the fuller use of contributions to the Expanded Programme."

The Delegate of Israel made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Israel Administration I should like first of all to express appreciation of, and thanks for, the technical assistance given to my country in the field of telecommunication. During the period of 1953-1958 we sent in all 9 fellows to attend courses and to acquire practical experience in 5 countries. On returning to Israel these trainees have proved of invaluable help, primarily for the improvement of standards of maintenance of our telephone and radio equipment, and secondly to pass on the acquired knowledge to their colleagues.

" I should perhaps stress that the telecommunication services in Israel have expanded at such a rapid rate that we could not make full use of experts within the existing framework and methods of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. We have in the last 11 years of our existence as an independent state converted our telephone network to a fully automatic system with subscriber to subscriber dialling in the greater part of the country. We have established 15 international direct radio telegraph and radio telephone circuits, 4 broadcast programmes - 3 national and 1 overseas. We have installed carrier cables, VF telegraph systems, multi-channel VHF and UHF links, and a country-wide telex network which will shortly be converted to the international telex system. With the pressing needs for expansion we could not wait for expert help from outside and we had to go ahead as best as we could using our own resources.

" Having installed a large quantity of equipment in a relatively short time we were faced with the serious problem of ensuring efficient maintenance and the upkeep of technical and operational standards. Hence we made full use of technical assistance for this purpose although we would have liked to send a greater number of fellows for training.

" My short review of technical assistance received would not be complete if I did not mention the good work of the one expert we received. This expert was responsible for advising our High Technical Institute on the introduction of special training for telecommunication engineers.

" Now regarding the problems of Technical Assistance facing this Conference I should like to endorse fully the various suggestions made by Mr. Persin in his excellent analysis of these problems as contained in the Annex to Document No. DT 21.

" We would support the proposal made by the Acting Secretary-General that the administering of technical assistance should be carried out by the I.T.U. itself. This would lead to direct and closer contact between the I.T.U. and the various administrations, and to a more dynamic and flexible procedure whether it is for the purpose of sending trainees or for the recruitment of experts.

" We would also strongly support the participation of the I.T.U. in the Special Fund of the United Nations as described in Document No. 13. It is our belief that the Special Fund should be utilised also for the execution of projects in new and developing countries such as training schools, laboratories for tests and applied research and small scale monitoring stations which would contribute to better frequency management and utilization.

" Finally, Mr. Chairman, we believe with others that a special Department would have to be set up in the Secretariat of the I.T.U. which will deal solely and fully with all the administrative and technical matters associated with Technical Assistance. Such a Department would have to work in close collaboration with the C.C.I.s and in some fields also with the I.F.R.B.

" It has been said that Technical Assistance is not conceived as an act of charity but as a combined effort of cooperation in the general interest. I feel certain that those of us who receive assistance today will be more than willing to render assistance to others tomorrow. I am happy to state that we in Israel have already carried this out in practice."

The Delegate of Morocco made the following statement :

"Many countries have already given their ideas on I.T.U. Technical Assistance, including the Delegate of the United Kingdom, who has, I believe, invited the countries most directly concerned to speak of their own ideas and requirements.

" I am taking part in the general discussion in response to this invitation and to induce others of my colleagues who are in the same position to follow my lead. It is difficult to make any original contribution after Mr. Persin's masterly survey, but perhaps some special points in our own experience are worth mention.

" Technical Assistance usually operates through two channels :

- the despatch of experts with a clearly-defined mission;
- the award of scholarships and fellowships.

" The I.T.U.'s own, proper contribution might well be regarded as general expert supervision.

" Now let us speak of the experts whose work is generally clearly specified and restricted. In our opinion, an essential task that is never sufficiently stressed can be summed up as local training through contact between the experts and their local collaborators. I might call it "human",

as opposed to strictly "legal" cooperation. It is infinitely more important to make a man capable of designing a project himself than just to hand him one which is ready-made, however perfect it may be - what Mr. Persin has called "helping countries to help themselves."

" The second aspect - scholarships and fellowships - leads me to make certain suggestions, which I have been pleased to find confirmed by certain experts.

" It should not be forgotten that the scholar returning home will, more often than not, find techniques, systems, equipment that are quite different from those of the country in which he has been trained in specialised schools. Perhaps a satisfactory way of overcoming this difficulty would be to gather together scholars from various countries, at suitable states in their training, in a sort of seminary, under the guidance of the most widely experienced experts, to discuss and compare their own problems and exchange their experience.

" There is a third very important point which, however, is not so closely linked with Technical Assistance matters : it is the possibility of including in the E.P.T.A. or Special Fund programmes, the planning of factories to manufacture the most vital telecommunication equipment or - less ambitious - the construction of workshops to manufacture material, either as standards or in the form of essential requirements. This would not only allow us to become familiar with the design, construction and life of the material, but would also give us our own resources to cover the most basic, urgent requirements should there be, for any reason at all, a break in supplies from the customary sources."

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"Our Delegation would be pleased to tackle briefly the point of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. As it is obvious the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance provides aids in making general surveys, to plan a network, or to make arrangement for the training of staff. This aim would of course be mainly for the countries being under-developed. During past several years my country periodically did get such benefits and for which our Delegation is now no doubt appreciative. From the experience we have gained I would like to put forward the opinion of our Delegation that different surveys made in my country by I.T.U. experts tell of the trouble unfortunately due to finance problems, all have been kept in file. In order to consider this point for the future our Delegation believes that an alternative scheme on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should also be provided by the Union to supply aids in practical works, that is, the experienced technicians in the different field of telecommunications whenever needed by the countries under the Technical Assistance Programme, whereas this would be rather economical than advisors

and would help the underdeveloped countries in the field as well as to train their staff in a greater number at home in actual needs and requirements. This would surely result in eliminating the lack of personnel which is the main problem the underdeveloped countries are facing now. Also with such cooperation it would be possible, in some way, even to deal with general surveys whenever needed, because of course a thorough survey has to be made in either case by the firms taking care of the installations.

" The second point our Delegation would like to state is that Technical Assistance for the underdeveloped countries should be extended wider than is at present and adequate distribution of such aid must be made in a way of bringing up their technique in the respective level."

The Delegate of Hungary declared that he also supported the proposals of Poland contained in Documents Nos. 73 and 74.

The Delegate of Venezuela made the following statement :

"As has already been stated by various countries at this meeting, we all know that we must unite our efforts to obtain more technical assistance, and that telecommunication services are vital for the progress and development of peoples, and therefore for the growth and efficiency of social, political and economic relations.

" We also know that in many countries, Members of the I.T.U., these services have not been able to develop as they should, or are not operating correctly, because of the lack of economic resources for modernization. We believe that it is a basic function of the I.T.U., according to the principles of its constitution, to harmonize and channel all efforts towards the development and improvement of telecommunication systems between Members. For this reason, study should be given to the way in which effective expansion of Technical Assistance could be obtained.

" We feel that one means of attaining that objective would be the constitution of a special fund to allocate, to those countries which may so request, long-term credits at low rates of interest for the expansion of telecommunication services and the provision of technical equipment. The fund would be subscribed to by Administrations and Private Operating Agencies.

" Should our idea receive support, it could be discussed in greater detail, but for the time being we felt it might be interesting to submit the general outlines to the Conference."

The Delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement:

"With respect to the I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the Netherlands Delegation would like to make some observations. Since 1953 the amount allotted to the I.T.U. for its participation in the Expanded Programme has been regularly increased every year. From a total of 140,000 U.S. dollars in 1953 it went gradually up to 381,000 U.S. dollars in 1958. This amount indeed is very small in comparison with the total amount which was available for Technical Assistance in 1958 and which amounted to 33.8 million U.S. dollars. The yearly gradual growth of the amount allotted to telecommunications gives satisfaction, although all of us are convinced that a much higher amount is needed to comply with the requirements for Technical Assistance in the telecommunication field. However, under the existing system of country programming the only possibility to get a higher amount allotted depends on the relative priority which is claimed and assigned to telecommunication services by the requesting national governments, a matter which is beyond the control of the I.T.U.

" In this general discussion it has already been proposed that in order to improve the situation for the telecommunication services a special Telecommunication Fund should be created under the auspices of the I.T.U. by voluntary annual contributions by the members of the I.T.U. In the opinion of the Netherlands Delegation such a solution will be very difficult to obtain, because the members of the I.T.U. are our governments who are voluntarily contributing to U.N.T.A.A. a lump sum amount for all kinds of technical assistance purposes. They are not in a position to sub-divide this amount equitably in proportion to the needs in the various fields. Their needs can only be apportioned by the requesting governments. Therefore, the present system used by the T.A.A. seems to us the most reasonable and efficient one to achieve at an equitable distribution of the amount available over the organisations and countries concerned. As long as the administration of technical assistance is centralized at the UNTAA I am afraid that our governments will be reluctant to allow separate voluntary contributions for technical assistance in the telecommunication field. Under these conditions the Netherlands Delegation considers the chances for the creation of a special TA fund within the I.T.U. rather small. In this respect we may not overlook the fact that the UNTAA exists already 10 years and that its existence is backed by our governments. We are, therefore, strongly in favour of the maintenance of the provisional agreement between the UNTAA and the I.T.U. The maintenance of this agreement will also avoid the increase in staff, corresponding with an additional expense of 75,000 Swiss francs, as indicated in § 5 of Document No. 12. However, in order to have the amount allotted for

telecommunication in total available for technical assistance purposes we would be very happy when this Conference could agree to include the administrative and operational services costs on Technical Assistance matters in our own budget which for 1958 for instance would have put another 25,000 U.S. dollars available for technical assistance purposes in the telecommunication field. Fully agreeing in the very general sense with Mr. Persin's statement that mutual technical assistance is the most important function of our union, the Netherlands Delegation will give its support to any proposal which will allow the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. to play a more active part in this respect. These organs for instance could provide the telecommunication services of countries requesting for technical assistance the wanted information of the required improvement of the services concerned. The authority responsible for obtaining the relative priority to be accorded to telecommunication will then have up to date information available to stress the necessity of the improvements.

" As things have developed the last 10 years it seems to the Netherlands Delegation the only course to follow in order to obtain gradually higher amounts allotted for telecommunication purposes with respect to a more active part to be played by the J.C.I.s in providing Technical Assistance, I should like to refer to the report of the Joint Study Group on T.A. (the C.M.A.T.) of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. which group was created in compliance with Administrative Council's resolution No. 346. This resolution being attached to Document No. 62 it would be interesting to have the report of the Joint Study Group also distributed as a Conference Document so that the delegates - for their information - can take note of its contents. It is Document No. 1888 of the 12th Session of the Administrative Council. The action taken by Committee 3 of the Administrative Council on this report is shown in Document No. 1983 which might be added to the Document I mentioned."

The Delegate of Kuwait made the following statement:

"I have listened with great interest to the previous speakers, who explained their views on technical assistance from various angles. The main conclusion that could be derived from the speeches of the honourable delegates is that technical assistance should, in our organization, take a more active and concrete form. This subject may be one of the very few upon which there is no difference of opinion between the delegates of all countries.

" This conference, the plenipotentiary, is the supreme authority which can take a definite action in a very important matter like this. So let us not lose the chance and waive the action for another 6 years. Let us endeavour to take the bold action, in

this session, to start a new department in the I.T.U. for technical assistance, with the full view that by the 1965 session it would have developed to be equal to the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. It is bound to be like that, so let us put its solid foundation now. This is going to be the department which will put the theoretical work of the C.C.I.s into practical use. Developed countries refer to the C.C.I. studies very slightly now, but "under equipped" countries need to apply the C.C.I. studies from A to Z. These countries are very many, and unless they achieve a quick progress in the proper direction, the I.T.U. would not have achieved its main task of efficient world-wide telecommunication network.

" I agree with previous speakers in their proposals concerning the full administration of our own technical assistance policy and budget and the ways subjected for obtaining the necessary budget for our progress.

" Document No. 64 was presented to the Administrative Council in 1955 and was included in Resolution No. 322 of the 10th session.

" The aim of this paper was mainly to state some facts about the nature of work of experts and how this work could be organized and supervised. By adopting this policy described in the document an appreciable amount of economy can be achieved. This economy can be used to satisfy other countries waiting in the queue.

" In our dealings with the matter, I would like to attract the attention to the fact that under equipped countries are not necessarily suffering economically. There must be discrimination between different cases. Countries which can afford to pay their experts must do so with the best of guidance from the ITU. These countries will undoubtedly be in a position to judge for themselves and control the work and duration for their experts.

" Other countries, according to my proposal, must pay a fraction of the expenses of salaries of experts either $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ according to circumstances. These countries will think twice before asking for the extension of the period of experts.

" This policy will have the benefit of facilitating the task of the I.T.U. in supervision, which I proposed in the end of the document.

" By this method, the I.T.U. will be in a position to assist more countries and solve more problems, by whatever funds it will be able to get.

" This modus operandi, together with the valuable informations and suggestions presented by various honourable delegates and the comprehensive studies presented by the Secretariat General, can be the basis for the formation of the constitution and policy of the new department for Technical Assistance in the International Telecommunication Union."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. stated that in view of the importance of technical assistance, that it was desirable that an office be established within the General Secretariat to devote full time efforts to this work. This office would assume cognizance in the I.T.U. over the relations with the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund and would in addition coordinate the Technical assistance work being carried on by the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. He was of the opinion that this office might be designated the Office of Joint Operational Service to deal initially with the following matters:

- a) Technical assistance
- b) Coordination
- c) External relations
- d) Public information

It was not intended that this Office of Joint Operational Service would take over any functions of the C.C.I.s or the I.F.R.B. but that it would merely provide that the responsibilities of the various I.T.U. organs as regards relations with other organizations on the subjects of Technical assistance and public information be coordinated and fulfilled without duplication of effort. He proposed that this office be headed by a Director appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Administrative Council and in consultation with the Directors of the C.C.I.s and I.F.R.B.

In addition, he stated that with the contemplated move of the I.T.U. to its new building scheduled to take place in 1961 that the time was opportune to request the Administrative Council, with a view to economy, to take action to consolidate to the extent possible, the purely administrative services of the permanent organs of the Union in Geneva into the General Secretariat to become effective coincident with the move to the new building or prior to this when feasible.

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland has asked for the floor in this general discussion on technical assistance to emphasize the necessity of expanding the technical assistance granted in the

framework of the I.T.U. as an important supplement to the technical assistance provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in future under the Special Fund of the United Nations.

" Many statements, both eloquent and competent, have been heard. A number of proposals have also been submitted to this Conference, and recommendations expressed in Union documents. The excellent statement by Mr. Persin who, as we all know, has vast experience in this field, also contains a suggestion (page 9 of Document No. DT 21) "that some activities of the C.C.I.s could be more directly orientated towards technical assistance."

" In our opinion this indicates one of the most important paths leading to the expansion and greater universality of technical assistance provided through the Union."

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement:

"My Delegation has followed the general discussion on the problem of technical assistance in this Committee with the greatest interest. You will understand why, Mr. Chairman, when I mention that the Government of the Federal Republic has for several years been taking an increasingly active part in technical assistance programmes as a whole. The financial contribution by the Federal Government to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has steadily risen. This year there has also been a first contribution to the new Special Fund of the United Nations. My Government has also devoted considerable sums to bilateral technical assistance programmes in various economic sectors. There is every reason to hope that this participation by the Federal Government will be maintained at least at the same level in the future.

" In this general framework it goes without saying that the Federal Republic is giving and will continue to give its constructive collaboration in the special problem of telecommunication technical assistance. My Delegation has been most impressed by the large number of valuable ideas emerging from this general discussion on the effective organization of specialized technical assistance in this field. I need, therefore, do no more than add a few reflections arising from the experience of our own experts who have worked on telecommunication problems in various countries.

"1. It is no doubt a useful thing to provide fellowships in countries giving technical assistance, particularly when the holders are already reasonably versed in the subject and have a sufficient command of the language. We feel, however, that in many cases the work of experts is preferable in a developing country. Particularly in practical instruction, the expert working in the receiving country will be in a better position to offer solutions allowing for the particular conditions and local facilities

"2. It would be a good thing for the expert or experts to be able to make a preliminary study of particular conditions in the country concerned, and especially where more modern telecommunication installations are planned. If reasons of technical adaptation require it, the expert should even be enabled to return to his own country so that he can come back with a programme based on more complete study. It will then be easier to work out a project which can technically be put into action immediately, including the necessary basic premises etc.

"3. The country concerned can be assured of lasting benefit from the new technical installations if priority is given to the complete training on the spot of as many technicians, skilled mechanics, etc., as possible, for modern installations obviously call for careful and regular maintenance.

"4. There is another point we feel to be of great importance. It has already been seen that new installations cannot be set up in a country without a carefully prepared plan and the training of qualified workers at the same time. Similarly there is a danger that the plan itself or training itself will have no practical effect unless the plan can be effectively carried through. In other words, it is important that any work done by experts should be coordinated as far as possible with the financing and administrative preparation of projects being studied. These functions go beyond the normal scope of technical assistance as such and would rightly be the responsibility of the receiving country. Nevertheless, it would seem appropriate for the I.T.U. to act as an adviser or catalyst where the country concerned wanted to make use of the various facilities for international financing.

"5. Where an installation plan, for instance, is put into effect, the same expert who has drawn it up should also remain in or return to the country concerned as an objective and neutral adviser to supervise the execution of the project for efficient and lasting results.

" The points I have just mentioned are only a few general ideas on the problem we have before us. Before I finish I should like to stress one thing which we regard as particularly important. Apart from the experience of the C.C.I.'s, actual technical assistance in the field of telecommunication is a comparatively recent undertaking. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the results obtained in each individual case should be meticulously and critically examined. That is one of the best ways of progressively increasing the efficiency of this form of technical assistance and ensuring the most economical use of the funds available."

The Delegate of Mexico referred to the numerous statements by other delegations regarding the necessity of basic solutions being found to provide economic assistance to insufficiently developed countries. In particular he drew attention to the statement by the Delegate of Venezuela, who had suggested the creation of a common fund to provide long-term and low-interest loans to Member countries. He emphasized that neither the Special Fund nor the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations could, alone, solve the problem of economic urgency which had been brought before the Committee. A solution to the difficulty, therefore, would be found if the Plenipotentiary Conference recommended the creation of an International Bank for the Promotion of Telecommunications, which would be a co-lateral organ of the I.T.U. and operate in accordance with international practice in credit institutions.

He realized that the matter would have to be given due consideration, but it was perfectly feasible in view of the amount of investment in that sphere and that such investments would be without risk and easily recoverable. He felt that the source of funds of the Bank need not necessarily be Member States but might be private organizations concerned in the development of the telecommunication industry.

In conclusion, he invited the Delegate of Venezuela to submit the text of a recommendation to the Conference on the subject.

The Delegate of British East Africa made the following statement :

"My Delegation has the honour to represent three countries of the developing type and it may be of interest to this Committee if an outline were given of the technical assistance aspects encountered in the process of producing a telecommunications network in Equatorial Africa covering an area of 680,000 square miles.

" In many years of experience in this particular field the greatest difficulty to be overcome has been the lack of finance. Almost anything can be bought with money and technical assistance too falls in this category. If capital becomes available the annual charges for interest, maintenance renewals, and operating expenses have to be met and these in turn depend upon the economic capacity of the country to generate the traffic to warrant the capital expenditure. In the end the first consideration proves to be that of the economic capacity of the country to sustain a network of telecommunications and it is only when this is established as satisfactory that technical assistance begins first, and then in the form of surveys.

" My Administration is entirely self contained, completely self-financing and responsible for the conduct of Posts and Telecommunications and is independent of direction in so far as the provision of facilities is concerned with funds it itself provides.

" The Administration, after a survey of the needs of the countries prepared a programme of development. This programme had to be thoroughly practicable and furthermore, to interest the investing public in our projects, had to be properly economic. The need to convince the investing public of the soundness of a development programme has an extremely salutary effect and ensures that the schemes are economically sound and free from fancy ideas or whims of individuals or uneconomical demands.

" Having prepared the schemes, the funds were obtained on the open market without difficulty (this was some ten years ago when the financial atmosphere was different from that in more recent years) and the programme was put into effect. From time to time fresh loans were floated and this process is still continuing.

" The Committee will perhaps be surprised and possibly disappointed to know that no technical assistance has come from the Union in the conduct of this development beyond specifying for transmission equipment that C.C.I. recommendations be adhered to.

" In every case we have depended first upon our own resources and then on the famous consultative services of the British Post Office and its training courses which have been available to administrations for 30 or 40 years, and finally upon the facilities provided by the telecommunications industry itself.

" Having been for many years concerned with producing telecommunications for developing countries, perhaps some views on the question of technical assistance would not come amiss. My Delegation, I think we are the only Associate Member here, proffers its suggestion with due deference to the great countries represented here. We believe that the Union should in conjunction with the Expanded Programme and the special fund which provides finance the I.T.U. itself does not possess, draw up a panel of experts thoroughly experienced in the fields of endeavour we are considering which could be made available to countries to conduct surveys, prepare sound economic schemes, and later start implementing them until the stage is reached where the Administration can itself take over.

" We believe the Union is the best organization to give unbiased advice and the proper body to which administrations ought to look for help, but this help, both technical and financial in the specific telecommunications economic study field, should be of a direct kind supplied by the panel. There must be many experienced men having the noble aims of the United Nations at heart who would contribute to such aims. The system now used by the Union of inviting administrations to second officers for such purposes is a step in the right direction, but we believe that what is wanted is direct and practical help on the job and in the country concerned. We feel that much more ought to be done by the Union to encourage small administrations to regard it as the source of advice and help.

" The Committee is therefore urged to consider the question of technical assistance, including specialised financial advice, along the lines of providing help by the special panel for surveys and financial studies for ensuring :

- a) that all development programmes are thoroughly examined by experienced financially trained officers to ensure their economic soundness;
- b) that the programme is not fettered by uneconomic demands for development;
- c) that the plans show evidence, with the object of saving expense, that ingenuity has been exercised to the full in the economic adaptation of old or out-of-date equipment or installations to more advanced purposes;
- d) that an effective training scheme will be introduced.

" We believe that once these conditions have been met the investing public and other authorities would find little difficulty in providing the vital funds. The country concerned is so put upon its mettle to help itself as much as possible and, most important of all, to realize and accept the responsibility attaching to the spending of money which must earn sufficient revenue to justify such a course. The methods described above have been in use by my Administration for just over ten years and in this time, although we had internal troubles to contend with, the network has grown from 14 600 telephone stations to 62 300 and 12 000 miles of trunk channels to 75 500. Moreover, the cost of maintaining £ 100.- of capital plant at the beginning of the introduction of the self-financing principle was £ 28.- p.a. this has now been reduced to a little more than £ 7.- p.a. and is still on the down grade. In this period the annual revenue rose from .50 to 3.5 million, an increment of 7 times.

" As has been so amply proved in the United States and other countries proper telecommunication development can be thoroughly sound business as well as contributing to the aims of the United Nations, and it is this sound business aspect which we feel should always be kept prominently in view."

The Delegate of New Zealand made the following statement :

"The Delegation of New Zealand would not wish to let the occasion pass without saying a few words on the extremely important subject of technical assistance now being discussed by the Committee. We have never had any doubt that it would be one of the most, if not the most, important topic which would come forward at this Conference. We have listened to some very interesting and thought-provoking expressions of opinion on the subject by many speakers and there does not seem to be any doubt that all are convinced of the importance, the urgency and the breadth of the problem.

" New Zealand is particularly interested in technical assistance for a number of reasons. Firstly, she is a young developing country herself; secondly, she is a neighbour of several other countries which are fast developing too; and, thirdly, in our view New Zealand is well placed and suited to render assistance to these countries if they require it.

" New Zealand is a country only just over 100 years old with an urgent need for development in many economic fields. Like many other developing countries though it has had to decide between schools, hospitals, hydro electricity, land development, telecommunications and so on, and in this kind of an atmosphere we know only too well the claim of telecommunications is not always too easy to establish.

" Many things have contributed to the building up of the New Zealand telecommunication system but two that we would like to mention here are, firstly, a very strong desire on our part to do the job ourselves and, secondly, the generous help given to us over many years by others.

" The New Zealand scene we think enables us to appreciate very well the problems with which many other developing countries are now faced. Some of them are at the same stage as we are, others are perhaps not. At whatever stage they are at we feel quite sure that they will themselves want to continue to develop their own telecommunication systems. They will want to build from their present base at whatever stage it is. They will want to make their own decisions as to where telecommunications is to fit into their own social and economic pattern. They will want to say themselves in what directions they think they should develop and at what pace. In short, they will want to prepare their own specification of their telecommunication needs.

" From this point on though it is almost inevitable that these countries will want assistance of some kind or another. Keeping in mind their desire to do the job themselves, their first need will probably be for technical training. In the South-East Asia area, which is familiar to us, training has for some considerable time ~~past~~ been recognised as one of the prime needs. We in New Zealand have had the privilege of being able to assist in some measure under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme by sending technical experts to some of the countries and by giving people from those countries training in New Zealand. We think that what has been done has been helpful and we would like to do more. We understand too that the training that we have been able to give has been of value because our stage of technical development is perhaps more akin to that in the countries with which we have been concerned.

" It becomes more obvious, nevertheless, that whatever may have been attempted or done in the past and however useful it may have been, it is not enough and that economic development in some countries might be very adversely retarded if progress in their telecommunications field cannot be improved. There seems to be an urgent need for assistance on a broader front. This is as we see it and where the I.T.U. and the various Economic Commissions come in, both to see that assistance of the right kind - and I stress the right kind is given. Once decisions are arrived at on that issue a convincing case can in our view then be built up for assistance, if wanted, in the financial field.

" As we see it, sir, it is the task of this Conference to ensure that the machinery is set up and written into the Convention so that assistance as required can be given. With all the goodwill which has been in evidence on all sides during this discussion, I am sure that we will succeed."

The Delegate of Roumania made the following statement:

"Various delegations have given a very careful study of the matter and have made excellent proposals on the development and improvement of technical assistance. We are very satisfied with the proposals made and are in principle entirely in support.

" We wish to stress one particular point which has already been mentioned by other delegations.

" Mr. J. Persin's excellent statement reproduced as Annex 3 to Document No. DT 21 says on Page 5: It was at this time that the International Consultative Committees were formed and the establishment of the European telegraph and telephone network was probably one of the best examples of the cooperation which is now called "technical assistance".

" The activity of the C.C.I.'s does in fact constitute a sort of **technical assistance** and our Delegation feels that the role of the C.C.I.'s in that field should be developed in the future.

" It has been pointed out that the countries playing the most active part in the work of the C.C.I.'s are the European countries and as a general rule the countries with the highest degree of technical development.

" We believe that the I.T.U. should make every effort to interest all countries in the work of the C.C.I.-s but particularly the less developed.

The C.C.I.'s have already taken an important step in this connection by deciding to hold their next plenary assemblies in New Delhi.

" We feel that the programme of questions to be studied by the C.C.I.'s should take more account of the needs of the less developed countries. This can be done for instance by increasing the number of background questions concerning the countries developing their telecommunication networks. Similarly, the C.C.I.'s **should** also publish more handbooks such as the recent C.C.I. publication on the impregnation of wooden telegraph poles.

" We believe it will be most useful and conducive to the spirit of technical assistance for this activity to be expanded and increased.

" We are therefore wholly in support of the proposal by the People's Republic of Poland appearing in Document No. 74 that the tasks of the C.C.I.'s laid down in Article 7 of the Convention should be extended to include special functions in the field of technical assistance.

The Delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement:

"When one looks at the table on page 86 of the Report by the Administrative Council to this Conference one notes that large funds have been used by the I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme in Ethiopia.

" You may want to ask the following questions:

- 1) What were the peculiar needs of Ethiopia which required such assistance.
- 2) What has been the result of such assistance.
- 3) What experience has been gained which could influence the future work of the I.T.U. in the field of technical assistance.

As these questions might be of interest to your committee, I will like the liberty of offering brief answers to them.

" Question One - Ethiopia a country of about 1,000,000 square kilometers and population of 20,000,000 after the last war, was left with a very extensive wire network without a technical staff. After spending several years dealing with other more important questions the government turned to the development of this telecommunication network. Substantial financial means were obtained through a loan from the International Bank of Rehabilitation and Development in 1953 which enabled the first step to be taken in the complete rehabilitation and modernization of the telecommunication network of our country.

" As a matter of interest this was the first loan ever made by that Bank for a telecommunication project.

" "Our biggest problem was technical and administrative staff. We had no skilled staff which we could spare for the training of actual and new employees. To hasten this program my administration resorted to the employment of a group of foreign engineers and administrators to help us in the initial period.

" In order to give the maximum attention to the problem of training of present and future operating, maintenance and administrative personnel, a supplementary agreement on telecommunications was concluded with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

" Under this agreement the T.A.B. made available to my administration through the I.T.U. the services of telecommunication experts in order to establish and administer a training centre to train personnel both within and without the organization in telecommunication subjects. Training aids and equipment for use in this training centre were also supplied under this agreement.

" With regard with the second question I can say the following:

" In the first five years of its existence the training centre has received from I.T.U. on a full time basis 6 I.T.U. experts, two usually being engaged at the same time. The total number of instructors from all sources at this training centre varies from 10 to 20 depending on the actual number of courses taking place. The other instructors are either senior Ethiopian and foreign staff or on occasions instructors have been borrowed from our Ministers of Education.

" Using this staff we have been able to give some sort of training to nearly 40% of our personnel in courses lasting from one month to three years duration. Of these courses nearly 100 were more than 4 months and the remaining 400 were periods of less than four months.

" The success of this project can be seen by the fact that in this period of 5-6 years my administration has been able to reduce its foreign staff by 50% and at the same time increase its operating revenue from \$2,000,000 to nearly \$6,000,000.

" Certain types of training were found to be very difficult or even impossible to give, with our available facilities. We were thus obliged to send about twenty employees to other countries for fellowship training. Of this number seven were sent under the technical assistance programme and the rest at my administration's expense except for two who received the assistance of other administrations.

" Concerning the last question of experience my administration is of the opinion that more training centres should be set up on a national and on regional basis.

" Concerning details we suggest that a longer contract period should be permitted for I.T.U. experts when they are to be associated with training centres.

" Under the present system an I.T.U. expert is given a 12-month contract of which a settling down period and a vacation period must be deducted leaving only a few months available for his work which must of course tie in with the training programme.

" In addition we suggest that prospective candidates for such positions should be given more detailed job descriptions.

" We would also suggest that in the settling up of similar centres in the future, time could be used and continuity obtained during the initial years by associating the project with a well-established telecommunication training centre.

" Regarding the scholarship and fellowship programme we realize it must be a burden on the administrations to train foreign staff.

" In view of the importance we attach to such type of training we urge such administrations to develop training programmes for foreign staff so that such training could take place with the least inconvenience to all concerned.

" In particular we suggest that the I.T.U. should share with the sending administrations all information that they receive concerning the programme and progress reports of fellows and training as soon as it is available and should endeavour to consider the requirements of that administration in more detail than hitherto.

" Mr. Chairman my administration would welcome the extension of Technical Assistance within the I.T.U. by means of any funds available, and I must take this opportunity to express the appreciation of my administration for the technical assistance it has received up to date.

" Our experience with the International Bank of Rehabilitation and Development through which we have received two large telecommunication loans makes us support the proposal to set up a separate Telecommunication Development Bank by the I.T.U.

" Such loans force administrations to operate under business conditions and tends to make them more efficient.

" Concerning relationship of economic development and telecommunication development our experience is that economic developments forces the development of telecommunications and vice versa. Similarly neither can develop without the other.

" Concluding I would like to state that administration since 1953 has been run as a self-financing organization and our operations can be, I believe, classed as successful but naturally we have to rely on loans for capital investment from foreign sources such as the International Bank".

The Delegate of Viet-Nam made the following statement:

"In response to the excellent initiative of the Delegation of Morocco in calling upon countries requiring technical assistance to present their views, the Delegation of Viet-Nam wishes to make the following statement:

" Undoubtedly, one of the essential tasks of the I.T.U. should be technical assistance. Various speakers have already given their views on the subject and there has been unanimous agreement that, in order to play a lasting role, the I.T.U. should undertake an efficient technical assistance programme. We must therefore examine with the greatest understanding and care the suggestions put forward by Mr. Persin in so masterly a manner in Annex 3 Document No. DT 21.

" We shall not dwell upon the preceding question; the most qualified speakers have expressed their opinions and the Committee will therefore be able to take the necessary decision.

" We merely wish, as a country requiring technical assistance, to express our view, which we hope will help the authorities responsible for the preparation of the I.T.U. technical assistance programme.

" The needs of countries like ours may be summarized as follows:

- 1) the need for general experts for planning purposes
- 2) the need for help in training technical personnel for execution and maintenance
- 3) the need for equipment.

" The financial means at the disposal of the I.T.U. technical assistance programme have so far been too small for real efficiency and many under-equipped countries have had to make use of bilateral technical assistance programmes which have the additional advantage that the plan is immediately put into effect or in other words materials are supplied.

" These bilateral programmes already include planning arrangements, thus frequently avoiding the necessity of asking the I.T.U. for expert planners, so that there is then no overlapping in fields of competences.

" Although some technical personnel can often be trained by national means, I.T.U. assistance can be very useful indeed, either by sending expert instructors to assist in projects already started by the receiving country or by supplying material for technical instruction.

" The responsible authorities must display a more liberal and flexible attitude, however, since the strict insistence on certain regulations can otherwise discourage requesting countries. This we feel is particularly important.

" Finally, we come to the question of fellowships. A number of delegations feel that priority in allotting fellowships should be given to those countries which are in the widest sense of the word under-equipped and that their requests should be examined in the fullest manner.

" We shall conclude by taking up the problem mentioned by the Delegate of Morocco concerning assistance for under-equipped countries for the construction of a local telecommunication industry, so that they can gradually become independent for their equipment.

" While we are in complete sympathy with the suggestion made by the Delegate of Morocco, we do not wish to insist on such a plan, since it can only be put into action when the I.T.U. is in a position to bear the cost."

The Delegate of Ireland made the following statement:

"As a country which has availed of a modest amount of Technical Assistance, with excellent results, we would like to offer a few comments. We feel that there are certain basic facts which must be borne in mind when considering the broad question of Technical Assistance. In the first place we suggest that the primary objective of any country in regard to telecommunications must be the development of its own national network; its part in the regional or international spheres though important are nonetheless secondary. The second point we would like to stress is that the telecommunications development in any country cannot be considered in isolation - such development is only part of the picture of a country's social and economic structure. In my country, for example, it is quite clear that our telecommunications system of twenty years ago would not suffice today, but it is equally true that our system today would have been superfluous twenty years ago. The point, Mr. Chairman, is that an ultra-modern system of telecommunications will be incongruous unless the social and economic position of a country requires and can support such a system.

" Our next point is that the nature and degree of Technical Assistance required by a country will be influenced by the geographical position of the country concerned. In our own case, Ireland, because of its proximity to the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, and your own country, Mr. Chairman, has been able to avail of much assistance and

advice on telecommunications matters particularly from our very good friends in the United Kingdom Post Office. Although this type of assistance does not come within the definition of Technical Assistance as we are discussing it here today, it is of very great importance and the extent to which a country may be able to avail of such neighbourly advice and help will undoubtedly influence the type and extent of the Technical Assistance that it may require.

" Now a point about the selection of Technical Assistance experts for individual projects. We feel that the expert chosen for a Technical Assistance project in an under-equipped country should be from a well equipped country of approximately similar size, if at all possible. We had the experience of having an expert from the Netherlands to plan our system for national selector trunk dialling. He did an excellent job and in our opinion the success of this project was due in no small means to the fact that the expert was able to adapt himself very quickly to the particular aspects of the problem in our country.

" 'Finally may we say that every country has its own national characteristics or peculiarities. In our country for instance people will not accept party line service no matter how favourable the terms, and shared service is acceptable only as a temporary expedient. I mention this to illustrate that no matter how good a job may be done by a Technical Assistance expert in any country, the country concerned must have the power and the courage to modify the plan produced to adapt it to its own national requirements. In other words each country must be the final arbiter in determining what it needs in the matter of Technical Assistance and in deciding the extent to which it is prepared to adopt the recommendations of the technical expert".

The Acting Secretary-General, Gerald C. Gross, then explained the machinery of the technical assistance activities in the United Nations and the part played by Specialised Agencies such as the I.T.U. He reviewed the history of the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.), and the relationship between the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.), now known as the T.A.O., the Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.), the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.) and the annual Pledging Conference. Mr. Gross stated that when the Technical Assistance Programme started in 1949, unfortunately the I.T.U. missed the boat, since the entire amount of funds available had already been divided, as indicated below. However, several years later, the I.T.U.'s participation was established at a nominal 1%.

U.N. (for Technical Assistance Administration)	23%
I.L.O.	11%
F.A.O.	29%
UNESCO	14%
I.C.A.O.	1%
W.H.O.	22%
Total	100%

He pointed out that the time had come for the I.T.U. to manage its own Technical Assistance programme, as did all of the other Specialised Agencies, members of the Board, with the single exception of the W.M.O., particularly as the T.A.C. had now felt that the time had come to stop its trusteeship relationship for the I.T.U. The additional number of staff required would only be two officials, and one clerk-stenographer.

Mr. Norman Luker, Head of External Affairs for the European Office of the United Nations, confirmed Mr. Gross's remarks and stated that the United Nations believed the time had come to transfer these responsibilities to the I.T.U. both for the reason given in Document No. 12 and because increased work result for the Special Fund and Technical Assistance Operational and Executive Services (C.P.E.X.) made it more and more difficult for the United Nations to act for I.T.U. It was prudent therefore to take note that no guarantee could be given for the continuance of the present arrangement.

The meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur

R.L. Harrell

Chairman

Francis Colt de Wolf

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 119-E
31 October, 1959.PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE HReport by the Acting Secretary-General

NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNION

I hereby submit some information about the "New Building for the Union," discussed in Section 14.1 (p. 67) of the Report by the Administrative Council, to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

I. Background

The Conference will appreciate the action taken pursuant to Resolution No. 8 if I recall the various stages of study by the Secretariat and the Council.

- At its Eighth Session (1953), the Council instructed the Secretary-General to enter into negotiations with the State of Geneva over the possibility of adapting the Palais Wilson and the Maison des Congrès for the requirements of the Union.

- At its Ninth Session (1954), the Council was informed that a qualified architect, appointed by the State of Geneva, had found the Palais Wilson unsuitable for the proposed transformations and that the Union had before it two building offers, one by the State of Geneva, the other by the United Nations. It concluded (Resolution No. 314) that the information before it was not sufficient to enable it to make a definite choice right away and instructed the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Coordination Committee, to discuss the construction of an office building for the I.T.U. with the authorities of the State of Geneva, and the United Nations.

- At its Tenth Session (1955), feeling that it had not sufficient information to go on, particularly as far as the United Nations offer was concerned, the Council decided to put off further examination of the matter until its next session (Decision No. D 144).

- At its Eleventh Session (1956) the Council decided (Resolution No. 338, Annex 1) to accept the offer by the State of Geneva to construct a building for the Union on the Place des Nations which would conform with certain conditions set out in that Resolution and in Decision No. D 160 (Annex 2), the Secretary-General being instructed to "give effect to this Resolution, to negotiate with the Canton of Geneva the clauses of a contract satisfying the

requirements specified, and, accordingly, actively to continue the study of this scheme and its implementation in accordance with the instructions given in Decision No. D 160." With regard to the contract, the Decision stipulated that

"a) until the work is completed, the reciprocal commitments between the I.T.U. and the Canton of Geneva shall be made by means of correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva. In this connection the Secretary-General shall be free to consult a lawyer of his own choosing.

"b) normally, the contract to be entered into between the I.T.U. and the Canton of Geneva will come into force on the date agreed for the I.T.U. to take possession of the premises. Approval of this contract by the Council shall be sought in good time."

The possibility of constructing a joint I.T.U./W.M.O. building, as mentioned in Decision No. D 160 (the subsidy by the Confederation is common to both organizations) was rejected because it offered no financial or other advantages. The detailed statement of the requirements was then prepared with the help of an architect and forwarded to the State of Geneva, and plans were drawn up on that basis. In the meantime, the State of Geneva had initiated an international competition for the lay-out of the Place des Nations; in June, 1957, the first prize was awarded to Mr. André Gutton, a professor at the "Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts" and the "Institute d'urbanisme de l'Université de Paris." The plans then had to be altered by the architect appointed by the State of Geneva, in consultation with the Secretariat, to bring them in line with certain conditions laid down for planning the Place des Nations as a whole.

- At its Twelfth Session (1957), by Resolution No. 370, the Council took note of "the satisfactory progress made by the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Canton of Geneva, in examining the question" and pointed out that "the new building should enable the common services of the various organs to be centralized to the maximum extent possible," that the conference rooms should be as large as possible and "that the final plans for the building should be sent to the Members and Associate Members of the Union so that they may assist in the furnishing and decorating thereof."

II. State of the work and estimates

The cornerstone of the building was laid during the 13th Session of the Council, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sarwate, on 14 May, 1958, during a ceremony attended by Mr. Lepori, Federal Counsellor, Head of the Department of Posts and Railways of the Confederation. However, building operations did not start until the spring of 1959. They have gone ahead very rapidly and, as the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference can see, the main building work

should **at least** reach the second floor before the end of the year. According to the latest information supplied by the State of Geneva, the Union should be able to move into its new building in the spring or summer of 1961.

For its part, the Secretariat is actively pursuing its study of the questions for which it is responsible. A Building Committee (Chairman: Mr. L. W. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.) on which all the permanent organs are represented, was set up with the agreement of the Coordination Committee in August, 1958, to deal with various matters of detail connected with the construction and equipping of the building. It has already dealt, among other things, with telephone and electrical installations, the premises to be assigned to the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory, the equipment of the Council Room, etc. At the present time it is occupied with the final lay-out of the rooms, which has to be notified to the architect before the end of October.

A plan of the building, showing the provisional lay-out of the rooms, is given in Annex 18 of the Report by the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

III. Financial questions

A. Contract with the State of Geneva.

It would not have been possible to construct a building for the Union within the limits prescribed by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, and fixed by the Administrative Council at 140,000 Frs. per annum, but for the terms granted by the Confederation and the State of Geneva. Annex 3 contains the Message from the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly concerning the Confederation's participation in the construction of buildings for the I.T.U. and the W.M.O. As can be seen from the Decision taken by the Federal Assembly, the Confederation has allocated an amount of 2,000,000 frs. to the Canton of Geneva for participation in the cost of putting up the two buildings. The Canton itself is contemplating supplementing this subsidy since, regarding the Union alone, President Dutoit, Head of the Department of Public Works, wrote to the Secretary-General on 15 May, 1956, informing him that the price of putting up the building was estimated at about six million Swiss francs. Allowing for the subsidies, the capital to be paid back would thus be four million Swiss francs. The generous attitude of the Swiss Authorities has again been shown recently concerning the World Health Organization, and the Conference will certainly be interested to take note of the message from the Federal Council in this respect (Annex 4), in which a reference is made to the terms granted to other specialized agencies in other parts of the world (see also in Annex 5 the Report by the Director General of W.H.O. to the World Health Assembly).

The amount of 140,000 Frs. per annum decided by the Council, and agreed by the Canton of Geneva, for a minimum working floorspace of 6,000 m², represented a rent "not variable in time," the Canton remaining the proprietor and being responsible for the upkeep of the fabric. It was agreed that the Union might at any time become the proprietor of the building.

It became evident from a subsequent study that a slightly larger working floorspace would be desirable and, at the 12th Session, the "Building" Working Party of the Council noted with pleasure that, thanks to the good-will and understanding of the Geneva Authorities, the Secretary-General had been able to arrange for the working area to be raised to about 7,000 m², whereas the original plan had been for 6,000 m². This referred to the first draft plan forwarded to us by the Canton of Geneva. The final plan, drawn up by the architect appointed by the Canton, covers a working floor space of about 7,150 m² (excluding the concierge's apartment, the bar, its kitchen and other offices).

President Dutoit informed us (in a letter dated 9 June, 1959, which was brought to the notice of the Administrative Council in Document No.2267/CA14) that it would be necessary to review the rental price because of the increase in floorspace, the cost of the building and the monetary rate. Views were exchanged during visits or by correspondence. Finally, after consulting a legal adviser, I suggested to President Dutoit that, in order to avoid reverting to the problem of a possible rent increase, it would be desirable to approach the question again from a new aspect, i.e. to consider the Union's purchasing the building when it was ready for use (see my letter in Annex 6). This was especially necessary since, although the Council Resolution specifically referred to an option to purchase, this point had not been covered in any previous correspondence emanating from the Union. As soon as a reply is received from the Canton it will be brought to the notice of the Conference.

B. Extra-contractual expenses - Costs of removal, installation and operation

Certain special equipment will obviously not be included in the costs covered by the Canton of Geneva: for example, the equipping of the Laboratories, the fitting out of the conference rooms and the offices of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General and the Directors, the direct internal telephone lines, and the special lighting in the records rooms, etc. A firm estimate of these expenses is not yet possible, but I hope to be able to inform the Conference of it before it finishes its work.

To these expenses must be added the costs of installation, which at present can be estimated as follows:

removal costs	20,000.--
furniture for conference rooms	50,000.--
new office furniture	70,000.--
metal shelving	30,000.--
equipment for the archives	180,000.--
	<hr/>
	Frs. 350,000.--

As soon as the final lay-out of the rooms has been decided, a letter will be sent to the Administrations of Members of the Union, as prescribed in Resolution No. 370 referred to above. The costs relating to installation of the services and special equipment will then be reviewed in the light of the favourable replies received from administrations which are prepared to "assist in the furnishing and decorating thereof." In any case, the corresponding expenses will doubtless have to be regarded as outside the ceiling figure.

The cost of maintaining the main structure of the building had been estimated by the Canton in 1956 at 20,000 Swiss Francs per annum (in fact, the cost should be much less during the first few years).

The architect-adviser, Mr. Paul Davoine, whose collaboration I sought after consulting the Coordination Committee, is at present assessing the operating costs of the building. This information will be submitted to the Conference as soon as it is received.

Maitre François Brunschwig, legal adviser, was also designated to assist us after consultation with the Coordination Committee. His collaboration will be of the utmost value during this period of complicated negotiations, with the cantonal and federal authorities.

GERALD C. GROSS
Acting Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

No. 338.- ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE UNION
(cf. FV CALL/8, Doc. 1873/CALL - May 1956)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

- a) the provisions of Resolution No. 8 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, relative to premises for the Union;
- b) the report submitted by the Secretary-General in Document No. 1801/CALL and the supplement thereto, Document No. 1840/CALL, on the offers made by the United Nations and by the Canton of Geneva;
- c) Document No. 1857/CALL, submitting to the Council a letter dated 15 May, 1956, in which the State Councillor in charge of the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva confirms the general conditions under which the Canton of Geneva is prepared to erect a building for the Union;

particularly appreciating

the solicitude and generosity which inspired both these offers:

considering

- 1. that the United Nations offer, which would entail housing conditions and standards of service of a higher level than the offer made by the Canton of Geneva, is financially less advantageous for the Union;
- 2. that, while the housing conditions and standards of service entailed by the offer from the Canton of Geneva, although more modest, nevertheless meet the actual needs of the Union;
- 3. that the Buenos Aires Conference laid down in Resolution No. 8 that, other things being equal, the choice made was to be the most economical for the Union;

resolves

to accept the offer made by the Canton of Geneva to erect a building for the Union satisfying the following requirements :

- a) the building shall be situated on and facing the Place des Nations;
- b) the premises, which must have a working floor space of at least 6000 square metres, shall fully meet the actual requirements of the Union;

- c) the Union's financial commitments to the Canton of Geneva, thus **incurred, shall not exceed 140,000 Swiss francs per annum, without prejudice to a decision (which may be taken at any time), to purchase the building;**
- d) the building shall also meet all the other requirements specified in Decision No. D 160;

instructs the Secretary-General

with the object of giving effect to this Resolution, to negotiate with the Canton of Geneva the clauses of a contract satisfying the requirements specified, and, accordingly, actively to continue the study of this scheme and its implementation in accordance with the instructions given in Decision No. D 160; in so doing, he shall be free to call on such expert advice, both legal and technical, as he may require.

A N N E X 2

No. D 160.- ERECTION OF A BUILDING BY THE CANTON OF GENEVA TO
HOUSE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION

The Council, having accepted by its Resolution No. 338 the offer by the Canton of Geneva to erect a building to house the headquarters of the Union, decided that the study and implementation of the project should be carried out in accordance with the instructions, and in the light of the considerations outlined below.

1. Site of the building

It will be possible to take a final decision as to the site of the building only when the results are known of the present competition for the development of the Place des Nations; the competition will close on 15 May 1957. However, the Council took note of the assurance given by the authorities of the Canton of Geneva that the building will in any event be situated directly on the Place des Nations.

2. Characteristics of the building

In his negotiations with the Genevese authorities, the Secretary-General shall require that the building possess the following general characteristics :

- a) Main construction and facade. The building shall be of the usual good-quality office type similar, for example, to the "International Centre" which is being completed on the Place des Nations. If special architectural design is necessary to ensure the general harmony of the building to be erected on the Place des Nations, any possible additional expenditure would in no case be borne by the I.T.U. either as tenant or as owner of the building.
- b) Interior. The interior lay-out and amenities shall also be comparable with those of the above-mentioned "International Centre", both in design and in quality.
- c) Working floor space. The building shall have a minimum working floor space of 6,000 square metres. During negotiations an effort shall be made to increase this space as much as possible bearing in mind the funds available to the Union, as stated in paragraph 3 below.
- d) Possibility of extending the building
 - i) If the working floor space actually provided does not amount to 6,500 - 7,000 square metres the desirability of extending the building in due course by about 1,000 square metres should be considered.

- ii) The Building is to be planned and sited so as to allow for reasonable extensions in the future, either vertically or horizontally.
- e) Possible sharing of the building with the W.M.O. In principle the I.T.U. is in favour of sharing the building with the W.M.O. A project of this kind could be finally accepted subject to the following conditions :
 - i) the financial conditions would be appreciably more attractive than those agreed to for a separate I.T.U. building;
 - ii) the time taken by the W.M.O. to approve the project would not involve undue postponement of the date when the I.T.U. could expect to take possession of the new premises;
 - iii) the I.T.U. and the W.M.O. would accept the same kind of financial obligations towards the Genevese authorities; these could be based either on co-tenancy or on co-ownership.

3. 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 authorize 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.

4. Technical conditions

- a) Preparation and approval of plans. The Secretary-General after consulting the Coordination Committee, shall advise the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva of all data necessary for the plans (floor space for each service, functional diagram of the organization, etc.). He shall ask for the preliminary draft plans to be submitted to him before the end of 1956. He shall consult an architect of his choice and shall ask the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva to prepare plans; he shall then approve these plans and submit them to the Council for its annual session in 1957 for its information.
- b) Execution of work. The Canton of Geneva shall, of course, be entirely responsible for the work to be done. However, the I.T.U. shall ask to be consulted with respect to the specifications. It will also seek to participate, to the extent it deems possible and useful, in supervision of the work.

- c) Construction period. If, as anticipated, the building plans are approved by about 15 May, 1957, the closing date for the competition which has just been opened for the development of the Place des Nations, it will be possible to begin the actual work several months later, so that building will be completed, at the latest, two and a half years after the final approved plans have been handed to the Canton of Geneva. The Secretary-General shall try to obtain a firm commitment in this respect from the Cantonal Authorities.

5. Contract

- a) Until the work is completed, the reciprocal commitments between the I.T.U. and the Canton of Geneva shall be made by means of correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Department of Public Works of the Canton of Geneva.

In this connection the Secretary-General shall be free to consult a lawyer of his own choosing.

- b) Normally, the contract to be entered into between the I.T.U. and the Canton of Geneva will come into force on the date agreed for the I.T.U. to take possession of the premises. Approval of this contract by the Council shall be sought in good time.

6. Responsibility of the Secretary-General

The Council devolves on the Secretary-General full authority to settle all questions in connection with erection of the I.T.U. building in accordance with the above instructions, and any others that may be given by the Council.

7. Miscellaneous expenditure in connection with preparatory studies and work

Miscellaneous expenditure in connection with preparatory studies and work shall be debited to Section 6 "General services", new item 6.24 : "expenses in connection with the new building". The appropriate credits shall be allocated outside the limit set by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, in accordance with Resolution No. 8 thereof.

(PV CALL/8, Doc. 1873/CALL)

A N N E X 3

7247

MESSAGE

from the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly

Share to be taken by the Confederation in defraying the cost of
office buildings erected for the International Telecommunication
Union and World Meteorological Organization
(dated 1 October, 1956)

Gentlemen,

Herewith a message about the question of whether the Confederation should share in defraying the cost of erecting new office buildings for the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization.

I

The International Telecommunication Union to-day deals with international telecommunication in all its forms, especially telegraphy, telephony, and radio. There are multitudinous international agreements and conventions - most of them summarized in the International Telecommunication Convention - regulating international activities in this field.

The electric telegraph was first used in Europe about 1838. International agreements were entered into to bring about standard working procedures, the use of standard equipment and conductors, and the introduction of a suitable telegraphic accounting system. In 1865, these special agreements were replaced by a collective agreement setting up the "International Telegraph Union", made up of twenty countries. In 1885, this convention was for the first time supplemented by provisions applicable to international telephony.

Radiotelegraphy was introduced in 1899, its first use being in connection with the safety of shipping.

The "International Radiotelephone Union" was set up by twenty-seven countries in Berlin in 1906. In 1932, this organization amalgamated with the International Telegraph Union and became the "International Telecommunication Union". This latter officially came into being on 1 January, 1934.

Post-war political changes and the major strides made in communication technique led to a far-reaching review of previous conventions at Atlantic City (1947). This conference made major changes in the convention governing the Union's activities and endowed the Union with "permanent organs". The Federal Parliament approved this convention at its autumn session, 1948. It took effect early in 1949.

In 1947, the United Nations General Assembly bestowed the status of a "specialized agency" on the International Telecommunication Union thus reorganized. The Union has grown to such an extent that eighty-one countries and groups of territories have signed the Convention. There are no less than ninety-one States eligible to become full Members. Hence measured by the number of countries which take part in its activities, this particular specialized agency (in the activities of which Switzerland has ever taken a most active part) is one of the most important of the international organizations.

The International Telecommunication Union has defined its aims in the following characteristic language:

- to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;
- to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends."

"To this end, the Union shall:

- effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- 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;
- promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication service;
- undertake studies, formulate recommendations, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members."

The Union's supreme organs are the plenipotentiary conferences which ordinarily meet every five years (the next one is to sit in Geneva in 1959), the administrative conferences, the Administrative Council, in which Switzerland is at present represented, and the General Secretariat in Geneva. This latter body has replaced the old office which worked in Berne from 1865 to 1914, under the eye of the Federal Council.

Within the Union there are the "international consultative committees" - technical organs for telegraphy, telephony, and radio.

To tackle the new tasks assigned to it by the 1948 reorganization the General Secretariat, closely bound up with the three special secretariats of the international "consultative Committees", and the "International Frequency Registration Board", has had to increase its staff from thirty to two hundred and twenty people. At the present time all these people are provisionally housed in the "Palais Wilson", in the "Maison des Congrès" (a temporary structure put up in 1932 by the Canton of Geneva for the disarmament conferences), and in the Bartholoni Villa (which belongs to the City of Geneva). It has always been understood that this state of affairs would not last for ever, and that no time would be lost in finding decent quarters elsewhere for the secretariat. As long ago as 1948, the Government of Geneva, anxious as always to offer hospitality to international organizations, tackled this difficult problem. Having considered various courses of action, the Canton of Geneva submitted plans for a new building on the Place des Nations. The United Nations suggested that an extra wing should be added to the main body of their palace.

After lengthy deliberations, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union decided, almost unanimously - since there were sixteen votes in favour and only one against - to accept the Genevese offer. This course, in our opinion, will be highly advantageous for Switzerland. It was adopted largely because it will save a good deal of money hitherto spent on upkeep every year. Moreover, it will ensure the autonomy of the Union, which, after all, is a highly technical body.

The Genevese offer was for the erection of a building with a floor-space of 6,000 square metres, estimated to cost some seven million Swiss francs. In 1952, the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference had decreed that not more than 140,000 Swiss francs a year should be set aside for the new building in the form of rent. The lease would be for an indefinite period, and the lessee would eventually become owner of the building, if it was so desired; agreement would be reached on financial conditions later.

The final plans will have to harmonize with the results of an international competition for re-arrangement of the Place des Nations. This coordination should be completed in about nine or ten month's time. Since building properly so called will last something like two and a half years, the General Secretariat of the Union should be able to take over its building towards the end of 1959.

The World Meteorological Organization is a United Nations specialized agency too. It is the heir of the old International Meteorological Organization - doubtless one of the world's most ancient organs of international cooperation.

The first step towards international cooperation in meteorology was taken in 1853, i.e., by the meteorological congress meeting in Brussels with the unambitious aim of exchanging and assembling weather observations made by ships at sea. In 1872, the directors of fifty-two meteorological institutes, together with other scientists interested in this field met in Leipzig, and decided to set up an unofficial organization.

In 1873, there was an international congress in Vienna attended by delegates from thirty-two countries. A permanent seven-man committee was set up. This body - the ancestor of the International Meteorological Committee - held several meetings and in 1878, at Utrecht, set up the International Meteorological Organization.

In 1879, a second international congress, attended by representatives from forty countries, met in Rome to found the International Meteorological Committee, responsible for everything in connection with international relations until the following congress.

Later on other conferences and congresses met from time to time, illustrating the ever-growing importance of the Organization. It is to them that this agency owes its extension. They set up, too, a good many permanent technical committees. By 1914, there were nine.

In 1919, the French Government convened a conference of directors in Paris, with the intention of taking up the thread broken in 1914. The conference adopted a set of rules which provisionally kept the organization a private one and organized a three-tier structure: the conferences of directors, the International Meteorological Committee, and the technical committees.

Several important conferences were held. It was entirely due to the second World War that this private organization, for which official inter-governmental status had already been planned, was not transformed.

In November, 1939, the seat of the secretariat was transferred from De Bilt (Netherlands) to Lausanne, in Switzerland. Henceforward it was the duty of the secretariat to maintain the international contacts required, even in wartime, for the administrative and financial management of the organization and the edition of important official publications. One of its chief tasks was to see that as soon as peace was restored, the organization would be able to take up the thread from where it had left off.

The Second World War had a powerful effect on the subsequent activities of the organization. There had been a prodigious development in military flying, and it was obvious that civil aviation would follow suit. Furthermore, the creation of the United Nations led to the hope that the organization would become a specialized agency with official standing.

As soon as the war was over, the various component bodies of the organization became exceedingly active, and in 1947 a major conference of directors was held in Washington. At this conference it was proposed that the organization should become a United Nations specialized agency, to be known as the World Meteorological Organization, provided always that it continue to enjoy the independence that had ever been its. The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, dated 11 October, 1947, took effect on 23 March, 1950.

In a message dated 3 December, 1948, the Federal Council referred this convention to the Federal Assembly for consideration. Professor J. Lugeon had signed it on behalf of Switzerland in Washington. At its session of December, 1948, the Federal Assembly approved this document, so that Switzerland could adhere to the World Meteorological Organization.

In 1951, at the first congress held by the new organization (in Paris), it was decided to set up the secretariat in permanent quarters in Geneva. The removal took place in December that same year.

From the outset, Switzerland has taken an active part in the organization's activities. Ever since the agency was set up, the director of the Swiss Central Meteorological Station has represented this country in the Executive Board, made up of fifteen members.

The second congress of the World Meteorological Organization met in Geneva in the spring of 1955. Eighty-eight countries and territories members of the United Nations, were represented. It decided that the Executive Board should be responsible for settling the question of the erection of a building in Geneva for the permanent secretariat.

Both the Canton of Geneva and the United Nations have submitted their own plans for a building, as they did in the case of the International Telecommunication Union. In April this year, the Executive Board accepted the Genevese offer. This is for the erection of office premises for the secretariat in the Place des Nations, or for the extension of the building originally designed for the International Telecommunication Union to house this secretariat.

Here again, apart from the question of preserving the independence of the organization, the Genevese proposal owed its adoption to financial considerations, chiefly. The World Meteorological Organization exists on a fairly exiguous budget, and shrank from the heavy expenses on upkeep which would have been involved by acceptance of the United Nations offer.

The Canton of Geneva would have to disburse some two and a half million Swiss francs to erect a building for this organization. The annual rental would amount to some 70,000 Swiss francs.

- III -

There is no call, we feel, to expatiate on the importance of the two organizations in question, nor on the advantages to be gained by Switzerland from their installation on Swiss soil. The Confederation has always shown an interest in international organizations, and this attitude - demonstrated years ago in connection with the League of Nations - has frequently taken the form of financial support. Suffice it here to recall the share taken by the Confederation some few years ago in defraying the cost of erecting premises for the World Health Organization. On that occasion, it offered three million Swiss francs, less the amount offered by the Canton of Geneva (500,000 Swiss francs). Again, this spring, an interest-free loan of up to 3,400,000 Swiss francs was granted for extension of the building occupied by the International Labour Organization. This financial support in the erection or extension of office buildings is common, incidentally, in countries acting as hosts to international organizations.

It seems to us that the Confederation could suitably agree to take an appropriate share in defraying the extra costs to be borne by the Canton of Geneva in erecting office premises for these two international organizations. Accordingly, we hereby suggest that you set aside two million Swiss francs, one million of which would be contributed by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Hence we urge you to adopt our views in this matter by issuing a Federal Decree on the lines of that attached hereinafter.

Yours, etc.

Berne, 1 October, 1956

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council:
President of the Confederation, FELDMANN
Chancellor of the Confederation, Ch. OSER

(Draft)

FEDERAL DECREE

concerning

Share to be taken by the Confederation in the Erection
of New Office Premises for the International Telecommunication Union and
World Meteorological Organization

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, having perused
the message dated 1 October, 1956, from the Federal Council,

Does hereby decree and pronounce:

Article 1

Two million Swiss francs shall be assigned by the Confederation
to the Canton of Geneva as its share in defraying the cost of erecting new
offices for the International Telecommunication Union and the World
Meteorological Organization.

Article 2

This Decree, which is not of general scope, shall take effect
forthwith.

And the Federal Council shall be responsible for its implementation.

A N N E X 4

7916

MESSAGE

from the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly concerning
the granting of a loan to the World Health Organization
for the construction of its building in Geneva

(Dated 21 September, 1959)

Gentlemen,

We hereby suggest that you approve the grant of a loan of
20 million Swiss francs to the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), to enable
it to erect its headquarters building in Geneva.

I. Introduction

1. The World Health Organization, one of the principal specialized agencies of the United Nations, was set up in 1946. Its constitution was approved by Switzerland on 26 March, 1947. On 27 July, 1948, the First World Health Assembly decided that the Organization should have its permanent headquarters in Geneva.

W.H.O. - as is well known - was set up to enable its Member-States to cooperate in improving and protecting the health of people in every country.

2. As a result of the decision by the Assembly, W.H.O. was set up in Geneva on 1 September, 1948; a "headquarters agreement" setting out the conditions concerning its establishment and its legal status was signed by the Federal Council and the Director-General and approved by the Parliament on 29 September, 1955.

At its inception, 7 April, 1948, the Organization comprised 35 Member-States. Today, it has 87 Members and three Associate Members. In 1948 its staff numbered 148. By May, 1959, the headquarters staff alone had risen to 587. The total staff employed in the headquarters of the Organization and in its six regional offices is now over 1700 employees. These figures show how the Organization has expanded. Its activities have constantly developed and multiplied and its international standing is now universally recognized. It has played an active part in training the medical and public health staff of all its Member-States, and it acts as the coordinating body in the innumerable spheres where an agreement between countries or the establishment of international standards is called for, such as, for example, the standardization of certain medicaments and their designations. It has drawn up important programmes for preventing or

fighting disease, and above all infectious diseases, and has succeeded in eradicating some of them, such as malaria and smallpox. W.H.O. plays a very important part in technical assistance to under-developed countries by organizing and improving their health services.

3. In its early days, in 1948, the Organization had its offices in the "Palais des Nations", occupying then unused premises in the building and anticipating that it would be enlarged by about 210 extra offices. The building of the new offices was to be financed by the Organization, which obtained a 99-year lease. To assist with this operation the Confederation, by a Federal Decree dated 17 March, 1950, granted it a contribution of 3 million francs, of which 500,000 was to be charged to Geneva, an amount which W.H.O. would ask the United Nations to reimburse.

4. As a result of the parallel development of the two organizations - United Nations and W.H.O. - it was found in later years that there was an ever-increasing shortage of accommodation; difficulties increased to the extent that the senior officials of W.H.O. and the United Nations, having thoroughly examined the various possibilities, have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to transfer W.H.O. from the "Palais des Nations" so that the United Nations services may occupy the offices they urgently need and also so that W.H.O. can house the increased staff in its own organization.

5. Faced with this situation, the Director-General has come to the conclusion that the only reasonable solution is to erect a separate W.H.O. building in Geneva. In January, 1959, he informed the Executive Board of the Organization of the problem, and was authorized to continue to study the project and to approach the Swiss authorities to ascertain whether, and in what manner, the latter would be prepared to assist W.H.O. to acquire the necessary land and to construct a building.

6. As a result of the discussions which took place during February and March, 1959, the Director-General and the Federal and Genevese authorities came to an agreement which was confirmed in two letters addressed to W.H.O. - one from the Federal Political Department, dated 22 April, 1959, and the other from the State Counsellor in charge of the Department of Public Works of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, dated 23 April, 1959. The contents are analysed in Chapter II. The proposal by the Political Department was made on behalf of the Federal Council which, by a decision of 8 May, 1959, ratified it, subject to your approval. The agreement of the Director-General of W.H.O. was itself given subject to the approval of the World Health Assembly. The latter, at its XIIth Session, held in May in Geneva, ratified the arrangements made by the Director-General, Dr. Candau, and authorized him, in collaboration with the Executive Board of W.H.O., to conclude an agreement with the Federal and Genevese authorities setting out the terms governing the financial assistance and the acquisition of the land.

The Genevese offer, to which the XIIth World Health Assembly also agreed, is subject to the approval of the Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva.

The Federal and Genevese proposals were made on the basis of an agreement reached between the two authorities before they were finally submitted to the Director-General. They should therefore be considered jointly rather than individually.

II. Assistance

According to the approximate and provisional estimates made by W.H.O., the building will cost about 25 million Swiss francs; the XIIth World Health Assembly accepted these estimates and decided provisionally that the cost of the new building and equipment for it should not exceed 40 million Swiss francs.

7. In regard to the financing of the scheme, the Director-General took the following possibilities as a basis:

- assistance supplied by Switzerland;
- reimbursement to W.H.O. by the United Nations of the amount which W.H.O. had invested in the "Palais des Nations";
- credit entries in the annual budgets of the Organization to cover part of the expenditure;
- voluntary contributions by governments, foundations and other bodies.

8. The assistance to be given to W.H.O. by Switzerland will be the subject of two formal agreements which will be signed by a) the Organization and the Federal Authorities and b) the Organization and the Genevese Authorities. These two agreements will set out in detail the terms governing the assistance granted. The first of these agreements will be concluded as soon as your approval has been given.

The original request by W.H.O. was for a loan of 30 million Swiss francs, without interest, for a period of 30 years. Bearing in mind the means at our disposal, we found it impossible to comply in full with this request. After certain negotiations, the following agreement was reached:

The Confederation will grant W.H.O. a loan of 20 million Swiss francs, on which the Organization will not be required to pay interest. This loan will be repayable in twenty years by twenty annual payments of one million, the first falling due on 31 December, 1963. The interest on the loan will be shared between the Confederation and Geneva. The Canton's share will be 2 million francs, payable in 20 annual amounts of 100,000 francs, the first being due on 31 December, 1963; the balance, including the interest incurred during the building period, will be the responsibility of the Confederation.

These twenty million Swiss francs will be paid in instalments as required for building purposes; it is agreed, however, that the Organization shall first use its own funds when the building work starts.

For its part, the Canton of Geneva will grant W.H.O. a loan of 10 millions, and in this way the amount of 30 millions required by the ~~Director-General~~ will be reached. This loan will also be repayable in twenty years, and half the interest will be charged to Geneva and half to W.H.O. Moreover, Geneva will purchase the ground and will place it at the disposal of the Organization free of charge.

According to the agreement reached between the Confederation and the Government of Geneva, the 10 million loan will not be taken up until the loan of 20 millions granted by the Confederation has been used up.

The financial costs arising out of the facilities granted to W.H.O. seem to us to be very fairly distributed: although the Confederation is taking responsibility for the major part of the interest on the loan of 20 millions for twenty years and for the interest on the amounts paid during the construction, it should be pointed out that the Canton is making a considerable effort by placing the ground at the disposal of W.H.O. free of charge, and by accepting responsibility for part of the interest on the loan of 20 millions granted by the Confederation as well as half the interest over twenty years on its loan of 10 millions. The Confederation's contribution will probably be slightly higher than that of Geneva.

It is estimated that two or three years will be required to draw up the plans and erect the new building. It is hoped that the first stone will be laid during the XIIIth World Health Assembly, in May, 1960. The choice of a plan and an architect will be made by an international competition, in which Swiss architects will be invited to take part.

III. Remarks and conclusions

9. When an intergovernmental organization is set up, it is usual for the host country to provide facilities for installing the headquarters in its territory. This aid takes on various forms: free provision of sites, a long-term loan without interest or with a low interest for the construction, the ground space or the building as a gift, etc. Thus it is natural that the W.H.O. authorities have requested the Confederation and the Genevese authorities to help the Organization in the construction of its building. As a rule the W.H.O. has been provided with free buildings for the installation of its regional headquarters in the world. It is interesting to note, as an example and for the sake of comparison, the help provided by some countries when intergovernmental organizations of the importance of W.H.O. were set up in their territories. Thus :

France granted the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) a loan of 8 million dollars free of interest to be repaid within thirty years in order to enable it to erect its

building in Paris. Furthermore France put free ground space at its disposal for the construction of the new headquarters for a symbolic rent of 1000 French francs and a lease of 99 years.

With a view to the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is also a UN Specialized Agency, Italy provided the Organization with a building in return for the payment of a symbolic loan of one dollar per year.

For the provisional installation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Austria provided it with a free building and contributed 55 000 dollars towards its equipment. To erect a permanent building for the Agency, it seems that Austria is considering making a gift of the ground space and granting a long-term loan free of interest.

In the course of the negotiations we have had the impression that the Director-General would have encountered some difficult obstacles if our loan had been smaller.

10. As we have noted in the introduction, W.H.O. is one of the main Specialized Agencies of the United Nations Organization. This is the first time that a Specialized Agency of this scale has turned to us for help with the aim of erecting its own permanent headquarters building. In this headquarters the activities of the six regional offices which share on a geographical basis the tasks for which W.H.O. is responsible in the world are directed and coordinated.

We have not hesitated to give a favourable reply to this request. In our introduction we described what a big organization W.H.O. is, and pointed out that it is steadily becoming more important. After the inevitable gropings at the commencement of its activities W.H.O. has found its feet and its activities are becoming more consolidated whilst expanding all the time and becoming more efficient. Its aims are among those most worthy of respect which are entrusted to an organization of this kind: to alleviate those evils which affect the health of human beings. Moreover the new research programmes on which W.H.O. has embarked will, it is hoped, make it one of the most important coordinating centres of world medical research. Its activities together with the conferences and "seminars" which it organizes draw the greatest authorities of the medical world to our country. Thanks to the wide sphere of W.H.O., and to its experts and consultants - among whom there are many Swiss - who give technical assistance to approximately 100 Member States and Associate Members, the work of the Organization is known throughout the world.

11. Moreover from the time when the Organization was installed on a provisional basis in the "Palais des Nations" in 1948 until the present there is only room for congratulation on the relations that have existed between the Organization and the local and federal authorities. We are

glad that Switzerland is the site of this Organization and we would like to take the opportunity of showing in a tangible way the interest that we take in its activities and the fact that it is in our country. This is also the opinion of the Genevose authorities, who, like us, have attempted within the limits of their means to enable the Director-General to find a rational solution to the problem of the Organization's site. As we have pointed out above, we have tried to establish a balanced distribution between the contributions provided by the Confederation and the Canton. As both the Confederation and Geneva desire the Organization to be established permanently in Switzerland, we think that the agreement we have reached represents a fair solution.

The loan which we are proposing with your approval will be renewed evidence of our policy which aims at facilitating as far as possible international collaboration in the economic, social and technical fields. It will also contribute to increasing the importance of Geneva and our country as a meeting place for all nations in their efforts for peace.

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For the reasons which we have set out, I would suggest that you adopt the draft decree appended.

Yours faithfully,

21 September, 1959, Bern

President of the Confederation, P. Chaudet
Chancellor of the Confederation, C. Osier
For the Swiss Federal Council :

(Draft)

FEDERAL DECREE

granting

a loan to the World Health Organization
for the erection of a building in Geneva

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,
having perused the message dated 21 September, 1959, from the Federal
Council,

does hereby decree and pronounce :

Article 1

A loan of twenty million francs, without interest,
shall be granted by the Confederation to the World Health Organization
to assist it to erect its headquarters building in Geneva.

This loan shall be repayable in twenty years by
twenty annual payments of one million francs, the first being due on
31 December, 1963.

Article 2.

The present Decree, which is not of general scope,
shall take effect forthwith.

The Federal Council shall be responsible for its
implementation.

A N N E X 5

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

TWELFTH WORLD HEALTH
ASSEMBLY

Provisional agenda
item 7.24

A12/AFL/11
24 April 1959
Original: English

HEADQUARTERS ACCOMMODATION

Report of the Director-General

1. Introduction

1.1 The Eleventh World Health Assembly considered a preliminary report by the Director-General on headquarters accommodation and, by resolution WHALL.23¹⁾ requested the Director-General to proceed with further studies on this matter and "to present a plan of action for consideration by the Executive Board ... and by the Twelfth World Health Assembly". A detailed report²⁾ was provided to the Executive Board at its twenty-third session. The report, together with the summary minutes of the discussion, and the resulting resolution EB23.R52³⁾ were transmitted on 16 February 1959 to all governments by the Director-General (Ref. C.L.2.1959).

1.2 As requested by the Executive Board resolution,³⁾ the Director-General has continued his study of the problem and has pursued negotiations with the appropriate authorities in Switzerland. The developments since the twenty-third session of the Executive Board are described in this further report.

2. Space Requirements

The estimate of space requirements given in the report to the Executive Board at its twenty-third session remains unchanged in so far as the programme needs of the Organization can be ascertained at the present date. This estimate, however, does not make provision for additional requirements which may result from the adoption by future Health Assemblies of sizeable new activities.

3. Cost Estimates

3.1 As indicated to the Board, reasonably precise cost estimates cannot be established in the absence of specific building plans and specifications. However, the space estimates indicated to the Board have

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- 1) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 87, 27
2) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, Annex 12
3) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, 24

been subjected to recalculation of costs. The result shows minor variations but confirms in general the estimate of Sw. frs. 35 000 000 (US\$ 8 139 535 at the rate of 4.30 Swiss francs per US dollar) in relation to that amount of space. At the present stage of planning, such estimate must be regarded as only an approximation, as the final costs will depend on decisions of design and materials and on movements in prices of labour and materials during the period of construction.

3.2 Since it is of extreme importance that immediate action be taken, the Director-General recommends that the Health Assembly authorize the necessary steps leading toward the development of plans and specifications and the award of contracts to permit the building operations to be started at as early a date as possible. The Assembly will undoubtedly wish to establish a maximum amount to limit the cost of the building, and taking account of all of the above considerations, it is recommended that the Assembly provisionally authorize an amount not to exceed Sw.frs. 40 000 000 (US\$ 9 302 326) and that, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, or its Committee, as referred to below, all work in connexion with the construction of the building may proceed so long as this maximum is not exceeded.

3.3 By the convening of the Thirteenth World Health Assembly in 1960, it can be expected that more precise cost estimates will be available on the basis of which the Health Assembly will be able to confirm or adjust the amount authorized to cover the total cost of the building.

4. Financing

4.1 In developing the preliminary plans relating to the methods of financing the construction cost of the building, the Director-General assumes that the following combination of possibilities exists :

- a) assistance from the Government of Switzerland, and the Canton of Geneva, in the form of building credits and land;
- b) reimbursement by the United Nations to WHO for its investment in the Palais des Nations;
- c) Specific provision in the annual regular budget or budgets of the Organization for a part of the cost;
- d) voluntary contributions from governments, foundations, individuals, etc.

4.2 Assistance from the Swiss authorities

The Swiss federal and Geneva cantonal authorities have offered, subject to parliamentary approval, to provide the land and to assist in the financing of the construction, as follows:

4.2.1 the placing by the Canton of Geneva at the disposal of W.H.O. of a suitable building site, gratuitously and without limit of time;

4.2.2 loans from the Federal Government and the Canton of Geneva totalling Sw.Fr. 30 000 000 (US \$6 976 744) of which the first Sw.Fr. 20 000 000 (US \$4 651 163) would be free of interest and the balance of Sw.Fr. 10 000 000 (US \$2 325 581) would bear interest, the cost of this interest being shared equally by W.H.O. and the Canton of Geneva, and the share to be borne by W.H.O. would be 1-5/8 per cent.

4.2.3 The details of these offers are contained in communications from the Swiss Government and from the Canton of Geneva which are attached as annexes A and B.

4.3 Reimbursement by the United Nations

The space which is now occupied by W.H.O. in the Palais des Nations is under a 99-year lease as was explained in the above-mentioned report to the Executive Board. It will be recalled that W.H.O. paid for extensions to the Palais which cost about Sw.Fr. 4.4 million (US \$1 023 255). This cost was financed by a grant given to W.H.O. by the Swiss authorities in the amount of Sw.Fr. 3 million (US \$697 674) and the balance of Sw.Fr. 1.4 million (US \$325 581) was supplied by the Organization. It is assumed that negotiations should take place with the United Nations with a view to making an arrangement whereby they would reimburse W.H.O. for its investment, particularly in view of the Swiss grant which was intended to facilitate W.H.O.'s accommodation in Geneva. The United Nations, being in need of additional office space themselves at the present time, should be willing to take account of the fact that the release by W.H.O. of its space in the Palais will preclude the necessity of now more expensive additions to the Palais.

4.4 Budgetary provision by W.H.O.

4.4.1 Until such time as the building plans have been completed and the contracts have been awarded, it is clearly not possible to determine in any precise manner what the final cost of the building is likely to be. Taking account of the offers made by the Swiss authorities and what may result through negotiations with the United Nations for reimbursement to W.H.O., it will be possible to submit a report to the Thirteenth World Health

Assembly with regard to the sums which will need to be included in the regular budget of the Organization.

4.4.2 It is evident, however, that there will be various costs to be met in 1959 and 1960, in connexion with the development of plans and specifications.

4.4.3 Consequently the Director-General proposes that the Twelfth Health Assembly should authorize now the establishment of a Headquarters Building Fund and that this Fund should be immediately credited with an amount to be transferred from the cash balance available in the Assembly Suspense Account.¹⁾ Reference is made to another document relating to Casual Income,¹⁾ from which it will be apparent that there exists an amount in the cash balance of the Assembly Suspense Account which would permit the transfer to the Headquarters Building Fund of US \$500 000. This amount is, therefore, proposed to be added to the 1959 supplementary estimates²⁾ as outlined in a separate document³⁾ on this subject being submitted under provisional agenda item 7.4, "Supplementary budget estimates for 1959". Assuming that the above proposal will meet with the approval of the Assembly, the Director-General is not proposing that any budgetary provision for this purpose would be added to the regular budget for 1960. However, it is expected that it will be necessary to make an added provision of approximately the same amount in the regular budget to be submitted by the Director-General for the years 1961 and 1962. The precise amount to be included in each of those years will depend, of course, on the overall financial arrangements which seem possible in the light of the various considerations which will then apply.

4.4.4 It is assumed that beginning with the regular budget for 1963 provision will need to be included to cover the amortization of such loans as may be required to cover the cost of the building.

4.5 Voluntary Contributions

Based on past experience it is to be expected that Member States, foundations, individuals and others may wish to make voluntary contributions or to present the Organization with building materials, furniture, equipment or supplies for the furnishing or the decoration of the building.

1) Document A12/AFL/10

2) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, 10, Resolution EB23.R10, and Annex 8, pp 56-59

3) Document A12/AFL/9

5. Selection of an Architect and a Design for the Building

5.1 As indicated in his report to the Executive Board, the Director-General believes that for a building of this importance, the selection of an architect and a design should be by an international architectural competition, thus assuring a reasonably wide choice of ideas. Effective competition by outstanding architects will, of course, require the offering of at least modest cash prizes for the best designs, such prizes being a normal part of the total cost of constructing the building.

5.2 It is assumed that the Health Assembly will wish the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board detailed proposals regarding the regulations to be established for the architectural competition, including the value of the prizes to be offered.

6. Delegation to the Executive Board

Following the precedent of the Second World Health Assembly¹⁾ the Director-General recommends that the Executive Board be delegated full powers to act on behalf of the whole Assembly in all matters relating to the development of plans for and the construction of the Headquarters building, subject to the maximum figure for the cost of the building as established by the Assembly. Presumably the Executive Board would be able to delegate such powers as it wishes to a Building Committee of the Board, which committee could be convened between sessions of the Board at such time as it was considered necessary and on the call of the Director-General, thus ensuring that no unnecessary delays will intervene in the implementation of the building programme.

7. Timetable

In the light of the developments which have taken place since the twenty-third session of the Executive Board the "schedule of actions required" has now been revised, as shown in Annex C.

8. Proposed Resolution

8.1 Should the Health Assembly agree with the Director-General's recommendations, it may wish to consider for adoption a resolution along the following lines;

"The Twelfth World Health Assembly,

Having studied the report²⁾ of the Director-General to the twenty-third session of the Executive Board and the report³⁾ submitted to the present session of the Health Assembly;

Considering resolution EB23.R52 adopted by the Executive Board at its twenty-third session;⁴⁾

Considering that the present position regarding Headquarters accommodation is not conducive to an efficient functioning of Headquarters services, and therefore requires an urgent solution;

1) Resolution WHA2.61, Handbook of Decisions and Resolutions, 4th ed., 280

2) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, Annex 12

3) Document A12/APL/11

4) Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, 24

Noting from the technical study¹⁾ made by the United Nations on the possibilities of extending the Palais des Nations that none of the several possible extensions could be considered as satisfactory;

Noting the offers made by the authorities of the Swiss Confederation and of the Canton and Republic of Geneva, subject to parliamentary approval, to provide a building site and to assist in the financing of a new building, by granting loans to a total of Sw. fr. 30 000 000 (US\$ 6 976 744);

Noting that the World Health Organization has made an investment in the Palais des Nations which includes a grant by the Swiss authorities intended to facilitate WHO's accommodation in Geneva,

1. decides that a Headquarters building for WHO shall be constructed as soon as possible;
2. decides provisionally that the cost of the new construction should not exceed Sw. fr. 40 000 000 (US\$ 9 302 326) this amount to be confirmed or adjusted by the Thirteenth World Health Assembly, by which time it is expected that detailed plans and specifications will permit more precise cost estimates;
3. expresses its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the Canton and Republic of Geneva for their generous offers;
4. decides to establish a special account entitled "Headquarters Building Fund" to which all sums appropriated, borrowed or contributed are to be credited and against which all costs for planning, construction and equipping of the Headquarters building are to be charged, the account to be maintained until the completion of the building project and, notwithstanding the provisions of the Financial Regulations, the balance of the account being carried forward from year to year;
5. delegates to the Executive Board, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, full powers to act on behalf of the Health Assembly in all matters relating to the development of plans for and the construction of the Headquarters building, authorizing for that purpose the Executive Board to delegate such powers as it wishes to a Building Committee of the Board, which committee could be convened between sessions of the Board at such time as it might be considered necessary and on the call of the Director-General, thus ensuring that no unnecessary delays will intervene in the implementation of the building programme;

1) Off. Rec. Wld. Hlth. Org. 91, Annex 12

6. authorizes the Executive Board to accept, for the Headquarters building, on behalf of the World Health Assembly, in conformity with Article 57 of the Constitution, voluntary contributions, gifts and bequests from governments, foundations, individuals and others;
7. agrees that the choice of a building plan and an architect should be made through international competition;
8. authorizes the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Executive Board or its Building Committee, to contract with the authorities of the Swiss Confederation and of the Canton of Geneva for the credits offered; and
9. requests the Director-General to negotiate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a suitable reimbursement to the World Health Organization by the United Nations.

Annex A

DEPARTEMENT POLITIQUE FEDERAL

o.721.51.- RH/gt

Born, 22 April 1959.

In reply please refer to the above-mentioned reference

EXPRESS

Dr M. G. Candau,
Director-General of the
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations

G e n e v a

Sir,

With reference to the recent negotiations between your Organization and the representatives of the Confederation and of the Canton of Geneva, we are glad to inform you that the Confederation, desiring to facilitate within the limits of its possibilities the construction, on its territory, of a building for the World Health Organization, and to demonstrate its interest in that institution, is ready to accord it a loan of 20 000 000 Swiss francs (twenty million) free of interest, reimbursable in twenty instalments of one million francs, the first to be payable on 31 December 1963.

This loan would be made over to WHO as and when required in the course of construction, it being however understood that the Organization would first utilize such funds as it shall itself have available at the beginning of the work.

The Confederation has also terminated its negotiations with the Republic and Canton of Geneva, which is to inform you without delay that they on their part are ready to place at your disposal, for the same purpose and in addition to the land, 10 000 000 Swiss francs (ten million), the conditions of such loan to be determined with you.

We wish to add that the Federal authorities have agreed that the Confederation's loan of twenty millions shall be used in its entirety before a call is made upon the ten millions to be lent by the Canton of Geneva.

To assist you, we are communicating these decisions to you now in order to meet your convenience. Before effect can be given to them, however, they must be approved by the Federal Council and then by the Federal Chambers, but since the approval of the Political Department and of the head of the Department of Finance has already been obtained, we do not expect any difficulties to arise.

We trust that this arrangement will meet with your approval, and for our part we are extremely satisfied with the solution adopted whilst regretting that owing to circumstances beyond our control, there has been some delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours, etc.

(signed) Max Petitpierre

République et Canton de Genève

LE CONSEILLER D'ETAT
CHARGE DU DEPARTEMENT
DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Annex B

Geneva, 23 April, 1959
Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, 6

Dr. M. CANDAU
Director-General
World Health Organization,
Palais des Nations,
G E N E V A

Sir,

Construction of W.H.O. Building

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the reply of the Council of State to your several requests.

I.

You will have learned from the Federal Political Department's letter of 22 April that the Confederation is prepared, subject to the approval of the Federal Chambers, to advance 20 million (Swiss francs), free of interest, this sum to be reimbursable in 20 annual payments commencing on 31 December, 1963.

II.

The State of Geneva is also willing to join in, in so far as its means permit, in order to facilitate the construction of the building you propose.

1. It will place at the disposal of your Organization the necessary land - about four hectares. This land will be placed at your disposal under a special deed, the terms of which would be negotiated at a later date. One might envisage a perpetual right of user¹⁾ of the nature enjoyed by the United Nations.

We have already suggested a site which has been agreed by you.

2. The State of Geneva is prepared to accord your Organization a loan of 10 million Swiss francs, reimbursable in 20 annuities commencing on 31 December, 1963. It is understood that this loan would be drawn on after that granted by the Swiss Confederation.

If the whole of the loan of 10 millions should not have been advanced by us at the end of 1963, the first annual reimbursement would be postponed until 31 December, 1964.

The interest charges on this sum of 10 million Swiss francs would be borne in equal shares by your Organization and the State of Geneva.²⁾

¹⁾"droit de superficie de surée illimitée"

²⁾See letter dated 24 April, 1959 below

The proposals under I. and II. have still to receive parliamentary assent by the Grand Conseil of the Republic and Canton of Geneva. In view of the interest which the public authorities of the State of Geneva have always shown in the international organizations and particularly in the World Health Organization, it seems to us almost certain that this assent will be given. As soon as we have your reply on the principle we will submit to Parliament the necessary legislation.

3. At your request, we confirm that the State of Geneva will make every effort, in the future as it is already doing, to ensure that officials of your Organization may find sufficient housing accommodation and schools providing the kind of education needed for their children - and we have particularly in mind the English curriculum.

We hope that the joint proposals made by the Swiss Confederation and by the State of Geneva will meet with the approval of your Organization so that we shall be able in the future to continue the close and confident collaboration which has hitherto characterized our relations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours etc.

(signed) J. Dutoit

LE CONSEILLER D'ETAT
CHARGE DU DEPARTEMENT
DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Geneva, 24 April, 1959
rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 6

Dr. M. CANDAU
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
G E N E V A

Sir,

Pursuant to Mr. Zarb's request, I am glad to confirm that the interest rate proposed by the Canton of Geneva is that at which it now places its loans, namely 3-1/4 per cent per annum.

I trust that this provides the additional information you require.

I have the honour, etc.

(signed) J. Dutoit

SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS REQUIRED

May 1959	Decisions by the Twelfth World Health Assembly, including delegation of appropriate authorities to the Executive Board.
June 1959	Executive Board to decide on regulations for architectural competition. Jury to judge competition to be appointed by the Director-General in agreement with the Executive Board.
July 1959/ May 1960	Completion of negotiations with the Swiss authorities for the building site and the loan arrangements. Architectural competition to be judged, and architect selected. Detailed plans and specifications to be completed.
May 1960	Corner Stone ceremony to take place during the Thirteenth World Health Assembly.

A N N E X 6

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Geneva, 2 October, 1959

2784/59/Pe

Mr. J. Dutoit,
President, State Council
Department of Public Works,
Town Hall,
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

Our Plenipotentiary Conference will be meeting very shortly, and the time is ripe, I feel, to review the problems arising out of the new building now being erected for our benefit by the State of Geneva.

Let me, first of all, recall the various stages in our negotiations.

1. On 15 May, 1956, in a letter to Dr. M.A. Andrada, then Secretary-General of the Union, you summarized the circumstances in which the Canton of Geneva was willing to erect a building for us.

This building was to have 6,000 square metres of floor space, and was to combine both offices and meeting rooms.

The estimated cost of construction was six million Swiss francs, and you added that, if allowance was made for subsidies, the actual amount to be reimbursed would be reduced to four million Swiss francs.

On this assumption you calculated the rent at a three per cent interest, plus about 20,000 Swiss francs for upkeep of the fabric. That implied a total of 140,000 Swiss francs a year to be paid by the I.T.U.

It was understood that the rent would not vary with the years.

You also said that we might become the owners of this building by reimbursement of building costs. You suggested for example, fifty annual payments of 165,000 Swiss francs each.

2. This offer, as you know, was considered side-by-side with an offer by the United Nations. Our Administrative Council, ratifying the advice given by its "Building Group", decided :

"to accept the offer made by the Canton of Geneva, to erect a building for the Union satisfying the following requirements :

- a) the building shall be situated on and facing the Place des Nations;
- b) the premises, which must have a working floor space of at least 6,000 square metres, shall fully meet the actual requirements of the Union;
- c) the Union's financial commitments to the Canton of Geneva, thus incurred, shall not exceed 140,000 Swiss francs per annum, without prejudice to a decision (which may be taken at any time) to purchase the building;
- d) the building shall also meet all the other requirements specified in Decision D. 160."

The Secretary-General was asked to negotiate an appropriate contract with the Cantonal authorities.

The chairman of the Administrative Council sent you this resolution on 23 May, 1956.

3. In September, 1956, we embarked on a correspondence on points of detail in connection with the plans. To a letter dated 5 September, 1956, we attached a memorandum describing our minimum requirements in detail, and we wrote :

"The Union would be exceedingly grateful if the Canton would erect a building offering a little more than this" (i.e. more than the original minimum floor space of 6,000 square metres).

In a letter dated 28 February, 1957, you sent us the first plans of the building. Dr. Andrada answered that those plans were fully satisfactory. He then drew up a report dated 1 April, 1957 (Document No. 1912/AC 12) listing the points to be discussed by the Administrative Council.

At the Council's Twelfth Session, in May, 1957, the Building Group considered the plans produced by your department. It observed that the floor space could be increased to 7,000 square metres, and that the annual rental and purchase price would remain unaffected (Document No. 1994/AC 12). The Chairman of the Building Group, Mr. A.F. Langenberger (the Swiss representative in the Administrative Council) based this conclusion on paragraph 1 of your letter dated 28 February, 1957, according to which the preliminary plans were

"in accordance with our previous agreements as regards financial conditions, the general characteristics of the building, and especially, the floor space offered".

4. Building work began in May, 1959, but contrary to your original estimates (see your letter dated 9 June, 1959) it seems unlikely that work will be finished before half-way through 1961.

In that same letter dated 9 June, 1959, you said it was essential to discuss the financial implications. Having recalled your "agreement" of 1956, you added :

"The building now being erected will offer a floor space of 7,712 square metres. According to the estimates dated 17 November, 1958, the cost will be 7,570,000 Swiss francs, and the money rate is now 3.75 %.

"Hence we shall have to review the question of rent, although it might be well, we feel, to wait until the exact costs of building are known before reopening the matter.

"Accordingly, we have decided to go ahead, certain as we are that an equitable arrangement will be arrived at in due course".

In my answer on 22 June, I recalled the circumstances in which the figure of 140,000 Swiss francs had been arrived at. It had of course always been assumed that this figure would never be exceeded (see your letter dated 15 May, 1956). I pointed out, too, that your communication had given rise to some little alarm and despondency in our Council, adding that I myself had been very much taken aback.

5. My purpose now is to suggest a full solution for the whole problem; I should be happy if this met with your approval, so that I could submit it to our forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference.

Both parties are anxious that the I.T.U. should keep its headquarters in Geneva. Moreover, it would be well, we think, if the I.T.U., like the United Nations, the WHO, the ILO, the European Nuclear Research Centre, and the international offices, were to become the owner of its building.

In your letter dated 15 May, 1956, you estimated the cost of the building as 6,000,000 Swiss francs, two million Swiss francs of which could be written off to subsidies. But you gave no figure for the building plot. In your last communication, you say that the building will cost some 7,500,000 Swiss francs.

In view of the interest which the Swiss and Genevese authorities have always taken in the international organizations, and the facilities offered to other agencies which have their headquarters here, a mutually satisfactory arrangement might perhaps take the following form :

I. The State of Geneva would confer a right of ownership of the ground occupied by the building on the I.T.U. The extent of the plot to which this right would apply would be determined at the time the building is occupied.

II. The State of Geneva would sell this building to the I.T.U. as soon as it is ready, for an amount equivalent to the actual costs minus subsidies.

III. The amount thus defined would be met by a loan from the State of Geneva payable in twenty-five years, fifteen years interest-free and for the last ten years at one and one-half per cent per annum on the balance still owed.

This proposal, if accepted by the State of Geneva, would be referred to the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference beginning on 14 October next. It would, I feel sure, have every prospect of acceptance. We should thus not need to revert to the question of rent.

Gerald C. GROSS
Acting Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 120-FES

CORRIGENDUM N° 1

17 novembre 1959

COMMISSION G

COMMITTEE G

COMISION G

CORRIGENDUM

au Document N° 120-F

A la page 1, remplacer l'alinéa (ii) par le texte suivant:

"(ii) versement par le personnel au Fonds de pensions d'une contribution égale à 7,35% des traitements, à titre de participation au financement des pensions de retraite et d'invalidité (actuellement les membres du Fonds de pensions ne versent aucune contribution);"

CORRIGENDUM

to Document No. 120-E

Page 1. Replace sub-paragraph (ii) by the following:

"(ii) require a 7.35% contribution of salary to be made to the Provident Fund by the staff as a contribution to the financing of retirement and disability pensions (at present the Provident Fund is entirely non-contributory, so far as the staff is concerned);"

CORRIGENDUM

al Documento N.º 120-S

Página 1. Punto (ii). Sustituyase por el siguiente texto:

"(ii) contribución, por parte de los funcionarios, de un 7,35% de sus sueldos a los fines de pensiones de jubilación e invalidez (actualmente los miembros del Fondo de Pensiones no pagan ninguna contribución);"

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 120-E
31 October 1959COMMITTEE GReport of the Acting Secretary-General

THE PROVIDENT FUND

The Provident Fund system as it stands today was created and perpetuated by the Union itself at its major Conferences beginning in 1879. Since 1948 the Fund has been examined from year to year by the Administrative Council, which has promulgated the regulations under which it operates. The Council also has approved the payments deemed necessary to achieve the purposes for which the Fund was intended.

At its recent special session, the Administrative Council examined the proposals submitted to it for the application of United Nations Commc System employment conditions to members of the I.T.U. Provident Fund.

I. Proposals:

These proposals¹⁾ "..... give the officials concerned the choice between (a) retaining their existing conditions of service, as described in the present Staff Regulations and Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and (b) the following system:

- (i) transfer to U.N. pay and allowances in a manner similar to that proposed for members of the Pension Fund;
- (ii) require a 7.35% contribution of salary to be made by the staff for the purpose of funding retirement and disability pensions (at present the Provident Fund is entirely non-contributory);
- (iii) assure no loss in take home pay as of the date of implementation;
- (iv) continue the 15% "survivors insurance" based on I.T.U. salary on the date of implementation (this insurance is paid up to the time of death of the officials concerned);
- (v) pay into the Provident Fund 14.7% of the difference between the I.T.U. salary on the date of implementation and U.N. salary, until such time as 14.7% of the U.N. salary represents a sum larger than 15% of the old I.T.U. salary; as from that date, the I.T.U. contribution would be

1) See the recapitulatory Annex to the minutes of the last plenary meeting of the Council.



limited to 14.7% of the salary, the contribution described in (iv) being taken from this amount;

(vi) provide retirement pensions (payable from the retained Provident Fund) based on the same conditions as for I.T.U. Pension Fund members, i.e. whichever is greater as between the I.T.U. pension based on total I.T.U. service and maximum pay received in the present I.T.U. scale, or the "U.N." pension based on total I.T.U. service and final average pay."

II. Observations by the Administrative Council:

The Council observed²⁾:

"a) that the proposal meant that Provident Fund staff who transferred to the U.N. system of pay and allowances would enjoy a more favourable system of pension contributions and benefits than the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund conditions which would apply to transferred staff of the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds;

b) that while some elements in the situation seemed to prevent full assimilation of the Provident Fund staff to the U.N. Common System, e.g. the existence of private insurance policies taken out many years ago for the staff concerned and which had many years to run, and the fact that past service before 1946 could not be insured in the U.N. Fund, the Plenipotentiary Conference would need to be convinced that these and any other difficulties were an insuperable obstacle to full assimilation;

c) that further examination of the actuarial soundness of the scheme was necessary. In particular, it was not clear that the 7.35% contribution referred to above, coupled with the existing assets of the Fund, would be sufficient to finance existing and potential retirement and disability pensions. In this connection it was mentioned that of the joint 22% contribution (staff 7.35% and U.N. 14.7%), the major part was required to fund pensions.

"The Council did not feel, therefore, that it was in a position to make a recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference in line with its wish to set up uniform overall conditions of service for the greatest possible number of officials. It therefore decided to remit this question to the Plenipotentiary Conference and its Personnel Committee. In the meantime, the Secretariat would be expected to prepare a document giving all the relevant background on the Provident Fund and describing the reasons why it did not consider it possible to achieve full assimilation in respect of members of this Fund."

2) See footnote, page 1.

III. Questions arising from the Council discussion:

The Council discussion gave rise to the following questions:

- a) To what extent do the proposals give members of the Provident Fund a system of contributions and benefits more favourable than that provided for members of the Pension Fund?
- b) Is complete assimilation of these officials impossible? If so, why?
- c) Will the 7.35% contribution, when added to the existing resources of the Fund, enable the latter to finance present and future disability and retirement pensions?

IV. With regard to the first question

The only important difference between the contributions which the Union makes for the officials of the Provident Fund and those of the Pension Fund is that the Union continues to pay into accounts in favour of survivors 15% of the I.T.U. salary of the Provident Fund member from the time of his retirement until death (or age 80 - 85 according to the contracts). That is, 15% of the salary which is receivable on 31 December 1959. The survivors benefits for the Provident Fund are generally better than those in the Pension Fund. Nevertheless the amounts payable to survivors after the death of a Provident Fund member vary in each case, depending upon a number of factors, including the amount of his personal contributions.

The rates of retirement and disability pensions are the same in both Funds but in the case of Provident Fund members these pensions stop with the official's death without conversion into widows or orphans pensions. The age of retirement in the Provident Fund is 60 whereas it is 65 in the Pension Fund. Withdrawal benefits in the Provident Fund are limited to the refund of sums paid or transferred to the Provident Fund by the official under the voluntary insurance scheme, whereas in the Pension Fund an official who is terminated may receive twice his own regular contributions in addition to his share of the entrance fee and single contributions with compound interest at 3% on the latter.

V. With regard to the second question

One step towards alignment of conditions would consist in stopping the payment of the Union 15% contribution at the time of retirement. Should the Union do this, officials would have to pay the insurance policy premiums or accept an appreciable reduction of benefits to their survivors.

Full assimilation of Provident Fund members is not impossible, but it raises considerable difficulties; it would require that these officials:

(i) be insured retroactively for their years of service. This could be arranged within the U.N. Fund for those officials under 60 years of age for the period from 1 February 1946 to 1 January 1959. For the years before 1 February 1946 it would be possible to have the Provident Fund supplement the retirement and disability benefits, but this assumes its continuation as an autonomous fund;

(ii) grant in totality all of their insurance policies, securities, and savings, which had been purchased for the benefit of survivors to the Union. While it would seem that this also could be done, expensive studies would have to be undertaken in order to sort out on an actuarial basis the benefits accruing from insurance for which the official has paid personally. Furthermore the Union's position as regards survivors' rights would have to be carefully examined in each case. Finally the Union would be required to manage a fortune invested in many types of securities and insurance.

VI. With regard to the third question

The actuary considers the present assets of the Fund are more than sufficient to enable it to comply with its present and future commitments for disability and retirement benefits, based upon present I.T.U. salaries. The actuary also found that the 7.35% contribution by officials of their entire salary, and the Union contribution of 14.7% of the difference between the present I.T.U. salary, and the U.N. scheme salary, will cover the cost of that portion of retirement and disability benefits due to future increases in salary.

VII. The factors affecting the implementation of these proposals are:

- a) The cost of the Union's contribution for Provident Fund members, except for the period after retirement will be, within a short time, the same as those for officials affiliated with the U.N. Fund.
- b) The time and expense involved in achieving full and complete affiliation for this small group of twenty-two persons would be out of proportion to the results to be gained.
- c) The complications inherent in the transfer, sale, or cancellation of securities or insurance would present considerable administrative difficulties.

VIII. Conclusion:

In equity to the interests of a small group of officials who have devoted many years of service to the Union (under conditions of employment which were far from comparable to those of the U.N. common system), and in consideration of the experience of the International Labour Organization during its assimilation to the U.N. system (see Document No. 101), and further considering the extreme administrative difficulties in providing

full affiliation of this group with the U.N. Fund, the proposals found in paragraph I. appear to form a reasonable solution for the application of the U.N. system employment conditions to members of the I.T.U. Provident Fund.

To keep the existing conditions for the Provident Fund members would be even less in conformity with the wish of the Council to bring about the complete assimilation of all officials. Five of the members still have more than ten years of service, and of these one has twenty-two years and one has thirteen years. It seems desirable to restrict as far as possible the number of those who will not receive the same salaries and conditions as the rest of their colleagues.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

N.B. A copy of the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds is available at the documents distribution desk for those delegates who wish to refer to it.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 121-FES
2 novembre 1959COMMISSION F
COMITEE F
COMISION FAu Président de la Commission F

Au cours de la séance du 28 octobre 1959 de la Sous-Commission F2, il a été convenu que les propositions ci-dessous seraient transmises à la Commission F, étant donné qu'elles posent une question de principe:

<u>Propositions</u>	<u>Page</u>
273, 167	149 Rev.1
168	149.1

To the Chairman of Committee F

At the meeting of Sub-Committee F2 on the 28th October, 1959 it was agreed that the under mentioned proposals should be referred to Committee F as they raised a point of principle:

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Page</u>
273, 167	149 Rev.1
168	149.1

Al Presidente de la Comisión F

En la sesión celebrada por la Subcomisión F2 el 28 de octubre se acordó remitir a la Comisión F las proposiciones siguientes, que plantean una cuestión de principio:

<u>Proposición</u>	<u>Página</u>
273, 167	149 Rev.1
168	149.1

Le Président:
The Chairman: E.M. Koram
El Presidente:

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 122-E
31 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

J A P A N

Proposal

Number of Proposal

321

(1) Article 5 § 7. Read as follows:

7. The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1. (Our Proposal No. 6)

(2) Article 5 § 12.c). Read as follows:

c) appoint the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General of the Union;

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1. (Our Proposal No. 6)

(3) Article 5 § 12.d). Read as follows:

d) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and the specialized secretarial staff of the International Frequency Registration Board, taking into (remainder unchanged).

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 6 § 6. (Our Proposal No. 4) and of the deletion of Article 7 § 4.d). (Our Proposal No. 5)

Article 6 § 1. After sub-paragraph b), add new sub-paragraph b bis)

b bis) To submit its opinions to the administrative conferences concerning the allocation of frequency bands and the assignment and use of frequencies;

Reasons:

- 1) To promote the efficient operation of administrative conferences by reflecting the fruits of research activities of the Board on administrative conferences;
- 2) To be consistent with the intent of the proposal that International Consultative Committees shall furnish advice to administrative conferences.

(4) Article 6 § 6. After this paragraph, add the following new paragraph:

6bis) The Board shall be assisted by a small specialized secretarial staff directly responsible to the Chairman. They shall be included for the administrative purposes in the General Secretariat.

Reasons:

It is necessary to stipulate in the Convention the nature and status of the secretarial staff of the International Frequency Registration Board. It is also intended that the Secretary-General will assume the administrative responsibility concerning these staff.

(5) Article 7 § 4.d). Delete

Reasons:

The specialized secretariats of the C.C.I.S. should be incorporated in the General Secretariat.

(6) Article 8 § 1(1). Read as follows:

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

Reasons:

Only one post for Assistant Secretary-General is now justified.

(7) Article 8 § 1(2). Read the second sentence as follows:

..... The Assistant Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1.(1). (Our Proposal No. 6)

(8)

Article 8 § 2. Replace the present text by the following:

2. The Secretary-General shall :

a) (unchanged)

a bis) Undertake the secretarial function for the International Consultative Committees taking account of the requests made by the Directors of the International Consultative Committees.

a ter) Ensure the unified activities of the permanent organs of the International Telecommunication Union, through a co-ordinating body composed of heads of the permanent organs which he presides, regarding, in particular, administrative co-ordination of the permanent organs, technical assistance, external relation of the Union as well as public information and any other important matters entrusted specifically by the Administrative Council for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 3 of this Convention.

b) Delete.

c) Delete.

d) Delete.

e) to s) (unchanged)

Reasons:

a bis) Consequence of deletion of Article 7 § 4 d). (Our Proposal No. 5)

a ter) In view of the I.T.U.'s new scope of activities of increasing importance, it is highly desirable that the Secretary-General should take the responsibilities of ensuring unified efforts of each permanent organ through the co-ordinating body mentioned above.

For this purpose, it is considered most advisable that a special department should be set up in the General Secretariat for discharging this duty.

(9)

Article 8 § 3. Read as follows:

The Secretary-General or the Assistant Secretary-General may participate, in (remainder unchanged).

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1 (1). (Our Proposal No. 6).

(10) Article 8 § 5. Read as follows:

1) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General and (remainder unchanged).

2) Each Member and Associate Member shall undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General and (remainder unchanged).

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1(1). (Our Proposal No. 6).

(11) Annex 5. Chapter 13 § 5. Read as follows:

5. The Secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee shall be composed of the personnels of the General Secretariat, with the help, if necessary, of the administration of the inviting government.

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 2. (Our Proposal No. 8).

(12) Annex 5. Chapter 17. In the title, delete the words "Specialized Secretariat".

Reasons:

Consequence of deletion of Article 7 § 4.d). (Our Proposal No. 5).

(13) Annex 5. Chapter 17 § 1(3). Delete

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 2. (Our Proposal No. 8).

(14) Annex 5. Chapter 17 § 1(4). Delete the word "also"

Reasons:

Consequence of deletion of the Annex 5. Chapter 17 § 1(3). (Our Proposal No. 13).

(15) Annex 5. Chapter 19 § 3. Read as follows:

3. The Secretary-General of the Union, or the Assistant Secretary-General, the representatives of (remainder unchanged).

Reasons:

Consequence of revision of Article 8 § 1(1). (Our Proposal No. 6).

(16) Annex 5. Chapter 20 § 1. Read as follows:

1. The salaries of the Directors of the Consultative Committees, including the salary of the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee shall be included in the ordinary expenses of the Union in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention.

Reasons:

Consequence of deletion of Article 7 § 4.d). (Our Proposal No. 5).

Note:

For the greater efficiency and co-ordinated works of the permanent organs of the Union, the Delegation of Japan wishes to propose some amendments to the relative provisions of the Convention to the effects as follows:

- 1) to reduce the two Assistant Secretaries-General under the present structure to one Assistant Secretary-General,
- 2) to take in the Convention the essential part of 308 of the present Radio Regulation regarding the specialized staff of the I.F.R.B.,
- 3) to merge the specialized secretariats of the C.C.I.S. into the General Secretariat,
- 4) to provide in the Convention for the new establishment of a co-ordinating body composed of the heads of the permanent organs, presided by the Secretary-General in order to ensure
 - a) administrative co-ordination,
 - b) unified activities on the matters of special importance of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 123-E
31 October, 1959

COMMITTEE D

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Proposal

Number of
Proposal

320

Article 6, paragraph 3 (3), read as follows :

"Members of the I.F.R.B. shall be eligible for re-election, but the Board shall at no time comprise more than six re-elected members."

Reasons

To make this body more effective by introducing fresh blood from time to time.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 124-E
30 October, 1959PLENARY MEETINGADDITIONAL COSTS THAT WOULD BE ENTAILED
BY THE ADOPTION OF NEW OFFICIAL OR WORKING
LANGUAGES IN THE I.T.U.

1. It is evident from a study of the proposals submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference that there is a call for the introduction of Russian and Arabic either as an official or as a working language.
2. These proposals - and in particular Nos. 117, 119, 260 and 261 - refer to Article 14 of the Buenos Aires Convention.
3. If these proposals were accepted, the costs involved would come under two main headings:
 - a) the introduction of new translation sections and extension of the typing, mimeograph, archives and despatch sections (staff, premises, office equipment, installation expenses) and
 - b) cost of documents for sale.
4. Annex 1 includes a statement showing how the cost of introducing Russian would affect the ordinary budget, under the sub-heads mentioned in that Annex.

For Arabic it can be assumed that the cost would be about the same.
5. As regards the cost of documents, Annex 2 gives the additional amount that would have to be borne by the ordinary budget for documents sold at a loss and subsidized by that budget. These figures refer to the expense involved by the introduction of Russian as a working language for documents such as: Notifications, circulars, circular-letters which are supplied free of charge, under the conditions of Council Resolution No. 191 (amended), and the Telecommunication Journal. According to the Financial Regulations (Annex 1, No. 4) the deficit resulting from this group of publications must be covered by the ordinary budget.
6. As regards "service" documents, no mention is made here of the additional expenses arising out of their publication in Russian, since this category of expenses affects the independent Supplementary Publications Account and publication costs have to be covered by the sale of the documents (Article 13, paragraph 7 of the Convention).

As to the cost involved in publishing "service" documents if Arabic should be adopted as an official language, it should be pointed out that these expenses are very difficult to assess, because at the present time the necessary typesetting equipment is non-existent at the headquarters of the Union and in the immediate environs of Geneva. A complete organization would therefore have to be set up, both for the printing in Geneva, and for the staff to be recruited to prepare the manuscript. A study is now being made but we are unable to supply figures until the basic details are available.

What can be said, however, is that unless several thousand copies of such documents are ordered in Arabic the sales price will be high.

7. With regard to the financial effects of introducing an additional working language in the I.T.U., the effect on extraordinary budgets of conferences and meetings should also be pointed out.

The secretariats of conferences would have to be increased by the necessary staff both for interpretation and translation as well as the typing personnel for the additional language. Furthermore, the cost of the production of documents before and after conferences would be increased to a certain extent. Annex 3 gives the daily expenses which would have to be provided for under extraordinary expenditure, assuming a little conference using a single meeting room.

Gerald C. GROSS
Acting Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

Estimate of the expenses which would be
incurred by the use of an additional language
(with present conditions of employment)

A. <u>Staff expenses</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Annual expenditure</u> <u>Sw.frs.</u>
1. <u>Translators</u>		
1 Head of section	b/V at 29,640.- 5% cost of living 1,482.- expatriation 1,000.- family allowances 1,600.- children's schooling 1,712.- travelling expenses 500.- home leave 2,000.- (every 2 years) 15% insurance 4,446.- <u>42,380.-</u>	= 42,380.-
3 translators	c/V at 25,320.- 5% cost of living 1,266.- expatriation 1,000.- family allowances 1,600.- children's schooling 1,712.- travelling expenses 500.- home leave 2,000.- (every 2 years) 15% insurance 3,798.- 3x 37,196.-	= 111,588.-
2. <u>Interpreters for the A.C.</u>		
2 interpreters (local) at 128.- Sw.frs. per day for 4 weeks		7,200.-
3. <u>Secretary for the Languages Department</u>		
1 secretary	h/II at 9,840.- 5% cost of living 492.- 15% insurance 1,476.-	= 11,808.-
4. <u>Shorthand-typists</u>		
1 x h/II at 9,840.- 5% cost of living 492.- family allowances 800.- 15% insurance 1,476.-		= 12,608.-
2 x i/II at 8,880.- 5% cost of living 444.- family allowances 800.- 15% insurance 1,332.-		
2 x	11,456.-	= 22,912.-
carried forward:		208,496.-

brought forward: 208,496.-

5. Roneo operators

2 x	j/II at	8,190.-	
	5% cost of living	410.-	
	15% insurance	<u>1,230.-</u>	
2 x		9,830.-	= 19,660.-
Total staff expenses			<u>228,156.-</u>

B. Equipment expenses

Office supplies, stencils, roneo paper
for the production of ordinary documents 3,000.-

Total of recurring annual expenses 231,156.-

C. Estimate of expenditure entailed by the recruitment
of staff, furnishing offices and providing machines for
a new linguistic section:

Travelling expenses upon recruitment of 4 translators
(depending upon place of recruitment and number of
dependents) 10,000.-

Recruitment of secretary, shorthand-typists and roneo
operators based upon local recruitment

4 typewriters at 650.- Sw.frs. 2,600.-

5 standard desks with seats at 640.- Sw.frs. 3,200.-

4 typists' tables with seats and lamps at 350.- Sw.frs. 1,400.-

Total 17,200.-

Accommodation necessary

4 offices 20m² in the new building
Actual cost of these offices not yet known.

Recapitulation

a) Staff and equipment expenses per annum, assuming
existing employment conditions, approx. 230,000.-

b) Recruitment and establishment of staff, first year,
approx. 20,000.-

A N N E X 2

ESTIMATE OF ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ENTAILLED BY
THE PUBLICATION IN RUSSIAN OF DOCUMENTS. PUBLISHED
AT A LOSS, AND CHARGED TO THE ORDINARY BUDGET

Sw.Frs.

Fortnightly Notifications

(estimate based on 1958 Notifications)

24 Notifications totalling 261 pages 15,000.-

T.T. and Radio Circulars, including Annual Report and
Financial Operating Report

T.T. Circulars totalling 45 pages 2,600.-

Radio Circulars, totalling 160 pages 8,800.-

Annual Report by the S.G., totalling 72 pages 5,000.-

Financial Operating Report, totalling 84 pages 5,900.-

Weekly Circulars of the I.F.R.B.

52 Circulars

if heading and notes only are added in Russian 14,000.-*

Circular-Letters

225 pages 6,000.-

Telecommunication Journal

(estimate based on 1958)

370 additional pages 29,000.-

Portraits (Christmas-New Year cards) 300.-

Total 86,600.-

*If the entire tables are given in cyrillic letters, this figure would be 80,000.- Sw.frs., which would bring the total to 152,600 Sw.frs .

A N N E X 3

ADDITIONAL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE
TO BE BORNE BY CONFERENCES

(Assuming a little conference meeting
in a single room)

Estimate
Daily expenditure
Sw.Frs.

Interpreters, for 1 room equipped with simultaneous equipment

2 interpreters (local) at 128.- Sw.frs. per day 256.-

(If the interpreters have to be recruited outside
Geneva, travelling expenses and per diems (i.e. 54.-Sw.frs.
per day) would have to be added).

Translators

2 translators, non-local at 120.- Sw.frs. per day 240.-

Shorthand-typists

3 shorthand-typists, 1 locally recruited 30.-
and 2 non-locally recruited at 45.- Sw.frs. per day 90.-

Roneo operators

2 roneo operators, locally recruited 44.-

Total per day 660.-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 125-E
2 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Article 4

Proposal

Number of Proposal

322 Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4, read :

3. a) the Administrative Council;
b) the General Secretariat, which is the Union's administrative organ;
4. a) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.);
b) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.);
c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.).

Reasons :

It might be well, we feel, to make a clearer distinction between the organs which can give instructions (organs generally made up of persons representing the Administrations of Members of the Union, as in the organs mentioned under 1., 2., and 4.) and the organs which are more managerial or administrative. These latter may comprise Union Officials. Their duties lie more in the implementation of instructions given by the former organs, and in the management of the Union's affairs.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 126-E
2 November 1959

COMMITTEE D

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Proposal

Number of
Proposal

323 Article 5, B, paragraph 12 d) - read as follows:

- d) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff in the General Secretariat and special secretariats of the permanent organs, in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposals, bearing in mind the general instructions given by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

Reasons

Result of amendment made to Article 4 (Proposal No. 322).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 127-E
2 November 1959

COMMITTEE D

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Proposal

Number of
Proposal

324 Article 8, § 2 a), b) and c) - Read:

- a) (Unchanged)
- b) undertake administrative arrangements for the constitution and organization of the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs (the rest unchanged)
- c) ensure that in the secretariats (the rest unchanged)

Reasons

Result of amendment made to Article 4 (Proposal No. 322).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 128-E
2 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D
COMMITTEE E

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposal

Co-ordination and Technical Assistance

Number of
Proposal
325

The United States Delegation feels that, if the present general structure of the Union is to be maintained, measures should be taken to achieve proper co-ordination between the activities of the various organs. It therefore submits for the consideration of Committee D and E the attached Draft Resolution.

It should be noted that this proposal does not involve changes in the Convention, subject perhaps with reference to the duties of the Administrative Council which could be requested to pay special attention to inter organ co-ordination in the fields of technical assistance, external relations, and public information.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

CO-ORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

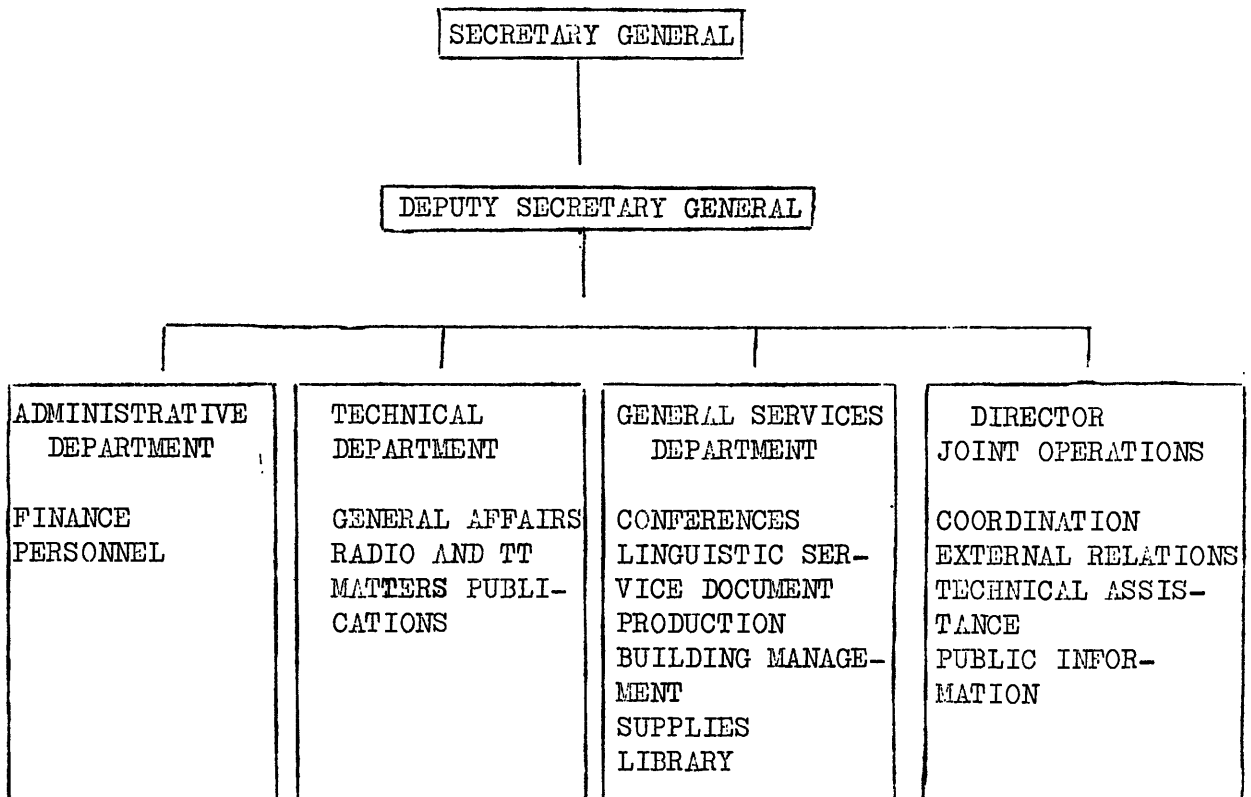
The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1959 :
considering :

1. that in view of the existence of the four permanent organs which deal to some extent with similar matters, especially in the fields of Technical Assistance, external relations and Public Information, there is a need for thorough inter organ co-ordination;
2. that the co-ordination committee which is a consultative body would work more efficiently if co-ordination were properly prepared at working level;

decides :

that the organization of the general secretariat should be so established as to provide for inter organ co-ordination at the working level especially for matters related to technical assistance, external relations, and public information. This could be achieved through a new department in the office of the Secretary-General but working in close consultation with other organs, the Administrative Council paying special attention to the functioning of this department and giving necessary general directives.

A type of the organization required is represented by the **attached** chart.



N.B. The above chart showing the proposed new office of Joint Operations is intended to indicate one of several ways in which the General Secretariat could be reorganized. Of course, in the final analysis, it will be up to the Secretary-General to reorganize the headquarters staff in what appears to him to be the most efficient and logical way.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 129-E
2 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth meeting - Committee D

(Organization of the Union)

Friday 30 October, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda of the meeting (Document No. DT 26) under item 2 of which should be added Document No. 103; the agenda was adopted without further comment.

1. Approval of the summary record of the fourth meeting (Document No. 97).

The Delegate of Sweden requested that the second to last paragraph of page 3 should be amended to read:

" - the co-ordination of the various secretariats and the abolition of Assistant Secretaries-General."

The Delegate of Brazil requested that the end of his speech on page 4 should be supplemented as follows:

"Radio Administrative Conference. As he had not submitted any proposal for changing the structure of the Union, he reserved the right to express his views in a more concrete way when the proposals that had been put forward on that subject were examined."

The Delegate of Australia asked that the statement attributed to him on page 5 be replaced by the following lengthy text:

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Might I say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that Australia can find some support for the excellent report attached to Document No. 8. As has been already stated it comes from an independent source, prepared by officials well briefed in the principles of good management. At the same time it is perhaps timely to observe, Sir, that the International Telecommunication Union organisation as we now find it has a history, and might I emphasise a record of achievement, extending back from the earliest foundations of the telecommunication art. It has through repeated conventions such as this progressively developed and improved

its organization to the present day, in order to cope with problems of tremendously rapid development. Mr. Chairman, we all know the complexities are increasing - entirely new telecommunication services are being introduced, the radio frequency spectrum we now find most congested, bringing in its train many problems for the Permanent Secretariat and associated organs. So we must ask ourselves whether the Union can cope with current problems, and if it proves necessary we must ensure that there are some adjustments and possibly some additions to the existing structure. We must, Mr. Chairman, be bold enough to do what is right and proper - fully prepared to revise the existing organisation in the best possible interests for its continued advancement and in so doing, provide mutual satisfaction to all who are interested in this vital field of human endeavour.

" At the same time we have a keen interest in the field of budgetary control, and it seems certain something worth while must stem from our mutual endeavours in this field.

" So far as the present organisation of the Administrative Council is concerned, we must I suggest Mr. Chairman, endeavour to provide adequate representation for the various regions of the world.

" Turning now to the I.F.R.B. Australia feels that proposals to come before this conference aimed at the establishment of an eleven-member structure comprised of independent members rather than countries, are worth while in their aims and objectives. We would also like to see complete independence in this important field.

" Now, Mr. Chairman, technical assistance is an entirely new development dear to the hearts of so many delegations present at this conference. This deserves and assuredly must receive, adequate treatment. Might I add that technical assistance was my experience so freely, so generously given in the countries I had the good fortune to visit prior to attending this supreme body. As another distinguished delegate observed, this truly excellent manifestation of international co-operation is in some degree a day to day matter - not confined to developing countries exclusively because we all have something to give and all something to receive. All who are so avidly interested in advancement of the telecommunication art are also ever ready to give freely of their knowledge, so promoting a wider appreciation of telecommunication problems and importantly, the solution of those problems.

" If I might return to the interesting analogy of the tree, mentioned already this morning, in at least two places, Australia at this stage is more inclined to shape and prune and might I emphasise graft, rather than

wholesale mutilation with, as has already been stressed, the great difficulty of again promoting growth into what we now possess, rather than the continuation of present growth to even greater strength.

" In conclusion may I say that Australia holds its mind in a flexible state, anxious to be guided by important contributions from other distinguished delegates and even more anxious to co-operate with them and see that the structure of the Union develops into a form which will give us the results we so sorely need in this vital field of telecommunication. Thank you Mr. Chairman."

The Delegate of Ceylon requested that the first two words of the paragraph on page 5, "In short", should be deleted.

Subject to these amendments the summary record was approved.

2. Proposal relating to the composition of the Administrative Council and the method of its election.

The Chairman invited the authors of proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103) to submit their comments.

The Delegate of China expatiated on the reasons why he had submitted proposal No. 335, which was intended to achieve a fairer representation of all countries. The principle involved had been tacitly accepted by the great majority of delegates at the previous meeting.

The Delegate of Australia associated himself with the detailed explanations given by the Delegate of China. Document No. 103 merely implied that the principle accepted the day before in favour of the African countries should be extended to other regions and that it would permit a fair distribution of seats among all parts of the world.

An increase in the number of members would make it possible to shorten the annual Council session.

The Delegate of Viet-Nam made the following statement:

"As a cosignatory of Proposal No. 315 which the Delegate of China has just submitted to you in such a masterly fashion, the Delegation of the Republic of Viet-Nam would like to add the following:

" During a previous discussion on the establishment of an African Region and its representation on the Administrative Council, the distinguished Head of the French Delegation noted the principle of fairness which should influence all the decisions of the Union.

" This is a decision based on fairness that was taken by the Committee in support of the proposal, which is the subject of Document No. 53, and it would only be logical for you to follow the same idea of fairness by supporting Proposal No. 315, in Document No. 103.

" The detailed calculations in the account annexed to the Document show you the discrepancy which there might be between the percentages of the number of members to be elected to the Administrative Council and the number of countries for the various regions. Although it seems clear that the rights which have been obtained should be kept and that the figures ratified by previous Conferences should not be brought up for discussion again, it is also clear that the figures allocated to certain regions, which until now have not been justly treated, should be revised.

" The six seats proposed for the Americas and the Asiatic and Australian Region therefore seems fully justified and there is no doubt that this Committee will adopt it in the spirit of fairness.

" Perhaps some delegations might make some reservations with regard to the financial aspect of the question. I would like to draw their attention to the fact that during the discussion on African representation the Delegate of Morocco suggested that the cost of setting up the four new seats for the African Region would be 0.40% of the budget. This figure was accepted; later, the Secretary-General's estimate reduced the percentage to 0.35%. With the addition of the new seats proposed for the Regions of America and Asia and Australia, the percentage increase would be 0.52%. This increase differs very little from the amount already adopted in principle.

" We are sure that you will have no qualms in adopting this increased budget which will permit you to adopt an impartial measure; because fairness, as we have been reminded, must rule all decisions of the International Telecommunication Union."

The Delegates of Korea, the Philippines, Malaya and Pakistan, who were co-signatories of Proposal No. 315, fully supported the statements by the previous speakers.

'During the general discussion which followed, the delegates of the following countries stated that they were in favour of Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103) : Japan, Afghanistan, Jordan, Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, Indonesia, Turkey and Venezuela.

On the other hand the Delegates of Hungary, Bielorussia, the Ukraine and Bulgaria could not approve the suggestion that the number of seats on the Administrative Council should be increased to 24 and preferred to keep to Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53).

The Delegate of Iran accepted the increase to 24 in the number of members on the Administrative Council, but was interested in Proposal No. 294 (Document No. 27) by Sweden and intended to return to the question eventually.

The Delegate of Poland remarked that in 1952 the I.T.U. included 90 countries and the Buenos Aires Conference had decided that the Administrative Council should have eighteen seats. The Union had since acquired another twenty-six Members. Why argue from that to an increase in six seats in the Council? He preferred to abide by Proposal No. 303. (Document No. 53).

The Delegate of the United States thought that an increase in Council seats might well lead to reduced efficiency at greater expense. But countries should be more equitably represented. Hence at the previous meeting he had been much intrigued by Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53). His concern with equity now led him to support Proposal No. 315 (Document 103) in favour of two extra seats, one to represent Asia and Australia, the other Americas. The new 24-man Council should meet once a year for six weeks instead of a month. If the Council sat longer, Plenipotentiary Conferences might well be shorter.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that allocation of four fresh seats to the African countries would make for a more equitable representation. He agreed with the United States spokesman that more seats in the Council would make for reduced efficiency at greater expense, and was against Proposal No. 315. It would be better to have twenty-two seats rather than twenty-four, and to abide by Proposal No. 303. (Document No. 53). It might be a good idea if Administrative Council expenses were subtracted from the Union's budget and shouldered exclusively by the countries which sat thereon.

The Delegate of Israel had supported Proposal No. 303. But a new proposal based on the same arguments had been put forward, and he would have to reconsider his attitude.

The main problem was to arrange for equitable representation. That could be done, he felt, by other means. Twenty Members would perhaps suffice if the last table in Document No. 103 were amended to read :

A	5	members	instead of 6	- ratio	4.6
B	4	"	"	- ratio	4.74
C	3	"	"	- ratio	5.3
D	3	"	(no change)	- ratio	3.66
E	5	"	instead of 6	- ratio	5.4

If his suggestion did not commend itself to the Committee, he would support Proposal No. 315 in Document No. 103. He was, however, in favour of turn-and-turn-about in the Council, as proposed by several speakers.

The Delegate of the Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible wanted his name added to the list of countries in favour of Document No. 53.

As in the past, the entity he represented wanted to be considered a part of Western Europe for elections to the Council.

The Delegate of Israel had, he felt, offered an interesting suggestion; the Council would do well to consider it with the greatest care.

The Delegate of Argentina was generally in favour of Proposal No. 315. But it required further consideration. Perhaps a working party should be set up. It would have to have very much in mind how anxious all were to achieve acquitable representation in the Council.

The Delegate of Ceylon felt that the authors of Proposal No. 315 had been too modest. A comparison of percentages should have led them to propose seven seats for Asia and Australia, giving, all in all, twenty-five. He supported the setting-up of a working party to review the apportionment proposed. The financial aspects were of less importance in such exceedingly weighty matters.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He could not accept Proposal No. 315, but found no little merit in the suggestion made by Israel (that the Council should have twenty seats). That suggestion would be easier on the budget, and deserved further consideration.

The Delegate of New Zealand thought that the division of the world into five regions instead of four was a step forward. The increased expenditure entailed by an increase in membership would not be so very different were the Council to comprise twenty-four seats or twenty-two.

Eventually, he announced his support for Document No. 103.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia, thereupon:

"Yesterday this Committee decided that Membership of the Administrative Council should be increased from eighteen to twenty-two. It was estimated that the percentage increase in the budget would be less than 0.4. Furthermore, the proposed increase from eighteen to twenty-four would ensure a better representation of the various regions. The reasons adduced for this reform justify, we feel, any increase in expenditure. Even so, we consider that the extra cost to the budget of the two extra seats would be exceedingly slight in relation to the total budget and in relation to the advantages which would flow therefrom.

"Hence we wholeheartedly support the principles set forth in Document No. 103. We favour any proposal which would introduce a system of rotation in the countries represented on the Council, so that each would have an equal chance of playing a part in the management of the Union's affairs."

Mr. de Miranda (Vice-Chairman of the Conference), on behalf of Mr. van der Toorn (Chairman of the Conference), absent, announced the death of the King of Laos after a reign which had lasted 52 years. On behalf of the Conference, he would offer condolences to the Delegation of Laos.

The Chairman called for one minute's silence.

The Delegate of Laos was grateful for the sympathy and commiseration extended to his Delegation.

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The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic could not accept Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103), the mathematics of which he thought exceedingly sketchy. He would be more inclined to support the Israeli suggestion, but in view of the multitudinous proposals put forward he would support the creation of a working party made up of representatives from every region.

The Delegate of Paraguay had proposed that things should stay as they were, but in view of the variety of views expressed he too would support the Argentine proposal for a working party.

The Delegate of Sweden said it would be difficult there and then to reach a final decision because the proposals on the floor were too

divergent. Should countries be free to choose their region? Further meditation was required before taking a decision.

The Delegate of Greece felt that the discussion was prompted by considerations of prestige and of a political and legal kind, for it had been said that an increase in seats on the Council would make for less efficiency and greater expense. He was, as he had said, in favour of a smaller Council.

The Delegate of Ethiopia supported Proposal No. 315. The world should be divided up into regions on strictly geographical lines without leaving any freedom of choice to countries. Proposal No. 315 had been widely supported and the creation of a working party could but hold up a decision.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo favoured Proposal No. 315, and suggested that Proposal No. 303 amended by Proposal No. 315 be put to the vote without more ado.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia considered that the discussion had shown the complexity of the problem. He did not favour taking a vote immediately and supported the idea of setting up a working party.

The Chairman outlined the situation resulting from the discussion as follows:

- the Committee had received proposals for the setting-up of a working party;
- proposals to the contrary, with the aim of taking a decision in the Committee, had also been tabled. As the proposal by the Belgian Congo required an immediate vote, it should be considered as an amendment to the latter;
- several delegations had asked for time to reflect before taking any decision.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it wished to take a decision then or to postpone it until the following meeting.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that many Delegates had expressed the same views. It was not necessary to postpone the decision.

The Chairman said that the Committee should first decide whether it intended to take a decision immediately or to postpone the question until the following meeting.

A roll-call vote was taken which gave the following results:

- those in favour of postponement: 33
- those against: 31
- abstentions: 5
- absent: 23

Therefore, the discussion would be continued at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

A. Chassignol
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 130-E
2 November 1959COMMITTEE DAPPORTIONMENT OF UNION MEMBERS BY REGIONS WITH A VIEW TO
THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At its seventh meeting, on the morning of 2 November 1959,
Committee D decided on the following apportionment of Union Members with
a view to the election of Members of the Administrative Council:

Region A - the Americas (23 Members)

Argentina	Guatemala
Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil	Honduras
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	United States Territories
El Salvador	Uruguay
Ecuador	Venezuela
United States of America	

Region B - Western Europe (21 Members)

Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Monaco
Vatican City	Norway
Denmark	Netherlands
Spain	Portugal
France	Federal Republic of Germany
Finland	Territories of the United
Greece	Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland	Northern Ireland
Iceland	United Kingdom of Great Britain
Italy	and Northern Ireland
	Sweden
	Switzerland

Region C - Eastern Europe (10 Members)

People's Republic of Albania	Roumanian People's Republic
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist	Czechoslovakia
Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
People's Republic of Bulgaria	Republic
Hungarian People's Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist
People's Republic of Poland	Republics
	Federal People's Republic of
	Yugoslavia



Region D - Africa (15 Members)

Belgian Congo	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
Ethiopia	United Arab Republic
Ghana	Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Guinea	Sudan
Liberia	French Oversea Territories
Libya	Tunisia
Morocco	Union of South Africa
Spanish Provinces in Africa	

Region E - Asia and Australasia (27 Members)

Afghanistan	Jordan
Saudi Arabia	Kuwait
Australia	Laos
Burma	Lebanon
Cambodia	Malaya
Ceylon	Nepal
China	New Zealand
Korea	Pakistan
India	Philippines
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Turkey
Iraq	Viet Nam
Israel	Yemen
Japan	

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Furthermore Committee D decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that there should be twenty-five seats in the Council, apportioned as follows :

Region A	:	6 seats
Region B	:	6 seats
Region C	:	3 seats
Region D	:	4 seats
Region E	:	6 seats

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE F

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Wednesday, 28 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. O.N. Carli, opened the meeting at 3.10 p.m. The Agenda (Document No. DT 20) was approved, after it had been agreed at the request of the respective delegations to postpone discussion of Proposals Nos. 304 of Poland and 99 of Japan. Proposal No. 304 would be examined when Committee E had completed its study of Proposal No. 305; Proposal No. 99 would be left until the Administrative Radio Conference had decided on the related questions.

The Delegate of Greece pointed out that his general proposals appearing in Document No. 30 had already been set out in specific form in Proposals Nos. 308, 309 and 310, relating to Articles 9, 10 and 11 and reproduced in Documents Nos. 86, 87 and 88 respectively. The Chairman said they would be considered when the respective articles came up for study.

2. The record of the third meeting (Document No. 93) was approved without comment, there being one correction from Iran, whereby a mis-translation in the French text reading "Iran approved Switzerland" was amended so as to read "Iran supported Switzerland". The Annex to the record was also approved, containing the proposals by the Drafting Group about Article 1a) of the Convention.

3. Proposals about Article 1 of the Convention:

The Delegate of Sweden submitted his Proposal No. 6, as amended by Document No. 45, which had been held over from the previous meeting. He felt a distinction should be made between "Full Members" and "Associate Members", rather than between "Members" and "Associate Members", thus avoiding confusion and establishing a single nomenclature. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic seconded, suggesting that Annex 3 to the Convention should include definitions of both terms. The Delegate of Italy was also in favour, but thought the term "Ordinary Member" preferable to "Full Member". The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also supported the proposal, although he did not feel a change was absolutely essential. Denmark was also in favour. Yugoslavia agreed with Italy in preferring "Ordinary Members". The Delegate of Belgium saw no need to alter the status quo, the Convention being clear enough and the appropriate adjective not being easy to find. Switzerland, Iran and the Philippines supported Belgium. While it appreciated the idea behind the Swedish proposal, France thought it better to stick to the status quo in order to avoid difficulties of terminology. Italy shared the view of the United Arab Republic that, besides the definition of the two categories of Members in Annex 3, there should also be a definition of "Members" as such. In view of the divergent opinions, the Chairman put Proposal No. 6 to the vote, as amended by Document No. 45. The Proposal was rejected by 24 votes to 13 against, with 17 abstentions.

4. The Delegate of Mexico explained Proposal No. 299 (Document No.43) and was supported by Sweden, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, India, Poland, Venezuela and Brazil. There being no objections, the Proposal was approved. (For the text, see Annex.)

Proposals about Article 3 of the Convention:

5. The Delegate of Mexico explained his Proposal No. 298 (Document No. 42), amending Article 3, 2 a), by replacing "objectionable interference" by "harmful interference". The United Kingdom agreed in principle but suggested a different wording, at least in the English text which would read: "... register radio frequency assignments to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum". The Delegate of Mexico accepted the first part of the amendment but preferred the expression "coordinate efforts", that form appearing to him less dynamic and less definite. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that "coordinate" was better in English than "canalize", which appeared to be the translation of the original Spanish. Switzerland supported the Mexican proposal with the United Kingdom amendment, but felt that no decision should be taken until the Administrative Radio Conference had replied to the questionnaire before it. Italy was basically in agreement with the last part of the Mexican proposal, which it regarded as a very important and interesting new departure. Belgium supported the Mexican proposal with the United Kingdom amendment. The United States and the Philippines were in favour of the Mexican proposal, but suggested respectively that the English text should read "to direct the efforts" and "to channel the efforts". The Chairman said that the basic ideas of Proposal No. 298 were agreed and that the terminological points at issue would best be settled by the Drafting Group. There being no objections, it was so agreed.

Proposals about Article 9 of the Convention:

6. The Chairman recalled the resolution adopted at the last meeting, so that Article 9,2 might likewise be referred to the Drafting Group for detailed study and final wording. There being no objections, it was so decided. The Article was thus referred to the Drafting Group, with the basic agreement adopted at the third meeting.
7. The Delegate of China explained his Proposal No. 96, relating to Article 9,3 and requested that it be considered at the same time as No. 106, the two proposals having similar effect. Italy, Brazil, Ireland, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Ethiopia and Australia supported the proposal of China. In answer to a question by Bulgaria, it was stated that the number twenty-five had been chosen as corresponding to approximately a quarter of the Union's membership. Canada proposed a percentage rather than a fixed number. Ceylon was seconded by Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia in preferring the status quo. Mexico was also in favour of the status quo, and pointed out that, since the proposal would in any case be made by a minority, it would require a majority vote, as laid down the following sub-paragraph 2 of the Article. The Chairman summed up and put Proposals Nos. 96 and 106 to the vote. They were rejected by 22 votes to 19 against, with 24 abstentions.

8. The Chairman opened discussion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Proposal No. 97 and its other Proposals Nos. 107, 108 and 109, which had similar aims. The United Kingdom explained the Proposals by reference to an amendment to No. 97 suggested by France, whereby the word "separately" in the English text would be replaced by the word "individually". The United Kingdom was seconded by the United States, France, Italy, Denmark, the U.S.S.R., India and Spain. The Chairman pointed out that the Spanish text already had the equivalent of "individually", so that the amendment proposed by France would affect only the English and French texts. There being no objections, Proposals Nos. 97, 107, 108 and 109 were approved in principle and referred to the Drafting Group for the formal detail to be worked out.

Proposals about Article 10 of the Convention:

9. Proposal No. 98 of Belgium affected only the English and French texts of the Convention, since it called for the deletion of the word "respective" which did not appear in the Spanish text of Article 10,2. The Proposal was seconded by the United States and was adopted without comment.
10. Intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences (Article 9)
- The Chairman recalled that at the previous meeting, the Committee had decided that no definite intervals should be laid down in the Convention. That decision should bear some relation to whatever was decided in connection with Article 10 (Administrative Conferences). The question should be referred to the drafting party, which would tidy up whatever was decided.
11. The Delegate of Morocco withdrew his proposal No. 255, but with the reservation that he might support the Japanese and Federal German proposals, which were similar.
12. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republic proposals Nos. 100 and 101, together with Czechoslovak proposal No. 256, were postponed until Committee D reached its conclusions on the I.F.R.B.
13. The Committee took note that Chinese proposal No. 102 had been withdrawn by virtue of Document No. 81.
14. The Delegate of France explained his proposal No. 103, as amended by Document No. 57, and hence withdrew the second part of the same. It was supported by the United States, Italy, Brazil, and Switzerland. The Chairman drew attention to Greek proposal No. 309 (Document No. 86), which called for the Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative Conferences to be held at the same time. Italy wanted flexibility; why should such conferences necessarily coincide? The United Arab Republic was against too much flexibility. Some ruling should be given to guide the Radio Conference. He supported the French proposal in both its paragraphs, including that withdrawn by France. The United States was not against the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Radio Conference being held together, but wanted flexibility in the Convention. Brazil wanted both conferences to meet in the same place and in the same year,

but one after the other. The Belgian Congo preferred Proposal No. 105 (Sweden) to the French one. Sweden explained its proposal No. 105. How many years should elapse between conferences was not so important. But what was **important** was to lay down the order in which conferences should be held, namely: 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference; 2. Assemblies of the C.C.I.s; 3. Administrative Conferences. Sweden withdrew proposal No. 105 and suggested an amendemnt to the first part of French proposal No. 103. France felt that the amendment was superfluous, and that its proposal was elastic enough. But it would not oppose if the amendment commended itself to the Committee. The Belgian Congo supported the French proposal as amended by Sweden. Mexico supported the French proposal, but favoured the chronological order proposed by Sweden. Could that be embodied either in the Convention or in a resolution? Italy, Spain, Belgium, and the United States supported the French proposal but rejected the Swedish amendment, which they considered an unnecessary restriction, difficult to observe. The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia supported the French proposal but wanted the Committee to remember two things : 1. it might not be necessary to review the Regulations. But it would be necessary to re-elect the members of the "International Frequency Registration Board", for which purpose the Radio Conference would have to meet; 2. let it not be forgotten that an Extraordinary Administrative Conference, too, could revise the Regulations. Ceylon wanted the Chairman's views on the scope of the vote taken at the previous meeting. Had it referred only to Plenipotentiary Conferences, or to both Plenipotentiary and Administrative ones? If to the Plenipotentiary Conference only, then he would support the initial paragraph in the French proposal, but not the second, since in his view Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences should be separately held, for economic and practical reasons. The Chairman explained that the vote at the previous meeting had referred solely to Plenipotentiary Conferences. But Committee F had now decided to extend the principle then adopted to Administrative Conferences too. He summed up. Then he submitted paragraph 1 of the French proposal, with the Swedish amendment. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported the French proposal and rejected the amendment. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported France, but only on condition that to convene Administrative Conferences there should be a demand from a majority of Members of the Union, as for Plenipotentiary ones. Italy suggested adoption of the same system for Administrative as for Plenipotentiary Conferences. That would solve the problem. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia supported the Italian proposal. The Chairman felt that the Committee was in favour of the same rules for Administrative as for Plenipotentiary Conferences. Let the matter be referred to the drafting party, which, bearing in mind what had been said : the general support for the French proposal No. 103 and the principle that definite intervals should not be laid down for the Conferences, might devise another wording for Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention. The drafting party would likewise consider what had been decided when proposals Nos. 97, 107, 108, and 109 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been adopted. There were no objections, and it was so decided.

15. The meeting rose at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

Ramon Fernandez de Soignie
Reporter.

O.N. Carli
Chairman

A N N E X

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 3 (2)

A new wording, adopted at the fourth meeting on 28 October, 1959:

"Every 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 takes part."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 132-E
3 November 1959COMMITTEE H

REPORT

3rd Meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Friday, 30 October 1959 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the Committee's draft programme of work contained in the Annex to Document No. DT 16 for discussion, observing that, if the Committee accepted the said Annex as a whole, it would be considered point by point.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that at the Committee's last meeting the Delegate of Canada had drawn attention to the two principal tasks before the Committee and after much consideration believed that the two Conferences at present in session should be asked to inform the Committee of any article which they approved and which had financial implications. There should, he thought, be two Working Groups set up: one to study the situation existing between the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference and the present one; the other to study matters concerning the Budget ceiling between the present one and the next.

The Chairman agreed, and said that when the time came for approving the accounts, the question of setting up the Groups would be submitted to the Committee. The Delegate of Canada observed that if the study in the Annex were taken in the correct order, the work of the Committee would be extremely easy, but that, with regard to the expenditure ceiling mentioned on page 3 of the Annex, it would be necessary to know the financial repercussions of the Conference's decisions and that the study of the ceiling should therefore be left till the end. That view was supported by the Delegate of India, to which the Chairman replied that it was already pointed out under Point 8 on page 3 that that matter would be dealt with when final decisions had been taken about the accounts.

The Chairman invited comments on the Report of the 2nd meeting contained in Document No. 67. The Delegate of Canada asked that his statement on page 3 should be amended as follows:

"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 consolidated budget, 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 Delegate of France asked that his statement, which appeared on page 1 of Document No. 67, should read as follows: "said that his delegation was willing to serve on the Working Group, but that at the present stage of the Conference's work and since no one knew how many Working Groups might be set up, it might perhaps be impossible for certain delegations to participate on a continuous basis in the Group's work, if various Sub-Committees or Working Groups of different Committees met simultaneously."

The Delegate of Greece asked that, on page 4 of Document No. 67 it should be made clear that Proposal No. 292, which appeared in Document No. 30, was being submitted to Committee H.

The Report of the 2nd meeting, as amended, was approved, and in response to an inquiry by the Chairman, the Committee also approved the agenda.

The Chairman submitted for consideration the proposal of Yugoslavia regarding the setting up of a Group for the examination of accounts from 1952 to 1958 so that countries which did not form part of the Administrative Council should study those accounts which had already been approved by the Administrative Council. That proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United States who believed that the Working Group's terms of reference should be expanded to cover the study of the problem of whether the budget was sufficient for the needs of the Union and whether the previous financial management had been good.

The Chairman proposed that the Delegation of Colombia should be given the Chairmanship of the Working Group, which would include the Federal Republic of Germany, Colombia, Spain, Japan, the United Kingdom and Portugal. The Delegate of the United States of America would not participate, but would hold himself at the Group's disposal.

The Delegate of Italy agreed to the group proposed by Yugoslavia, but opposed the United States proposal, since he believed that the study of past and future financial management should be made by the Committee. The Delegates of the United Arab Republic and India agreed.

The Delegate of Colombia expressed his appreciation at his appointment and said that he would expedite the work to the best of his ability. He added that, in accordance with the last sentence of Point 11.4, on page 53 of the Report by the Administrative Council, it would be useful if the Secretariat could submit to the Working Group a document containing the views of the Administrative Council, since it was essential for the Group to know if it was dealing with questions of form or substance.

Mr. Persin said that the Secretariat would be at the Group's disposal to provide it not only with the views asked for but those relating to the audit.

The Delegate of India asked whether Points 11.1 to 11.5 of the Administrative Council would be submitted to the Working Group, and the Chairman stated that those points would be discussed by the Committee when it came to consider the Working Group's report.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked for a general debate on the consolidated budget and the Working Capital Fund and said that he was in favour of a consolidated budget since all would benefit from the results.

The Delegate of the United States drew attention to his Proposal No. 106 and said that he would make a detailed statement about it in due course.

The Delegate of Colombia also supported in principle the consolidated budget since both the Conferences and the Meetings of the C.C.I.'s were valuable for all. The Delegate of Canada agreed, and said that at later meetings he would return to the subject. He asked that a meeting be held to study the problem.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was opposed to the consolidated budget, and said that he would give his reasons when the matter was taken up.

The Delegate of India recalled that the consolidated budget had been discussed at length at the last meeting of the Administrative Council and that the arguments for and against were set forth in that body's Report. He considered that that Report was very important and that the table at the end should be studied carefully. The contributions should be respected. He suggested that a general debate should be held after 9 November, thus allowing sufficient time for study of the documents.

The Chairman invited comments on the problem of contributions in arrear, and pointed out that it was divided into two parts: queried and non-queried contributions in arrears. He suggested that the Committee begin with those which were not queried.

The Delegate of the United States believed that this was an important question and understood that in previous conferences a telegram had been sent to debtor countries asking them when they were going to pay. The message had been sent not only to Ministries of Communications but also to Foreign Affairs Ministries. He added that if that had not been done, it should be done immediately.

The Delegate of Colombia said that it could be seen from Document No. 40 that the Secretariat had in fact sent telegrams of the class mentioned to the debtor countries and that it could be seen from Annex No. 1 that the accounts in arrears amounted to more than one million Swiss francs. Moreover, it appeared from the Report of the Administrative Council that organizations similar to the I.T.U. all seemed to agree on the policy that countries in arrears should be deprived of the vote at Conferences. He believed that the Committee could recommend the committee responsible for studying the Convention to include a similar provision which, naturally, would not come into force until the new Convention came into force.

The Chairman pointed out that the telegrams had been sent by the Secretariat, but not at the beginning of the Conference, and asked the Delegate of Columbia to make a proposal. The Delegate of Columbia replied that, before making a proposal on the subject, he would like to know the opinion of other delegations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the proposal of the United States, but refrained from giving an opinion on the Colombian proposal.

The Delegate of Italy supported the United States proposal and thought that the suggestion of Columbia could be included in the telegrams. He supported the Colombian suggestion, since, if the the Union wished to follow the practice of the United Nations, it should do so completely.

The Committee agreed that the telegrams should be sent without prejudice to the question of adopting sanctions, and drew up a draft resolution which will be submitted to a Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

After statements by the Delegates of the United States, Italy, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, Colombia, Yugoslavia, France, India, Australia, the United Arab Republic and Canada, the text of the following resolution was approved:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, at its recent meeting in Geneva

considering

- a) the sums still owed by certain Members of the Union. "

The Delegate of Italy asked that the above resolution, when submitted for consideration by the Plenary, should indicate the sum which each country owed. The Chairman agreed.

A discussion then took place on the contributions in abeyance because of events during the second World War.

Mr. Persin stated that that item had been put on the Agenda for purposes of information and in order that the Conference might take a definite decision on Resolution No. 12 of Buenos Aires, including in the budget for the years 1959-1962 the necessary credits to redeem the debt. If the Committee agreed, the Secretariat would submit a draft resolution. A lengthy discussion then took place on the subject, in which several delegations disagreed that the debts in question should continue to appear in the Union's budget and, above all, that they should yield interest when in fact the sums in question were non-existent.

The Delegate of Italy opposed a proposal by Colombia that a Working Group should study the problem and submit a report to the Committee. It was the Committee that had to decide how the problem was going to be solved. The problem should be passed on to the Administrative Council by the Conference. That proposal by the Delegate of Italy was approved by the Committee.

The queried contributions in arrears were then discussed. The Delegate of France stated that those contributions had taken much of the Conferences' time and that an improvement could be noted from Document No. 14 of the Conference. The Financial Regulations provided that interest should be charged on the sums owing, but where a queried debt was concerned and where the interest was greater than the capital, it seemed to him difficult to provide for the payment of interest on a debt which, being queried, was not in fact owing. That idea was supported by the United States, Italy and the U.S.S.R. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. added that his country had paid many of those accounts, in spite of its moral right not to do so since it had not taken part in several Conferences, such as those of Rapallo and Florence, or in some of the work of the Provisional Frequency Board, where the U.S.S.R. had paid the expenses of the Conferences held. He believed that the question of interest should be solved separately and that there were two points before the Committee: first, to redeem the debts outstanding, putting down the balances as losses or gains; secondly, to adopt a resolution similar to the Buenos Aires one. He added that the U.S.S.R. could not pay the sums outstanding.

A lengthy debate took place on the question of the interest, in which the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Arab Republic, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Delegates of the United States, France, Italy and Colombia took part.

The Delegate of France considered that it was unusual to work out interest on a sum which was not a debt and agreed with the representative of the Secretary-General that the only solution was to put these debts down as losses or gains, and open a special account henceforward for the principal outstanding.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with France, and added that, before opening a special account which omitted interest, a draft resolution should be drawn up by the Secretariat to be sent to the debtors through the heads of delegations at the Conference.

Mr. Persin agreed. The only solution was to put the interest down in the profit and loss account. A special account for the principal could be opened without this implying that the interest was cancelled. The resolution of the Conference would refer to Document No. 14 without mentioning countries.

The Delegate of the United States asked that it should be stated in the Report and the Resolution that the account had been inadequate in this affair.

The Delegate of France agreed, but added that the amount of the principal involved should be paid into a special account.

The Delegate of Colombia asked that Yugoslavia take part in the Working Group. The Delegate of Yugoslavia's long experience with the Administrative Council made his presence in the Group desirable. The Delegate of Yugoslavia accepted the suggestion.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

R. Arciniegas
H. Heggli
T. P. Seoighe
Rapporteurs

J. Garrido
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 133-E (CP)
Document No. 514-E (CAR)
4 November 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

Second Meeting of Committee C/3

(Joint Budget Supervision Financial Control Committee)

Friday, 23 October, 1959, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J.B. Darnell (New Zealand)Vice-Chairmen: Messrs. Joyce (Ireland) and
Šenk (Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia)

1. The agenda was submitted by the Chairman and adopted. The Committee then adopted, unchanged, the summary record of the first meeting (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 65; Radio Conference Document No. 454).

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand) reminded the Committee that Radio Conference Document No. 453 (summary record of Committee 3's fourth meeting) had to be adopted too. The Delegate of Argentina thereupon observed that the statement attributed to him in paragraph 12 of that document was by no means a faithful reproduction of what he had in fact said. Could a corrigendum be issued to Document No. 453?

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that was feasible. Accordingly, it was decided that a corrigendum should be issued.

The Delegate of the Philippines moved that, subject to the issue of the corrigendum, the summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 453) should be approved. There being no dissension, this was agreed.

The Delegate of France proposed - and it was so decided - that the Secretariat be asked to adopt a double numbering system for the Committee's documents: a number in the Plenipotentiary Conference series, and a number in that of the Radio Conference.

2. The Chairman reminded the Committee of its terms of reference, and proposed that two working groups be set up, with the same terms of reference as the working groups of Committee 3 (see Radio Conference Document No. 20). The proposal was adopted.

It was agreed that Mr. Shinichi Hase (Japan) should be Chairman of Group C1/3A, and Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark) Chairman of Group C2/3B.

The Chairman thereupon asked those Delegations which wanted to be represented in the groups to report to the Chairmen thereof.

3. The Committee turned to the report by Working Group 3B (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 31; Radio Conference Document No. 379).

Mr. Nielsen (Denmark), presenting the document, proposed that the Committee approve the transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head I (staff expenses) to sub-head II (premises and equipment). Committee 3 had decided to produce a statement of expenditure only once every twenty days. If that decision were upheld, then the next statement would be due on 20 October, 1959.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, invoking the Financial Regulations, Article 11, observed that the Secretary-General could transfer credits only from item to item, within the same sub-heads.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) quoted Article 18, paragraph 2, according to which the budget committee could authorize transfers from sub-head to sub-head. Hence he was asking the Committee to approve the transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head I to sub-head II. The sum in question was required to pay for internal re-arrangements and the putting-up of partitions, so as to create offices in the Exhibition Palace.

Mr. Nielsen (Denmark), supported by the Delegate of the Philippines, asked the Committee to approve the transfer, which it did.

Answering a question from Mr. Drevet (France) at the Committee's first meeting, about how many people were employed in the Reception/Information Section, Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said he had given much thought to the matter. Unhappily, the staff in question could not possibly be reduced, because the persons employed in that Section were also called upon to work in the typing pool at the Bâtiment Electoral. He had facts and figures available about the work done by the Section, if anybody wanted them.

Mr. Drevet (France) thanked Mr. Gross for his explanations. He was grateful, too, for Mr. Gross's invitation to Delegates to visit the premises available to the two conferences, thus enabling them to see for themselves how the Secretariat was organized. He was convinced that almost all the conference services served a useful purpose but thought that by the time the Conference ended his conviction would extend to the remainder.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) recalled the Financial Regulations, Article 20, according to which expenses relating to temporary or supernumerary officials recruited because permanent ones had been seconded to conferences were to be debited to the budgets of those conferences. He had been able to second twenty-nine people to work for the two conferences. Only fourteen of them had been replaced.

Mr. Drevet (France) was satisfied.

Mr. Searle (New Zealand) proposed the adoption of the report by Working Group 3B, and it was so decided.

4. Report by the Special Group set up to consider the problem of the Morning Electron (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 and Annex 1; Document No. 432 and Working Document No. 209 of the Radio Conference).

Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada), submitting the report, said that the group's terms of reference were that it should consider ways and means whereby the Morning Electron might be improved, neglecting the question of costs (a matter dealt with in Annex 1 to Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 and in Radio Conference Working Document No. 209).

Mr. Drevet (France) said that the resources deployed to publish that journal were very considerable. All relevant items should be included in the calculation of costs (translation, typing, mimeographing, etc.). He took the liberty of expressing some doubt as to whether the journal served any useful purpose. It duplicated a good many documents issued by the two conferences. However, it had been appearing for two months and may Delegates seemed satisfied with it. Accordingly, it should go on being published. In future, however, he trusted that very serious thought would be taken before an expense of that magnitude was incurred again.

The Delegate of Argentina, too, wanted to know whether the journal in question was really worth the cost involved. Had the matter been considered half-way through September, as he had urged, there would have been time enough to do something about it. At that stage, however, he agreed with the Delegate of France that all that could be done was to act on the recommendation set forth in paragraph 4 of the Group's report.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) recalled what he had said in Committee 3 about the general problem of relations with the public. The figures quoted in connection with the costs of the Morning Electron should be treated with reserve as it was impossible to determine the exact part of the total expenses of the public relations service which should be charged to the Electron.

The Delegate of Sweden thought it very useful to have such a service within the I.T.U. The Morning Electron constituted, in his opinion, a vehicle for much-needed publicity and in addition to the advantages already mentioned in the report of the Special Group, enabled Delegates who had not yet been able to come to Geneva to follow the work of the Conferences. If the Committee felt that the application of the recommendation in paragraph 4 of the Report would enable money to be saved, the Delegate of Sweden was prepared to support that proposal.

The Delegate of the United States also felt that the Union needed more publicity and the Morning Electron was one way of getting it. These views were shared by the Delegate of Colombia, for whom publicity and public relations in connection with a conference such as the Plenipotentiary Conference were of particular importance.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the need for public relations, and in the circumstances thought that publication of the Morning Electron could be accepted provided the contents were improved. He pointed out that the Annex to the Addendum to Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 quoted a figure for the cost for the Morning Electron of approximately 23,000 Swiss francs, without qualification. He recognized the difficulty of establishing the staff costs incurred in translating, typing, duplication and distribution, but felt that as a Committee of financial experts they should not subscribe to the principles under which that Annex had been prepared. The Secretariat of the I.T.U. had assured the meeting that there would be no staff savings if publication of the Electron were ceased; that might be true, but it could not be denied that the work of production must represent a considerable load on the facilities of the Union and give rise to pressure for overtime or additional staff in other contexts. He did not consider it necessary to attempt to establish the full costs of production and distribution, but wished to join with the Delegate of France in having the limitations inherent in the figure of cost in the Annex recorded in the minutes.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross recalled what he had said about those figures being considered with reserve.

The Delegate of the United States noted that the contents of the Morning Electron had improved and therefore felt that discussions on the subject had so far been profitable.

The Delegate of Colombia shared the concern expressed regarding the figures quoted for the cost of the Morning Electron.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross associated himself with the views expressed by the Delegates of France, the United Kingdom and Colombia as regards the determination of the cost of the Morning Electron. He recalled the reservation he had made in Committee 3 with regard to the figures.

Documents No. 46 and Annex 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference and 432 and Working Document No. 209 of the Radio Conference were adopted.

In reply to a question from Mr. Drevet (France), Mr. Gerald C. Gross said that the Morning Electron was distributed to the 947 members of the two Conferences, and was available to any other person who wanted it.

5. Next meeting

Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark) thanked the members of the Committee for the confidence they had shown in making him responsible for Group C2/3B which would meet at the beginning of November to consider the expenditure as on 20 October.

The Chairman said that the next meeting of Committee C/3 would probably be called during the second week in November.

6. Miscellaneous

Mr. C. Stead informed the Committee that no decision had so far been taken about the method of printing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The matter should be discussed without delay so that the Secretariat would have time to organize.

The Delegate of France felt it was superfluous to revert to the matter. The Administrative Council, when discussing the Final Acts of the Radio Conference, had had in mind those of the Plenipotentiary Conference too. The Committee should, therefore, instruct the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, agreeing, thought the question should be submitted to the forthcoming Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of India expressed concern regarding the possible overspending of the Conference budget if it were decided to print the Final Acts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the concern of the Delegate of India in relation to a possible overspending on the Conference budget. All members seemed to be agreed that there would be a real saving in the total ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Union from a printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference. Under Council Resolution 83, which was now embodied as Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations, if final printing were now decided upon, the two Conferences would need to bear some part of the composition costs and the whole of the printing costs. It seemed therefore that the financial implications of a decision to undertake printing of the Final Acts could best be considered later when the probable out-turn of Conference expenditure would be more clearly established, and when the Conference itself could decide the proportion of composition costs to be borne on each budget.

After a general discussion in which the Acting Secretary-General (Mr. G.C. Gross), the Delegates of Iran, India, France, New Zealand, and Denmark, participated, the Committee decided to submit the question to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to wait until the printing costs were known before deciding how far the Conference should share in defraying them, if at all, in accordance with Resolution No. 83, (amended), of the Administrative Council.

The questions of participation in the expenses of the Conference of countries registered as observers, and whether Delegates could be supplied with file covers for their personal documents, submitted by Mr. Gerald C. Gross, were postponed to a later meeting of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 17.55 hours.

Rapporteur :
B. Delaloye

Chairman :
J.B. Darnell

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 134-E (CP)
Document No. 515-E (CAR)
4 November 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

FIRST REPORT

of Joint Working Group C2/3B to Committees C and 3

1. The Joint Working Group held its first meeting on 3 November 1959 at 3 p.m. The Group examined in detail and approved the statement, prepared by the General Secretariat, of expenditure and estimated expenditure of the Conferences as of 20 October 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 1.
2. The Joint Working Group also examined and discussed a Report prepared by the Secretary of the Conferences entitled "Provisional List of Participants in the Expenses of the International Telecommunication Conferences, Geneva, 1959". A copy of this Report is attached as Annex 2.
3. The Group wishes to call special attention to the last paragraph of the Secretary's Report regarding certain unknown contributing classes by participants at the Conferences.
4. It was pointed out that in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3 (5) of the Convention only the Administrative Council may exempt an international organization from participation in extraordinary expenses, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) had not asked for admission to the Administrative Radio Conference until after the last session of the Administrative Council, the Group sees no alternative except to request that COSPAR make known its contributory class in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention.

Raymond L. Harrell
Rapporteur

Carl B. Nielsen
Chairman

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

1. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE - PREPARATORY WORK BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959		B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 20.10.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I</u>	<u>Staff expenses</u>				
.1	Administration.....	-	-	-	-
.2	Languages.....	-	-	-	-
.3	Roneo.....	-	-	-	-
.4	Insurance.....	-	-	-	-
<u>II</u>	<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
.5	Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6	Document production.....	-	-	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads.....	780.35	780.35	-	780.35
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-	-	-
.9	Unforeseen.....	-	-	-	-
<u>III</u>	<u>Financial management expenses</u>				
.10	Interest on advances.....	132.30	132.30	12,200.-	12,332.30
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>					
<u>VI</u>	<u>Preparatory work</u>				
.13	Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals).....	328,882.85	420,931.19		420,931.19
		329,795.50	421,843.84	12,200.-	434,043.84

2. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE - PREPARATORY WORK BY THE I.F.R.B.

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959		B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 20.10.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I.</u>	<u>Staff expenses</u>				
.1	Administration.....	300,899.20	284,537.30	-	284,537.30 *)
.2	Languages	-	-	-	-
.3	Rone,	-	-	-	-
.4	Insurance.....	30,218.35	37,447.50	-	37,447.50 **)
<u>II.</u>	<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
.5	Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6	Document production.....	-	-	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads	-	-	-	-
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment.....	-	-	-	-
.9	Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
<u>III.</u>	<u>Financial management expenses</u>				
.10	Interest on advances	16,286.05	16,286.05	18,400	34,686.05
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>					
<u>VI.</u>	<u>Preparatory work</u>				
.13	Publication and distribution of reports	66,781.79	70,563.54	-	70,563.54
		414,185.39	408,834.39	18,400.--	427,234.39

*) For six months only (January to June, 1959). From 1 July 1959, see "Assistance for technical work" Table 5

**) Excess expenditure covered by credit transfer from Item 1.

3. PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE - PRELIMINARY WORK BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Position as on 20 October, 1959

	BUDGET 1959	Expenses at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>				
.1 Administration	-	-	-	-
.2 Languages	-	-	-	-
.3 Roneo	-	-	-	-
.4 Insurance	-	-	-	-
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>				
.5 Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6 Document production	-	-	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	-	-	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other equipment	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
<u>III. Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances	-	-	3.400.—	3.400.—
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
VI. Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals and Administrative Council Report)	146.300.—	105.491,55	3.656,90	109.148,45
	146.300.—	105.491,55	7.056,90	112.548,45

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER 1959

Items and Subheads	B U D G E T	Expenditure at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contracts	T O T A L	Credit Transfers		BALANCE
						from one item to another	from one subhead to another	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>								
<u>.1 Administrative Services</u>								
Secretariat		17.891,75	26.912.--		44.803,75			
Administration		8.069,85	6.920.--		14.989,85			
Delegates' service		21.007,40	16.192.--		37.199,40			
Document service		33.294,05	36.437.--		69.731,05			
Messengers		25.308,25	27.060.--		52.368,25			
Public relations	289.000.--	14.416,05	30.203.--		44.619,05			
Sundry staff		9.905,55	15.170.--		25.075,55			
Travel expenses (Recruit.) ..		1.797.--	4.680.--		6.477.--			
Overtime		6.126,60	12.000.--		18.126,60			
Compensation for extra expenses		201,75	3.500		3.701,75			
Sundry		---	1.907,75	10.000.--	11.907,75			
	289.000.--	138.018,25	180.981,75	10.000.--	329.000.--	40.000.--	---	---
<u>.2 Language services</u>								
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day		335.002,90	305.167.--		640.169,90	*)		
Translators		147.906,65	142.425.--		290.331,65			
Shorthand-typists & typists..	1.442.000.--	104.345,05	100.124.--		204.469,05			
Technical operators		17.797,45	22.120.--		39.917,45	*)		
Travel expenses (Recruit.)		14.511.--	11.590.--		26.101.--			
Overtime		5.319,95	14.500.--		19.819,95			
Compensation for extra expenses		339,20	17.000.--		17.339,20			
Sundry		39,90	1.811,90	100.000.--	101.851,80			
	1.442.000.--	625.262,10	614.737,90	100.000.--	1,340.000.--	-50.000.--	-50.000	+2.000.--

* For the 2 notes, see page 8..

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 20.10.59	Estimated Expendi- ture	Provision for fut. contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits		B A L A N C E
						from item to item	from sub-head to sub-head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.3 Document Reproduction								
Roneo.....		40,556.85	41,934.—		82,490.85			
Draftsmen		7,128.35	5,310.—		12,438.35			
Travel expenses(Recruit)	133,750.—	—	—		—			
Overtime.....		8,199.95	18,000.—		26,199.95			
Compens. for extra exp.		1,075.—	8,000.—		9,075.—			
Sundry.....		—	1,795.85	10,000.—	11,795.85			
	133,750.—	56,960.15	75,039.85	10,000.—	142,000.—	+10,000.—	—	+ 1,750.—
.4 Insurance								
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.—
II PREMISES AND SUPPLIES								
.5 Premises, furniture, machines								
Premises - rents.....		83,870.90	155,630.—		239,500.90*)			
Premises - rearrangement	265,000.—	18,580.65	20,300.—		38,880.65			
Furniture.....		3,571.75	6,430.—		10,001.75			
Machines		7,172.40	19,444.30		26,616.70			
	265,000.—	113,195.70	201,804.30		315,000.—	—	+ 50,000.—	—
.6 Document Production								
Cyclostyle paper.....		96,023.40	39,000.—		135,023.40			
Stencils.....		4,603.50	9,975.—		14,578.50			
Ink, other roneo req.....	250,000.—	9,076.25	6,500.—		15,576.25			
Printing.....		24,782.35	17,000.—		41,782.35			
Final Acts, A.R.C.....		—	140,000.—		140,000.—**			
Final Acts, P.C.....		—	46,700.—		46,700.—**			
Sundry.....		—	18,339.50		18,339.50			
	250,000.—	134,485.50	277,514.50		412,000.—	+ 4,000.—	—	- 158,000.—

*) and **)

For the 2 notes, see page 8

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenditure at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for fut. contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits		B A L A N C E
						from item to item	from sub-head to sub-head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.7 Office supplies and overheads								
Office supplies.....		23,342.45	9,850.—		33,192.45			
Taxis.....		2,001.25	2,660.—		4,661.25			
Transport of supplies		3,066.50	5,000.—		8,066.50			
idem - I.T.U. car....	60,000.—	363.95	8,257.—		8,620.95			
Postal charges.....		259.70	600.—		859.70			
Telegrams.....		856.55	500.—		1,356.55			
Telephones.....		1,839.65	8,950.—		10,789.65			
Medical.....		255.—	245.—		500.—			
Sundry.....		4,659.60	13,293.35		17,952.95			
	60,000.—	36,644.65	49,355.35	—.—	86,000.—	+26.000.—	—.—	—.—
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations								
S.I. - I.T.U.	140,000.—	7,200.70	81,000.—		88,200.70			
S.I. - others.....		1,830.—	11,750.—		13,580.—			
Sundry.....		822.65	7,396.65		8,219.30			
	140,000.—	9,853.35	100,146.65	—.—	110,000.—	-30,000.—	—.—	—.—
.9 Unforeseen.....	20,000.—	4,373.80	15,626.60	—.—	20,000.—	—.—	—.—	—.—
III. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES								
.10 Interest on advances.	50,000.—	6.15	39,993.85	—.—	40,000.—	—.—	—.—	+ 10,000.—
Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th session.....	2,667,750.—	1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.—	2,811,000.—	—.—	—.—	- 143,250.—

*) For the note, see page 8

Brought forward		1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	- 143,250
<u>Budget approved by the</u> <u>Administrative Council,</u> <u>14th Session</u>	2,667,750.--							
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council as possible addi- tional expenditure re- sulting from the printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Con- ference and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simul- taneous interpretation.	200,000.--							+ 200,000
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference as possible additional expenditure resulting from the print- ing of the Final Acts of that Conference.	31,700.--							+ 31,700
	2,899,450.--	1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	+ 88,450

DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE
BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE AND THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE:

	Total	Administrative Radio Conference	Plenipotentiary Conference
<u>C R E D I T S :</u>			
Budget approved by the Administrative Council of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC	2,667,750.--	1,778,500.--	889,250.--
<u>Supplementary estimates:</u>			
a) equipping of a 7th conference room of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC	105,000.--	70,000.--	35,000.--
b) printing of the Final Acts of the ARC (an amount of 45,000.-- is included in the budget approved by the Administrative Council)	95,000.-- **)	95,000.-- **)	
c) printing of the Final Acts of the PC (an amount of 15,000.-- is included in the budget approved by the Administrative Council)	31,700.-- **)		31,700.-- **)
	<u>2,899,450.--</u>	<u>1,943,500.--</u>	<u>955,950.--</u>
<u>E X P E N D I T U R E</u>			
Total (see page 7)	2,811,000.--		
Expenses to be shared:	2,811,000.--		
./.. Final Acts ARC/PC	<u>186,700.--</u>		
	2,624,300.--		
of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC		1,749,535.-- *)	874,765.-- *)
Final Acts ARC		140,000.-- **)	
Final Acts PC			46,700.-- **)
	<u>2,811,000.--</u>	<u>1,889,535.--</u>	<u>921,465.--</u>

Notes

*) Including the cost of using an additional conference room.

**) Assuming that the Conferences assume responsibility for 1/3 of the type-setting costs.

5. SPECIAL EXPENSES

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959

Articles and items	B U D G E T	Expenditures at 20.10.59	Estimated expendi- tures	Provision for future contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits from item to item	from sub- head to subhead	BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE</u>								
Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	29,585.85	33,414.15	20,000.--	83,000.--			+67,000.--
<u>PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE</u>								
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,233.55	--	--	3,233.55			+15,466.45

RECAPITULATION

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959

	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES		Administrative Radio Conference		Plenipotentiary Conference	
	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.
1. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals)	329,795.50	434,043.84	329,795.50	434,043.84		
2. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	427,234.39	414,185.39	427,234.39		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals & Administrative Council report)	146,300.--	112,548.45			146,300.--	112,548.45
4. International Telecommunication Conferences (see page 8) Budget Supplementary estimates	2,667,750.--) 231,700.--)	2,811,000.--	1,778,500.--) 165,000.--)	1,889,535.--	889,250.--) 66,700.--)	921,465.--
5. Special expenses: Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	83,000.--	150,000.--	83,000.--		
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,233.55			18,700.--	3,233.55
	3,958,430.89	3,871,060.23	2,837,480.89	2,833,813.23	1,120,950.--	1,037,247.--

A N N E X 2

Report of the Secretary of the Conferences

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE EXPENSES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES, GENEVA, 1959

Article 13, paragraph 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention indicates by whom and under what conditions the extraordinary expenses relating to Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative Conferences are met.

Moreover it is laid down in Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Financial Regulations of the Union that:

"2. The report mentioned in Section C, paragraph 4, of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (amended) shall include a complete list of the Members, Associate Members, recognized private operating agencies and any international organization and scientific or industrial organizations which are to contribute to the expenses of the conference or meeting, together with a list of the international organizations which have been exempted from payment in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3 (5) of the Convention."

.....

"For each contributor to the expenses, the contributory class shall be indicated."

(The text of Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council is the subject of Annex 2 to Document No. 97 of the Administrative Radio Conference; it is also given in Annex 2 hereinafter).

Hence I submit, in Annex 1, a provisional list of participants in the expenses of the international telecommunication conferences, Geneva, 1959, with the position as on 30 October, 1959.

Opposite the names of the participants is given the number of contributory units for the two conferences.

Members, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations whose contributory class is not yet known are urgently requested to inform the Secretariat of the Conferences as soon as possible of the contributory class chosen in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Convention.

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General
Secretary of the Conferences

Appendices: 2

Appendix 1

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE EXPENSES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES, GENEVA, 1959

(Position as on 30 October 1959)

1. <u>Members of the Union</u>	Number of con- tributory units	<u>Participants</u>	
		<u>A.R.C.</u>	<u>P.C.</u>
Afghanistan.....	1	1	1
Albania (People's Republic of).....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of).....	1	1	1
Argentine Republic	25	25	25
Australia (Commonwealth of).....	20	20	20
Austria	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Belgium	8	8	8
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	3	3	3
Burma	3	3	3
Bolivia.....	3	3	3
Brazil	25	25	25
Bulgaria (People's Republic of).....	1	1	1
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1	1	-
Canada.....	20	20	20
Ceylon	1	1	1
Chile	3	-	-
China	15	15	15
Vatican City State	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Colombia (Republic of).....	3	3	3
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	2	2	2
Korea (Republic of)	1	1	1
Costa Rica	3	3	3
Cuba	2	2	2
Denmark	5	5	5
Dominican Republic	3	3	3
El Salvador (Republic of)	3	-	3
Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Administration	20	20	20
Ecuador	1	1	-
Spain	3	3	3
United States	30	30	30
Ethiopia	1	1	1
Finland	3	3	3
France	30	30	30
Ghana	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Greece	3	3	3
Guatemala	1	1	1
Guinea (Republic of).....	1	-	1
Haiti (Republic of)	1	-	-
Honduras (Republic of)	2	-	-
Hungarian People's Republic	1	1	1
India (Republic of)	20	20	20
Indonesia (Republic of)	10	10	10
Iran	1	1	1

	Number of con- tributory units		Participants	
			A.R.C.	P.C.
Iraq (Republic of)	1	.....	1	1
Ireland	3	.....	3	3
Iceland	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Israel	1	.....	1	1
Italy	20	.....	20	20
Japan	25	.....	25	25
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	1	.....	1	1
*) Kuwait .....	*)	.....	*)	*)
Laos (Kingdom of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lebanon	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	-
Liberia	3	.....	3	3
Libya (United Kingdom of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Luxembourg	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Malaya (Federation of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kingdom of Morocco	1	.....	1	1
Mexico	8	.....	8	8
Monaco	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nepal	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nicaragua	3	.....	3	3
Norway	5	.....	5	5
New Zealand	5	.....	5	5
Pakistan	15	.....	15	15
Panama	3	.....	-	-
Paraguay	1	.....	1	1
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	10	.....	10	10
Peru	2	.....	2	2
Philippines (Republic of the)	1	.....	1	1
Poland (People's Republic of)	10	.....	10	10
Portugal	8	.....	8	8
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	.....	-	-
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	8	.....	8	8
United Arab Republic	5 + 1	.....	6	6
Federal Republic of Germany	20	.....	20	20
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	1	.....	1	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ...	5	.....	5	5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	-
Roumanian People's Republic	1	.....	1	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30	.....	30	30
Sudan (Republic of)	1	.....	1	1
Sweden	10	.....	10	10
Switzerland	10	.....	10	10
Czechoslovakia	8	.....	8	8
Territories of the United States of America	25	.....	25	25
The Overseas Territories for the Inter- national Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	8	.....	8	8
Thailand	5	.....	5	5
Tunisia	1	.....	1	1
Turkey	5	.....	5	5
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa	13	.....	13	13

	Number of con- tributory units	Participants	
		A.R.C.	P.C.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	30	30	30
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3	3	3
Venezuela (United States of)	10	10	10
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	1	1
Yemen	1	1	1

II. Associate Members of the Union

British West Africa	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
British East Africa	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
British Bermuda - Caribbean Group	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	1
Singapore - British Borneo Group	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	1
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	1
<hr/> 618 <hr/>					

III. Recognized private operating agencies

*) Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil .....	*)	.....
*) Société Radio-Orient .....	*)	.....
*) Compagnie portugaise Radio Marconi .....	*)	.....
*) Transradio Espenola S.A. ....	*)	.....
*) France Cables et Radio .....	*)	.....
*) British Broadcasting Corporation .....	*)	.....
*) Cable and Wireless Limited .....	*)	.....
*) Independent Television Authority .....	*)	.....
*) Marconi International Marine Communication Company Limited ...	*)	.....

IV. United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Organization (U.N.O.)	exonerated	exonerated
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.) .....	"	.....
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) .....	"	.....exonerated
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	""
World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)	""
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)	""
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)	1	.....exonerated

V. International Organizations

International Amateur Radio Union (I.A.R.U.)	exonerated	.....	1
International Radio Maritime Committee (C.I.R.M.) .....	"	.....	1
International Broadcasting and Television Organization (I.B.T.O.) .....	"	.....	1
*) Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) .....	*)	.....	1
International Federation of Shipping (I.S.F.)	exonerated	.....	1
International Chamber of Shipping .....	"	.....	1
International Radio Air Safety Association (I.R.A.S.A.) ..	"	.....	1
International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.) .....	"	.....	1

	<u>Number of con- tributory units</u>	<u>Participants</u>	
		<u>A.R.C.</u>	<u>P.C.</u>
European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)	exonerated	.....	-
International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.) .....	"	.....	-
International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.) .....	"	.....	-
International Astronomical Union .....	"	.....	-
International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.) .....	"	.....	-
International Association of Radio-Maritime Interests (A.I.I.R.M.) .....	"	.....	-
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ....	"	.....	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Provisional total as on 30.10.59		598 $\frac{1}{2}$	601 $\frac{1}{2}$

*) Contributing class unknown

Appendix 2

Resolution No. 83.- ORGANIZATION, FINANCING AND LIQUIDATION OF THE
(amended) ACCOUNTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS (cf. PV CA3/19 -
October 1948, CA4/34 - September 1949, CA5/20 and
36 - October 1950, PV CA9/25 Doc. 1606/CA9 - May 1954)

The Administrative Council,

considering

1. That all the conferences and meetings of the Union should be uniformly organized, as regards both the material provisions and the accounting and liquidation of accounts;
2. That every effort should be made to reduce the expenditure of conferences and meetings and to accelerate the recovery of participants' contributory shares;
3. That the question whether progress made by a conference is sufficient to justify its prolongation beyond the date for which funds have been provided in the procedure described in Section B is a matter which can only be decided by the conference itself;
4. That nevertheless it is essential that steps be taken to review the desirability of extending the duration of a conference before the credit is exhausted, and that this question should therefore be examined by the Plenary Assembly of the conference, which should have before it an interim statement of accounts, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the expenditure already incurred;
5. That Article 10, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, is primarily concerned with the procedure for convening new conferences, and does not in terms apply to resumed sessions of conferences, and that it is desirable that the procedure described in Article 10, paragraphs 5 and 6 should apply equally to the latter;
6. That it is advisable to include, in the agreements to be concluded with inviting administrations for the preparation of conferences or meetings, provisions covering the possible cancellation, postponement or change of meeting-place, so that such eventualities should not cause unnecessary prejudice to the Union;

Resolves

that the following provisions shall be applied for
all the conferences and meetings organized under the aegis of the Union.

A. Organization of conferences and meetings when there is an inviting administration

1. At such time as he deems appropriate, the Secretary-General shall negotiate an agreement with the inviting administration on the arrangement to be made by both the General Secretariat of the Union and that administration, in order to supply the conference or meeting with the necessary material means for the satisfactory progress of the work.

2. This agreement, which shall specify the respective functions of both parties, shall be based, as regards its principles, on the arrangements described in Document No. 166/CA3. It may deviate from them to take into account the views of each inviting administration and, in particular, the services which that administration is in a position to offer free of charge.

3. However, in order that the General Secretariat shall not be implicated in matters for which it does not have to assume responsibility, the agreement to be concluded should not deal with any question concerning the application of the Convention or the General Regulations, which falls exclusively within the competence of the conferences or meetings, or of the inviting administration.

4. In particular, the agreement shall include no stipulation concerning the right of administrations in the matter of participation in the conferences, nor the Rules of Procedure of the conferences.

5. In order to establish a draft budget, the agreement may include, as an indication, estimates concerning the number of committees, the linguistic services and the employment of the time, as well as an estimate of the duration of the conference.

B. Financing of conferences and meetings when there is an inviting administration

The agreement to be reached with the inviting administration should, in so far as possible, be based on the following data:

1. Where it does not cover the expenses itself, the inviting administration shall advance the necessary funds for the renting and preparation of premises, the reproduction and distribution of documents of the conferences and meetings, the payments of salaries of the lower grade of the Secretariat personnel recruited locally, the purchase of supplies, the purchase or renting of office equipment and any other equipment deemed necessary for the work of the conference. This list may vary according to the nature of the loans granted gratis by the inviting administration.

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

3. The inviting administration shall bear the expenses pertaining to a Reception Committee and, if the occasion arises, the entertainments and other diversions organized for the delegates.

4. For all the other expenses, the Secretary-General shall also endeavour to obtain the advance of the necessary funds from the inviting administration; these funds shall be subsequently refunded subject to the same conditions as those mentioned in paragraph 2 above. If this proves impossible, the Secretary-General shall have recourse to advances by the Swiss Government.

5. The agreement reached with the inviting administration and the draft budget of the conference or meeting shall be submitted for approval to the Administrative Council if the latter holds a Session prior to the conference or meeting.

6. If this should not be the case, the agreement and the draft budget shall be submitted to the Committee mentioned in the next section, at the beginning of the conference or meeting.

7. The agreement with the inviting administration must contain provisions covering cases where conferences or meetings are cancelled or postponed, or their meeting place is changed, as a result of a decision by the Union, adopted by means of its competent organs:

- a) in general it shall be clearly established that in such an eventuality the Union shall be responsible to the inviting administration only for its commitments or actual expenditure in preparation for the conference - provided the administration has not agreed to bear such expenses itself - and only in so far as they are indispensable and cannot be cancelled or reduced;
- b) if the cost of preparing premises to house the conference is to be borne by the Union, the agreement shall stipulate the details of the work to be done and its cost, and the maximum economy shall be sought compatible with satisfactory organization of the conference;
- c) save in ~~very~~ special cases, the reservation of accommodation for delegates, staff, etc., must not entail any financial commitment for the Union.

8. If the inviting administration, instead of convening the conference or meeting, announces that it cannot receive the conference at the agreed place or time, the Union shall not be responsible for the expenses incurred by the inviting administration in preparation for the conference or meeting.

9. On request by the inviting country, and if exchange conditions are suitable, contributions owed to the Union by that country may be accepted in local currency in such a proportion as will enable the conference expenses to be settled in that currency to be met.

C. Committee for the Supervision of the Organization of conferences or meetings and the expenses resulting therefrom

1. At the opening of each conference or meeting, a special committee shall be set up to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the conference or meeting.

2. This committee, which must, of course, include a representative of the General Secretariat and a representative of the inviting country, shall be appointed by the conference or meeting.

3. Before the exhaustion of the credit approved under the provisions of Section B above, the Budget Control Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the conference, will present an interim statement of the expenditure incurred, so that the Plenary Assembly of the conference may take this into account in considering the question whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference after the date when the budget will be exhausted.

4. At the end of each conference or meeting, the committee shall present a report, showing as accurately as possible, for the different items, the total expenditure at the close of the conference or meeting.

5. This report shall be submitted to the closing Plenary Assembly and then entered, with the observations of the Plenary Assembly, on the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Council.

6. The provisions of Section C shall also apply to conferences convened at Geneva.

D. Settlement of the accounts of conferences or meetings

So as to reduce, as far as possible, the total interest on the sums advanced by the Swiss Government it is important that the contributory shares of participants in conferences or meetings should be recovered without delay. To this end:

- a) when a conference covers a period running into the next financial year, the Secretary-General shall forward to the administrations or organizations concerned an account of their share of the expenses incurred during the current financial year;

- b) if, at the close of a conference or meeting, it appears that the final accounts cannot be drawn up within one month, the Secretary-General shall immediately forward to the participants a principal account of their share of the expenses on the basis of the statement of expenditure approved by the closing Plenary Assembly; an additional account shall, if necessary, be subsequently forwarded if it appears, when the accounts are finally closed, that a balance remains to be recovered.

E. Limit of the prerogatives of conferences in financial matters

1. A conference has no power to arrange for future sessions of the same conference after the termination of the original session, or for further conferences, except by the procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, for convening Administrative Conferences.
2. Save in the case when a conference decides to prolong its duration, no conference other than a Plenipotentiary Conference has the power to authorize the Secretary-General to ask the inviting administration to advance funds or to request the advance of funds from the Swiss Confederation to finance conferences. The Secretary-General can only act in this matter in accordance with the prescriptions of the Buenos Aires Convention and the directives of a Plenipotentiary Conference, or of the Administrative Council.
3. Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees must bear in mind the provisions of paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention and must observe the provisions of paragraph 8 thereof.

F. Publication of the Final Acts of conferences or meetings

1. In principle, the final acts of conferences or meetings, whatever their method of reproduction, shall be published by the General Secretariat in their usual place of publication and with the minimum of cost.
2. However, this rule may be disregarded in recognized cases of urgency and at the special request of the conference or meeting.
3. In this connection:
 - a) if a conference prints, for its own use, documents of which typographical composition can subsequently be used, in whole or in part, for the printing of the final acts, it must bear part of the composition costs and the whole of the printing costs of the said document;

- b) when this is not so, the printing costs of the final acts shall, in principle, be posted to the printed matter account, but the conference may decide, in special circumstances, to assume part of the cost;
- c) in any event, the total printing costs attributed to a conference must be finally established by the closing Plenary Assembly, on the basis of the printer's estimate and/or any other element of appreciation, so that the heading "Printing Cost" in the budget shall not subsequently be changed in any way that might result in the recovery of the participants' shares being delayed.

4. The Final Acts of a conference or meeting are supplied to delegates free of charge, if a formal decision to this effect is taken on a report by the Budget Control Committee mentioned in Part C above.

All the provisions of this resolution may, at the Director's request, be applied to the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees in conformity with Chapter 13, paragraph 5 of the General Regulations.

Note: The provisions of Resolution No. 83 (amended) have been confirmed by Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 135-E
5 November 1959

COMMITTEE I

SECOND REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE H

During its Fourth meeting, on 3 November 1959, Committee H adopted the Draft Resolutions appended which are submitted to the Drafting Committee to be forwarded to the Plenary Meeting.

José Garrido
Chairman of Committee H

Annexes: 4

A N N E X 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No. ...

QUERIED CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, .

mindful of:

1. Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952, about queried contributions;
2. the Report by the Acting Secretary-General on this matter (Document No. 14);

observing:

with satisfaction that most of the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies which had queried their contributions have agreed to meet the sums involved;

considering:

that it would be desirable to recover the principal of the accounts still unsettled;

considering too:

that in view of the special nature of these queried contributions they should not have been treated as though they were regular contributions in arrears;

resolves:

1. that, notwithstanding Article 13, paragraph 9, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), the present outstanding interest on all such contributions shall be written off by the transfer of an equivalent amount from the Reserve Account in a manner to be agreed by the Administrative Council;
2. that the principal of these queried accounts still in arrears shall appear in a special account, showing the Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned;
3. to ask the Administrative Council to continue its efforts to seek the necessary co-operation and goodwill of the appropriate Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies towards clearance of the principal sums involved.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN ABEYANCE BECAUSE OF EVENTS IN THE SECOND
WORLD WAR

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-
cation Union, Geneva,

in view of:

Resolution No. 12, adopted by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary
Conference, 1952, about contributions in abeyance because of events in
the Second World War;

aware that:

during the years 1953 to 1959, a total of 261,353.72 Swiss
francs was written off by credits from the ordinary budget, in accordance
with that Resolution;

hereby resolves:

to confirm Buenos Aires Resolution No. 12, and to write off the
remainder of the contributions in question, 111,999 Swiss francs with all
possible speed;

instructs:

the Administrative Council to make arrangements accordingly with
such credits as may be available in 1960, and in later years, if necessary;

and decides:

that, notwithstanding Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Interna-
tional Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) and on account of
the exceptional circumstances in which these debts have been contracted,
the balance of the accounts in question shall after 1 January, 1960, no
longer be subject to interest.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No.

LIMIT ON ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE UNION FOR 1959

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-
cation Union, Geneva,

in view of:

1. Buenos Aires Additional Protocol IV, which lays down a limit on I.T.U. ordinary expenses for the period 1954 - 1958;
2. Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 377 and 399;

resolves:

to confirm the Administrative Council's decision that the limit on I.T.U. ordinary expenses, 1959, shall be 6 712 750 Swiss francs.

A N N E X 4

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

COLLABORATION IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION JOURNAL

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva,

in view of

Section 13.6.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

considering

that the Telecommunication Journal would be of greater interest if it contained more information derived from the Administrations of the Union, especially as regards Technical Assistance;

strongly recommends

the Members and Associate Members of the Union to collaborate more closely in the Telecommunication Journal by supplying the General Secretariat with more contributions likely to be of interest to the readers of the Journal.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 136-E

4 November, 1959

COMMITTEE F

SUMMARY RECORD

of the

Fifth Meeting of Committee F (Convention and
General Regulations)

Friday, 30 October, 1959 at 4.45 p.m.

1. The Chairman Mr. O.N. Carli opened the meeting at 4.55 p.m., and submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 24) to it, with the addition of Proposals 312 and 313 of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. (Document No. 96).

The Delegate of Greece pointed out that, although Article 9 had been referred to the Drafting Group of Committee F, there had been no discussion on where Plenipotentiary Conferences should meet. He recalled that his Proposal 308 (Document No. 87) had not as yet been discussed. The Chairman said that, although the Drafting Group was studying that proposal when considering the provisions of Article 9, there was no objection to the Committee's taking up the matter again at a later meeting.

Proposals about Article 11 of the Convention.

2. The Chairman drew attention to Proposals 110 of Japan and 310 of Greece in Document No. 88. The Delegate of Japan expounded the considerations of clarity and efficiency which had motivated his proposal. He was supported by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Indonesia and China. The United States gave its support in principle, observing that certain drafting changes might perhaps be necessary. France, supported by Belgium, raised an objection to the effect that the General Regulations annexed to the Convention were applicable to Plenipotentiary Conferences. Italy supported the Japanese proposal, but said that the drafting might be simplified by combining the two proposed paragraphs in one. The United States seconded the Italian suggestion. The Federal Republic of Germany proposed that the word "administrative" simply be deleted from the present text. Brazil supported Italy, and proposed that the word "plenipotentiary" should be inserted before the word "conferences". Japan accepted the spirit of the Italian proposal, and suggested that the proper wording should be left to the Drafting Group. Paraguay referred to what was said on page 27 of Document No. 16 in this connection. Mr. Woodward, as Chairman of the Drafting Group, supported the Brazilian view, which, he thought, would be acceptable to all delegations. The Delegate of Italy thought that the words "before starting its deliberations" in Article 11 were dangerous and proposed that they be deleted. He reiterated that the word "administrative" should be deleted, and said that that would come to about the same as the Brazilian amendment while at the same time simplifying the text. The Philippines opposed the deletion of the phrase mentioned by Italy. The Delegate of Italy insisted that the phrase was hidebound and dangerous, and that conference proceedings should be made flexible. The Philippines pointed out that the last sentence in the first paragraph of the Japanese proposal was a safety valve. The Chairman took the view that

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that safety valve was implicit in the existing text. Greece recalled that its Proposal No. 310 (Document No. 88) suggested that the second part of the present Article 11 should be deleted. Since the proposals of the Philippines and Greece lacked support, and in the absence of other objections, the Italian amendment was approved. As a result, the expressions "administrative" and "before starting its deliberations" would be deleted from Article 11 and the order of the text would be reversed. (See Annex to this Summary Record).

Proposals about Article 12 of the Convention.

3. The Delegate of Sweden referred to his Proposal No. 111, and suggested that consideration of it be deferred until the Radio Conference had expressed its view thereon. The Committee agreed. Consideration deferred.
4. Mexico introduced its Proposal No. 257, and showed why it would be useful to make the Union's basic documents universal in character. Paraguay agreed, and observed that its Document No. 16 upheld similar principles. The United States said that it was favourably disposed towards a proposal whose object was to do away with provisions which related to particular geographical areas, but did not wish to give formal support. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was also favourably disposed, but thought that the proposal might complicate the work of future administrative conferences, which, as meetings of experts, should be the ones to decide the matter. The United States suggested that the spirit of the Mexican proposal would be met by a resolution or recommendation for future administrative conferences, but that the proposal should not be included in the Convention. Mexico assented. France drew attention to the great care which would be required in drafting the resolution so as not to obstruct the gradual progress that was being made by conferences towards extending the application of the Regulations. Switzerland echoed the view of France. Paraguay agreed that the idea of universalising the Regulations should be embodied in a resolution. Ceylon said that, before voting on the question, it would have to see the resolution. Mr. Woodward, Chairman of the Drafting Group, said that the text would be along normal lines, and that before it was drafted, it would be advisable to decide the question of principle. Ceylon proposed that the matter be deferred to allow Mexico to submit a text of the resolution. The United States agreed with Ceylon. France stated that it did not oppose the adoption of the resolution, but insisted that it be worded with great care. It should not be a hidebound rule but a stimulus to the task of universalisation undertaken by the administrative conferences. The Federal Republic of Germany agreed with France and Mexico accepted the idea. The Chairman gave the consensus of the Committee, and asked the Delegates of Mexico and France to get together to draw up the text of a resolution which could be submitted to the Committee in due course.
5. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 6.05 p.m.

Rapporteur:
R.F. de Soignie

Chairman:
O.N. Carli

A N N E X

ARTICLE 11 OF THE CONVENTION

New draft adopted at the 5th Meeting (30 October, 1959)

"For the organisation of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences shall apply the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention. However, each conference may adopt such additional provisions as it may consider indispensable."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 137-E
4 November, 1959

COMMITTEE F

DECISIONS OF THE DRAFTING GROUP OF COMMITTEE F FOR REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE F

Mexico - Proposal No. 298 (Document No. 42)

Article 3, 2a) Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries, coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum.

Article 9, 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet at a date and place decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

Article 9, 3(1). The date or place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference may be changed:

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

(No alterations in the rest of Article 9 ,3)

Article 10, 3, (1). The date and place of ordinary administrative conferences shall be decided:

- a) by the previous administrative conference, if it so wishes;
- b) on a proposal by the Administrative Council;

c) when at least twenty Members of the Union have addressed individual requests to the Secretary-General.

(2). When (1), b) or c) applies, the place and date shall be decided on with the assent of a majority of the Members of the Union.

Article 10,4. (1) a). When at least twenty Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General.

Article 10, 5. (1) b). When at least twenty Members of the Union have individually informed the Secretary-General of their desire that such a conference shall be held to consider an agenda proposed by them; or

Article 10,6 (1) b). When at least twenty Members of the Union in the case of a world conference, or one quarter of the Members of the region concerned in the case of a regional conference, have **individually** made known to the Secretary-General their desire that such a conference should be held to consider an agenda proposed by them.

Chairman, Drafting Group of Committee F

H. Woodward

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 138-E
5 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting - Committee D

Monday, 2 November, 1959

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the agenda of the meeting (Document No. DT 27), in which "27" in the 3rd line of item 1 should read as "Document No. 27 Rev. 1".

The agenda was adopted.

1. Proposals relating to the membership of the Administrative Council and the election of its members.

Mr. Van der Toorn, speaking in his capacity as the Chairman of the Conference, pointed out that to ensure good progress in the work of all the Committees, questions relating to the Council should be settled with all possible speed.

As the Delegate of the Netherlands, he considered that the composition of the various Regions should be known before any decision on how many seats should be allocated to each of them. Perhaps a roll-call vote should be held, in which each delegation would announce the Region to which it wished to belong.

This suggestion was supported by the Delegate of Iran.

A discussion then arose in which the Delegates of the :

United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, India, Argentina, China, Jordan, Kuwait, Roumania, Paraguay, Ceylon, Mexico, Japan and Israel spoke.

The main views expressed were :

- that Regions should be constituted on a strictly geographical basis;
- that the choice of a Region should not necessarily be governed by geographical considerations;
- that a Working Group should be set up to study the division of the world into Regions (proposal by the Delegate of Argentina).

The Chairman considered that the question could be settled far more speedily, and proposed that five Regions should be formed :

- 1) The Americas
- 2) Africa
- 3) Western Europe
- 4) Eastern Europe
- 5) Asia-Australasia.

The Committee approved of this proposal.

The Chairman proposed the inclusion in each Region of those countries which clearly belonged to the geographical region under consideration. Cases that were contested would naturally receive further examination.

The Acting-Secretary General, without committing himself, read out the lists of countries which would form the five Regions. They had been drawn up according to the maps and there might be mistakes or omissions in them.

The Delegate of the Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency requested that the States of the Community and the French Overseas Territories should be included in the African Region.

The Delegate of Spain asked that the Spanish Provinces in Africa should, as in the past, be part of the Western European Region.

The Delegates of Bulgaria, Morocco, Ethiopia and Ghana opposed the request, on geographical grounds.

The Chairman thought it preferable to keep to a simple rule, and, in the absence of opposition, declared that the Spanish Provinces in Africa would form part of the African Region.

In reply to the Delegate of Iran, the Chairman explained that the inclusion of the Spanish Provinces was only provisional, and subject to the opinion of the country concerned.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces said that the greater part of the territories which he represented were in Africa, and he asked that the Portuguese Overseas Provinces should belong to the African Region.

The Delegates of Albania and Yugoslavia wanted to be included in the Eastern European Region.

The Delegate of Finland asked that his country should appear in the list for Western Europe.

It was further agreed that the names of Associate Members belonging to each of the Regions should be added at the bottom of each list.

The Secretary of the Conference would publish the lists in a special document which would be approved at a later date.

The Chairman said that, in spite of the slight divergence which appeared to exist between the figures in Document No. 3 and those in the lists to be published by the Secretary-General, the number of members of the Administrative Council could be discussed immediately.

He summarized the situation as follows :

- proposal by the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan : 30 members (Document No. 111)
- proposal by the Asian Group : 24 members (Document No. 103)
- proposal by the African Group : 22 members (Document No. 53)
- proposed by Israel : status quo, with redistribution to allow the African countries to be represented.
- proposal by Greece : 15 members (Document No. 30)
- proposal to set up a working group
- proposal that the decision should be taken in the Committee.

The Committee first discussed the possible creation of the working group proposed by Roumania.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sweden were in favour of setting up a working group. The Delegates of the United Arab Republic, Australia, the United States, Saudi Arabia, China, the Philippines, Japan, India, Korea, Brazil, Ghana, and Belgium wanted a decision to be taken in Committee.

The proposal to set up a working party was put to the vote, and rejected by 45 votes to 20 with 4 abstentions.

The Delegate of Jordan explained that Proposal No. 318 (Document No. 111) was a proposal of principle, and that the figure of 30 members was given simply as an indication. As the Committee appeared to accept the principle, he would not insist that the number of seats in the Administrative Council should be 30.

After the Delegates of China and the United Arab Republic had spoken, the Chairman suggested that a vote should be taken on Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103) which was an amendment to Proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53).

The Delegate of France noted that the trend was towards a vote on Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103), to increase to 24 the number of seats on the Administrative Council, on the principle that all parts of the world should be represented equitably, and he considered that the same principle should apply for all the regions.

The figures put forward by the authors of Proposal No. 315 were no longer correct, however, since Western Europe included 21 countries instead of 19. Western Europe was therefore inadequately represented, and it should be given a sixth seat, the total number of members of the Council being 25 instead of 24.

The Chairman considered that the proposal of France was an amendment to Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103).

The Delegates of Morocco and Ceylon said that they could agree to 25. The Delegates of the Soudan and Venezuela, however, opposed the French proposal.

The Delegate of Roumania thought that 23 seats (4 additional seats for Africa and 1 for Asia) would ensure equitable representation, while the Delegate of Israel, amending his earlier proposal, proposed that there should be 21 seats.

The Delegate of China did not oppose the French proposal in principle, but he considered that as large a majority as possible should be sought, and to that majority he would give his support.

The Chairman put to the vote the amendment of France to Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103), that the Council should comprise 25 seats instead of 24.

The amendment was adopted by 39 votes to 13 with 13 abstentions.

Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103) as amended, was adopted by 58 votes to 9 with 7 abstentions.

Article 5, § 1 of the Convention was therefore adopted as follows :

"The Administrative Council shall be composed of twenty-five Members of the Union"

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland explained that he had abstained in the vote, although he fully accepted the principle that the increase in Membership of the Union in the African and Australasian Regions should be reflected in the make-up of the Administrative Council - he recalled that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had supported the original African proposal -

but because the increase from 18 to 25 seats was disproportionate and therefore greater than the United Kingdom was able to support.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia explained that he had abstained from voting because he did not wish to go beyond proposal No. 303 (Document No. 53), which, in his opinion, was the only reasonable proposal.

The Delegate of Paraguay made the following statement :

"The Delegation of Paraguay abstained from voting not because it opposed Document No. 103, or, more exactly, the spirit which inspired its authors to set up a new area, the African Area, and thereby enable the new countries of that area to be more equitably represented on the Administrative Council.

" Whenever the Paraguayan Delegation has spoken on this subject, it has made it perfectly clear that it supports this request, which it believes to be an act of justice; but it is unable to accept, still less to support, the amendment put forward by the Delegation of France. While we consider the original proposal as an act of justice for the new African countries, and the distribution contained therein as being in perfect conformity with what is laid down in paragraph 1 (1) of Article 5 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the said amendment to the proposal causes it to lose the spirit of justice which characterizes it."

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement :

"We did not vote against the increase in the number of members of the Administrative Council from 18 to 25 because we are opposed to the equitable representation of the countries which have recently received their independence. Our delegation warmly supported the proposal presented by the African countries. We are also in favour of the equitable representation of the new countries of Asia. We therefore support the proposal by the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic to increase the number of seats in the Administrative Council to 23, an increase for Africa and Asia.

" Since, however, according to the proposal adopted, the total number of Members of the Union has only increased by 6 States, that is by 6.6%, we are opposed to the increase of the number of members of the Administrative Council by 7 seats, that is, by almost 40%. In our opinion, this will increase the expenditure of the Union and make the Council less efficient."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following statement :

"My Delegation has on more than one occasion supported the idea of creating a separate region of African countries, with four seats in the Administrative Council. It should also be possible, we feel, to give

an additional seat to the countries of Asia and Australia, thus increasing the seats in the Council to twenty-three. What does pass our comprehension, however, is that the number of seats should be increased to twenty-five, despite the fact that since 1952 no more than seven countries have joined the Union.

" The decision taken is, we believe, ill-founded. We should like this statement to be included in the minutes."

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

A. Chassignol
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 139-E
5 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting - Committee D

Monday, 2 November, 1959

The meeting was opened at 3.40 p.m.

1. In reply to inquiries from the Delegates of British East Africa and Ethiopia, the Acting Secretary-General stated that the first edition of the list of countries classified by regions for elections to the Administrative Council could not include the names of Associate Members. A new list, duly supplemented, would be prepared.
2. Examination of Proposals Nos. 293 (Document No. 21), 294 (Document No. 27 Rev. 1) and 292 (Document No. 30).

The Delegate of Sweden submitted proposal No. 293 (Document No. 21) and indicated that the number of members eligible for re-election should be increased from 11 to 13 or 17 in accordance with the decision that had been taken that morning to fix the number of seats on the Administrative Council at 25.

He added that Proposal No. 294 (Document No. 27 Rev. 1) should be forwarded to Sub-Committee F2 and that at the moment it was only necessary to examine the principle of the rotation of members.

The Swedish proposal was supported by the Delegates of the Belgian Congo, Iran, Paraguay, Belgium, Israel and Ethiopia.

On the other hand the Delegate of Argentina did not think it desirable to interfere with the free choice of countries. This action seemed to him to be discriminatory and undemocratic: eventually those countries which had done the most for the Union would be deprived of the right to be re-elected. He was **emphatically** in favour of leaving things as they were.

The point of view of the Delegate of Argentina was shared by the Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, China and Mexico.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of Proposal No. 293. The knowledge that could be acquired by having a seat on the Administrative Council should be extended to all Members. In practice the continuity of the Council's

work would be safeguarded since only part of the members could not be re-elected. In his opinion the Swedish proposal adequately covered those two ideas.

The Delegates of Denmark and Burma shared this point of view.

The Delegate of the United States did not object to rotation but he considered nevertheless that Delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference were in a position to choose their representatives on the Council so as to ensure the changes that were considered necessary in its membership.

The Delegate of Jordan supported Proposal No. 293 and withdrew his proposal No. 318 (Document No. 111).

The Chairman, speaking in his capacity as the Delegate of Italy, considered that the Swedish proposal might be dangerous for the future of the I.T.U. It might become a precedent that might be introduced into other bodies of the Union, and the consequences of that could be very serious.

The Chairman considered that the question should be settled and asked the Delegate of Sweden to give an exact indication of the maximum number of members who could be re-elected.

The Delegate of Sweden indicated that 17 members could be re-elected instead of 11, and demanded a secret ballot.

The Delegate of India: how had the figure seventeen been arrived at?

The Delegate of Sweden gave the number of Members who could be re-elected for each Region:

Americas:	4	countries	out of 6	could be re-elected
Western Europe:	4	"	" " 6	" " "
Africa:	3	"	" " 4	" " "
Eastern Europe:	2	"	" " 3	" " "
Asia-Australia:	4	"	" " 6	" " "

After a short discussion in which the Delegates of India, Sweden, Roumania and Pakistan took part, the Delegate of Argentina supported the Swedish request for a secret ballot. The Delegates of Laos, Finland and Iran also supported that request.

Proposal No. 293 (Document No. 21) were therefore put to the vote for the figure of 17 instead of 11.

The proposal was REJECTED by 33 votes to 30 with 6 abstentions and one blank paper.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

A. Chassignol

Rapporteur

F. Nicotera

Chairman

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

GENEVE, 1959

Document N° 140-FES

5 novembre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 9 AU 15 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 9 TO 15 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 9 AL 15 DE NOVIEMBRE

	9 Lundi Monday Lunes				10 Mardi Tuesday Martes				11 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				12 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				13 Vendredi Friday Viernes				14 Samedi Saturday Sabado	
	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100
Assemblée plénière																					A	A
Com. A																			E*)			
Com. B																	B	B				
GT.Com. B											B3	B3										
Com. C	E	E																				
Com. D					A	A					A	A	A	A			A	A				
Com. E							PW	PW											PW	PW		
Com. F			A	A											A	A						
S.Com. F.2							E	E														
Com. G											PW	PW			PW	PW						
Com. H			PW	PW					A	A							PW	PW				
GT.G. ad hoc							F	F														



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 141-E (Rev.)
13 November, 1959COMMITTEE HNote by the Secretariat

ESTIMATED BUDGET, 1961, FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
OF 25 MEMBERS, WITH 3 WORKING LANGUAGES, AND 1
ANNUAL SESSION LASTING THIRTY DAYS

Following on the preliminary decision of Committee D (see Document No. 130) to increase the number of Members of the Administrative Council to 25, subject to confirmation by the Plenary Assembly, I have the honour to submit the following estimates to the Committee :

	Estimate (25 members)	Provisional budget 1960 (18 members)
	<u>Swiss francs</u>	
1. Travel expenses of members	85,000.--	55,000.--
2. Daily allowances of members for a 30 days' session	72,000.--	51,000.--
3. Insurance	2,500.--	2,000.--
4. Overheads	120,000.--	107,000.--
	<u>279,500.--</u>	<u>215,000.--</u>

The probable expenditure is therefore about 280,000.-- Sw.Frs

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 141-E
5 November, 1959COMMITTEE HNote by the SecretariatESTIMATED BUDGET, 1961, FOR AN
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF 25 MEMBERS,
WITH 3 WORKING LANGUAGES, AND 1 ANNUAL SESSION LASTING THIRTY DAYSReference : Document No. 130

The average expenditure for the years 1953 to 1958 was 200,000 Sw.Fr. in round figures for 18 members. This amounts to roughly 11,000 Sw.Fr. for each member. For 25 members, that would come to 275,000 Sw.Fr.

The amount does not, however, increase proportionally in practice. One item is especially unpredictable, while it does not depend on the length of the session, i.e. the travel expenses of the members. To take Region E as an example, it is obvious that the travel expenses could vary widely according to the countries elected.

Taking this slight difficulty into account, the estimates might be made as follows :

	Estimate (25 members)	Provisional budget 1960 (18 members)
	<u>Swiss francs</u>	
1. Travel expenses of members	85,000.-	55,000.-
2. Daily allowances of members (25 members for 30 days at 80 Sw.Fr. + 50 additional days at 30 Sw.Fr.)	61,500.-	51,000.-
3. Insurance (800 days at 2.50 Sw.Fr.)	2,000.-	2,000.-
4. General expenses	115,500.-	107,000.-
	<u>264,000.-</u>	<u>215,000.-</u>

The probable expenditure is therefore about 265,000 Swiss francs

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 142-E
5 November, 1959COMMITTEE HNote by the Secretariat

ADDITIONAL EXPENSE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION
AT SESSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.
AND CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE I.T.U.

Ref.: Document No. 96 (Proposals 312 and 313 relating to Article 14 of the Convention)

In pursuance of the decision of Committee F on 3 November, 1959 concerning interpretation to and from Russian at Sessions of the Administrative Council and Union Conferences, the Secretariat has calculated the extra costs involved in that decision. They are as follows:

- a) Ordinary budget : Annual costs
Swiss francs
- Interpreters for the Administrative Council -
2 locally-recruited at 128.-- Sw. frs. per
day, for 4 weeks 7,200.--
- (for a 6 weeks' session, the figure would
be about 10,500.--)
- b) Extraordinary budget : Daily costs
Swiss francs
- Expenses for each meeting room equipped
for simultaneous interpretation.
- 2 locally-recruited interpreters at
128.--Sw.frs. per day 256.--
- (if the interpreters have to be recruited
outside Geneva, this will have to be
increased by the travel expenses and the
per diem, the latter being 54.-- Sw.frs.
per day)

The above information is in accordance with the data published in Document No. 124, which was prepared before proposals 117 and 119 were withdrawn.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 143-E
5 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

Note from the Chairman of Committee E

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF COMMITTEE E

The Chairman of the Conference has informed me that in a letter dated 29 October, 1959, the Chairman of Committee F wrote to him as follows :

"In accordance with the decision taken at the second meeting of Committee F of which I have the honour to be Chairman, I should like to inform you that Committee F decided to forward the following proposals to Committee E (Relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations, including Technical Assistance) : No. 239 by Czechoslovakia (page 11, Rev. 1), No. 12 by Japan (page 11.1) and No. 14 by the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. (page 12).

" I would also like to inform you that Committee F was in favour of the principle contained in No. 239 by Czechoslovakia."

I therefore suggest that Committee E consider Proposals Nos. 12, 14 and 239.

Francis Colt de Wolf
Chairman, Committee E

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 144-E
6 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Chairmen of the Conferences

ELECTIONS

During its meeting on 4 November the Joint Steering Committee of the Conferences examined the question of the elections of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council and of the members of the I.F.R.B., and it was agreed that these elections should take place during the week 7 to 12 December.

For this to be possible it will be necessary to call for candidacies not later than 17 November and to request that such candidacies be submitted not later than 1 December.

The relative procedures will therefore have to be established by the Conferences by 16 November at the latest.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 145-E
9 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

Note by the Acting Secretary-General

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE : MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

In section 14.4 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council raised the question of whether the whole or part of the expense involved in management and implementation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be debited to the I.T.U. ordinary budget, in accordance with Resolution No. 702 XXVI adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 1 July, 1959.

In this connection, it might not be amiss to attach Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July, 1959, on the same subject, but dealing mainly with the maximum "administrative and operational services" costs of the Expanded Programme.

Be it observed that Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII) recalls Resolution No. 702 (XXVI), which accordingly still stands.

I may add that, in accordance with Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII), the maximum amount to be refunded to the I.T.U. for the latter's share in management and implementation costs will remain, in the coming years, about 36,000 United States dollars, that is, 154,800 Swiss francs, unless an increase is obtained from the Technical Assistance Board in accordance with paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII).

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES
COSTS BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME BUDGETS

The Economic and Social Council,

recognizing

the desirability of keeping as low as possible the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in order to maximize the resources available for project implementation,

recalling

its Resolution No. 702 (XXVI), of 31 July, 1958,

taking note

of the replies of the governing bodies of the participating organizations to the invitation extended in that resolution formally to consider the problem of the allocation of the administrative and operational services costs of technical assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budgets and to advise the Council of the results of such consideration,

taking note also

of the views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its third report to the General Assembly (fourteenth session),³⁰

considering

that as soon as possible, a final decision should be made on the question of the allocation of the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budgets,

1. decides,

as an interim solution, that allocations from the Expanded Programme Special Account for administrative and operational services costs

³⁰ A/4130

of the participating organizations should be made in the form of lump sum amounts on the following basis :

- a) for 1960, in amounts which should not exceed the corresponding 1959 allocations;
- b) for 1961, in amounts which shall be half-way between the 1960 allocations and the equivalent of 12 per cent of the 1959 project allocations including local cost assessments;
- c) for 1962, in amounts which shall be the equivalent of 12 per cent of the 1959 project allocations including local cost assessments;

2. invites

the participating organizations to continue to make efforts to reduce to the lowest possible level, compatible with efficient operation, the administrative and operational services costs of the Programme, and requests them to consider at the earliest practicable time the possibility of including any **excess** in their regular budgets if these costs cannot be covered entirely by the allocations referred to in 1 (b) and (c) above;

3. decides

as an exceptional measure, in view of the various financial periods of the organizations, that allocations to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization for 1961 will be the same as for 1960;

4. decides

that in the case of the International Atomic Energy Agency the lump sum amount to be allocated for administrative and operational services costs in 1960 shall not **exceed** \$ US 84,000 and that for 1961 the lump sum amount shall be determined on the basis of the 1960 project allocations according to the terms of 1 (b) above;

5. decides

that any portion of funds allocated for administrative and operational services costs under this resolution but not required by a participating organization for this purpose, should be taken into account in establishing the programme planning share of the organization concerned:

6. recognizes

the need for some measure of flexibility in the application of paragraph 1 above to organizations with small budgets or small allocations for Expanded Programme activities and authorizes the Technical Assistance Board in preparing estimates for the Technical Assistance Committee to take this factor into account;

7. decides

to consider at its thirtieth session further financial arrangements for administrative and operational services costs.

1088th plenary meeting,
30 July, 1959

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 146-FES
9 novembre 1959

	D
<u>COMMISSIONS</u>	) F
<u>COMMITTEES</u>	) G
<u>COMISIONES</u>	) H
	I

PARAGUAY

Proposition N° 290 (Document N° 16)

Il est proposé de répartir comme suit les diverses sections de la proposition 290 entre les Commissions.

Proposition No. 290 (Document No. 16)

Proposed distribution of the various sections of this proposal among the committees of the Conference.

Proposición N.º 290 (Documento N.º 16)

Se propone que las diversas secciones de la proposición N.º 290 se distribuyan entre las Comisiones según se indica.

COMMISSION D - COMMITTEE D - COMISIÓN D

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Art. 12, par. 23	19	Art. 7/5(2); 8/5(2)	N° 301 RR
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COMMISSION F - COMMITTEE F - COMISION F

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COMMISSION G - COMMITTEE G - COMISIÓN G

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Art. 39,	42	Art. 6/5 (1)	No. 300 RR
Art. 40, par. 1, 2	43	Art. 6/5 (2); " 8/5 (1)	No. 301 RR
Art. 41	43	Art. 7/6	

COMMISSION H - COMMITTEE H - COMISIÓN H

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Art. 34, par. 1, 2, 3	41	Art. 13/2	
Art. 35, par. 1, 2	41	Art. 13/3	
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Art. 38	42	Art. 13/9	

COMMISSION I - COMMITTEE I - COMISIÓN I

Étudier le reclassement des dispositions de la Convention tel qu'il est proposé aux pages 5, 6 et 7 du Document N° 16.

To study the reclassification of the provisions of the Convention proposed on pages 5, 6 and 7 of Document No. 16.

Estudiar el ordenamiento de las disposiciones del Convenio, propuesto en las páginas 5, 6 y 7 del Documento N° 16.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 147-E

9 November, 1959

COMMITTEE HSUMMARY RECORDFourth meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Tuesday, 3 November, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman brought up the Agenda for discussion and the Committee decided to postpone Item 4 of Document No. DT 31 until the financial implications of the other Committees' decisions were known. Thus Items 5 to 7 now became Nos. 4 to 6. The rest of the Agenda was adopted.

The Committee proceeded to consider further Item 1 of the Agenda of the above-mentioned document and Annexes 1 and 2 of Document No. DT 30 concerning the draft resolutions relating to contributions in arrears. After a discussion on this matter in which some changes were suggested by the Delegates of Colombia, France, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand, Annex 1 to Document No. DT 30 was finally adopted.

Annexes Nos. 2 and 3 of the same Document were also discussed and adopted. Item No. 2 on the Agenda relating to the ceiling for ordinary expenditure for 1959 was adopted by the Committee.

A long discussion arose when Item 3 of the Agenda with reference to Proposal No. 302 by Mexico was submitted for consideration. All the delegations present spoke on the subject. Mr. Persin, representing the General Secretariat, gave the required explanations.

The Delegate of France considered that the Committee should not give its opinion on the substance of a proposal, since it was responsible only for financial matters.

The Chairman remarked that in accordance with the last sentence of the Mexican proposal, the Committee should study the publication of the dictionary.

The Delegate of France did not see how a distinction could be made between the technical and financial aspects of a proposal; in his opinion the cost of publishing the dictionary would be very high.

The Chairman proposed that the discussion should be postponed until the Mexican Delegation had been heard. The Committee agreed.

After an explanation by Mr. Persin with regard to Items 13.6 on publications, the Committee decided to postpone the matter until Document No. 94 had been studied.

The Chairman brought up for discussion Item No. 13.6.2 of the Administrative Council's Report with regard to collaboration by Administrations in the Journal. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should submit a draft recommendation towards extending such collaboration and making it more efficient.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m. and was resumed at 3.30 p.m. with a study of Items 4 and 5 (formerly 5 and 6) of the Agenda.

A long discussion arose on the necessity for both internal and external auditing.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should examine whether internal auditing was sufficient and whether an external audit was necessary. After hearing the opinion of several delegations, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to submit a draft resolution on the subject.

With regard to the resolution on publications in the Journal, the Delegate of Japan, supported by the Delegate of Italy and the Delegate of the United States of America suggested that articles on technical assistance should be included.

With regard to Item 5 of the Agenda on the scale of contributions to the expenses of the Union (Proposals Nos. 113, 259, 116, 230, 231 and 292), the Committee considered that the question should be postponed until the future budget and contributory unit were known. Item 5 should be studied along with the consolidated budget.

The Delegate of Italy considered it desirable that the Committee meetings be attended by as many delegations as possible. A note should be inserted in the Agenda of the following meeting informing delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference that they should attend the meetings of Committee H so as to avoid bringing up for fresh discussion at the Plenary meeting questions that could easily be decided in the Committee. That proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Mexico stated that his Proposal No. 302 covered more than the list of definitions published by the C.C.I.T.T., since he considered that the object of the proposed technical and scientific dictionary was to provide a document of public utility which would benefit the Union; by means of loose leaves it would be convenient and easy to add new scientific terms. The list should be published in French, English and Spanish and in his opinion the most important point was that the list should be available to the public.

The Delegate of Colombia stated that at the morning meeting the question had been discussed and it had been decided that Committee H had to study the financial aspect only. The question of the dictionary should be referred to the Radio Conference, which could inform the Plenipotentiary Conference whether such a publication was advisable. The Delegate of Mexico agreed. The Delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that the proposed dictionary would not represent any financial burden, since it would be offered for sale.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

R. Arciniegas, Heggli,
Seoighe

Chairman:

J. Garrido

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 148-E
10 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting - Committee D

Tuesday, 3 November, 1959, at 9.40 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.

1. The Chairman submitted the agenda in Document No. DT 36. Documents Nos. 122, 125, 126, 127 and 128 did not deal with questions of structure. For the time being the Committee should merely consider Document No. 110 (if it felt so inclined, it might conceivably examine Document No. 107, which could be taken to deal with structural questions).

The agenda was adopted, and it was decided to proceed as suggested by the Chairman.

2. Proposals dealing with the structure of the Union.- (Document No. 110).

The Delegate of Afghanistan presented Proposal No. 319 (Document No. 110), a proposal, he affirmed, initiating a reform which would inevitably come about sooner or later. However, he was very ready to accept any drafting amendments the Committee might suggest when definite proposals were being drawn up.

The Delegate of France felt that the proposal did not in fact call for a structural reform, but a reorganization designed to increase efficiency and reduce expense; he would support it.

The Delegates of the Hungarian People's Republic, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia, too, supported the proposal.

The Delegate of Sweden felt much sympathy for the Afghan proposal. The only point on which it differed from the Swedish proposals (71, 76, 83, and 89) was with regard to the I.F.R.B. Secretariat.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland inquired what the proposal was really designed to achieve. The proposal called for action of a purely administrative kind. Technically, the organs would remain autonomous. All that was already provided for in the Convention, Article 8, paragraphs 2b, 2c, and 2d. Did the proposal go beyond that?

The Delegate of Afghanistan said that his proposal called for an amalgamation of the secretariats. That was not provided for in the Convention.

The Delegate of the United States drew attention to an apparent anomaly. The I.C.C. Directors would be partly responsible for running the General Secretariat. But they were not elected by the body that elected the Secretary-General. The important matter to be settled first and foremost was how would the Consultative Committee Directors be appointed?

The Delegate of Afghanistan said his proposal would make no difference there. The Directors of the Consultative Committees would be appointed by the Plenary Assemblies of those bodies, the Secretary-General by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Argentina feared difficulties of coordination. The I.C.C.s ought to remain technically autonomous, which they were obviously intended to be, otherwise they would not have been provided with little specialized secretariats of their own. He was in favour of an amalgamation limited to general matters. As regards the International Frequency Registration Board, the data requested of the Administrative Radio Conference would have to be awaited.

The Delegate of Sweden would like to see the Consultative Committee Directors appointed by the Council (proposal 28, page 23, of the Volume of Proposals).

The Delegate of Kuwait pointed out that there were other proposals on the same matter. Perhaps a working party could be set up to synthesize all the proposals dealing with the structure of the Union, for later discussion by the Committee.

The Delegate of the United States repeated that the Committee, before discussing Proposal 319, should decide whether the I.C.C. Directors were to be elected by the Consultative Committee Plenary Assemblies or by the Council.

The Delegate of Australia agreed with the Delegate of Argentina. The major changes proposed demanded careful consideration. Let the Committee rest content with a very general decision - the Council would be made responsible for ensuring its application, assisted by representatives of the General Secretariats and of the Consultative Committee Directors.

The Delegate of France felt that before the Committee took a major decision on the election of the I.C.C. Directors, it should carefully weigh up the pros and cons of the action envisaged.

The Consultative Committees were made up of Administrations. Hence the method by which their Directors were elected must not jeopardize the autonomy of the Committees themselves.

The Delegate of Mexico declared that the Committee would be better advised to discuss the problem in the light of proposals for changes in the structure of the Union, instead of considering special aspects and points of detail. Let them first discuss the Swedish proposals, with a view to taking a general decision thereon.

The Chairman observed that the Committee was by no means unanimous about the procedure to be followed. Did it want to discuss the question of how the Consultative Committee Directors should be elected? Or did it wish to take a general decision first?

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics felt that it was the wrong time to discuss the election of the Consultative Committee Directors independently of the appointment of the other senior Union officials. But if the Committee really did desire to discuss that question, then it should simultaneously consider the election of the Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Morocco thought the position should be clarified before a decision was taken. His own proposal 322 (Document No. 125) made a distinction between bodies capable of taking the initiative (conferences and Consultative Committees), and the managerial organs which applied those decisions and managed the Union.

There was no reason to assume that independent Consultative Committees would disappear if their secretariats were amalgamated. Perhaps their Directors could be appointed by the Council in accordance with the views of the Plenary Assemblies concerned.

There ensued a very broad discussion on how the Consultative Committee Directors should be elected. The Delegates of Denmark, Iran, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Colombia, Ceylon, and Afghanistan wanted them to be elected by the Plenary Assemblies.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic felt that the question was inseparable from that of the appointment of the other senior I.T.U. officials. All such appointments should be made by an assembly in which every country was represented. The Plenipotentiary Conference was the right body.

The Delegates of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Poland wanted the Consultative Committee Directors elected by their Plenary Assemblies. But the Committee had wandered far from its agenda. Let it revert to Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Franco insisted that the main work of the I.C.C.s was done by Administrations. No matter how their Directors were elected, the recommendations made by the Consultative Committees would remain just as valuable.

The Delegate of Italy emphasized that the Directors had to coordinate and organize the work of their Consultative Committees. They had to have a degree of independence.

The Chairman, answering the Delegates of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the People's Republic of Poland, said he was ready to revert to Document No. 110. The views just expressed had been elicited by requests for clarification made by several delegations. The Committee seemed to agree that the I.C.C. Directors should continue to be elected by the Plenary Assemblies.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said it was undesirable to entrust administrative duties to the Consultative Committee Directors. It was by no means easy to see how money would be saved thereby.

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed an amendment to paragraph 1 in Document No. 110. The Delegate of Afghanistan could accept it. But the Chairman ruled that a document was called for before the amendment could be discussed.

The Delegate of Kuwait insisted on his proposal that a working party should be set up to assemble and summarize the proposals which called for structural reforms. The Acting Secretary-General, the Consultative Committee Directors, and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board might usefully be called on to provide expert advice.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that the Committee had first to decide whether a reorganization should take place. The Afghan Delegation would then submit definite proposals.

The Delegate of Brazil agreed. The Delegates of Ceylon, Sweden, Japan, Jordan and Afghanistan supported the Kuwait proposal for a working party.

The Delegate of Switzerland felt that something had been done to save money and increase efficiency when the International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees had been amalgamated. No more would be saved if there were a general fusion of secretariats.

The Delegate of Colombia said it was essential first of all to define what the duties of each organ were, because the general structure would follow naturally from that. Before a decision could be taken, the Committee would have to have the definite proposals mentioned in paragraph 4 of Document No. 110.

The Delegate of Australia reminded the Committee of what he had said before. The Coordination Committee might be asked to consider reorganization and report to the Council, which would be empowered to implement its suggestions.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that the Australian proposal would mean lengthy discussions in the Conference. The draft resolution in Document No. 128 covered the same ground. That might be a speedier means of attaining the goal aimed at in the Afghan proposal.

The Delegate of China said that only evident necessity should induce the Conference to undertake structural changes. The amalgamation envisaged might well lead to complications. On the other hand, he was very ready favourably to consider any proposal which, while leaving things, generally speaking, as they were, made for improvement.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referring to the Australian proposal, felt that Proposal 319 as amended, could be applied without any change in the Convention. The matter had already been considered (see Council Resolutions 320 and 381). It would suffice if the Committee took note of those two resolutions.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that views being so divergent, he would not object if a general decision were taken. But what exactly would the scope of such a general decision be?

The Delegate of India supported the suggestion that the matter should be referred to the Council. But there should be further discussion in the Committee, because the Council would have to have some guidance.

The Chairman summed up as follows:

1. The proposals by Sweden and Proposal 319 (Document No. 110) had a common factor on which the Committee should decide;
2. Some delegations had called for a working party.
3. Others had proposed that the matter be referred to the Council.

Only after a general decision had been taken on Point 1 could anything be done about points 2 or 3.

Hence, what the Committee had to decide was :

"Should changes be made in the structure of the Union, or should things be left as they are?"

The Delegate of Kuwait thought it inadvisable to go into points of detail. He had suggested that all proposals be assembled in a single document, together with the views expressed in the Committee and those of the senior Union officials.

There followed a discussion in which the Delegates of Colombia, the Philippines, Pakistan, the Roumanian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Poland took part, as to whether a general decision should be taken there and then on a change in the structure of the Union.

The Chairman then called for a vote on the following question:

"Does the Committee wish to take a general decision on this matter?"

The Committee decided by 38 votes to 18, with 5 abstentions, that it did so wish.

Whereupon the Chairman called for a vote on the following:

"Would basic changes in the structure of the Union be desirable?"

The Delegate of France said the Committee was voting in a muddle. The structure of the Union was laid down in the Convention, Article 4, which provided for conferences and permanent organs. Hitherto nobody had proposed amending that article. On what was the Committee voting?

The Delogate of the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency proposed that further discussion be postponed until the following meeting, as it was getting late.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

Rapporteur:
A. Chassignol

Chairman :
F. Nicotera

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 149-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE B

REPORT

of the Working Group of the Credentials Committee

1. The Working Group has held 3 meetings on 26 and 27 October and 11 November respectively.
2. The credentials which had been received were carefully examined, bearing in mind that:
 - (a) since credentials must be signed by the appropriate authority, credentials submitted by telegram must be confirmed in writing;
 - (b) credentials which did not explicitly mention the power to sign the Final Acts require to be completed prior to the signing ceremony;
 - (c) the unreserved expression "full powers" covers the right to sign the Final Acts.
3. The Working Group reached the following conclusions:
 - (i) The delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and are furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma (Union of)
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Canada
Ceylon
China
Vatican City State
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi

*

The delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of the People's Republic of Poland stated that they did not accept the credentials of China.

Korea (Republic of)
Costa Rica
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
Hungarian People's Republic
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kuwait
Laos (Kingdom of)
Luxemburg
Malaya (Federation of)
Mexico
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Monaco
Nepal
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
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 Soviet Socialist Republic
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
Sudan (Republic of the)
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Czechoslovakia

Overseas territories for the international relations
of which the Government of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible
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)

- (ii) The delegations of the following countries are duly accredited
to exercise their right to vote, but so far are not furnished
with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

El Salvador (Republic of)

Guatemala

Guinea (Republic of)

Nicaragua

Paraguay

Territories of the United States of America

- (iii) The delegation of the following country is duly accredited
to participate as observer:

Liberia.

- (iv) The delegation of the following Associate Member is duly
accredited to participate in accordance with the terms of
Article 1. para. 6 of the Convention:

British East Africa

4. The Working Group noted that no valid credentials have been
submitted in respect of the following delegations:

Colombia (Republic of)

Iraq (Republic of)

A. Langenberger,
Chairman of Working Group.
of Committee B.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 150-E
8 December, 1959LIST OF DOCUMENTS
PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 101 to 150

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
101	General Secretariat	Committee G	The I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund
102	Plenary meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Meeting, 26 October, 1959, at 11.45 a.m.
103	Australia, Malaya, China, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet-Nam	Committee D	Proposal No. 315 - Art. 5 (Amendment to Proposal 303, Document No. 53-E)
104	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record 3rd Meeting, 22 October, 1959, 3.00 p.m.
104 Corr.No.1	"	"	" " "
104 Corr.No.2	"	"	" " "
105	China	Plenary Meeting	Withdrawal of Proposals Nos. 26, 31, 37, 51, 133 and 176
106	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 2 to 8 November
107	Italy	Committee D	Proposals Nos. 316 and 317 - Art. 4 and 5
108	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record 3rd Meeting, 22 October, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
109	Secretariat		Provisional schedule of meetings from 9 to 15 November
110	Afghanistan	Committee D	Proposal No. 319 : Reorganization of the I.T.U. at Secretariat Level
111	Jordan	Committee D	General Proposal No. 318 : Structure of the Union
112	Brazil	Committee F	Proposal No. 314, Annex 5
113	Sub-Committee F2	Sub-Committee F2	Summary Record 1st Meeting, 28 October, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
114	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 5th Meeting, 29 October, 1959

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
115	Committee E	Committee E	Administrative Council Resolutions and Decisions in connection with Technical Assistance (Supplement to Document No. 62)
116	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Means of Radio-Electoral and Visual Communication to give Increased Security during Armed Conflict to Ships, Craft and Aircraft protected under the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, for the Protection of War Victims
116 Corr. No. 1	" "	" "	" " "
117	Committee H	Plenary Meeting	Accounts in arrears but not quered
118	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record 4th Meeting, 29 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
119	General Secretariat	Committee H	New building for the Union
120	General Secretariat	Committee G	The Provident Fund
120 Corr. No. 1	" "	" "	" " "
121	Sub-Committee F2	Committee F	Proposals Nos. 167, 168 and 273
122	Japan	Committee D	Proposal No. 321 - Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8, Annex 5
123	Belgian Congo	Committee D	Proposal No. 320 - Art. 6
124	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Additional costs that would be entailed by the adoption of new official or working languages in the I.T.U.
125	Morocco	Committee D	Proposal No. 322 - Art. 4
126	Morocco	Committee D	Proposal No. 323 - Art. 5
127	Morocco	Committee D	Proposal No. 324 - Art. 8
128	United States of America	Committee D	Proposal No. 325 - Co-ordination and Technical Assistance
129	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 6th Meeting, 30 October, 1959
130	Committee D	Committee D	Apportionment of Union Members by Regions with a view to the Election of the Members of the Administrative Council

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
131	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record 4th Meeting, 28 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
132	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record 3rd Meeting, 30 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
133	Committee C	Committee C	Summary Record 2nd Meeting, 23 October, 1959, 3.30 p.m.
134	Committee C	Committee C	First Report of Joint Working Group C2/3B to Committees C and 3
135	Committee H	Committee I	Second Report of the Chairman of Committee H
136	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record 5th Meeting, 30 October, 1959, 4.45 p.m.
137	Drafting Group of Committee F	Committee F	Decisions of the Drafting Group of Committee F for reference to Committee F
138	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 7th Meeting, 2 November, 1959
139	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 8th Meeting, 2 November, 1959
140	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 9 to 15 November
141 (Rev.)	General Secretariat	Committee H	Estimated Budget, 1961, for an Administrative Council of 25 Members, with 3 working languages, and 1 annual session lasting thirty days
142	General Secretariat	Committee H	Additional expense resulting from the use of Russian interpretation at sessions of the Administrative Council and conferences and meetings of the I.T.U.
143	Committee E	Committee E	Terms of reference of Committee E
144	Chairmen of the Conferences	Plenary Meeting	Elections
145	General Secretariat	Committee E	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance : Management and Implementation Costs

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
146	Paraguay	Committees D F G H I	Proposal No. 290 (Document No. 16)
147	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record 4th Meeting, 3 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
148	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record 9th Meeting, 3 November, 1959, 9.40 a.m.
149	Working Group of Committee B	Committee B	Report of the Working Group of the Credentials Committee
150	Secretariat		List of the documents published by the Conference, Nos. 101 to 150

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 151-E
10 November 1959COMMITTEE F

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Wednesday, 4 November, 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.40 and as there had not been time to publish a new Agenda, work was continued on the one from the previous meeting (Document No. DT 33).
2. The Chairman submitted the summary record of the 4th meeting of the Committee (Document No. 131). Mexico pointed out that in line 11 of Item 5 on page 2 of the Spanish text the phrase "coordinar esfuerzos" should be replaced by "encaminar la accion." The United Arab Republic pointed out that in line 8 of Item 14 on page 3, the phrase "was against too much flexibility" should be replaced by "wished for some precise information on the intervals between Conferences". The summary record was approved with these amendments.
3. The Delegate of Italy commented on the last part of the summary record of the 4th meeting. He asserted that Administrative Conferences should be empowered to fix for themselves the date of the following meeting: the ruling should be the same as for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Woodward, Chairman of the Drafting Group suggested that this third method of fixing the meeting dates of Administrative Conferences should be included in the summary record, which had already been prepared. The United Kingdom supported the Italian proposal but would agree to the majority decision. France stated that it was ready to accept the majority opinion, but recalled that the Administrative Conferences could not normally decide when it would be necessary to revise the Regulations and call a new Conference; although he admitted that the re-election of I.F.R.B. members could be inconvenient, there should be a way of solving the problem.

Mr. Woodward recalled that the Italian idea aimed at authorizing the Administrative Conferences rather than thrusting on them the power to fix an arbitrary date. India stated that the same criterion for bestowing such powers should be applied to both types of Conference. France pointed out that although that way was not dangerous, it also offered no great advantages, since Conferences fixed dates that the Administrative Council later had to postpone. Greece recalled its Proposals Nos. 308 and 309 for Conferences to be held at the headquarters of the Union. That was simpler, **cheaper** and more efficacious. Of the three possible ways the United Arab Republic favoured the flexible solution, i.e. a request from more than 20 members and the Administrative Council prior to a Conference. Roumania supported the adoption of a uniform procedure for both Conferences.

The Chairman summarized the discussion and proposed to vote on the principle which should be noted by the Drafting Group, namely that Administrative Conferences had the option of fixing the place and date of their next meetings subject to the request of 20 Members approved by the majority of the Union and the decision of the Administrative Council.

The principle was approved by 46 votes to nil with 9 abstentions.

4. The Delegate of Ghana pointed out that Article 9, paragraph 3, clause 1 a) and Article 10, paragraph 4, clause 1 a) sometimes contradicted Article 1, paragraph 6 with regard to the rights of Associate Members. Mr. Woodward suggested that the subject should be examined when the Drafting Group submitted its draft for the wording of Articles 9 and 10. Ghana accepted the suggestion.

Proposals concerning Articles 14 and 15 of the Convention

5. Proposals Nos. 122, 123 and 124 by the United Kingdom followed on from No. 17 by the same country which was being studied by Committee D. The Chairman postponed the consideration of the proposals until Committee D had taken a decision on Proposal No. 17: this was agreed by the United Kingdom.

6. The Delegate of Colombia explained his Proposal No. 291 supported by Mexico. Hungary pointed out that the existing Article 15 had been the subject of much discussion in Buenos Aires and stated that it was in favour of the status quo. The United Kingdom also supported the status quo. Ratification should be necessary to become a full Member of the I.T.U. and to exercise the right to vote. India wished to be informed of the difficulties that might arise over the question of ratification. Colombia pointed out that the normal interval was two years and it could very well be three and a half or four, since it recalled that the domestic ratification procedure in some countries was long and laborious. Bielorussia could well understand the problem raised in the Colombia proposal but in view of the discussions in Buenos Aires it thought that an interval of two years was sufficient. The United States of America could see the reason for the Colombian proposal, but since the interval allowed acted as a stimulus to countries which delayed ratification, it preferred to retain the existing wording of Article 15.

Proposal No. 291 was put to the vote and heavily rejected.

7. The Agenda in Document No. DT 33 thus having been completed, the Chairman suggested that the remaining Proposals in the Committee's terms of reference be studied (Document No. 9), and opened discussion on Proposals Nos. 126, 127, 128, 263, 219, 264 and 130.

Proposal No. 126 of Belgium on Article 22 was considered to concern the form only and it was therefore agreed by the Committee that it be referred to the Drafting Group.

Proposal No. 127 of Japan on Article 23 was considered as rejected together with the same country's Proposal No. 112 from which it stemmed.

Proposal No. 128 of the Federal Republic of Germany on Article 28 was considered to concern the form only and it was therefore agreed by the Committee that it be referred to the Drafting Group.

Proposal No. 263 of Czechoslovakia on Article 28 set out to harmonize the English and French texts, between which there existed certain discrepancies. The Spanish text agreed with the French. The Delegations of the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Ceylon and Iran spoke in discussion of the inclusion of the word "private", and it was agreed that it was neither essential nor compatible with the principle of facilitating the free use of telecommunication "by all users", in other words by the public. Proposal No. 263 was referred to the Drafting Committee of the Conference, with the suggestion that the word "private" be deleted from the English text, which would thus read "shall be the same for all users".

Proposal No. 129 of the Federal Republic of Germany was considered to concern the form only and it was agreed by the Committee that it be referred to the Drafting Group.

Proposal No. 264 of Mexico on Article 41 was in conflict with Proposal No. 130 of the United States of America which suggested that there be no alteration to Article 41 or to Article 42. Mexico explained its proposal, arguing against any limitation to the general principle stated in Article 41. The United States of America mentioned the practical advantages to be had from retaining the existing wording of Article 41. Australia, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Argentina spoke in favour of maintaining the status quo. Requested by India to clarify its proposal, Mexico said that whenever it was convenient to conclude a special agreement against the terms of the Convention or the Radio Regulations, it was always possible to establish an "exception" to the provisions. Colcibia said that it agreed in principle with the Mexican proposal, but that, in order to avoid any possible misinterpretation, paragraph 2 of Article 41 should be amended so as to read: "Such arrangements, however, shall be in harmony with the specific terms of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed hereto." Rumania felt that Article 41 admitted special and regional arrangements which did not concern the majority of Members and Associate Members. Mexico said that its proposal was equivalent to its previous one, but was simply drafted in a positive form. Since no general agreement had been reached, the Chairman put Proposal No. 264 of Mexico to the vote, and it was rejected by a considerable majority.

8. The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

Rapporteur
Ramon Fernández de Soignie

Chairman
O. N. Carli

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 152-E
10 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE F 2

SUMMARY RECORD

Second Meeting of Sub-Committee F.2 (General Regulations)

Wednesday, 4 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman Mr. E. M. Koram (Ghana) called the meeting to order at 3. 10 p.m. The Agenda (Document No. DT 34) was adopted without comment.
2. Summary Record of First Meeting (Document No. 113)

This was approved, subject to the following:

- 1) The Chairman said that all references in Document No. 113 to "the Drafting Committee" should be read as "the Drafting Group", to avoid confusion with the main Drafting Committee. The Drafting Group would prepare the exact text for submission in due course to the main Committee F.
- 2) The Delegate of Italy pointed out, with reference to paragraph 6 (13) of Document No. 113, that although the record was correct so far as the English text was concerned, an amendment to the French text was necessary. It was agreed that this point should be looked at by the Drafting Group, so that the French text of the new paragraph to be added to Rule 5 of Chapter 9 would correspond with the English text which had been agreed as follows:

"Committees and Sub-Committees shall appoint Sub-Committees and Working Groups only in such cases where it is absolutely necessary".

3. Action taken following decisions of First Meeting and questions arising therefrom

- 1) The Chairman enquired what progress had been made by the Drafting Group set up at the First Meeting of the Sub-Committee. The Delegate of Italy said that, owing to pressure of other Conference work, the Group had not yet been able to meet, but hoped to do so shortly.

2) Re Proposal No. 171, on which a decision had been deferred pending the receipt of advice from the General Secretariat, Mr. Stead (General Secretariat), said that if Administrations themselves respected the regulation regarding the submission of proposals within four months from the date of the receipt of invitations he saw no difficulty as regards communication of those proposals to Members, etc. by the Secretariat four months before the opening of the Conference. Experience as regards the Administrative Radio Conference now in progress had shown that where there was a large number of proposals the Secretariat must have them eight months in advance if distribution in four months were to be guaranteed. The Delegate of the Argentine, supported by the Delegate of Italy, said that he considered that the more flexibility given to the Secretariat the better, and was in favour of the status quo. The Delegate of Belgium then withdrew Proposal No. 171.

3) Re Proposals Nos. 175 and 274, the Chairman said that he had consulted the General Secretariat, who had drawn his attention to Article 18 of the Convention. Mr. Stead (Secretariat) said that no difficulty had arisen in the I.T.U. up to the present and there had been no case where the United Nations had acceded on behalf of a trust territory. It seemed clear, however, that the only authority who could issue credentials would be the Secretary-General of the United Nations and he saw no reason why some provision should not be made in the General Regulations against the possibility of a case arising. The Delegate of the United States of America then suggested that Proposal No. 175 be re-worded to read: "... any delegation representing a trust territory, for which the United Nations has acceded to the Convention in accordance with Article 18, shall be accredited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations". After some discussion, this amendment was accepted by the Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Proposal No. 175 as so amended was adopted.

4) Re Chapter 2 of Annex 5 - Time-limit for invitations in the case of special conferences, Mr. Stead (General Secretariat), who had not been present at the previous meeting of the Sub-Committee when Chapter 2 of Annex 5 was discussed, said that the Secretariat had run into difficulty with regard to the time-limit for invitations to special conferences. Under Article 10 of the Convention, Administrative Conferences were classified as Ordinary, Extraordinary and Special. Since Special Conferences were not covered in paragraph 1 (2) of Chapter 2 of Annex 5, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations should, from a strictly legal point of view, be one year. Special Conferences, like Extraordinary Conferences, might well need to be convened more rapidly than this. Mr. Stead thought that the point had possibly been overlooked when the Chapter was drawn up and invited the Sub-Committee's views on a suggestion that provision be made for a reduction in the time-limit. The Delegate of the United States, supported by the Delegates of the Argentine Republic and Italy, proposed that the point would be met if Chapter 2, paragraph 1 (2) were amended

to read "However, as regards Extraordinary Administrative Conferences and Special Conferences, the time limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months" and this was agreed.

5) Re Chapter 5 of Annex 5, the Delegate of Italy asked the General Secretariat for advice in connection with certain difficulties which had arisen in the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences on the question of credentials. Mr. Stead said that three main points of difficulty had arisen, namely:

- a) the question of the submission of credentials by means of telegrams: The Credentials Committees of both the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences had taken the view that as paragraph 2(1) a) of Chapter 2 referred to instruments signed by the Head of State, etc. a document signed by hand was required; a telegram was not, therefore, sufficient. Mr. Stead suggested that, although from a legal point of view, the text was sufficient, it might be advisable to strengthen paragraph 2 of Chapter 5 to make the position quite clear;
- b) the question of full powers for the signature of the Final Acts: The Credentials Committee had taken the view that a letter which merely stated that a certain person was authorized to represent his Government at the conference was insufficient to allow that person to sign the Final Acts; the letter must specifically authorize signature. Some countries had, however, considered that no specific authorization was necessary in such a case since, according to their national custom, such a statement automatically entitled the representative to participate and to sign;
- c) the question of the language to be used in the letter of credentials: There had been a limited amount of difficulty owing to the submission of letters in various languages. This had, however, mostly been overcome by asking the Delegation concerned to provide a translation in English, French or Spanish, certified by the Head of the Delegation.

Some discussion then ensued about the need for amendment to paragraph 3 (2) of Chapter 5 to make it clear that in the case of Administrative Conferences, it was sufficient for the Delegation to be given authority to sign the Regulations, etc. by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the Conference. It was finally agreed that the Delegate of Italy, in consultation with the Delegate of the Argentine Republic and the General Secretariat, should prepare a proposal aimed at clarifying the position on this point and on the other points of difficulty referred to in a), b) and c) above.

Mr. Stead (General Secretariat) then drew attention to a possible difficulty in connection with the application of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Chapter 5 in the case where a delegation arrived after the expiry of the period fixed by the Plenary Assembly for the conclusion of the Credentials Committee's deliberations. He was of the opinion that no change in the text was called for and that each Conference could itself handle the particular problem. He mentioned the point, however, in case the Sub-Committee should consider some clarification necessary. The Delegate of the United States then suggested that a proposal should be formulated to make it clear that any Delegation which arrive after the date fixed would be unable to vote until its credentials had been verified. The Delegate of Brazil, supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, France and the Argentine Republic considered, however, that the text of paragraphs 4 and 5 was adequate as it stood; if a Delegation arrived late, the Plenary Assembly could still, under paragraph 4, ask the Credentials Committee to look at its credentials within a specified period. It was finally agreed that the status quo should be maintained as regards paragraphs 4 and 5 of Chapter 5.

6) Re Proposal No. 176, upon which a decision had been deferred. The Chairman announced that this Proposal had now been withdrawn by China in Document No. 105.

7) Re Proposal No. 178, the Chairman asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom whether, in view of the decision now taken on Proposal No. 96, there was still a need for Proposal No. 178. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that Proposal No. 178 was, in fact, a necessary consequence of the United Kingdom's Proposals Nos. 97, 107, 108 and 109, the intention underlying which was to clarify any doubt about the procedure, i.e. whether it was sufficient for one member to write to the Secretary-General and ask him to approach other Members or whether the Member itself could collect the twenty proposals. The Delegation of the United Kingdom had decided in favour of the latter course. Proposal No. 178 was then supported by the Delegate of the United States of America and adopted.

4. Continued study of the Proposals listed in the Annex to Document No. DT 34

1) Proposal No. 185

In introducing the Proposal, the Delegate of France emphasized that the intention was to preserve the secrecy of the ballot. There had been some confusion at the last Telegraph and Telephone Conference when, in particular, votes were being taken on a subject which was of concern to the European Area alone. Many Delegations had expressed aloud their decision not to take part in the vote, thus violating the principle of secrecy. The Proposal gave rise to considerable discussion about the wisdom of including provision on the voting cards for those not wishing to participate. The Delegate of the United States could only agree to

the Proposal if this reference to non-participants were deleted. He considered that Delegates from the extra-European area had no right to take part in a vote on European rates at the Telegraph and Telephone Conference; the Delegation of the United States had expressly stated on many occasions that they were not concerned with the level of rates in the European system and considered a public statement to that effect a good thing. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. considered that the French proposal would complicate the system of voting and take too much time; every Delegation should have the right to decide whether it wished to vote or not. He, therefore, supported the status quo. The Delegate of Italy was likewise unable to support the Proposal; he had never heard of such a rule in the standing orders of any conference. The Delegate of Poland did not think that the French Proposal would solve the problem envisaged as there was nothing in the Convention to oblige any Delegation to vote at all. The Delegate of Australia considered that no violation of the spirit of secrecy would arise if ballot papers were not deposited by those not wishing to participate, but agreed that abstentions should be indicated in secret as these could affect the vote. Finally, it was decided to put the Proposal to the vote when it was decided, on a vote of eleven in favour, fourteen against and two abstentions, that Proposal No. 185 should be rejected.

2) Proposal No. 186

This was supported by the Delegates of the United States and Italy. The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., on the other hand, while appreciating that the idea behind the Proposal was the acceleration of the work of the conferences, was strongly of the opinion that the Chairman should be purely an impartial Leader of the deliberations of the meeting. Abuse of the power proposed could lead to his being accused of partiality. After the Delegate of Portugal had submitted that the Proposal was already covered in Rule 4 of Chapter 9, the Delegate of Poland suggested that a qualification be added to Proposal No. 186 to provide for the agreement of the author of the proposal if the Chairman considered it desirable to sub-divide a proposal for the purpose of voting.

The Delegate of Belgium saw no objection to this amendment to Proposal No. 186 which, thus qualified, was then adopted.

3) Proposal No. 188

As this proposal concerned only a question of drafting in the French text, the Chairman asked the Drafting Group to look into the matter of making the necessary correction.

4) Proposal No. 190

This was approved.

5) Proposal No. 191

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Proposal. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that as Chapter 10 duplicated provisions already in the Convention, it might be deleted altogether. The Delegate of the United States considered that there might be some advantage in its retention but that, if it were decided to retain it, any addition on the lines of Proposal No. 191 should be in the same form of words as Article 7 § 6 (2). Finally, after some discussion, it was agreed to embody the intention of Proposal No. 191 in Chapter 10, the form of words being based upon the suggestion of the Delegate of the United States, as modified by a suggestion from the Delegate of Italy. Paragraph 2 of Chapter 10 would therefore read as follows:

"2 (1) The Consultative Committees shall observe the applicable Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in Part I of the General Regulations.

" (2) The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may adopt such additional provisions as may facilitate the work of the Committee if they do not conflict with the Rules of Procedure of Conferences. These additional provisions shall be published in the form of a Resolution in the documents of the Plenary Assembly concerned".

6) Proposal No. 192

The Chairman asked the Drafting Group to take care of this Proposal, which was purely a matter of drafting.

7) Proposal No. 193

It was agreed to defer a decision on this Proposal pending a decision by Committee D on Proposal No. 59.

8) Proposal No. 194

The Delegate of Italy considered that Proposal No. 194 introduced a substantial change in that it would give the Plenary Assembly authority to approve expenditure belonging to the regular budget of the Union; this would create difficulties for the Administrative Council which had to allocate the money available between the various services and Consultative Committees. The Proposal was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, the Bielorussian S.S.R., France and the United States, who considered that the matter was one of drafting only and should be read in conjunction with § 6 of Chapter 17 which formed the subject of the two Proposals Nos. 214 and 215. The Delegate of the United States said that in any case the Proposal No. 194 referred only to the financial needs

of the Committee; it was up to the Administrative Council to cut the figure down, if this proved necessary. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed that, in submitting this Proposal, his Administration had no intention of altering the existing procedure, which seemed satisfactory, but intended merely to clarify the drafting, as stated in the Reason, and in order to remove the contradictions in Chapter 12, whereby the report was to be submitted to the Administrative Council, and Chapter 17, which said that the report was to be submitted to the Secretary-General.

5. The Chairman said that the question of Proposal No. 194 would be taken up again at the next meeting and declared the meeting closed at 6. 35 p.m.

Rapporteur:

V. M. Nullis

Chairman:

E. M. Koram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 153-E
10 November 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE D

REPLIES BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE TO QUESTIONS
PUT BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN ITS DOCUMENT No. 76 Rev. 1

PREAMBLE

The Administrative Radio Conference has carefully considered the questions addressed to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference as contained in Document No. 76 Rev. 1.

In addition to the considerations listed in that document, it took into account, inter alia, the Reports of the Administrative Council and of the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference.

During its consideration of this matter, it became evident that, although there was considerable unanimity of views as regards the answer which should be given to Question No. 1, there were two clearly defined opinions relating to Question No. 2.

Under these conditions, the Administrative Radio Conference forwards herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference its replies to Questions Nos. 1 and 2, based on the majority opinion. The minority opinion will be found in Annex 1.

The Minutes of the Sixth and Seventh Plenary Meetings of the Administrative Radio Conference (Documents Nos. 486 and) contain details of the discussion on this matter.

Reply to Question No. 1

The Administrative Radio Conference is of the opinion that the duties of the I.F.R.B. as presently laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention, and its functions as stipulated in 287 - 295 of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, should remain substantially unchanged.

However, the functions and procedures of the Board should be amplified to emphasize the following

- a) the provision of more effective assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those Administrations in need of special assistance;



- b) a more effective determination of the actual usage being made of each notified frequency assignment, particularly in the unplanned HF bands;
- c) the achievement, by means of special procedures, of a more effective accommodation of the high frequency broadcasting requirements of all Administrations;
- d) the study, on a long-term basis, of the use of the radio spectrum, particularly concerning the HF range, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use;
- e) the technical planning for radio conferences with a view to reducing their duration.

The Administrative Radio Conference has under consideration appropriate modifications to Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations to this end.

Reply to Question No. 2

The Administrative Radio Conference considers:

- a) that the basic structure of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) should be maintained;
- b) that the Board should be composed of eleven co-equal and independent persons, all nationals of different countries, chosen so as to ensure an equitable distribution among the various parts of the world, who should be thoroughly qualified by technical training and experience in the field of radio and, more especially, in radio spectrum management;
- c) that the specialized secretariat under the direction of the Board should be adequate to enable the Board members to discharge efficiently all of the duties and functions stipulated in the Convention and Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959);
- d) that the Administrative Council, having - after taking into account the recommendations of the I.F.R.B. - determined the magnitude of this specialized secretariat, should be given the authority to ensure its maintenance at an adequate level.*)

Annex : 1

*) The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the possible adoption of an appropriate Protocol to deal with the financial aspects.

A N N E X

MINORITY OPINION

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?

The Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia consider that the main tasks and obligations of the frequency registration body of the I.T.U. in the future must, generally speaking, remain those provided for in Article 6 of the Convention and Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. However, when an analysis is made of the work carried out by the I.F.R.B. over the last ten years, it must be admitted that the Board was in a position to carry out only one duty more or less satisfactorily. This was an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries (Article 6, paragraph 1a) of the Convention).

With regard to the other two duties mentioned in Article 6, paragraphs 1b) and 1c) of the Convention, the I.F.R.B. was unable to make any practical contribution towards their fulfilment. The Board has shrunk from the obligation to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur. The Board has also been unable to perform any additional duties concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, prescribed by a competent conference of the Union and the Administrative Council.

The fact that the Board abstained from its obligation to furnish advice to Members of the I.T.U. and recommendations on frequency utilization and was unable to draw up a list for the fixed service and draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service as it was instructed to do in Articles 10 and 11 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement are sufficiently convincing examples of the above statement.

We partially admit that the reasons why the I.F.R.B. has not been in a position to carry out the main duties ascribed to it in Article 6 of the Convention may be explained to some extent by present conditions of spectrum utilization, in particular in the fixed service and high frequency broadcasting bands in the range between 3 950 (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s which are far away from the ideas of Atlantic City.

If it be borne in mind that the present situation will remain the same for the next five or six years, it may be pointed out that the main activity of the I.F.R.B. or of any similar body in the course of the next few years will essentially be limited to the registration of frequency assignments. This factor must be taken into consideration when deciding the question of the future structure of the I.F.R.B.

With regard to registration procedure itself, past experience has shown that under present conditions the so-called technical examination (Article 11 of the Radio Regulations and Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement) still does not in any way represent a regularization of the use of the spectrum. Technical examination is exceedingly theoretical and is far removed from actual conditions in the use of radio communications.

The analysis of the statistical data given in the Report of the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 20) compels us to conclude that in reality no technical examinations were carried out especially in the fixed and high-frequency service bands, because the final results of the registration procedure with the use of technical examinations hardly differ from those of the procedure of the free registration of frequencies. It is clear from the report on the matter that most frequency notifications presented by Administrations were in fact recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

Such a position with regard to registration procedure for frequencies based on the "technical examination " of frequency assignments can hardly be considered normal. Moreover, if a technical examination is carried out, the registration of frequencies is unjustifiably delayed and this has important economic results for the International Telecommunication Union.

As a result of this, the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia consider that the procedure for the registration of frequencies should be changed and that, in particular, it is necessary to stop the "technical examination". The Soviet Delegation has already submitted to the Conference

for its consideration the proposal that in future the registration of frequencies should be carried out by the I.F.R.B. according to the following principles:

- conformity to the Table of Frequency Allocations;
- conformity to the other provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations which deal with the notification and use of frequencies;
- conformity to previously accepted lists and plans of frequency allocations;
- the provision of full particulars for every frequency notification in accordance with Appendix 1 to the Radio Regulations.

If the above-mentioned principles are observed, this will allow each frequency assignment to receive registration status and international recognition. At the same time, this guarantees the priority use of frequencies brought into use in accordance with agreed lists and plans.

In the opinion of the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia, the technical staff of the I.F.R.B., which was previously busy making calculations for technical examinations, could be more effectively employed on the tasks laid down in Article 6, paragraph 1 b) of the Convention.

In the course of this Conference, the Delegates of many countries have expressed a wish to receive recommendations from an authoritative international body on questions concerning the use of their radio communications and the choice of frequencies required. This duty can be entrusted to the future organ of the I.T.U. However, it should be taken into account that the solution of questions concerning the actual use of this or that particular frequency will always be the subject of a direct agreement between the Administrations concerned, and the future I.T.U. organ will be able to act as a negotiator in such agreements.

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 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?

In view of the considerations adduced above, the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia consider that the existing structure of the I.F.R.B. can be simplified. The International Frequency Registration Board could be re-organized as an International Frequency Registration Bureau, headed by a Director and two Deputies.

The staff of the International Frequency Registration Bureau should be composed of highly-qualified specialists recruited from widely different countries and well-versed in the organizational and operating conditions of radio communication in specific parts of the world, for the more efficient performance of the functions set out in Article 6 1 b) of the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 154-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

14 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE F2

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF ANNEX 5 (GENERAL REGULATIONS)

ProposalChapter 1

166	Title	MOD	Invitation and Admission to Pleni- potentiary Conferences when there is an inviting Government.
Verbal	Chapter 1 §5	SUP	Delete
Verbal	Chapter 1 §8(d)	SUP	Delete

Chapter 2

169	Title	MOD	Invitation and Admission to Adminis- trative Conferences, when there is an inviting Government.
Verbal	Chapter 2 §1(2)	MOD	However, as regards extraordinary administrative conferences and special conferences, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months.
Verbal	Chapter 2 §3(1)(e)	SUP	Delete.

CHAPTER 3

170	Chapter 3 §2	MOD	All proposals submitted, the adop- tion of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or
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Proposal

Regulations, must carry references identifying by chapter, article or paragraph number those parts of the text which will require such revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.

171 Chapter 3 § 3 NOC

Chapter 4

172 Title MOD Special Provisions for Conferences meeting without an inviting Government.

173 Chapter 4 §1 NOC

174 Chapter 4 § 2 NOC

Chapter 5

175 Chapter 5 §2(1) b)bis ADD Any delegation representing a trust territory, for which the United Nations has acceded to the Convention in accordance with Article 18, shall be accredited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Chapter 6

176 Chapter 6 §2 NOC

Proposal

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|---|
| 177 | Chapter 6 §7 | MOD | The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene an extraordinary administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council. |
| 178 | Chapter 8 §1 bis | ADD | It shall be the responsibility of any Member proposing a change in the time or place of a conference to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other members. |

Chapter 9

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--|
| 180 | Chapter 9 Rule 3 | SUP | Delete |
| 296 | Chapter 9 Rule 5 (1)bis | ADD | Committees and Sub-Committees shall appoint Sub-Committees and Working Groups only in such cases where it is absolutely necessary. |
| 182 | Chapter 9 Rule 10 §2 | MOD | No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy. |
| 182 | Chapter 9 Rule 10 §2 bis | ADD | The Chairman of a conference or Committee may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates. |

Proposal

183 Chapter 9 Rule 10 §4(1) MOD The Chairman of the conference
or the Chairman of the appropriate
committee shall decide in each case
whether a proposal or amendment
submitted during a meeting shall
be made orally or presented in
writing for publication and dis-
tribution in accordance with para-
graph 1 above.

185 Chapter 9 Rule 15 §5 NOC

190 Chapter 9 Rule 22 §1 MOD The numbers of the Chapters,
articles and paragraphs of the
texts subjected to revision shall
be preserved until the first read-
ing in Plenary Assembly. The
passages added shall bear the
number of the last paragraph in
the original text, with the
addition of bis, ter, etc.

Chapter 10

191 Chapter 10 §2 MOD 2(1) The Consultative Committee
shall observe the applicable
Rules of Procedure of Conferences
contained in Part 1 of the
General Regulations.

Proposal

Chapter 10 §2 (1) bis

ADD (2) The Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may adopt such additional provisions as may facilitate the work of the Committee if they do not conflict with the Rules of Procedure of Conferences. These additional provisions shall be published in the form of a Resolution in the documents of the Plenary assembly concerned.

Chapter 12

194 Chapter 12 f)

MOD Approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission to the Administrative Council.

Chapter 14

200 Chapter 14 §2

MOD The Members which are authorized to vote at sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees are those to which reference is made in Article 1, Paragraph 3. (2) and Article 15, paragraph 2 (1) of the Convention.

Proposal

However, when a country, Member of the Union, is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

Chapter 15

202 Chapter 15 §3

MOD

The Plenary Assembly shall appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each study group. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place, and the study group concerned shall elect, at its next meeting, from among its members, a new Vice Chairman. It shall likewise elect a new Vice-Chairman should the Vice-Chairman find himself no longer able, during this period, to carry out his duties.

Proposal

Chapter 16

204, 287	Chapter 16 §2 (2)	MOD	Moreover, if after a Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman considers it necessary for his study group to hold one or more meetings not provided for by the Plenary Assembly to discuss orally questions which could not be solved by correspondence, he may, with the approval of his administration and after consultation with the Director concerned and the members of his study group, suggest a meeting at a convenient place bearing in mind the need to keep expenses to a minimum. The Director concerned shall submit this proposal for approval by the Administrative Council.
288	Chapter 16 §3	NOC	
205	Chapter 16 §4	MOD	The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private

Proposal

agencies of the Consultative Committee and as occasion may demand, to such international organizations as have participated. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this provision may only be waived when study group meetings are held immediately prior to the meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear on the Agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

Chapter 17

207 Chapter 17 §1 (1)

MOD

The Director of a Consultative Committee shall co-ordinate the work of the Plenary Assembly and study groups, and shall be responsible for the organization of the work of the Consultative Committee.

Proposal

213 Chapter 17 §5 bis

ADD The Director shall submit to the Administrative Council at its annual session a report on the activities of the Committee during the previous year for the information of the Council and of the Members and Associate Members of the Union.

214 Chapter 17 §6

MOD The Director shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly a report on the financial needs of the Consultative Committee up to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General for appropriate action. The report shall be submitted to the Administrative Council by the Secretary General.

216 Chapter 17 §6 bis

ADD The Director shall prepare, for inclusion by the Secretary-General in the annual budget of the Union, an estimate of the expenses of the committee for the following year,

Proposal

based on the report on the financial needs of the Committee approved by the Plenary Assembly.

Chapter 19

218 Chapter 19 §1

NOC

225 Chapter 19 §3

MOD

The Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, and the Director of the other Consultative Committee, or their representatives, may attend meetings of a Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity. In case of need, a Consultative Committee may invite to attend its meetings, in an advisory capacity, representatives of any permanent organ of the Union which has not considered it necessary to be represented.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 154-E
12 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE F2

SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting of Sub-Committee F2

Tuesday, 10 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. E.M. Koram (Ghana) called the meeting to order and said that, owing to the visit to Zurich, the Summary Record of the Second Meeting had not yet been issued.
2. The Agenda was adopted, without comment.
3. Proposals Nos. 194, 214 and 215

The Chairman summarized the discussion which had taken place on Proposal No. 194 at the last meeting and declared the floor open for further discussion. The Delegate of India, who had not been present at the previous meeting, declared his full support for Proposal No. 194. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had supported Proposal No. 194 at the last meeting because the removal of §f) to Chapter 17 seemed logical; he understood, however, that those objecting had done so on the ground that deletion of the sub-paragraph left uncertain the precise purpose of the report. He therefore suggested, as a compromise, that the whole of §f) be retained, but that Proposal No. 214 be adopted to make it clear that the report was to be submitted to the Administrative Council through the Secretary-General, who was also Secretary of the Council. This was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America. The Delegate of France, however, considered that some provision should still be made in Chapter 12 to prevent the report being submitted direct to the Administrative Council by the Director. The Delegate of Italy then suggested that the words "by the Director" be deleted from the existing text of §f). The Delegate of the Federal German Republic having no objection, it was then agreed (1) that Proposal No. 194 should be rejected in favour of a re-wording of §f) to read "approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission to the Administrative Council" (2) that Proposal No. 214 should be adopted and (3) that Proposal No. 215 should be withdrawn.

4. Proposals Nos. 195, 196 and 286

The Chairman suggested that these three Proposals could be taken together, as they all concerned the frequency of Plenary Assembly Meetings. After some discussion it was agreed, however, that, in order to avoid confusion, consideration of these three Proposals should await a decision by Committee D on Proposal No. 65.

5. Proposal No. 197

It was similarly agreed that consideration of this Proposal should await a decision on Proposal No. 195.

6. Proposals Nos. 198 and 199

In reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. who considered the addition superfluous since the procedure was known by all and had given rise to no misunderstanding, the Delegate of France said that Proposal No. 198 was simply aimed at precision and to make the position clearer by distinguishing between those documents of Study Groups which preceded the Plenary Assembly, and those of the Plenary Assembly itself. The Delegate of the United States of America declared his support for either Proposal and suggested that, as the intention of both Proposals was much the same, they should be referred to the Drafting Group to decide on the best form of words. This was agreed.

7. Proposal No. 200

This Proposal, which was supported by the Delegates of the United States of America and France, was adopted.

8. Proposals Nos. 201, 202, 203 and 275

It was agreed to consider these Proposals together, as they all concerned the same subject. The Delegates of France, the United Kingdom, Bielorussian S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia were opposed to Proposal No. 201. They considered that it would violate the democratic tradition of the Consultative Committees by imposing upon the Study Group a Chairman or Vice-Chairman not of its own choosing. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the Proposal had merely been made as a practical suggestion to overcome a difficulty; if, however, the French Proposal were to be adopted then it should be amplified to define the procedure for election. This led to considerable discussion about procedure. The Delegate of France, in reply to the Delegate of Italy, said that he had not envisaged election by correspondence, which past experience had proved difficult. The Delegate of the United States of America considered, however, that there were occasions when it would have to be done by correspondence as election could sometimes not await a meeting; he had known of a case where no work had been done between Plenary Assemblies because there was no Vice-Chairman. The United States of America had considered that their Proposal would solve this very difficulty, and it was often an advantage to have a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from the same country. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the United States' Proposal, as it would prevent postponement of the Study Group's work. The Delegate of the United Kingdom then suggested that, in order to meet the United States' point of view, the Plenary Assembly could appoint a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, as it was

unlikely that all three would be unable to act at any one time. This was not, however, favoured by the Delegates of the United States and France. The Delegate of France considered it unnecessary to legislate as regards procedure; on the rare occasion when the situation envisaged arose, the Director of the Consultative Committee could be trusted to take the necessary steps to allow the work to continue. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. preferred the French Proposal which would assure that the man selected was the representative of an administration which participated in the work of the Study Group. Like the Delegate of France, he failed to see the practical necessity for a definition of procedure. The Delegate of the United States of America re-iterated that adoption of the French Proposal would still leave a loophole in that it only provided for election in the case of a meeting. The Chairman then said that the weight of opinion appeared to be on the side of the French Proposal and asked the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia to confirm that they were willing to withdraw Proposals Nos. 203 and 275 in favour of Proposal No. 202. This they did. Finally, the Delegate of Italy suggested the insertion of the words "at its next meeting" before "from among its members" at the beginning of the Proposal. This was agreed and Proposal No. 202, as so amended, was approved.

9. Proposal No. 287

In introducing the Proposal, the Delegate of the United States of America said that the Proposal was merely aimed at making the words fit the facts. It was supported by the Delegate of India and in the absence of any objection, was adopted.

10. Proposal No. 204

In introducing the Proposal, the Delegate of Italy said that there was no need to provide for the approval of the Chairman's administration; it was understood. The important part of the Proposal was the suggested addition, which would impose a control on the meeting of Study Groups, which sometimes took place too often. He said that if a single budget were adopted the provision would be indispensable. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., however, supported by the Delegates of the United States of America and France, was in favour of the retention of the words "with the approval of his administration and" as the Chairman was not a permanent international official but a representative of his administration. The Delegate of the United States of America, supported by the Delegates of France and the Federal German Republic were opposed to the second part of the Proposal and favoured the status quo. In many cases the Study Group was unable to take a decision pending the receipt of technical data, but they were able to do so in a few months; to postpone a further meeting until the Administrative Council had met could lead to considerable delay. The Delegate of Italy, supported by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Belorussian S.S.R., drew attention to paragraph 1. of Chapter 16 whereby

Study Groups were required to conduct their work by correspondence in the normal way and said that many delegations at the last Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees had expressed themselves in favour of the imposition of a brake on meetings of Study Groups because of the expenditure involved. The Delegate of France considered that although the aim should be to limit the number of meetings as much as possible, the questions were often too complex to make settlement by correspondence easy. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that, while she had every sympathy with the idea of keeping Study Group meetings to a minimum, she was unable to support the Proposal. Paragraph 2(2) of Chapter 16 provided for the agreement of the Chairman's administration, the Director and the Study Group and these were the people most able to decide whether any meeting was desirable. The Administrative Council was an administrative, and not a technical, body and was not necessarily competent to decide whether a meeting should be held. The Delegate of Italy, on the other hand, considered that the Consultative Committees were not qualified to accept financial obligations for their administrations. In view of the discussion, however, he was prepared to withdraw the first part of Proposal No. 204. The Chairman then decided that the second part of the Proposal should be put to the vote. The second part of the Proposal was then adopted on a vote of 13 in favour, 12 against and 3 abstentions. The Delegate of the United States of America then asked that attention should be drawn to the narrow majority in the Report which the Sub-Committee would make in due course to the main Committee F.

11. Proposal No. 288

This was supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan who considered that it would stimulate interest in the work of the Consultative Committees and would provide useful information about interim tendencies. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the Proposal was too complicated for quick decision; if the documents were to be printed as I.T.U. publications then the cost should be covered by the sale price. The documents would be of short-lived significance and it was likely that if distribution were not wide the cost would be high and a debit might fall on the Union's Budget. He considered that the question should await a decision on the future financial organization of the Union. In this he was supported by the Delegates of Italy and the United Kingdom who, whilst in sympathy with the principle of the Proposal, also saw difficulties in the mechanics of operation, including the question of the chronological order of documents; if the cost proved high it would have the opposite effect from that intended, by discouraging interest in the C.C.I. affairs. The Chairman then invited Mr. Lindsey of the C.C.I.R. to give his views on the Proposal. Mr. Lindsey said that as far as the C.C.I.R. was concerned, interim meetings were usually held as close as possible to the Plenary Assembly, which fact could give rise to the chronological problem referred to by the Delegate of Italy. The situation could arise where, in a period of say, six months, there might be two series of printed documents on the same subject, the contents of which might differ considerably. The Delegate of the United States of America said that his Administration had no wish to add to the difficulties

of the C.C.I.s; if the principle of longer intervals between Plenary Assembly meetings were adopted, however, and the documents were marked "Interim Reports" there should be less difficulty. However, in view of the objections raised he was content to await the Conference's decision about the Consolidated Budget and about the interval between Plenary Assemblies and withdraw Proposal No. 288, without prejudice to any later intervention in the light of the decision on these two Proposals.

12. Proposal No. 205

This was supported by the Delegates of Italy and the Bielorussian S.S.R. and adopted.

13. Proposals Nos. 206, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 212

It was agreed that consideration of these Proposals should await decisions by Committee D on the main Proposals.

14. Proposal No. 207

This was supported by the Delegates of Hungary, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.S.R., India and Czechoslovakia and adopted.

15. Proposal No. 213

In introducing the Proposal the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it merely recognised a de facto situation. The Delegate of India declared his support and Proposal No. 213 was adopted.

16. Proposal No. 216

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that this Proposal had been introduced to confirm what was, in fact, current practice. The Proposal gave rise to some discussion about the wisdom of its consideration by the Sub-Committee in advance of decisions on the questions of a Consolidated Budget and a reorganized Secretariat. It was finally agreed, however, that as the provision of an annual estimate would still be necessary, whatever decision was reached as regards the structure of the Union etc., the principle of the Proposal was unaffected. The Delegate of the United Kingdom then suggested the deletion of the words "ordinary and extraordinary" from the proposal and, after the suggestion had received the support of the Delegates of the United States of America and New Zealand, the Proposal was adopted, as so amended.

17. Proposal No. 217

It was agreed, on a suggestion by the Delegate of the Federal German Republic, that this Proposal should await the decision of Committee D on Proposal No. 60.

18. Proposal No. 218

The Delegate of the United States of America withdrew this Proposal following interventions by the Delegates of France and Italy, who considered that examples could be quoted both for and against joint Groups and that it was best left to the discretion of the Plenary Assembly whether a joint Study Group was desirable in a particular case.

19. Proposal No. 219

It was agreed that this should be left to the Drafting Group.

20. Proposals Nos. 220, 221, 222 and 223

It was agreed that these Proposals should be referred direct to the Drafting Committee I as they arose merely as a result of the amalgamation of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. Attention should however be drawn to an error of translation in the French text of the original paragraph 2 of Chapter 19; the word "désigner" should read "inviter".

21. Proposals Nos. 224 and 225

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that Proposal No. 225 went further than Proposal No. 224 as it suggested the replacement of "members of the International Frequency Registration Board" by "representatives of the International Frequency Registration Board." The Delegate of the United States of America recommended the adoption of Proposal No. 225 in preference to No. 224. The Delegate of France then said that he would prefer the substitution of "the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board or his representative" for "members of the International Frequency Board" in Proposal No. 225. The Delegate of the United Kingdom having no objection, Proposal No. 225 was adopted, as so amended, Proposal No. 224 being withdrawn in its favour. It was agreed that the Drafting Committee could take up the question of further amendment if this became necessary as the result of a decision to reduce the number of Assistant Secretaries-General.

22. In winding up the meeting the Chairman said that the Sub-Committee had now completed its task, with the exception of proposals referred to the Drafting Group or deferred pending decisions in other Committees. There would be a further meeting of the Sub-Committee on Friday, when, if this were possible, the Summary Records of the Second and Third Meetings would be submitted for the Sub-Committee's approval. The Meeting closed at 6.10 p.m.

Rapporteur
V.M. Nullis

Chairman
E.M. Koram

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 155-E
13 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT

Committee B (Credentials Committee)

1. Committee B held three Meetings on 16 October, 19 October and 13 November, 1959. The First Meeting was a brief one devoted to the nomination of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee and no Summary Record was issued. The Summary Record of the Second Meeting will be found in Document No. 61 and that of the Third Meeting will be distributed in the near future.
2. Acting within the framework of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, the Committee decided that, since credentials must be signed by the appropriate authority:
 - a) credentials submitted by telegram would have to be confirmed by letter;
 - b) credentials which did not explicitly mention the power to sign the Final Acts would require to be completed prior to the signing ceremony;
 - c) the unreserved expression "full powers" covers the right to sign the Final Acts.
3. The Committee set up a Working Group composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee and Representatives of Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Korea and India. This Working Group was entrusted with the task of scrutinizing the credentials which had been submitted and of submitting a report to the Committee within thirty days of the opening of the Conference.
4. Having examined the report of the Working Group, Committee B reached the following conclusions:

- i) The Delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and are furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma (Union of)
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Canada
Ceylon
China
Vatican City State
Colombia (Republic of)
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Costa Rica
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
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kuwait
Laos (Kingdom of)

Luxemburg
Malaya (Federation of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mexico
Monaco
Nepal
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 Soviet Socialist Republic
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sudan (Republic of the)
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Czechoslovakia
Overseas territories for the international relations
of which the Government of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible
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)

- ii) The Delegations of the following countries are duly accredited to exercise their right to vote, but so far are not furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts:

El Salvador (Republic of)
Guatemala
Guinea (Republic of)
Territories of the United States of America

- iii) The Delegation of the following country is duly accredited to participate as observer:

Liberia

- iv) The Delegation of the following Associate Member is duly accredited to participate in accordance with the terms of Article 1, paragraph 6 of the Convention:

British East Africa

*

* * *

5. Noting the action taken by the Regular and Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly from 1956 to the present, the Committee decided to take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the Representative of Hungary.
6. The Plenary Assembly specified during its Third Meeting (Document No. 102, item 6, page 5) that Committee B should reach its conclusions within a period of thirty days from the opening date of the Conference, i.e. by 13 November, 1959. By that date, no valid credentials had been submitted in respect of the following Delegation present at the Conference:
- Iraq (Republic of)
7. Should further Delegations arrive, Committee B suggests that the Plenary Assembly might authorize it to examine the credentials of such Delegations on their arrival and submit a further report.
8. The Committee also suggests that it should re-examine the question of Delegations which are still not authorized to sign the Final Acts, at an appropriate time prior to the signing ceremony.

A. Langenberger,
Chairman, Committee B

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 156-E
12 November 1959COMMITTEE FSUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Tuesday, 3 November 1959 at 4 p.m.

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 4.05 p.m. and submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 33), pointing out that Item 1 should correctly read: "Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting". The Agenda was then approved.

Proposals on Article 12 of the Convention

2. The Delegate of Japan presented his country's Proposal No. 112, and pointed out the economic and practical reasons in favour of adopting a system of voting by correspondence, which would moreover lighten the burden of administrative conferences. The Delegate of India requested additional information on the reasons for the proposal and expressed his satisfaction with Japan's reply. The Delegate of Roumania supported the proposal, but mentioned that certain Articles of the Convention would then have to be altered. The Delegate of Denmark was in sympathy with the principle, but felt that certain limitations would be required. The Delegate of Malaya also agreed in principle, while admitting the need for limitations. The Delegate of the United States of America opposed the proposal, saying that since 1947 there had been very few cases in which voting by correspondence would have been of any advantage; although the U.P.U. had established the principle, it had made very slight use of it, and only for matters of restricted importance. The subjects the I.T.U. dealt with were too complicated to be settled by correspondence; agreement could only be reached in difficult cases by bringing the opposing views together, which was not possible by correspondence. There would moreover be the risk that a small proportion of countries might alter the Regulations. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland appreciated the reasons for the proposal but feared its possible consequences and therefore seconded the United States view. There was a disproportion in the minimum of six countries required for the mechanism of voting by correspondence to be brought into action, where at least twenty had to request the convening of a conference. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa agreed with the Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom. The Delegate of Malaya spoke again in support of the proposal, saying that the intervals between conferences were too long. The Delegate of Japan accepted the suggestion that the effect of the proposal should be limited, and agreed to the amendments suggested, provided the principle was adopted. The Chairman summed up and called for a vote on the principle of amendment of the Regulations through voting by correspondence. Proposal No. 112 was rejected by nine votes in favour to ten against, with ten abstentions.

3. The Delegate of Paraguay said that Document No. 16 contained a proposal by his country on Article 12, but accepted the Chairman's suggestion that it be discussed at a later meeting.

Proposals on Article 14 of the Convention

4. The Delegate of Morocco withdrew his country's Proposals Nos. 260 and 261, since they would even further swell the budget of the Union. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia withdrew his country's Proposal No. 117, in favour of Proposals Nos. 312 and 313 (Document No. 96) of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R., which were to be considered in connection with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 14.
5. The Delegation of Greece presented its Proposal No. 311 (Document No. 289) which would decide on the working languages of the Union once and for all, by following U.N. practice. The Delegate of Morocco did not agree that U.N. practice should be followed, since that was likely to be altered itself. The Delegates of Roumania and India asked what was the current U.N. practice and the Delegate of Greece replied that it was the same as the I.T.U.'s. The Delegate of Paraguay was for the status quo. The Delegate of the United States proposed that the question of official languages be left aside, the status quo being maintained, and that the other language questions be discussed. The Delegates of Ceylon and Venezuela both supported the United States view. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia defended the status quo with regard to official languages. It was asked whether there was any support for the Greek proposal, and, since there was no one in favour, it was declared rejected. Thus the status quo was confirmed for Article 14, paragraph 1, on official languages.
6. Proposal No. 118 of China was referred for clarification to the Drafting Group, together with the comment of France.
7. Discussion of Proposal No. 120 of Sweden was put off until such time as Committee D had completed its consideration of the organization of the Union.
8. Proposals Nos. 312 and 313 (Document No. 96) of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. were then discussed. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Russian was already an official language but not a working language, and felt that an efficient system of two-way interpretation should be instituted for Russian. He mentioned the example of other international organizations. The proposals were supported by the Delegates of Mexico, Australia, Italy, Poland, Ethiopia, Hungary, Ceylon, Netherlands, United States, Belgium, India, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Afghanistan, Cuba, Switzerland, Israel, Yugoslavia, Canada and Ghana. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not oppose the proposals but thought the approximate cost should first be ascertained. The Delegate of China agreed with the United Kingdom and felt that the proposal was unfair in as much as Chinese

was also an official language. The Delegate of Greece was in favour of keeping the status quo. The Chairman summed up, saying that a considerable majority had spoken in favour of the proposals. He asked the Delegates of Greece and China whether they maintained their opposition. The Delegate of Greece withdrew, and so did the Delegate of China, requesting that the following statement be put on record :

The Chinese Delegate shared the view expressed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in feeling that the additional cost involved should first be studied, and he stressed that the actual increase in cost might be much more than it sounded to be and therefore this factor should not be taken lightly. He furthermore felt that the existing provisions in the convention were fair and just and the proposal under discussion if adopted might create a precedent leading to the use of many other languages as well and thereby greatly increasing the cost. He also expressed the view that for this reason he believed that since the Chinese language was one of the official languages it might also be entitled to the same interpretation service, but, for the sake of cost saving to most of the other members, he would not request for the same treatment.

In his conclusion he said that he would not press his point too strongly and he would rather leave it to the wise decision of the majority of the floor bearing in mind the factors of cost and fairness to all.

There being no further opposition to the Proposals Nos. 312 and 313, the Chairman declared them adopted. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. thanked delegations for their support.

9. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany explained his country's Proposal No. 121. The Delegate of the United States expressed his agreement, but suggested an amendment to the same effect as had arisen in the discussion of Proposals Nos. 312 and 313. The Delegates of the Netherlands, Italy, Japan and Switzerland also supported the proposal, together with the proposed United States amendment. The Delegate of Mexico opposed the proposal, since he felt it might lead to discriminatory treatment. The Delegate of the United Kingdom also supported it with the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United States, and ending as follows: "... may be conducted in fewer than the above four languages". The Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States accepted the amendment. The Delegate of Mexico withdrew his opposition at the Chairman's request. There being no further objections, therefore, the proposal was approved, with the amendment given above. (The text is given as an Annex to this Report.)

10. The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.

F. De Soignie
Rapporteur

O.N. Carli
Chairman

A N N E X

AMENDMENTS APPROVED TO ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONVENTION

Article 14 Paragraph 5 (1) At conferences of the Union and whenever it is necessary at meetings of its permanent organs, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the three working languages and Russian.

(1 b) When all participants in a meeting agree, the debates may be conducted in less than the four languages mentioned above.

Paragraph 6 (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs, languages other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 (2) and paragraph 5 of Article 14.8 may be used :

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 157-E (Rev)
12 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Fourth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 14 November, 1959 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 102).
2. Apportionment of Union Members by regions with a view to the election of the Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 130).
3. Procedure for the Election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council.
4. Reply by the Administrative Radio Conference to Document No. 76 (Rev. 1)
5. Report by Committee B - Credentials Committee (Document No. 155).
6. Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Accounts in arrears but not queried (Document No. 117).
7. Third Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Consolidated Budget and Working Capital Fund (Document No. 158).
8. Report by Committee D - Modification of Article 5, para. 12 (c), of the Convention.
9. Means of radio-electrical and visual communication to give increased security during armed conflict to ships, craft and aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims (Document No. 116)
10. 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" (Document No. 98).
11. Miscellaneous.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 157-E
10 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Fourth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 14 November, 1959 at 9.30 a.m. - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 102)
2. Apportionment of Union Members by regions with a view to the election of the Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 130).
3. Procedure for the Election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council.
4. Reply by the Administrative Radio Conference to Document No. 76 (Rev.1)
5. Report by Committee B - Credentials Committee (Document No. 155)
6. Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Accounts in arrears but not queried (Document No. 117).
7. Means of radio-electrical and visual communication to give increased security during armed conflict to ships, craft and aircraft protected under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims (Document No. 116)
8. 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" (Document No. 98).
9. Miscellaneous.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 158-E
11 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

THIRD REPORT

by the Chairman of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Finance Committee, at its fifth meeting, on 9 November, 1959, decided in favour of introducing a consolidated budget, but against the creation of a working capital fund.

It wants to know what the Plenary Meeting feels about this matter before considering how such a budget could best be introduced.

The Plenary Meeting might take advantage of this opportunity to define its attitude to a working capital fund.

The following summarizes what was said in Committee H for and against these two things.

1. Consolidated budget (eighteen in favour, eight against, and three abstentions)

a) Arguments in favour

- What has hitherto been called "extraordinary expenditure" relates, in point of fact, to routine Union activities. Accordingly, there is no reason not to consider conference expenditure as ordinary expenditure and to exclude it from a consolidated budget. In this connection, the Union is no different from the other organizations, either by virtue of the technical nature of its activities or because of the way it works.
- All Member-countries benefit from the work done by conferences and meetings, and hence can reasonably be expected to share in defraying the expenses thereof. Incidentally, most of the countries which have hitherto held aloof from Consultative Committee activities have promised to take part in them shortly (particular reference was made to the work done by the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees' joint commission for development of the international telecommunication network).



- A consolidated budget would make it easier to approach national financial authorities for credits with which to meet all contributions to the finances of the Union, thus eliminating the difficulties frequently encountered at present in getting credits wherewith to share in defraying conferences expenses.
- If extraordinary expenses, like ordinary ones, were paid in advance, the Union would not have to borrow large sums from the Swiss Government or set up a large working capital fund.
- If there were a consolidated budget, the expenses of conferences and meetings would be subjected to a more rigorous preliminary scrutiny, and could probably be to some extent reduced.

b) Arguments against

- The existing system meets the Union's peculiar requirements and has proved satisfactory. No very conclusive lesson can be learnt from other organizations.
- Administrations should be free, as in the past, to decide in which particular Union activities they want to take an active part.
- National financial authorities are anxious to check for themselves whether or not their countries really have to be represented at individual conferences or meetings, since such representation entails, apart from secretariat expenses payable to the Union, a major outlay in the form of travel expenses and living allowances.
- A consolidated budget would mean a considerable increase in the unit contributory share; this might well lead a whole series of countries to choose a lower class of contribution.

* * *

Besides the arguments adduced for and against, the view was expressed that adoption of a consolidated budget would require satisfactory solutions for the following two problems :

- i) Shares in defraying the expenses of regional or "service" conferences; these should continue to be shouldered only by the countries concerned.

- ii) The share to be taken by "recognized private operating agencies" in defraying the expenses of conferences and meetings.

According to the delegations which advocated a consolidated budget, neither of these two problems offers any major difficulty.

2. Working capital fund (two in favour, twenty-one against, and four abstentions)

a) Arguments in favour

- Adoption of a consolidated budget would not necessarily entail a working capital fund, but such a fund would constitute an appropriate complement thereof.
- For its supplies of ready money, the Union should not depend on a single Member-country. This is a burden which ought to be equitably apportioned among all Members.
- The Union's accounting procedures would be simplified, especially if, as is desirable, and as would be possible with a consolidated budget and working capital fund, Members' accounts no longer bore interest.

b) Arguments against

- Advances from the Swiss Government at present constitute a satisfactory source of ready money.
- Creation of a working capital fund would call for additional payments by Members, and this at a time when essential contributions are about to be considerably increased. Hence this is something at which national financial authorities are likely to look askance.
- There is a risk that a working capital fund would be used for purposes extraneous to its rôle as a source of ready money (the existing Reserve Account has been quoted as an example).

Chairman, Committee F

José Garrido

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 159-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE F
(SUB-COMMITTEE F2)

PROPOSAL BY THE DELEGATIONS OF
ARGENTINA AND ITALY

<u>Number of</u> <u>Proposal</u>	<u>A new wording to replace Chapter 5, paragraph 3 (2) of the</u> <u>General Regulations (Annex 5 to the Convention)</u>
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"(2) In addition, a delegation may be accredited and empowered to sign final acts by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the conference, besides the authorities mentioned in paragraph 2 (1)a) above."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 160-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE H

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifth Meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Monday, 9 November 1959, at 3 p.m.

The Chairman said that in accordance with the wishes of the Committee a note would be found in Document No. DT 38 stressing the need for a good attendance at meetings. A plenary meeting of the Conference was to be held on Saturday, 14 November, to decide on the draft telegram to be sent to Administrations whose contributions were in arrears.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., with the authorization of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, withdrew Proposals Nos. 113 and 259.

The Agenda was approved with the above-mentioned amendment.

When the summary record of the third meeting was submitted for discussion (Document No. 132), the Delegate of the United States requested that in the second paragraph of page 3 the text should read "Proposal No. 116" and not "106".

The Delegate of Italy supported by the Delegate of the United States requested that in paragraph 4 of page 2 the view of the Delegate of the United States should be amended to read "the Working Group's terms of reference should be expanded to cover the study of the new system of financial management of the Union".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted to know why on page 4 there appeared only part of the Resolution on contributions in arrears. Mr. Persin replied that the Resolution would appear in full in the annex to the report that would be submitted to the plenary meeting on Saturday and that it would also be annexed to the report of the meeting of Committee H. (See Annex 1).

The Committee then turned to a further general study of the question of introducing a Consolidated Budget.

The Delegate of the United States introducing Proposal No. 116 made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman:

" The United States has been in the forefront for many years in support of adopting a Consolidated Budget as the method of financing the

costs of the I.T.U. We are of the opinion that it is not in the best interests of the Union to continue the present system whereby expenses are divided into ordinary and extraordinary expenses and conferences and meetings are financed independently with the expenses divided among those attending after the costs have been determined. This system in the past resulted in the Union having to obtain large advances from the Swiss Government to finance meetings and is an unnecessarily costly process both in terms of the interest paid by members and the time spent by the Secretariat in handling interest accounts. We may very well find ourselves in a similar position after the holding of the two major conferences now in session. This is neither an orderly nor an efficient manner of handling the Union's fiscal affairs. We have a multiplicity of accounts that take up a considerable part of the time of the administrative sections of the Secretariat. The adoption of the Consolidated Budget would reduce this confusion immeasurably and with increased efficiency and less demands upon the time of the Secretariat, economies are bound to result. In the United States we would equate increased efficiency with economy.

" You are all familiar, of course, with two of the problems that we have been discussing in this Committee: queried contributions and arrearages to the Union. While we cannot say with certainty that these problems would disappear with the adoption of the Consolidated Budget, we are convinced that they would not nearly be of the magnitude that they are. For example, let us consider the problem of queried contributions. This problem has arisen from two major sources - budget fragmentation which enables governments to pick and choose as between what activities of the Union they wish to support and the application of different rules on various separately financed parts of the Union's overall expenditures. In the latter case the situation was exacerbated by the individual meetings and Conferences establishing their own rules with respect to administrative and financial arrangements. These queries could not have arisen under a Consolidated Budget drawn up to cover all the expenses of the Union in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention and financial regulations in force.

" Now a word or two about non-queried arrearages. I would hazard the guess that the current arrearages to the Union are mostly of the type characterized as extraordinary rather than ordinary. I believe that a great deal of this is caused by the same problem which faces my Government in securing the necessary credits to meet our financial obligations to the Union and that is not knowing the ultimate extent of that financial obligation. I am sure that many of us here must approach our parliaments or our treasuries to obtain the necessary funds to pay our obligations to the Union and it is difficult to secure such funds when we are unable to determine our exact financial obligation at the time our estimating is done. We are able to determine what our share of the ordinary budget is but we are not able to determine our share of meeting costs until the accounts have been closed and this very often requires that we approach our appropriating authorities in the middle or end of the budgetary period involved,

when they are faced with various other problems in remaining within their budgetary limits. The inevitable result is that the budgetary credits are not received causing arrearages, or obtained late thus causing costly interest payments. In our view, the adoption of a Consolidated Budget would considerably mitigate this problem.

" We are of the firm belief that the benefits of meetings accrue to the Union as a whole and hence to all members of the Union, not to just those who participate in that meeting. Actually, in a sense, those who participate offer more to the Union and to the development and advancement of telecommunications through their participation, than they receive from such meetings. As such we believe the costs attendant upon such meetings should be borne by all in proportion to the class of contribution chosen. Actually the schedule attached to Document 7 shows that the difference between what governments would have paid under a Consolidated Budget as compared to the present system are very small indeed. The very fact that you are present at the current meetings would have virtually insured that there would be practically no additional cost to your government because of the adoption of the Consolidated Budget principle.

" It is interesting to note that the I.T.U., with the possible exception of the U.P.U., is the only Specialized Agency of the United Nations which does not have a Consolidated Budget. While I would not maintain that this is a valid reason for adopting it here, I think we should take note of the fact that the various representatives of all our governments representing the finest fiscal experts we have at our disposal in the international financial field have all come to the conclusion, as expressed in the financial procedures that have been adopted, that the Consolidated Budget is the most orderly, rational and efficient method of financing International Organizations. It is not sufficient to say that the I.T.U. is different; different in what way; that it is a technical organization. No!! There are other technical organizations that have Consolidated Budgets. That it holds meetings and conferences to accomplish its purposes. No!! The other organizations also accomplish a great deal of their work through the holding of meetings, many more meetings than the I.T.U. does. I believe this is a matter on which we would be wise to adopt the views of the experts attained through long experience and competence in their field of endeavour.

" We have been very much impressed with the contents of Document No. 7 and we are firmly convinced that the only conclusion that can be drawn from its contents is that the Consolidated Budget should be adopted for the I.T.U. We realize, of course, in matters of this sort others may draw a different conclusion. However, in every instance where even the slightest doubt has been raised in Document No. 7, it is interesting to note that these same difficulties are inherent in the other Specialized Agencies but have not in any way affected their ability to operate efficiently under a Consolidated Budget.

" For all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we are firmly convinced that the adoption of the Consolidated Budget is in the best interests of

the Union. The accounts of the Union are becoming increasingly more complex as its activities increase and it is incumbent upon us to improve the administrative means with which to cope with this additional activity and growth. In our view, the adoption of the Consolidated Budget would be a giant step forward in meeting this most important objective. I apologize for being so lengthy in my remarks, but it concerns a problem which my government considers of primary importance to the development and growth of our Union.

" Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

In support, the Delegate of Canada made the following statement:

"It is the considered view of the Canadian Government that there are a number of significant difficulties inherent in the present budget system, which differentiates between ordinary and extraordinary expenses. The Canadian Government believes sincerely that these difficulties can and should be overcome by the introduction of a Consolidated Budget.

" The difficulties, which I am sure are familiar to most of my colleagues here, are the following:

- 1) The Union is forced to maintain a very complex and relatively costly system of budgeting and accounting, and one, moreover, which is difficult for anyone except an expert to follow.
- 2) Inability to prepare a Consolidated Budget makes it impossible to secure advance payment of contributions towards the extraordinary (conference) expenses; the necessary funds, therefore, have to be borrowed, and interest paid thereon.
- 3) Conference activities in fact benefit all Members of the Union, whether they participate in the conferences or not. It can, therefore, be considered unreasonable that the cost of such activities is borne only by part of the Members.
- 4) The rules governing payment of extraordinary expenses are difficult to apply, and result, sometimes, in disputes on assessments which become the source of intractable problems.
- 5) As regards C.C.I.'s, the system is particularly disadvantageous in cases of Study Groups where participants are few. It may even prevent certain Members from taking part in C.C.I. activities, since participating Members have to pay not merely C.C.I. Study Group expenses, but the cost of their delegations and technical preparatory work.

" In addition, however, and of central importance, is the fact that the present split budget system can be described as a "spend before you pay" procedure. Such a practice is not recommended by financial experts nor practiced by responsible governments or other international organizations since it does not provide sufficient legislative control over expenditure. Under the existing I.T.U. budget, expenditures on conferences are not restricted by any previously approved budgetary appropriation and, theoretically at least, they can be financed to an unlimited extent by funds borrowed from the Swiss Government.

" It is true that the Secretary General polls each Member State in regard to the expenses of a meeting before it is convened, but this plebiscitary action is a poor substitute for legislative approval. It presents each proposal separately and, therefore, does not provide members with an overall picture of the annual programme. Furthermore, estimates submitted in this manner do not provide for a healthy, mutual exchange of views in which to formulate sound, considered and consolidated policies.

" It is a necessary corollary of Canadian support for a consolidated budget that Canada believes the Council should be vested with a more comprehensive financial control. To obviate the problem that this would raise in regard to a sudden need for additional funds when the Council was not in session, as for example to meet the increased cost of an unforeseen expansion of the duration of a conference, it would be necessary to provide for a Working Capital Fund. At the appropriate time the Canadian Delegation is prepared to engage in more detailed discussions on the questions of the appropriate size and nature of such a Fund.

" Consideration of the possible introduction of a consolidated budget inevitably raises the question of contributions. In the Canadian view, the existing system, under which Members are left a free choice of the class of contribution they wish to make, has worked reasonably well to date. Naturally, a consolidated budget would mean that all Members would bear their share of all the expenses of the Union. We do not, however, see any reason why this fact need necessarily require a change in the existing voluntary character of the I.T.U. contributions scheme. Of course, if it were to become apparent that Member States were, for any reason, generally seeking to select lower class for their share than would be fair to the other participating Members, my Government would claim the right to re-examine its view on the adequacy of the existing voluntary system. But this would hold equally true under the existing budgetary arrangements as under a Consolidated Budget.

" Mr. Chairman, in regard to the question of a consolidated budget, as in respect of every question of importance, good arguments can be fairly adduced in support of differing opinions. Having carefully weighed all of the pros and cons over a number of years, having carefully studied Document No. 7E and the report of the Administrative Council, having taken due note of the views in support of a change to a consolidated budget contained

in the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, (a body whose views on financial questions my Government has learned to respect), the considered opinion of my Government is that the Union would benefit substantially from the introduction of a consolidated budget complemented by a Working Capital Fund. What I have heard today from previous speakers serves only to reinforce my personal conviction that the opinion is a sound one."

The proposal of the United States was also supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Japan, Ceylon and Colombia.

The Delegate of Italy also agreed to the consolidated budget because it should be taken into consideration that all countries contributed to the ordinary expenses of the Consultative Committees, although they did not contribute to the cost of the plenary meetings. All Administrations benefited from the work done by those Committees.

The Delegate of Mexico considered that the existing division of the budget into an ordinary and an extraordinary one gave countries the chance to choose whether or not they would contribute to extraordinary expenditure. He considered that some Consultative Committee meetings were of regional interest only and that it was not logical for one region to have to pay for Consultative Committee activities without receiving any direct benefit therefrom. He therefore disagreed with the idea of a consolidated budget.

" The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in opposing the proposal for a consolidated budget said that his Delegation remained unconvinced of the need or desirability of change, despite the financial advantage that would accrue to the United Kingdom from the adoption of a consolidated budget. In his view Document No. 7 carried a clear message that the balance of advantage lay in retaining the present financial structure which had served the Union so well for 100 years.

" The present system distinguished between the recurrent ordinary expenses of the Union and the fluctuating expenditure on conferences and study groups the incidence and duration of which could not be foreseen. This division of expenses strengthened the power of the Administrative Council and Home Administrations to control expenditure: it recovered expenditure on the conferences and study groups only from those countries or regions who participated and it preserved the independence of the C.C.I.s and the ability of Regions to hold conferences both of which could be impaired by the straight jacket of a consolidated budget. Some modification of Article 10 of the Convention might be required. The adoption of a consolidated budget could well lead to over-estimating and thus destroy the advantages of a predetermined and stable ordinary contribution level which all wished to see preserved. Certainly, it would be unlikely to encourage earlier payment

of contributions by the tardy of the larger sums involved. A number of practical difficulties would arise, e.g., the assessment of the contribution to be made to conference expenses by private recognized operating agencies. The task of the Committee was to adopt a financial structure most suited to the particular needs of the Union, and in his view these requirements were best served by the present system."

The proposal was also opposed by the Delegates of Finland and New Zealand.

The Delegate of France asked how regional and "service" conferences were going to appear in the consolidated budget and added that he was neither for nor against it for the moment.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic replied that the cost of such conferences should be paid by the countries concerned. This was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland who was of the opinion that that made a breach in the consolidated budget and that there might be others.

The Delegate of the United States stated that regional conferences would not be included in the consolidated budget, but added that that would not constitute a breach because it referred to a completely unrelated matter.

The Delegate of the Netherlands favoured a consolidated budget, but it should include a specific provision for the compulsory advance payment of contributions.

The Chairman said that the discussion showed that there was a clear majority in favour of the consolidated budget. He proposed to put the matter to the vote.

The Delegates of Colombia and Mexico opposed the vote because the technical implications which would no doubt arise later had not been studied and because a decision in that sense might put the Committee in a difficult position.

The Delegates of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy favoured the idea of a vote and the principle was approved by 13 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

The Delegate of the United States explained the reasons for Proposal 116 which was supported by the Delegate of the United States Territories.

The Delegate of Italy requested that a provision referring to contributions by private operating agencies should be included and stated that he favoured the abolishment of the half-unit class. The proposal was supported by the Delegate of India.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that the matter of contributory units was the concern of Committee F.

The Delegates of the United Arab Republic and Ceylon agreed that the matter of contributory units should be dealt with later and that the amendments to Article 13 should be left until later. They considered that Article 13 of the Convention should be discussed in general terms and only afterwards in detail.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was of the opinion that the decision just taken by the Committee should be ratified by the plenary meeting so that it could carry on with the substance of the problem. This was supported by the Delegations of the Soviet Union, Mexico and the United States.

The Delegate of Italy preferred to forward fuller study of the contents of Article 13 to the plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic considered that a report could be submitted to the plenary meeting on what the Committee meant by the consolidated budget. In that way the Committee could go on to study the substance of the matter when the opinion of the Conference was known.

The proposal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit a report to the plenary of the Conference with details of the discussion was then considered and two lines of thoughts emerged: first, to submit to the plenary a report on the adoption of the principle of a single budget and, second, to submit the same report but with the addition of an account of the views expressed in the Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that they were running the risk of the debate in the Committee being repeated in the plenary, and felt that the report should be accompanied by a summary of the debates with the results of the vote.

It was then decided that the report should be sent to the plenary meeting of the Conference, with the arguments expressed in favour and against the consolidated budget.

The Chairman submitted a proposal to create a Working Capital Fund to the Committee for study.

The Delegate of the United States favoured the creation of such a Fund: the Union should have the necessary ready money and thus avoid recourse to the Swiss Government.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the Swiss representative on the Administrative Council had been asked whether his Administration was disposed to continue advancing such funds to the Union, and he seized the opportunity to ask the Delegate of Switzerland the same question. The Delegate of Switzerland replied that he was not qualified to reply to the question but would submit a report on the subject at the following meeting.

The Delegate of France said that the consolidated budget would increase contributions and, as the loans from the Swiss Government in the past had only been in respect of large conferences, he did not think the Working Capital Fund was necessary, as the Union had managed comfortably in the past and contributions would be paid in advance.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia were against a Working Capital Fund.

The Delegate of Ireland wondered whether the opinions expressed were not influenced by the decision on the consolidated budget, to which the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland replied that his Delegation was opposed to a Working Capital Fund whether or not a consolidated budget was adopted.

The Delegate of Italy thought they should wait for the report from Switzerland, or adopt the principle subject to the reply given by the Delegate of Switzerland at the next meeting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. disagreed with the Delegate of Italy and thought it preferable to take a decision there and then, which would not prevent them from hearing the report from Switzerland. The Delegate of Italy withdrew his proposal.

The Delegate of Australia said he would abstain from voting since the Working Capital Fund would be unnecessary if the plenary accepted the consolidated budget, although it would be indispensable, on the other hand, should the status quo be maintained.

The principle of the Working Capital Fund was rejected by 21 votes against, 2 in favour, and 4 abstentions.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia asked that the Secretariat draw up a draft resolution thanking Switzerland for the sums advanced to the Union. The proposal was supported by the Delegate of Italy and unanimously approved by the Committee.

The Delegate of Colombia, Mr. Arciniegas, announced that Group H1 would meet on Tuesday, 10 November, at 3 p.m. in Room L of the Bâtiment Electoral and earnestly hoped participants would be present.

Mr. Persin informed the Committee that the Secretariat had just received the payment of queried contributions from the Administration of Ireland, which reduced the principal of queried contributions to 47,940 Sw.frs.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Reporters

R. Arciniegas
H. Heggli
T. P. Seoighe

Chairman

J. Garrido

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Accounts in arrears but not queried

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

taking into account

- a) the sums owed, but not queried, by certain Members of the Union, and
- b) the fact that the Conference might possibly decide to limit the rights of debtor Members,

requests

Governments whose payments are in arrears to inform the Conference with all possible speed, and not later than November 1959, of the date prior to the end of the year upon which they plan to settle outstanding, but not queried, accounts, as notified to them by the General Secretariat.

* * * * *

When conveying the above Resolution by telegram, the Secretary General shall add the following:

The total sum owed by your Government to date, exclusive of interest for 1959, is Sw.frs.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 161-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

MEXICO

ARTICLE 6

The International Frequency Registration Board

(Number of
Proposal

- 327 1. b) Read as follows:
- b) " i) to advise Members and Associate Members with a view to the efficient operation of as many radio channels as possible;
 - b) " ii) to propose and coordinate action to avoid or eliminate harmful interference, if asked to do so by one or more Members or Associate Members;
 - b) "iii) to consult Members and Associate Members about action to be taken with a view to using frequencies as notified and subject to the relevant provisions of the Convention and its Regulations."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 162-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

MEXICO

Proposal

ARTICLE 10

Administrative Conferences

Number of
Proposal

328

Article 10, 2(2) b); read as follows:

(2) b) give instructions relating to the activities of the Board and review them.

Reasons:

To include what is already common practice but is not laid down among the duties of Ordinary Administrative Conferences.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 163-E
11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

MEXICO

Proposal

ARTICLE 6

International Frequency Registration Board

Number of Proposal

329

Article 6, 3 (5) : read as follows:

- (5) If a member of the Board should die, be unable to perform his work, resign or otherwise abandon his duties, the Member of the Union which ... etc.

Reasons:

To include cases previously not covered in which a substitute must be found for a Member of the Board whose seat has been declared vacant.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 164-E
12 November 1959

COMMITTEE G

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting - Committee G (Personnel questions)

Monday 2 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman (United Kingdom) opening the meeting, expressed his great appreciation of the willingness with which the Committee had accepted the changes in the arrangements for the meeting and for their sympathy in his bereavement.
2. The Agenda would be that originally arranged for the meeting of the 27 October (Document No. DT 18), namely Document No. 77 on the cost of adoption of the U.N. Common System of Salaries and Allowances.
3. The Chairman first drew attention to the summary of overall cost of assimilation shown in Paragraph 6 of Document No. 77 from which it would be seen adoption of the U.N. system of allowances would be a big item in that cost. It accounted for a figure of some 370,000 Sw. francs. He therefore suggested that the Committee should look first at the Allowances, beginning on page 2 of Document No. 77. The purpose of the paper was to clarify and supplement the details of allowances given on pages 116 to 118 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
4. The Committee then considered the allowances item by item as follows:
 - i) Cost of Living Allowance
No questions arose on this item.
 - ii) Dependency Allowances

The Delegate of Ceylon enquired whether any criterion was laid down for judging whether a spouse was dependent.

Mr. Russel Cook explained that in the United Nations in Geneva, for the General Service category, a dependant spouse was defined as one with an income of less than 7,850 Sw. francs per annum. This amount corresponds with the entry salary for the lowest general service scale.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked whether the dependency allowance applied throughout the

scales of the U.N. from the bottom to the top. For example, could a Director General claim for a wife with an income less than 7,850 Sw. francs.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that dependency benefits applied up to, and including, the U.N. Under-Secretary level. However, in U.N. in the Professional category and above, to be a dependant, a spouse would have an occupational income, if any, not exceeding \$1850 or its equivalent which in Geneva at present is 7,955 Sw. francs.

The Delegate of Canada asked whether a pension received by a husband or wife would count as earnings for the purpose of establishing eligibility for an allowance. What would be the position, if the husband was in receipt of a pension, over the given amount, from the I.T.U., while the wife was working for the I.T.U.? Would the wife be eligible for the allowance?

Mr. Russell Cook explained that if the husband (or wife) got more than the specified amount as an income he (or she) would not be classed as dependent. If they got less, an allowance would be payable. The source of the income did not matter. He confirmed that all I.T.U. staff except the Secretary-General would be eligible for the dependent's allowance.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked if the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. had statistics available of the numbers of the existing staff, married, with dependent children of under 18 (or under 21 if still receiving tuition) and thus eligible for dependants' allowances.

Mr. Russell Cook said an endeavour would be made to provide the figures. (The figures subsequently provided showed that there are 187 children under 18 years of age, and 15 who are between 18 and 21 years of age and for whom the staff member is entitled to a dependency allowance.)

M. Corbaz said he would like to draw attention to two points:

- i) Certain staff in the I.T.U. (f-k) would suffer a loss in the dependent child's allowance from the present I.T.U. 800 Sw. francs per year per child to the U.N. 720 Sw. francs per year. In some cases this would largely be compensated by the allowance payable in the U.N. for a dependent spouse which was not at present paid in the I.T.U. In others there might be some decrease in take home pay. Steps should be taken to safeguard the staff against such loss.
- ii) What would happen in cases where two allowances were now being paid for the same child?

With regard to M. Corbaz's first question the Chairman explained that the Administrative Council had decided that the solution was to provide that any cases of hardship should be brought to the Council's notice who would, for each individual, take into consideration the overall effects of assimilation and decide on any appropriate action. Perhaps the Committee would agree to recommend the adoption of the Administrative Council's Decision in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Australia, referring to Document No. 101 dealing with the I.L.O. Staff Pensions' Fund, pointed out that the I.L.O. took steps to ensure that there was no loss in take home pay due to assimilation. Would it not be possible for the Plenipotentiary Conference to take similar steps?

The Chairman said that the task of the Committee was to make recommendations to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Theirs would be the final decision.

The Delegate of Canada saw difficulty in devising any comprehensive formula which would establish whether an individual would benefit more under the old or under the new system. To him the Administrative Council's Decision was the only solution. Any rule would be cumbersome and complex.

The Delegate of the Philippines (the Vice-Chairman) drew attention to paragraph 6 of Document 101 and suggested that the General Secretariat might find out from the I.L.O. how it had solved the problem on assimilation.

Mr. Russell Cook said that it was clear from information obtained in preparing the report in Document 101 that the I.L.O. had kept two systems running simultaneously for six years until all the staff could adopt the new system without loss in take home pay. On the earlier point raised by the Delegate of Canada, Mr. Russell Cook said that more than 80 staff members might gain little or nothing from the transfer, and 21 others might have some loss in total take home pay, i.e. the total of allowances and salary combined. The Delegate of Canada felt that these figures supported the line taken by the Administrative Council. A complex rule for dealing with a few people was clearly unjustified. The Delegates of the United States of America and of New Zealand considered that since the proposals were in the form a 'package deal' pension, allowances and salary must be considered together in determining whether there was any hardship. It was useless to consider one without regard to the other. Furthermore the Delegate of New Zealand asked whether, since it was a 'common system', the application of the U.N. scheme could be varied as between one specialized agency and another.

Mr. Russell Cook agreed that there was only one main scheme, but explained that the application of the rules were not always identical during the transitional period.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that there were three kinds of officers involved in the problem:

- i) Those who would gain a lot
- ii) Those who would gain nothing
- iii) Those who would lose.

He felt it was wrong that the assimilation should take the form of a lottery, but that a recommendation should be made to the Administrative Council to see that each case was examined in order to ensure that no loss was incurred by any member of the staff.

The Delegate of Canada felt that it was a little dangerous to lay down in the Committee's recommendation that no-one should suffer a loss in take home pay. There were many other benefits in the U.N. System not reflected in salaries. If such a proviso were added to the recommendation it would undo the Administrative Council Decision. He would prefer not to see the sentence added.

The Chairman said that he personally would be content to abide by the Council Decision. They could be relied upon to look at any case sympathetically. He reminded the Committee that the I.T.U. was a Specialized Agency and that therefore care must be taken not to reach a decision which might have repercussions or cut across general practice in other Specialized Agencies. He thought, and the Committee finally agreed, that ad hoc consideration of individual cases by the Council was the proper course.

In the absence of objection, the Chairman then referred to the second point raised by M. Corbaz, namely cases where two allowances were paid for the same child. What would happen under the U.N. scheme?

The Delegate of Ceylon (Vice-Chairman) pointed out that there were really three types of case involved:

- i) Where both parents are employed by the I.T.U.
- ii) Where one parent is employed by the I.T.U. and the other by the U.N.
- iii) Where one parent is employed by the I.T.U. and the other outside the U.N., for example in a private company.

After some discussion of the position in each of these three situations, the Secretariat clarified the position as follows:

- i) If both parents are in the U.N. only one parent would be paid an allowance.

- ii) If the parents are in different Specialized Agencies under the U.N. Rules, only one parent would receive an allowance.
- iii) If one of the parents works outside, e.g. in a private company, any allowance which that parent receives would be taken into account in settling the allowance to be paid to the parent employed by the U.N.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked whether it was correct to assume that the highest single allowance would be paid in each case.

Mr. Russell Cook agreed that in those cases where two allowances might be payable, the higher one would be paid.

The Delegate of India, referring to the differing dependants' allowances as between local and semi-local staff, asked for the U.N. definition of the terms "local" and "semi-local" staff. In reply, Mr. Russell Cook quoted the following definition from the U.N. Staff Rules:

- "i) In Geneva, a locally recruited official shall be defined as an official who at the time of his appointment has been resident for at least three years in Switzerland or in French territory within a radius of 25 km. from Geneva, provided that Swiss nationals residing in Switzerland or in French territory within a radius of 25 km. from Geneva, and French nationals residing in French territory within that radius, shall be treated as locally recruited, irrespective of the duration of such residence.
- ii) All staff outside the terms covered by this definition is to be considered as non-resident.
- iii) A staff member regarded as having been locally recruited in accordance with the provisions of i) above shall cease to be so regarded from the date on which he is (a) reclassified to the Professional category, or (b) reassigned, after an appropriate examination, to a post within the General Service category which, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, it would otherwise have been necessary to fill by recruitment from outside the area of the duty station."

The Delegate of India asked if the estimated cost of 170,000 Sw. francs for dependants' allowance covered the cost of applying these allowances to eligible staff recruited under Article 15 of the Staff Regulations.

Mr. Russell Cook said that it did, but pointed out the difficulty of making an accurate assessment of total cost without individual examination of each case.

The Chairman added that the question of changes in Article 15 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations concerning international recruiting, which might affect the numbers of staff concerned, would be considered later by the Committee as a separate issue.

iii) Education Grant

The Delegate of Canada quoted the example of an officer with a child, living in Evian and working in Geneva.

Mr. Russell Cook explained that if the officer was French, was living in France, and was sending the child to school in Evian, then no allowance would be payable. If he was French and living in Geneva but sending his child to school in Evian then he would get the education grant.

The Delegate of Canada then quoted the case of a French officer moving to Geneva, but sending his child to an international school despite the fact that the ordinary schooling in Geneva might be in the child's native language. Would he still be eligible for the education allowance? Was there room for discretion in the payment of these allowances?

Mr. Russell Cook said that there was no provision for discretion; however in practice there were very few cases in which the special kind of problem presented by the Delegate of Canada occurred.

iv) Non-residents allowance

The Chairman explained that there was no counterpart in the I.T.U. at present. In the U.N. Scheme, staff in the General Service category, not locally recruited would get 1800 Sw. francs per year. This was a pensionable emolument.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked if the non-residents' allowance would be taken into account in calculating the 7% payable to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that as it was pensionable it would be taken into account.

The Delegate of India enquired whether the estimate of 90,000 Sw. francs shown in Document 77 took into account all of the staff falling under the U.N. definition of "non-locally recruited staff."

The Chairman confirmed that the calculation did take account of this definition.

The Delegate of Belgium asked that the following statement be recorded in the Minutes of the Committee:

"Belgium, in accordance with the stand it previously took at the time of the consultation of Members of the Union, remains opposed in principle to the assimilation of Union staff salaries and allowances to the Joint United Nations System, since the assimilation contemplated will heavily burden the Union's budget in future years and will involve a disproportionate increase in Belgium's contribution to the expenditure of the Union. The Belgian delegation thus believes that salaries and allowances should be frozen at the present level.

" As regards the non-residence allowance, the Belgian delegation cannot agree that such an allowance should be granted to staff in Classes F to K. Such staff should be recruited locally, in accordance with Recommendation No. 1 of the Buenos Aires Convention. The Belgian delegation has explicit reservations to make with regard to the entries for the above mentioned Classes in the 1960 budget; during the course of that year the above mentioned Convention will still be in force.

" For the rest, my delegation cannot allow, as being inimical to the principles of sound administration, that each official should be entitled to discuss the Class appertaining to his job."

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that at the rate of 1800 Sw. francs per person, per annum, the estimate of 90,000 Sw. francs as the total cost of the allowance meant that it had been estimated that about 50 members of the staff would be eligible out of a total of 124 staff in classes F to K. This seemed a high proportion. Was the estimate of cost sound?

Mr. Russell Cook explained that without a detailed questionnaire it would be impossible to accurately determine who would and who would not be eligible for the allowance. The estimate given was the best that could be reached in the circumstances.

The Delegate of the United States of America indicated that it would be useful to determine with some precision the number of staff eligible to receive the allowance. He suggested that a small proportion of the staff might be taken as a sample. It was finally agreed that the General Secretariat should give careful consideration to the possibility of a study covering the whole of the staff in the grades F to K.

The Delegate of Canada had two further points. Firstly, what was the purpose of the non-residents allowance? Secondly, he was not happy about the present estimate of cost which seemed to have been calculated on a broad basis. A budget would have to contain more specific figures. He felt he could not commit himself to the cost quoted in the present document.

On the first point Mr. Russell Cook said that the allowance was partly to cover the extra cost of a non-resident settling in Geneva, but that it was also an inducement to get staff to come to Geneva to work. It had been found very difficult in the U.N. to get staff to stay and work in Geneva for any length of time.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to page 39 of the Report of the U.N. Salary Review Committee which referred to the justification for non-resident's allowances being less strong at some salary levels than at others and which suggested that they might be tapered off. There was a suggestion that the question might be referred to the International Civil Service Advisory Board.

The Chairman said that the General Secretariat might get precise information on this point. Turning to the second point raised by the Delegate of Canada, regarding the broad nature of the estimate of costs given in Document No. 77, the Chairman said that presumably the figures given were the best estimate that the Secretariat could make at the present time. It would be well, however, for the Committee in its report to emphasize the tentative character of the estimates. Precise figures would not be available until the actual operation of assimilation was carried out. Then precise figures of cost would no doubt be put before the Administrative Council before the change was made. If these precise figures exceeded the estimate given to the Plenipotentiary Conference, it would be for the Administrative Council to decide what to do.

v) Expatriation Allowance

The Chairman explained that this was an allowance peculiar to the I.T.U. which would cease.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the fact that included in these 17 officials were certain members of the I.F.R.B. in Class A who were in receipt of 5000 Sw. francs expatriation allowance. She also drew attention to the Additional Provisions I on page 61 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations which provided for the payment of an expatriation allowance to one official during the whole of his service. She pointed out that the loss to permanent members of the staff as a whole would not be great since the expatriation allowance would be replaced by the Repatriation and Installation Allowances.

Mr. Corbaz said that the question of the expatriation allowance was one of the questions giving rise to difficulty. Not many staff are involved but there were some contractual responsibilities. That is, some people had been getting expatriation allowances for only part of the permitted time. The equivalent of these allowances would need to be maintained in respect of the contracts.

There ensued considerable discussion about the question of whether credit should be given under the repatriation grant for years worked during which the expatriation allowance had been received.

The Chairman said that it was his understanding of paragraph (v) of the Document that the expatriation allowance would cease on assimilation because of the provision in that paragraph that in cases

where the suppression of the expatriation allowance resulted in a reduction of net pay, the matter should come before the Council.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that this was the intention of the paragraph.

The Chairman added that any compensation should not of course be included in base pay. It should be a separate supplement which should cease not later than the date at which the expatriation allowance would in any case have ceased.

It was finally agreed that the Committee should, in its Report, underline that this was its understanding of the proposal. Also that it should say that if their understanding was confirmed then the whole of an officer's service would count for assessment of the repatriation grant.

vi) Installation Allowance

The Delegate of Ceylon asked whether some indication could be given of the amounts involved per person.

The Chairman explained that payment in most cases was \$10 or \$12½ per day (depending on rank) for thirty days for the official, and \$6 a day for each dependent.

The Delegate of Canada enquired whether any further arrangements were made beyond the installation allowance. Supposing, for example, at the end of thirty days the officer still had not found suitable accommodation and had to meet hotel expenses.

Mr. Russell Cook said no provision existed for the extension of the allowance, which must cease after 30 days.

vii) Language Allowance

The Chairman explained that this took the form of an additional step increment which would continue beyond the maximum on the official's salary scale and was pensionable.

Mr. Russell Cook stated that in Geneva the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies have established a Language Examination Board composed of members of staff from each agency. The Board prepares examinations which it administers in such a manner as to maintain the same standard for passing for all candidates.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia asked for which languages the allowance was granted; U.N. official languages, or any others?

The Chairman explained that the allowance was given for proficiency in any two of the five U.N. official languages, i.e. Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. There were no further comments.

viii) Special Post Allowance

The Chairman recalled that this Allowance was introduced into the I.T.U. at the last Administrative Council meeting. Where a staff member was called to fill a higher post, he was, subject to certain conditions, given an allowance for doing so. It had operated since 1 July 1959 and adoption of the same allowance under the U.N. would therefore involve no change.

The Delegate of Canada asked for details of the methods of application in the U.N. as against the I.T.U.

Mr. Russell Cook gave the following as the conditions for the Special Post Allowance in the U.N. :

- i) the staff member shall be fully qualified to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the higher level post and shall have demonstrated his ability to perform the work at this level during a period of not less than six months;
- ii) the post to which the staff member is detailed shall be provided in the manning table and shall represent a clearly identifiable individual function.

The Delegate of Canada could not understand why, if both persons were working in the same organization, it should be necessary to pay an allowance to an officer to take over another officer's duty.

The Chairman explained if a man staff member has to assume the post of a higher grade he should, subject to certain conditions, get an allowance for the added responsibility he undertakes. There may be a number of circumstances which cause the temporary vacancy which must be filled. He gave the following examples:

- i) A post may be vacant for lack of a suitable replacement and may require to be filled while a search is being made for a suitable candidate, or for example, a particular nationality.
- ii) The official being temporarily substituted may have been called for a Technical Assistance assignment and may be away a year or so during which time his post must be held for him.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

The Chairman said that the next meeting would resume discussion of Document No. 77 at Item (ix) on the Repatriation Grant.

P.A. Panichelli
Rapporteur

W.A. Wolverson
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 165-E
12 November 1959.COMMITTEE F

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Monday, 9 November, at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman Mr. O.N. Carli, opened the meeting at 3. 10 p.m. and submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 43) which was adopted. The Chairman said that, in the absence of Mr. De Soignie, Mr. L. Ramirez Arana of Colombia would act as Reporter, for which he thanked him.
2. The Chairman submitted for consideration the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting (Document No. 136) which was approved with the following amendments: Page 1, paragraph 2, in the statement of the Delegate of Brazil his proposal at the beginning of Art. 11 should be: "The Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences"; also on page 1, paragraph 2, sixth line, the statement made by the Delegate of France should be corrected to read as follows: "The French Delegation pointed out that as the General Regulations were annexed to the Convention, they also applied to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and for that reason, it was not necessary to specify the fact in Article 11. The provisions of that Article were intended to indicate that Administrative Conferences also had to apply the General Regulations."
3. The text proposed by the Drafting Group in Document No. 137 for the new text on Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention, was then examined. At the same time the meeting considered Proposal 308 of Greece, relating to the same provisions of the Convention, the purpose of which was to establish that the meetings of Plenipotentiary Conferences would be held at the seat of the Union. Greece introduced its Proposal as follows:

"The Greek Administration considers that the fixing of the seat of the Union as a permanent meeting-place for all Union bodies, i.e. Conferences, C.C.I.'s and their study groups, would facilitate the work of these bodies from the point of view of easy organization and speedy execution of their tasks, which would result in cutting down considerably expenses.

" In this connection, we refer to the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, in which some figures are given regarding the extraordinary expenditure for conferences and C.C.I. meetings held at the seat of the Union or elsewhere.

" The relevant paragraphs of this report read as follows:

a) <u>Consultative Committee Meetings</u>						Sw. Frs.
- C.C.I.R.	VIIth	Plenary Assembly	London, 1953	- Total expenditure		530,000
- C.C.I.R.	VIIIth	"	"	Warsaw, 1956	- " "	860,000
- C.C.I.R.	IX th	"	"	Los Angeles 1959	" "	1,000,000
- C.C.I.F.	XVIIth	"	"	Geneva 1954	" "	100,000
- C.C.I.F.	XVIIIth	"	"	Geneva 1956	" "	190,000
- C.C.I.T.	VIII th	"	"	Geneva 1956	" "	190,000

b) Conferences

International Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, 1952	1,650,000
Administrative Telephone & Telegraph Conf. Geneva, 1958	750,000
International Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959	890,000

We see that there is a remarkable difference between these expenses which may be confirmed by the Secretary-General.

"The Greek Delegation, in its relevant proposal in Documents Nos. 30, 86 and 87, proposes appropriate amendments to Articles 7, 9 and 10 of the Convention to fix the seat of the Union as a permanent meeting-place for all Conferences and International Consultative Committee Meetings.

"We would be glad to have this statement included in the minutes".

4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of that proposal, and felt that the reasons of economy were obvious and coincided with recommendations in force in other organs of the United Nations. Italy thought that not only the expenses of the Union should be considered, but also those of delegations. The cost-of-living in Geneva should therefore be established as compared with other cities. The United States also agreed in principle with the proposal, on condition that it applied only to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, on the same lines as the procedure followed within E.C.O.S.O.C. It was however quite different for the Consultative Committees where, it would be admitted, it was preferable for them to travel and ascertain opinion and requirements in other countries. For that reason, they should make the Convention flexible and leave decisions of that nature to the Administrative Council. Finally, he suggested that the proposal referring to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences should be made into a draft Resolution or Recommendation. Brazil and Italy were in favour and the Greek Delegation also accepted that suggestion. The Chairman however, proposed and it was approved, that the Proposal should go through the Drafting Group for them to draw up the draft Resolution. The text proposed by the Drafting Group (Document No. 137) was therefore approved by the Committee, without amendment. The text for Article 9 paragraph 2, appears in Annex 2 to this Report.

5. The proposal of the Drafting Group for a new text of Article 9 paragraph 3 (1) of the Convention was then considered, and approved with an amendment proposed by Roumania, for the insertion of "or Associate Members" after "Members". It was established during the discussion that Associate Members also had the right to propose such a change, but that a final decision could be taken only by "the majority of Members", as specified in paragraph 3 (2) of Article 9. That procedure should also be applied to Article 10. A discussion took place as to whether "or" or "and" should be used in "Members or Associate Members" or "Members and Associate Members". It was decided that this drafting point would be left to Committee I of the Conference to decide. The final text of Article 9, paragraph 3 (1) is therefore given in Annex 2 to this Report.
6. The new text proposed by the Drafting Group to modify certain paragraphs of Article 10 was then examined. At the proposal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which was approved, paragraph 3 (1) a) should read: "by the preceding Administrative Conference, should it so desire". In c) of the same paragraph "or Associate Members" should be inserted after "Members". Similar mention of Associate Members should be inserted in paragraph 4 (1) a), in paragraph 5 (1) b) and in paragraph 6 (1) b) of Article 10. The final text with approved amendments to the various paragraphs of Article 10 appears as Annex 3 to this Report.
7. Item 5 of the Agenda relating to questions of principle submitted by Sub-Committee F2 (Document No. 121) with proposals for amendments to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Annex 5 of the Convention was then considered. The Delegations of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. withdrew Proposals 167 and 168 and supported 273 from Czechoslovakia. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia explained their proposal, pointing out that it was in conformity with the purposes of the Union. The Union should make every effort to enable countries which were not yet Members to join the Union or at least attend Conferences. The United States agreed that they should endeavour to obtain universality. The point had been discussed at length in 1947 at Atlantic City and the factors to be considered for the admission of new Members had been listed. Since then the tendency had been to accept only those new Members and Associate Members who complied with the requirements specified in the Convention. The time would come when all countries could be Members in conformity with those provisions. Meanwhile, to avoid such questions recurring, he proposed that paragraph 5 of Chapter 1 of the General Regulations be deleted entirely, and that Proposal 273 of Czechoslovakia should not be approved. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported that statement by the United States, recalling that the present provisions of the Convention clearly stated the conditions required for Membership of Associate Membership. That procedure did not require too much time, as they could see from the case of Kuwait, which had requested membership in April and was now participating in the Conference. Poland supported Proposal 273 which tended to facilitate attendance by all countries, even if only as observers, which would not disturb the Conferences but rather assist the other countries in their tasks. The U.S.S.R. reiterated their support of Proposal 273 and felt that the presence of observers would be useful for the Union and show that there was no discrimination, thus increasing prestige. France asked the General Secretariat to explain the procedure followed in sending out invitations

for the present Conference. Mr. Stead, for the General Secretariat, explained that they had merely sent invitations to the countries listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Convention. Bielorussia, Hungary and Bulgaria supported Proposal 273, adding to the remarks already made by other delegations that territories and countries which were not Members should have the same right to attend Conferences as observers as various institutions such as I.C.A.O., W.M.O. etc., Roumania, supported the Proposal and said although it was a fact that the Convention admitted the right of countries to become Members, it could happen that one of them might request membership and not be accepted. He quoted the case of the German Democratic Republic. The following countries were in favour of the proposal of the United States and the United Kingdom: South Africa, Viet-Nam, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, China, Malaya, Venezuela, Korea and the Philippines. Czechoslovakia spoke again in favour of their proposal and said that if representatives of the press and different types of organizations were invited, they should not be afraid to invite countries which were not Members. It was obvious that the proposal of the United States was contrary to the principles of world-wide cooperation. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said it was deplorable that the United States should take an initiative separating the Union from the rest of the world by a Wall of China. No other Delegates wishing to speak, the Chairman summed up. There should be two separate votes taken: one on Proposal No. 273 of Czechoslovakia and the other on the United States and United Kingdom Proposal for the deletion of Chapter 1, paragraph 5 of Annex 5. Proposal No. 273 was accordingly put to the vote and rejected by 10 votes in favour to 37 against with 7 abstentions. The vote on the United States Proposal, which had been submitted in debate and seconded by the United Kingdom and the other Delegations mentioned above, was 32 in favour to 10 against, with 12 abstentions, it thus being decided to delete paragraph 5. Similarly, the following provisions of the Convention must also be deleted:

- 1) In Annex 3, under the definition of "Observer", the second sub-paragraph reading "the Government of a country not a party to the Convention;"
- 2) In Annex 5 (General Regulations), Chapter 1, paragraph 8, sub-paragraph d) reading "according to circumstances, the observers referred to in paragraph 5 above".
- 3) In Annex 5, Chapter 2, paragraph 3 (1), sub-paragraph e) reading "according to circumstances, observers from non-contracting governments;"

8. Item 6 of the Agenda: Proposals Nos 262 and 125 modifying Article 19. Morocco explained that the purpose of its Proposal No. 262 was to clarify the text of Article 19. The Chairman pointing out that Proposal No. 125 of the Federal Republic of Germany had the same object, the Delegate of the United States said he was prepared to support either of the Proposals, but felt the Moroccan Proposal was more precise.

The Federal Republic of Germany withdrew its Proposal No. 125 and, in the absence of any opposition, Proposal No. 262 was adopted. The new text of Article 19, paragraph 2 is reproduced in Annex 4 to this record.

9. Item 7 of the Agenda : Proposals on Annex 1 of the Convention, namely Proposal No. 265 of Morocco and Documents No. 38 of the Federal Republic of Germany and 98 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland all of which brought up to date the titles of their respective countries. Annex 1 shall therefore read in future "Morocco (Kingdom of)" instead of "French Protectorate of Morocco". The words "Spanish Zone of Morocco" will also be deleted. With regard to Document No. 38, the correct designation in Annex 1 shall be "Federal Republic of Germany" and "Republica Federal de Alemania" for the English and Spanish texts respectively, thus bringing them in line with the existing French form in Annex 1, namely, "République Fédérale d'Allemagne". As proposed in Document No. 98 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the designation of the Member entitled "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" shall be replaced by "Overseas territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible." It was agreed that all the above rectifications should take effect immediately.
10. The Chairman said he felt that Proposal No. 134 on Annex 2 should be considered as no longer applying, the major Proposals Nos. 7 and 237 on which it followed already having been rejected. It was agreed.
11. The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur
L. Ramirez Arana.

O.N. Carli
Chairman.

Annexes : 4

A N N E X 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Article 3, 2 a)

MOD "Effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and
 registration of radio frequency assignments to avoid harmful
 interference between radio stations of different countries, and
 coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between
 radio stations of different countries and to improve the use
 made of the radio frequency spectrum."

A N N E X 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Article 9, 2

MOD "The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet at a date and place decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference."

Article 9, 3(1)

MOD "The date or place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference may be changed:

- a) when at least twenty Members or Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General."

(The rest unchanged)

A N N E X 3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Article 10, 3 (1)

MOD "The date and place of ordinary administrative conferences shall be decided:

- a) by the previous administrative conference, if it so wishes;
- b) on a proposal by the Administrative Council;
- c) when at least twenty Members or Associate Members of the Union have addressed individual requests to the Secretary-General.

(2) "When b) or c) applies, the place and date shall be decided on with the assent of a majority of the Members of the Union."

Article 10, 4 (1)

MOD "The date or place of an ordinary administrative conference may be changed:

- a) when at least twenty Members or Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General."

(the rest unchanged)

Article 10, 5 (1)

- MOD
- a) Unchanged
 - b) When at least twenty Members of the Union have individually informed the Secretary-General of their desire that such a conference shall be held to consider an agenda proposed by them; or

(the rest unchanged)

Article 10, 6 (1)

MOD "A special conference may be convened:

a) Unchanged

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

(the rest unchanged)

A N N E X 4

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Article 19, paragraph 2

"They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon private operating agencies authorized by them to establish and operate telecommunication, which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 166-E
12 November, 1959

COMMITTEE F

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

1. In accordance with the request made during the eighth meeting of Committee F, the attached lists of countries have been drawn up showing the present titles of the countries or groups of territories listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention, together with any which have since become Members or Associate Members of the Union.
2. The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to decide whether the following countries, at present appearing in Annex 1, which did not sign the Buenos Aires Convention and which have not so far acceded thereto should remain in Annex 1 to the new Convention:

Ecuador
Honduras (Republic of)
Liberia
Yemen.

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

Afghanistan
Albania (People's Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Argentine Republic
Australia (Commonwealth of)
Austria
Belgium
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Burma (Union of)
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
Cambodia (Kingdom of)
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Vatican City State
Columbia (Republic of)
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Korea (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
El Salvador (Republic of)
Group of the different States and Territories
 represented by the French Overseas Postal
 and Telecommunication Agency
Ecuador
Spain
United States of America
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea (Republic of)
Haiti (Republic of)
Honduras (Republic of)
Hungarian People's Republic
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)

Iran
Iraq (Republic of)
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Kuwait
Laos (Kingdom of)
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya (United Kingdom of)
Luxembourg
Malaya (Federation of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mexico
Monaco
Nepal
Nicaragua
Norway
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles,
New Guinea
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
Spanish Provinces in Africa
Portuguese Oversea Provinces
United Arab Republic
Federal Republic of Germany
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)
Roumanian People's Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
Sudan (Republic of the)
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation)
Czechoslovakia
Territories of the United States of America

Overseas Territories for the international
relations of which the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland are responsible.

~~Tha~~iland

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)

Yemen

* * *

A N N E X 2

British West Africa
British East Africa
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group
Singapore-British Borneo Group
Trust Territory of Somaliland under
Italian Administration

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 167-E
12 November 1959PLENARY MEETINGFIRST REPORTof the Chairman of Committee D

(Organisation of the Union)

Number of Members of the Administrative Council and
election of the Secretary-General and the Assistant
Secretary (or Secretaries) General

1. During its 6th and 7th meetings, Committee D considered all proposals relating to fixing the number of Members of the Administrative Council and the question of distribution of seats among the different regions of the world.

It was decided by 58 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions, that the number of Members of the Administrative Council would be twentyfive, and the distribution among the various regions of the world as follows :

- Americas	6 seats
- Africa	4 -
- Western Europe	6 -
- Eastern Europe	3 -
- Asia - Australasia	6 -

25 seats

2. During its 11th meeting, Committee D decided by 53 votes to 13, with 1 abstention, that the Convention would be amended so that the Secretary-General of the Union and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of the Administrative Council.

F. Nicotera
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 168-E
12 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

U.S.S.R.

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
proposal

331 Article 5, paragraph 12 of the Convention : add the following :

c) new : examine the situation arising if the Secretary-General or one of the Assistant Secretaries-General resigns or in any other way abandons his duties; and, where necessary, appoint an acting Secretary-General or acting Assistant Secretary-General, for the period until the next plenipotentiary conference meets; which conference shall decide whether to confirm the choice made by the Administrative Council or to appoint a new Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General.

Reasons

To provide for the replacement of the Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General in the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 169-E
13 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth meeting - Committee D - (Organization of the Union)

Tuesday, 10 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.35 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 39).

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement:

"To avoid any possible confusion, Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to mention that Item 2 of the Agenda reads 'Proposals relating to the structure of the Union,' although Document No. 110 does not concern the structure of the Union as defined in Article 4 of the Convention. In Document No. 110 we have proposed a reorganization of the Secretariats of the different organs of the Union, a reorganization only, which does not affect the structure of the Union."

The Delegate of France spoke. It was decided that Item 2 of the Agenda should read:

"2 - Proposals Nos. 71, 76, 83 and 89 and Documents Nos. 107, 110, 122, 125, 126, 127 and 128."

Thus modified, the Agenda was adopted.

1. Summary records of the fifth and sixth meetings.

I. Summary record of the fifth meeting (Document No. 114).

page 4: at the request of the Delegate of Sweden, it was agreed that the third paragraph should read as follows:

"He fully realized how difficult it would be to undertake a reorganizational reform, particularly so in the short time available to the Committee. He nevertheless felt that a working group might be able to find a compromise solution between the various tendencies expressed. He was prepared to modify his own proposals to facilitate the work of such a group."

page 4: at the request of the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it was agreed that the sixth and seventh paragraphs should be replaced as follows:

"In his opinion the present organization of the Secretariat was well adapted to the needs of the Union. It provided for the C.C.I. Secretariats to be responsible through their Directors for carrying out the instructions of the Plenary Assemblies, and for the Secretariat of the I.F.R.B. to be responsible for carrying out the instructions of the Board. The Secretary-General, on the other hand, was responsible under Article 8 of the Convention for all administrative arrangements for these Secretariats.

"He concluded that the present structure would allow of improvement without radical changes being made, and he thought that some of the features that had been referred to as defects were features that the Conference should be concerned not to demolish but to preserve."

Thus amended, Document No. 114 was approved.

II. Summary record of the sixth meeting (Document No. 129)

page 3: second line of the last paragraph: the Delegate of Viet-Nam pointed out that the word "réputation" should read "représentation" (in the French text, the English text, of course, is correct).

page 5: fourth line of the third paragraph: at the request of the Delegate of Poland, it was agreed that "twenty-six Members" should read "six Members".

page 6: third sentence of the seventh paragraph: at the request of the Delegate of Ceylon, it was agreed that the words "to review the apportionment proposed" should be deleted.

page 7: the Delegate of Roumania requested that the seventh paragraph be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic could not accept Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103), the mathematics of which he found exceedingly sketchy. He could agree to the allocation of four seats to the new African Region and one to Asia, in order to allow for the new countries which had become Members of the Union. Similarly, for reasons of economy, he found the Israeli proposal interesting, but in view of the multitudinous proposals put forward he would support the creation of a working group made up of representatives from every region."

page 7: the Delegate of Paraguay requested that the eighth paragraph be replaced as follows:

"As it had already stated, the Delegation of Paraguay was wholly in agreement with the principle of Proposal No. 315 (Document No. 103). However, in view of the divergence of opinions, it supported the Argentine proposal for a working group to be set up and felt it should consist of one or two members from each of the five regions and be assisted by the Secretary-General."

page 7: last paragraph: the Delegate of Sweden said that the text should read:

"The Delegate of Sweden found it difficult there and then....."

page 8: last paragraph but one, second line: at the suggestion of the Delegate of Brazil, it was decided to amend the text to read:

"...to take a decision on the principle immediately...."

Thus modified, Document No. 129 was approved.

2. Proposals Nos. 71, 76, 83 and 89 and Documents Nos. 107, 110, 122 and 125 to 128.

The Chairman recalled that during the previous meeting there had been a long discussion of Proposal No. 319 (Document No. 110) and the Swedish proposals. He had prepared a draft wording for the question of principle with regard to which the Committee had declared that it wanted to take a decision.

The draft, which is appended in Annex 1, was distributed and the meeting was interrupted for 10 minutes so that delegates could peruse it.

* *

*

When the meeting was reopened, the Chairman pointed out that he had prepared the draft to make the work of the Committee easier, but if the Committee was not prepared to accept the procedure he would not insist on it and would put Proposals Nos. 319, 71, 76, 83 and 89 etc., to the vote in turn.

The Delegate of the United States considered that the question of principle had been settled by the decision of the Committee according to which the I.C.C. Directors would continue to be elected by the Plenary Assemblies. He stated that he agreed to vote on the various proposals in turn.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should give its opinion on paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 319 (Document No. 110).

The Delegate of Afghanistan preferred the Committee to vote on a wider proposal and submitted the following text :

"Is Committee D in favour of a complete reorganization of the Secretariats, on the understanding that the structure of the Union as defined in Article 4 of the Convention should remain unchanged?"

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that clause 1 of item 1 of Proposal No. 319 included two ideas, the fusion of the Secretariats and the reduction of the number of posts of Assistant Secretary-General to one. He considered that each proposal should be voted on separately.

This view was shared by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and accepted by the Chairman.

The Delegate of Colombia made the same remark as the Delegate of Sweden and thought that paragraph 1 was not sufficiently clear. He was unable to make up his mind, as there did not seem to be adequate reasons for the proposal and he thought that it was necessary to have some precise proposals on the changes to be made in the Convention. He reserved the right to return to the matter at a plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for a secret vote if the Afghanistan proposal was to be voted on in turn.

The Delegate of Ceylon considered that it was necessary to obtain some explanation and details on the question raised before a vote was taken.

The Delegate of Mexico also asked for an explanation : did the proposed fusion of the Secretariats imply structural changes ?

The Chairman pointed out that if the first clause of Item 1 of Proposal No. 319 was rejected, the status quo would be maintained, but he added that any new proposal for improving the General Secretariat and the secretariats of other bodies could be put forward and discussed.

The Acting Secretary-General considered that long discussions could be avoided if the Committee stated its opinion on the following question : was it necessary to change the Convention to reorganize the General Secretariat and the specialized secretariats? He thought that if the question was settled many problems would be solved.

The Delegate of the United States noted that if there was a negative vote other proposals relating to the same subject could be discussed. He considered that Proposal No. 319 could not be accepted without knowing what it implied. In his opinion the proposal should be rejected since it had already been decided that the I.C.C. Directors should be selected by the Plenary Assemblies. He requested that a roll-call vote or a secret ballot should be taken.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that some amendments to proposal No. 319 had been submitted verbally and accepted by the Delegate of Afghanistan. He requested that if the proposal was put to the vote, the amended text should be read through again in the Committee.

After having recalled Resolutions Nos. 380 and 381 of the Administrative Council, the Delegate of the Ukraine stated that he supported the proposal by Afghanistan and asked for a secret vote.

The Delegate of Malaya shared the opinion of the Acting Secretary-General and wondered whether it was necessary to amend the Convention to reorganize the Secretariats.

The Delegate of France recalled that the Administrative Council had unanimously agreed to recommend the centralization of the general services of the secretariats. He stressed that Proposal No. 319 only referred to administrative matters now that technical autonomy and delimitation remained to be done either by the Conference or the Administrative Council. The old divisions were not well adapted to progress in techniques and operations. For that reason he stated that he was in favour of the reorganization proposed by the Delegate of Afghanistan, which in his opinion would not upset everything but would be conducive to harmony.

The Delegates of Australia and Ghana thought that the question of the organization of the Secretariats should be studied by the Coordination Committee which included the Secretary-General, the Consultative Committee Directors and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Colombia approved of that view. He considered that Proposal No. 319 was too vague and stated that he was opposed to a vote on the proposal. If a vote was taken he would vote against it.

The Delegate of Bielorussia, in reply to the Acting Secretary-General, stated that there should be no hesitation to change the Convention but that care should be taken to improve on it. The United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the report annexed to Document No. 8 and also the Administrative Council had expressed the opinion that the organization should be changed and simplified. Proposal No. 319 aimed at doing this, leaving technical questions to the International Consultative Committee Directors.

He thought that the best solution would be to come to an agreement on the principle of Proposal No. 319 and, if necessary, to form a working group to take any action necessitated by the decision.

The Chairman recalled that a vote on Proposal No. 319 did not amount to rejecting the other proposals for the improvement of the secretariats. Before fixing the methods of application of the steps to be taken, a vote should be taken on Proposal No. 319 and the other proposals given on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia, emphasizing the economic aspect of the question, stated that he agreed with the views expressed by the Chairman and the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of India thought that the Administrative Council had examined only the administrative aspect of the fusion of the secretariats. He felt that the technical aspect was perhaps even more important, and that Proposal No. 319 did not take account of that. In his opinion, total fusion was not acceptable.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shared the opinion of the Acting Secretary-General and the Delegates of Malaya and Colombia, that the fundamental question was whether or not the Convention should be amended. He thought that Proposal No. 319 could be accepted without the Convention being modified. He again asked whether, should a vote be taken on the proposal, the amendment submitted by the Delegate of Pakistan should be taken into account. In his view, a clear distinction should be drawn between the administrative and technical aspects of the secretariat's work.

The Delegate of Kuwait, taking up the proposal he had made at the previous meeting, thought that the only manner in which to deal properly with the question was to form a working group, in which the Secretary-General, the Directors of the I.C.C.'s and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would participate, and which would be asked to make a synthesis of all the proposals in question and to submit to the Committee a clear and concise document summarizing the main arguments given by the authors of the various proposals.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported Proposal No. 319 which aimed at transferring some of the tasks of the General Secretariat to the International Consultative Committees. He concluded that, contrary to the opinion expressed by certain Delegates, such a transfer would entail amendments to Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention.

The Chairman stated that he would put to the vote the proposal by the Delegate of Kuwait that a working group be formed and instructed to collect together all the proposals relating to the general organization of the secretariats, to make a synthesis of them and submit to the Committee a comprehensive document containing the arguments given by the author of each proposal.

In reply to the Delegate of India, the Delegate of France specified that Proposal No. 319 aimed at an administrative fusion of the secretariats only. He supported the proposal of the Delegate of Kuwait, and felt it was necessary that the Committee have a clear document before it.

The vote on the proposal for the creation of a working group gave the following results:

For : 36

Against : 15

Abstentions : 14

It was therefore decided to form a working group.

The Chairmanship was put in the hands of the Delegate of Kuwait. The group's findings should be submitted by Saturday, 14 November, 1959 at the latest.

The meeting rose at 11.05 a.m.

Rapporteur:

A. Chassignol

Chairman:

F. Nicotera

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE FOR SUBMISSION TO COMMITTEE D

Apart from any decision concerning the duties and the organization of the I.F.R.B., is it considered necessary that the present Plenipotentiary Conference should make changes of a basic nature in the present general organization pattern of the Union, in particular, with regard to the present position of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees in relation to the Secretary-General?

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 170-E
13 November, 1959COMMITTEE DReport of Sub-Committee D 1

STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

1. Committee D, during its meeting on Tuesday, 10 November 1959, decided to form a sub-committee, for the purpose of studying the different proposals regarding the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and other related proposals concerning the structure of the Union.

The Sub-Committee held two meetings on Wednesday, 11 November, and Thursday, 12 November, in which participated delegates representing the countries sponsoring the various proposals, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., the Directors of the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. and a representative of the General Secretariat.

2. The Chairman submitted to the Sub-Committee a preliminary report he had prepared containing a review of the situation, the different points of view expressed in Committee D, a list of all the proposals and documents under consideration and a proposed procedure for the work of the Sub-Committee (see Annex 1).

The main divisions of this report are:

Part 1: The Specialized Secretariat

The Delegations of Afghanistan, Japan, Morocco and Sweden submitted to the Sub-Committee a joint proposal which was so worded as to include all the main features contained in the other proposals and documents. This combined proposal met with the general approval of the Sub-Committee (except that of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.) and is submitted to Committee D as a joint proposal by the Sub-Committee (see Annex 2). The statement of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. appears as Annex 3.

Part 2: Assistant Secretaries-General

During the study of the different proposals relating to the number of Assistant Secretaries-General, two different opinions were expressed:

- a) Some delegates considered that the re-organisation of the Union must result in simplifying the work and thus one Assistant Secretary-General only is necessary. This, moreover, confirms the trend of economy which is generally requested by the Conference.
- b) Other delegates were of the opinion that the new tasks and responsibilities of the Secretary-General must be carefully stated in detail, with special consideration regarding the new department for Technical Assistance and it is only then that they can judge whether one Assistant Secretary-General or two would be necessary.

This question is therefore left to Committee D to arrive at a decision.

- 3. Annex 4 contains the modifications to certain articles of the Convention and certain chapters of the General Regulations which the Sub-Committee considers would be necessary, should the combined proposal be accepted.

Fathy Gheith
Chairman of Sub-Committee D 1

Annexes: 4

A N N E X 1

PRELIMINARY REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN

Many proposals have been submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, relating to the structure of the union. The fact that these proposals were submitted means that some delegates believe that there exists some weak points in the structure which must be put right.

1. Naturally, every proposal must have its due consideration and all the delegates participating in Committee D have shown deep concern in the matter. Some delegates opposed any "sweeping change" in the structure, as such an action is dangerous to the normal running of the union, as it will be an impact, which will cause complications and disturbances for some time, and the union may continue to suffer until the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965. These delegates were, however, of the opinion that slight changes in the structure may be necessary, for which they do not object in principle.
2. It remains to be seen with reference to the above point of view, what is the extent of the change at which it may be termed as "sweeping". Moreover, what is the minimum change, that can be carried out for solving the difficulties, improving the efficiency and ensuring the proper coordination in the union.
3. Other delegates believe that some definite changes must be decided upon, otherwise the union will not cope efficiently with its present task, or be in a position to ensure future improvements and progress. They base their opinion upon their past experience with the work and conditions of the union, and the report of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations.
4. Delegates have looked into this matter from different points of view, and their judgement differed from each other in varying degrees which can be seen clearly from the divergence in their proposals.
5. In the course of discussion the question of economy which might result from adopting some of the proposals of amalgamation of secretariats, was stressed upon by some of the delegates. The counter opinion was whether it is worthwhile to affect the expected slight economy at the price of losing efficiency and flexibility.
6. After the comprehensive speeches and discussions in Committee D and the chances that the delegates had to look from all the different angles of the matter; the main aspects of the proposals will be divided

and summarized below. This will give a clear picture of the situation in each point. It is anticipated that many proposals will be either withdrawn or modified to comply with others, leaving very few to be submitted to Committee D with full explanations of the final points of view.

PART I - SPECIALISED SECRETARIAT

Proposal 71 Sweden	Remove the specialised secretariat from the organs
83 "	and put them under the Secretary-General. Directors
89 "	of organs will assist the Secretary-General in the
	General Secretariat.
Proposal 321 Japan	Specialised secretariat of C.C.I.'s and Administrative
(Document No. 122)	Secretariat of I.F.R.B. to be under the Secretary-
	General.
Proposal 316 Italy	Keep status quo. Improve coordination by an executive
(Document No. 107)	board of 5 counsellors (in turn) to meet every two
	months.
Document No. 110 Afghanistan	Amalgamate the Administrative Secretariat of C.C.I.'s
	and I.F.R.B. under the Secretary-General.
Proposal 325 U.S.A.	General Secretariat shall be established to ensure
(Document No. 128)	inter-organ coordination at the working level
	especially for technical assistance, external
	relations and public information for which a new
	department in the office of the Secretary-General
	shall be formed.
Proposal 290 Paraguay	Secretary-General undertakes the administrative
	arrangements for the special secretariat of the
	permanent union bodies.
Document No. 80 I.F.R.B.	Status quo
(Chairman)	
Document No. 83 C.C.I.T.T.	Suggests amalgamation of the secretariats into one
(Director)	single section with three major divisions :
	a- General services b- radio c- T & T.
	Secretary-General's authority over the specialised
	agencies to be restricted to general administrative
	matters and coordination. C.C.I.'s to retain a very
	high degree of independence in the technical field.

Document No. 90 C.C.I.R.
(Chairman)

Status quo.

Document No. 8 U.N.
(Advisory Committee)

(Remark) No. 21 page 7.

While the Coordination 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.

PART II - ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL

After taking a decision of Part I, the amount of work, and the nature of responsibilities and coordination which will be recommended, will show whether one Assistant Secretary-General or two will be necessary. The following proposals can then be taken into consideration :

Proposal 73 U.S.A. Secretary-General and a deputy

74 Italy Secretary-General and one assistant

75 U.K. Secretary-General and one assistant

76 Sweden Secretary-General. He shall nominate a deputy from the two Directors of C.C.I.'s, when necessary.

77 Ukraine
U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia Secretary-General and two assistants.

321 Japan
(Document No. 122) Secretary-General and one assistant

83 C.C.I.T.T.
Director Secretary-General and one deputy.

A N N E X 2

AFGHANISTAN, JAPAN, MOROCCO, SWEDEN

PROPOSAL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF I.T.U. SECRETARIATS

Number of
Proposal

- 330 1. The General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B. and the Consultative Committee secretariats would be merged into a single secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, assisted by an Assistant Secretary-General.

This merging would be limited to administrative matters. The Directors of the Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B., each assisted by a small group of specialists, would retain their technical autonomy.

The merged Secretariat would contain three main Divisions :

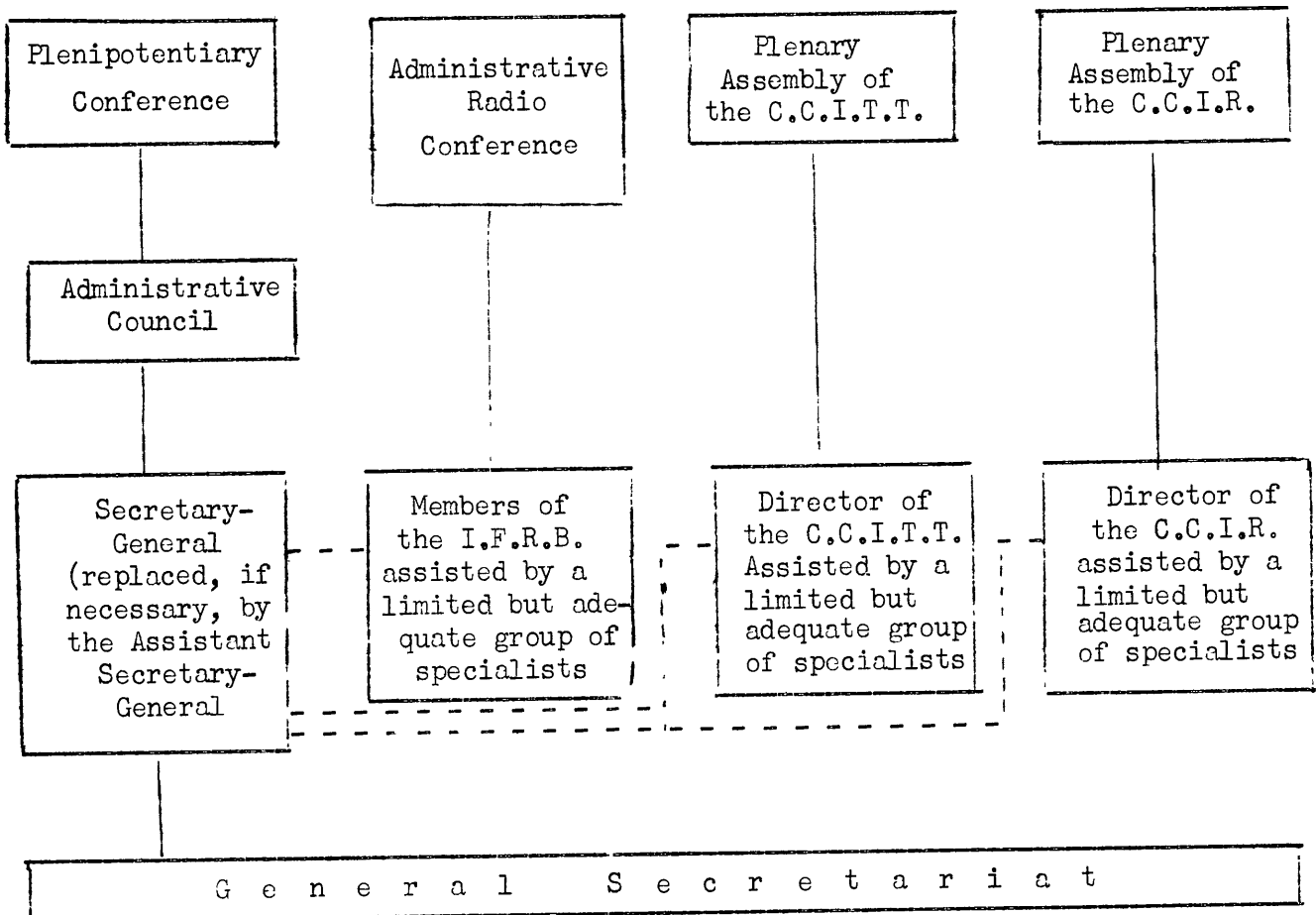
- a) General Services Division, including the Technical Assistance Service;
- b) Telegraph and Telephone Division;
- c) Radio Division.

2. The Technical Assistance Service, incorporated in the General Services Division, should be strengthened as far as possible, to meet the needs of the under-equipped countries.

In addition, the Secretary-General would co-ordinate the activity of the various organs in the field of Technical Assistance.

3. The main outlines of the new organization envisaged can be seen from the attached diagram.

DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE THE NEW ORGANIZATION ENVISAGED



Key

- _____ Subordination
 - - - - - Collaboration
 (covered chiefly by the
 Coordination Committee)

A N N E X 3

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE I.F.R.B.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. stated that it was not clear to him for what purpose the amalgamation of the secretariats of the permanent Organs, as proposed in Document No. 110 is actually intended. Was it for efficiency, or economy?

The permanent Organs have to discharge certain functions prescribed by Conferences or Plenary Assemblies; and for the carrying out of this work, they are assisted by specialized secretariats which consist almost entirely of technical staff. The administrative control of the staff of these secretariats is already vested in the Secretary-General, since according to Article 8 of the Convention, it is only the Secretary-General who can appoint staff, dismiss or promote them, and can determine the salaries to be paid.

But the staff of these specialized secretariats is under the immediate direction of the Heads of the permanent Organs. If by amalgamation it is meant that the staff should be transferred bodily to the General Secretariat and that the work should be done under the direction of the Secretary-General, this would mean, in effect bureaucratic control of the permanent Organs by the Secretary-General. This would be contrary to the existing structure and Convention and would not, in any way, contribute towards efficiency.

In his view, the issue of instructions for the day to day work and the general organization of the work programme should continue to be vested in the Head of each Organ; only then would that Organ be in a position to judge how to organize *its* work and to make any adjustments in the disposition of that staff to meet variations of work load. It would be hard to visualize how the direction of the staff of the permanent Organs could be vested in the Secretary-General without, in fact, giving complete control of the work of the permanent Organs to the Secretary-General.

He added that, in the course of the discussions, the point had been made that, with the amalgamated secretariats, the Secretary-General would be the sole authority to judge the actual requirements of the staff and that this would be a great advantage. In this connection, is it to be expected that one official however competent, would be in a better position to judge requirements and qualifications of staff than a Board of highly experienced and competent men who are actually conversant with the work concerned and are also responsible for the discharge of the functions entrusted to them?

In conclusion, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. expressed the definite view that the transfer of the specialized secretariats of the I.F.R.B. to merge with the General Secretariat would not lead to any economy worth mentioning, but, on the contrary, would give rise to inefficiency and serious difficulties in regard to divided loyalties.

A N N E X 4

CONSEQUENTIAL CHANGES IN CERTAIN ARTICLES
OF THE CONVENTION AND CHAPTERS OF THE
GENERAL REGULATIONS

CONVENTION

ARTICLE 5

Para. 12 (d)

Delete the present text and replace by:

"Decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the limited groups of specialists of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.'s, in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposals, taking into account the general directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference".

ARTICLE 7

Para. 4 (c)

Delete the second part of this paragraph, i.e. "the Director of the Radio Consultative Committee shall be assisted by a Vice-Director specializing in broadcasting, appointed under the same conditions;" (Proposal No.70).

(d)

Replace "a specialized secretariat ..." by a "a limited but adequate group of specialists".

Para 5.

Delete the present text and replace by: "The Directors of the Consultative Committees shall be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union".

ARTICLE 8

Para. 1. (1):

Delete the present text and replace by "The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by an Assistant Secretary-General, who shall be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union".

(2):

In the fourth line, replace: "The Assistant Secretaries-General .." by: "The Assistant Secretary-General ...".

Para. 2:

Amend to read:

"2. The Secretary-General shall:

a) ensure the unified activities of the permanent organs of the Union through a co-ordinating body presided over by him and composed of the heads of the permanent organs; this co-ordination shall apply to administrative matters, technical assistance, external relations, public information and any other important matters laid down specifically by the Administrative Council;

a) unchanged;

b) undertake administrative arrangements for the constitution and organization of the limited groups of specialists of the International Frequency Registration Board and the International Consultative Committees, and appoint the staff of those groups; the appointments shall be made in agreement with the Board or the Director of the C.C.I. concerned and on the basis of their choice, but the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General;

b) bis. provide the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.'s with any assistance which may be necessary for their work;

c) ensure that the financial and administrative Regulations approved by the Administrative Council are applied in the General Secretariat and the limited groups of specialists of the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.'s;

d) supervise, for administrative purposes only, the limited groups of specialists which work directly under the orders of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s respectively;

e) undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences and other meetings of the Union;

f) provide, where appropriate in co-operation with the inviting government, the secretariat of every conference and other meeting of the Union, etc., etc. ...;

g) - s) Unchanged.

Para. 3:

Amend to read: "The Secretary-General or the Assistant Secretary-General ...".

Para. 4:

Unchanged.

Para 5. (1):

Amend to read: "In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General and the staff etc.".

(2)

In the third line, amend to read: "of the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General and the staff ... etc.".

GENERAL REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 17

Title: Amend to read: "Duties of the Director".

Para. 1. (1): Unchanged.

(2): Delete.

(3):

Amend to read: "The Director shall be assisted by a limited group of specialists to work under his direction and to aid him in the technical work of the Committee".

(4): Delete.

Para. 2:

Amend to read: "The Director shall choose the officials comprising the limited group of specialists, within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of such officials is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director".

Para. 3:

In the third line, insert the word "technical" between the word "necessary" and the word "preparations".

Para. 4: Delete.

Paras. 5 and 6: Unchanged.

CHAPTER 19

Para. 3:

Amend to read: "The Secretary-General of the Union or the Assistant Secretary-General ... etc.".

CHAPTER 20

Para. 1:

Amend to read: "The salaries of the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the ordinary expenses of the limited groups of specialists shall be included ... etc.".

Para. 2:

Delete: "The Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee ...", in the third and fourth lines.

N.B. The Drafting Committee will presumably make the necessary changes in other Articles concerning the reduction from two to one Assistant Secretary-General, and the suppression of the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 171-E
13 November, 1959COMMITTEE H

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixth Meeting of Committee H (I.T.U. Finances)

Wednesday, 11 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda (Document No. DT 47). The items mentioned therein exhausted the matters that the Committee could deal with before the Conference, in Plenary Assembly, decided on whether there should be a consolidated budget and working capital fund. He would suggest that item 1 should be supplemented by that which was mentioned in Document No. 146, pages 9 and 14 (about the Paraguayan proposal appearing in Document No. 16).

The Delegate of the United States observed that Document No. 146 was not yet out.

The Chairman said that the Secretariat had arranged for it to be distributed to delegations.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his proposal 259 was no more than a suggestion, since the four, six, and ten-unit classes were not used. He would not, however press his point.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa observed that those classes, although not used, still remained classes of contribution.

The Delegate of India referred to Article 13, paragraph 4, which ranged from the half-unit class to the thirty-unit class. Twenty Administrations paid sixty per cent of all contributions. Could the Secretariat give details of the distribution by classes?

The Representative of the General Secretariat said that choice of class was dealt with in Article 13, paragraph 5, under which countries were free to choose whatever class they liked. He was ready to prepare a table showing how many countries were in each class, and what percentage of contributions they paid.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland possessed the data required :

30 - unit	4 Members	19.42%
25 "	4 "	16.18%
20 "	6 "	19.42%
18 "	0 "	0%
15 "	2 "	4.85%
13 "	1 "	2.10%
10 "	6 "	9.71%
8 "	6 "	7.77%
5 "	7 "	5.66%
4 "	0 "	0%
3 "	16 "	7.77%
2 "	4 "	1.29%
1 "	27 "	4.37%
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	18 "	1.46%

Clearly, sixteen Members, in the classes between 13 units and 30 units defrayed rather more than 59% of the expenses.

The Delegate of Italy requested explanations in connection with Proposal 30.

The Delegate of Greece said: "My Administration believes that the Buenos Aires scale, with fourteen classes, the lowest of which is of half a unit, is not such as would ensure an equitable apportionment of Union expenses.

" The share taken by each Member-country ought to be proportionate to the benefit derived by it from I.T.U. activities. Hence we favour a return to the Atlantic City system of eight classes, provided always that the increase in units takes place in the first two classes thereof.

" Accordingly, we propose the following scale:

first class, 40 units
second class, 35 units
third class, 20 units
fourth class, 15 units
fifth class, 10 units
sixth class, 5 units
seventh class, 3 units
eighth class, 1 unit.

" This scale is based on the assumption that the big countries in the first two classes should take a greater share in defraying Union expenses, because they derive most benefit from membership. The one unit class would represent the minimum contribution for the little countries."

The Delegate of Sweden called on the Secretariat for information about what had happened after Buenos Aires. He was against any limitation on the right of countries to choose their class of contribution, and would prefer things to be left as they were.

The Delegate of Iran said that the relationship between the top and bottom classes, not the number of classes, was important.

The Delegate of Greece said that, all in all, there were 618 contributory units now. On the basis of the Greek proposal there would be 641 units.

The Delegate of India said that it was doubtful whether the lower classes would cover the cost of circulars and other documents supplied to Administrations. The $\frac{1}{2}$ unit class ought to be sufficient to cover those expenses.

The Representative of the General Secretariat said that Document No. 94 gave estimated expenditure for 1960, based on the data available on 27 October, 1959. Assuming there were still 618 units, the unit would amount to 13,500 Swiss francs, and the half-unit to 6,750 Sw.fr. The cost of circulars, etc., could be estimated at 250,000 Swiss francs a year, not counting staff expenses. That represented 2,500 Swiss francs a year for every Member (assuming there were a hundred Members). Of course the figures in Document No. 94 might change, depending on the decisions to be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Under the Atlantic City system, there had been in 1952, 788 $\frac{3}{4}$ units; in 1953, with the new Buenos Aires classification, 682; in 1954, under Buenos Aires Protocol 1, only 614. Since then new Members, had acceded, and in 1959 the number of units had risen to 618.

The Delegate of Italy believed that the scale of contributions was bound up with two of the Committee's decisions: firstly, its decision about the amount of the contributory unit, and secondly, whether there should be a consolidated budget. Was it better to decide on a scale before a decision had been taken about the unit contribution and before weighing the consequences of introducing a consolidated budget? It would be well

to know whether the Conference, in Plenary Assembly, was going to keep purely symbolic contributions, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class. The Representative of the General Secretariat, in his reply, had not included staff expenses in the costs of circulars and other documents, although that was an item not to be overlooked when officials were devoting time to the activities in question. The Buenos Aires scale had not been conspicuously successful, since two of its classes remained unused.

The Delegate of India observed that 250,000 Swiss francs gave 400 Swiss francs per unit. But it must never be forgotten that 84% of Union expenses were in connection with the staff, so that that amount had to be added to the data supplied by the General Secretariat if the figures it had given were not to be misleading. There would certainly be a fall in contributory units; the smaller countries ought to pay more.

The Delegates of the United Arab Republic and Mexico were in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of Pakistan wanted eight classes, the half-unit class being reserved for Associate Members, since they were not entitled to vote.

The Delegate of Colombia felt that an international organization devoted to mutual cooperation, like the Union, was not designed to make a profit, but to work for the common good. Hence there should be freedom to choose contributory classes. It might, of course, be desirable to appeal to countries to give careful thought to their choice of class, so that the Secretariat might accurately assess expenses, especially when adoption of a consolidated budget was about to cause variations in contributions. Perhaps the Secretariat could prepare a document showing the effect of a consolidated budget on contributory units. When that document had been issued, perhaps an inquiry could be made to ascertain which classes countries were going to choose.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia felt that the Committee was in no position to delete Article 13, paragraph 5. He would suggest a resolution recommending that the following Plenipotentiary Conference eliminate the right freely to choose a class, as was the practice in other international organizations.

The Delegates of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Japan, and France, were against any change.

The Chairman thereupon called for a vote. Should countries remain free to choose, as set forth in Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Buenos Aires Convention? By 43 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, the Committee decided that they should.

Should the existing scale be kept, or not?

The Delegate of Indonesia proposed that the classes not used should be discarded

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia supported the Italian proposal to eliminate the half-unit class.

The Delegate of Italy explained that he had proposed elimination of the half-unit class for Member countries, but that it should be left for Associate Members; otherwise, he was in favour of no change.

The Delegate of Colombia thought that no decision could be taken until the Secretariat had issued its report, which would show the effects on the scale.

The Delegates of Pakistan, Sweden, the United States and the United Arab Republic, were in favour of making no change.

The Chairman called for a vote. Should matters be left as they were? In other words, should Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Buenos Aires Convention be left unchanged?

By 36 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions, the Committee decided to make no change.

The Delegate of India had abstained. The discussion had shown the shortcomings of the existing system and the gaps in the scale. There could be no doubt that a better classification ought to be attempted. It was to be hoped that the following Plenipotentiary Conference would have more success on those lines.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed that the Secretariat draw up a draft resolution, calling on Members to consider moving up a class.

The Delegate of the United States supported that idea, which was approved by the Committee.

The Delegate of Greece felt that the proposal ran counter to Article 13, paragraph 5.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, France, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany, did not agree with the Delegate of Greece.

The Delegate of Colombia insisted on the document requested, which should show the effects of a consolidated budget on the unit contribution. That was what the Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic had proposed, since freedom of choice could not be abolished. Once the document had come out, an inquiry could be made of delegations to ascertain what countries thought about it all.

The Chairman said that would be done.

The Delegates of Brazil and Morocco were rather inclined to support the Bielorussian ideas, but favoured postponement of further discussion until the document had appeared.

The Committee then turned to Belgian Proposals 230 and 231, which were seconded by Colombia, with the proviso that the Secretariat should report on whether six months, as decided on in Buenos Aires, was enough.

The Representative of the General Secretariat said that six months was a reasonable period.

The Delegates of India, France, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also supported Proposals 230 and 231.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked when the new contributions would take effect.

The Representative of the General Secretariat: from the effective date of the Geneva Convention.

The Delegates of Brazil and Morocco thought that a change was called for in Buenos Aires Protocol 1 to bring it into line with Article 13. Article 13, too, should be amended.

But other Delegations saw no such contradiction.

In the end, Proposals 230 and 231 were put to the vote and unanimously adopted. The date decided on was 1 July, 1960.

It was now half past twelve, so the meeting rose.

Reporters

~~Arciniegas~~
Eggle
Seoighe

Chairman

J. Garrido

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 172-E
13 November 1959

ADDRESS BY MR. F.T. WAHLEN, FEDERAL COUNSELLOR, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND POLICE, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, AND REPLY BY DR. J.D.H. VAN DER TOORN, CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL BANQUET GIVEN BY THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ON FRIDAY, 6 NOVEMBER 1959, AT THE GRAND-HOTEL DOLDER, ZURICH

SPEECH BY MR. F.T. WAHLEN

"Custom demands a speech at every banquet. This, and the fact that I represent the Federal Council, leads me to address you this evening.

" The International Telecommunication Union occupies a peculiar position among the world organizations in which Switzerland plays an active part. This is not just a matter of chance, but the outcome of a happy chain of diverse circumstances.

" The old International Telegraph Union chose to call itself the International Telecommunication Union as a result of the amalgamation of the Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Conventions, decided on at the two diplomatic conferences which met in 1932 in Madrid. It then had seventy-two Members, and its General Secretariat had its offices in Berne. The Swiss Federal Council was responsible for supervising its affairs, which it did, with much interest and concern, for three-quarters of a century.

" As a memorial to this lengthy period of husbandry, and as a mark of its great esteem for the Union, the Federal Council has proposed to your Governments that the Union's centenary be celebrated in Switzerland. Invitations have already been sent out through diplomatic channels. The Swiss Government trusts that you will agree to meet in Switzerland in 1965 for this centenary.

" The great changes introduced by the Atlantic City Convention in the life of your Union, namely, the assembly of various 'organs' dealing with telecommunication matters both technical and administrative, the creation of your Administrative Council, the transfer of the Union's offices to Geneva, have in no wise modified the Swiss Government's feelings for the four permanent 'organs' assembled under the General Secretariat's roof. The Federal Government asks me to say how much it is impressed by all you have accomplished, and to offer you its congratulations and compliments.

" Hence it is with keen pleasure that I agreed to represent the Federal Council this evening, while deeply regretting that this honour could not devolve on my eminent colleague, Dr. Giuseppe Lepori, Head of the Federal Department of Posts and Railways (as it should have done).

"Dr. Lepori, for reasons of health, has had to suspend all activities for the time being.

" In inviting you here, the Federal Council wanted to show its admiration for the great work of cooperation, coordination, and international mutual help that the Union has been carrying on for very nearly one hundred years. Our Union, I should say, since my country is proud and happy to be a Member thereof.

" Recent outstanding inventions and discoveries have had a powerful influence on telecommunication engineering and procedures.

" Communications, both by wire and wireless, have speedily profited thereby. This is neither the time nor the place to describe the progress made, and indeed I should not be competent so to do. But let me say that although modern engineering has done some wonderful things, the practical application thereof is extended and reinforced by the fact that the Union's Members and Associate Members, now numbering one hundred and one, have been becoming steadily more numerous. This figure is in itself a significant testimony to the exceedingly important place occupied by the Union in international affairs. It shows the consideration and respect enjoyed by the Union in the world at large, and proves the effectiveness of the Union's methods as well as the value of its activities.

" Governments and Administrations may be familiar with the Union's activities; not so, alas, the general public which is making ever greater use of the facilities made available to it. We all, I think, ought to do what we can to make our Union better known by a more effective system of publicity.

" The Federal Government's feelings for the Union are shared by our cantonal governments, two of which, the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the Government of the Canton of Zurich, have profited by your presence here to pay you tribute, in conjunction with the municipal authorities of both cities. We are grateful for their share in this reception and for the expression of their interest in international telecommunication, which is so very important in the life of their respective territories.

" Ladies and Gentlemen, these are stirring times. Distances between countries and peoples are steadily shrinking, thanks to the extraordinarily swift improvement of communications of all kinds, but thanks, too, to the efforts made by your Union. But these efforts would be vain if they merely resulted in a saving of time, and in purely technical improvements. As citizens of the world, we have to use these new facilities to further understanding of the problems faced by peoples, so that we may get to know each other better. I am thinking more especially of the greatest and most promising campaign this century has seen, that is to say, help extended to the economically and socially backward countries to enable them to develop.

" Hence my wish that telecommunication will continue to be, in ever greater degree, an instrument in the cause of true understanding, and that, by wire or by wireless, it will ever be the messenger of the progress made in human relations between different countries and continents.

" I must stop now. I hope to-morrow, which will be a free day for all, will contribute to your happy memories of Zurich.

" Would that the weather had been better during your stay in Zurich and for your excursion to-day! Unhappily the weather service does not belong to my Department and hence I cannot influence it!

" In transmitting the good wishes of the Federal Council (and those of the Zurich and Geneva authorities) for the success of your important work, may I express the hope that the rest of your stay in Switzerland may be happy. And a pleasant journey home.

" A toast, then, to the success of your Conference, and to the success of the Union, especially as an instrument of international understanding and friendship."

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REPLY BY DR. J.D.H. VAN DER TOORN

"First of all, Herr Bundesrat, I want to express to you our very deep and heartfelt gratitude for your Government's invitation to these splendid excursion days, to which we have looked forward so much and which we have so greatly enjoyed. To-day, notwithstanding the cloudy weather, we made interesting and joyful excursions to the Säntis, Schaffhausen, Winterthur and Einsiedeln. And this evening we feel very honoured by your presence, Herr Bundesrat, at this magnificent banquet. The hospitality you are extending to us is beyond our praise and in our gratitude we naturally include that fine organisation, the Swiss PTT, who have overlooked no detail in organising this trip and who have done everything to give us the maximum of comfort.

" We are very much indebted to the Director-General, Mr. Weber, all his collaborators and especially also our Swiss colleagues in the conferences for what they have done for us.

" I am also glad to assure the Regierungspräsident, representing the Canton of Zurich, and the Stadtspräsident, representing the City of Zurich, that, during our trip by postal cars, we admired their thriving city. It was very gracious of them to offer us the opera performance we saw yesterday in the theatre. Not only did we thoroughly

"enjoy that performance, but it also was a proof of the high level of art in Zurich and of the interest its leaders have in the cultural field. The reception in the town hall afterwards, in its special setting, will certainly not easily be forgotten by us. We will leave your city to-morrow with lasting impressions in our memory and with gratitude in our hearts.

" I am also happy that at this table I have the opportunity to assure the representatives of the Canton, Republic and the City of Geneva of the great appreciation we have for them. Their town gives hospitality to our conference. The relations between Geneva and the I.T.U. have been and are now very cordial and helpful and I want to refer in this respect to the help we get from the Geneva authorities for the building of the new headquarters of the I.T.U.

" Coming from Geneva, which we know so well, and having gained a first impression during this excursion to Zurich, leads us, of course, to make comparisons between these two interesting and important centres. Notwithstanding that they have many things in common, they are rather different in character. Both are situated on a beautiful lake, one formed by the river Rhône turning south to the blue and sunny waters of the Mediterranean. The other takes its waters from the Limmat, a tributary of the Rhine, going north and ending in the grey and often stormy waters of the North Sea, and depositing a part of the splendid Swiss mountains as sediment in the muddy but fruitful delta of the country I myself come from.

" Both cities have a famous history in the cultural field with the great reformer Calvin in Geneva, whereas Zwingli made Zurich a centre of the Reformation. Both cities have famous universities and educate scientists and engineers who have a world reputation.

" Educational reforms have always found interest: in Geneva, where the spirit of Jean-Jacques Rousseau is still hovering above the little island in Lac Léman and in Zurich, where the great Pestalozzi based his love-inspired pedagogical work on the development of individuality and of personal responsibility and freedom. The influence of his ideas has extended up to the present day - Geneva, in the south-west corner of the French-speaking part, and Zurich in the north, as the most important centre of the German-speaking part. Geneva - the international town, seat of so many conferences, of the European Office of the U.N. and several specialized agencies, and where the CERN works on the scientific basis for the peaceful use of atomic power.

" On the Quai du Mont Blanc you see people from all over the world and you hear every tongue spoken on this globe. Diplomats are flying in and flying off, attempting to improve world relations. That great institution, the International Red Cross, makes Geneva the heart of humanity, helping with love and compassion everywhere where humanity is suffering.

" Zurich, with its trade, its industry, its commerce, its finance, is the largest, the busiest, the most important city of Switzerland. It has in these fields world relations, reputation and significance.

" It is as if, between these two centres of different potential and of different frequency of vibration, we could visualize the whole colourful spectrum of the Swiss Federation with its 22 Cantons, each with its own local colour, its own character, its specialized activities. And at the centre, in the heart, of this country, the capital, Berne, with the Federal Government directing and harmonizing, steering and controlling, these 22 autonomous parts of this exemplary democracy, showing to the outside world a striking unity in diversity.

" I can assure you, Herr Bundesrat, of the great admiration of all of us for your country and its freedom-loving people.

" We all listened with interest to the observations you made about the I.T.U. and its activities and you rightly referred to the very special bonds existing between Switzerland and the I.T.U. right from the origin, many years ago, up till the present day. Perhaps, in the course of time, these bonds have been subject to some metamorphosis, as with every living organism. I will not attempt to describe in a few words the importance of communication to humanity. Its growth, its influence and importance in all fields of human activities are tremendous, but are still increasing. The technical achievements are fantastic. I will give only two examples. We have, in recent years, been bridging the big oceans of our globe with submarine cables, whose repeaters have hundreds of tubes burning at great depth at the bottom of the oceans, the deepest points on earth. We also get pictures communicated by radio, taken on command from the earth at distances of more than 400,000 kilometres, as was recently so amazingly achieved with the moon pictures. What the age of atomic energy, the age of space navigation still has in store for us, we do not know, but we do know that any great invention will promote communications and in the fields I have named they are at our doorstep.

" The members of our Union have the task of directing with vision and energy telecommunications in an ever-changing world, taking care that our old Union will remain playing its proper and historical part. As you mentioned, this Union will have existed one hundred years in 1965 and I have no doubt that your invitation to the governments to hold the next session of the Plenipotentiary I.T.U. Conference in 1965 in Switzerland will be hailed with great enthusiasm and many of us are already looking forward with expectation to that event.

" I would request you to convey our feelings of great respect and sympathy to Dr. Giuseppe Lepori, the Head of the Federal Department of Posts and Railways. We are very sorry he could not be with us tonight. Many of us have met his amiable personality on previous occasions and we all sincerely hope that his health will soon improve.

" Once more conveying to you the feelings of gratitude of all your guests, I raise my glass to toast your health, Herr Bundesrat, and that of the other members of the Federal Council, to the prosperity of the Swiss Federation and to the promotion of friendship and peace between all the countries present this evening at these splendid tables."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 173-E
13 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Eleventh meeting - Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Wednesday, 11 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 3 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda of the meeting to the assembly (Document No. DT 46).

As a result of various statements, it was decided to add an item 1 b) - Consideration of Document No. 153, and to insert after item 2.4, Consideration of Proposals 92 and 253 relating to the election of the Secretary-General.

The Agenda, as amended, was adopted.

1. Approval of the summary records of the seventh and eighth meetings

- I. Seventh meeting - Document No. 138 - approved without comment.
- II. Eighth meeting - Document No. 139.

The Acting Secretary-General asked that the last lines of item 1, page 1, be replaced by the following:

"Administrative Council had not included the names of Associate Members since they did not vote. A new list, duly supplemented, would be prepared, for information."

With that amendment, Document No. 139 was approved.

2. Consideration of Document No. 153

The Chairman introduced Document No. 153 which constituted the reply of the Radio Conference to the questions contained in Document No. 76 Rev. 1.

Document No. 153 was then read to the Committee.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the document should be considered by the plenary meeting before coming up for discussion in Committee D. If the replies of the Radio Conference were,

approved by the plenary meeting, many questions which would have come before Committee D would thus be solved. **Ho, therefore,** proposed that they now discuss the election of the Secretary-General.

3. Proposals relating to radical changes to the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman asked the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to introduce Proposal 57.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the I.F.R.B., as at present constituted, represented an expense out of all proportion to the usefulness of that body, which had not lived up to expectations.

A Director, assisted by a Vice-Director, with a small secretariat, should replace the existing organization.

His proposal would enable substantial savings to be made, while increasing efficacy.

Recalling his first statement, the Delegate of the United States thought it was preferable not to discuss the proposals relating to the I.F.R.B. until the plenary meeting had considered Document No. 153. He submitted a point of order for the discussion on the I.F.R.B. to be postponed until after the plenary meeting and for the election of the Secretary-General to be discussed immediately.

The proposal was adopted unopposed.

4. Proposals Nos. 92 and 253: election of the Secretary-General

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his proposal (No. 92) was designed to make the Secretary-General more important and to increase his authority. In several Specialized Agencies the election was made by all members of the organization and not by a small group. Although the Secretary-General was responsible to the Administrative Council, that was not incompatible with his election by the Plenipotentiary Conference, a body similar to those which elected the Consultative Committee Directors and the Members of the I.F.R.B.

In the event of the post of Secretary-General falling vacant in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council would be empowered to nominate an Acting Secretary-General.

Any legal difficulties would be settled if the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted a protocol enabling it to elect the Secretary-General without waiting for the new Convention to become effective.

After a speech by the Delegate of Brazil, the Chairman decided to add Proposal No. 280 to the Agenda.

The Delegate of the United States noted that Proposal No. 92 provided for the Secretary-General to hold office for six years, yet the Conference had decided not to specify any period for the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences. If the post fell vacant, there could be no question of convening a Plenipotentiary Conference simply to elect a new Secretary-General. On the other hand, the Administrative Council could elect one fairly speedily.

He could agree to limit the Secretary-General's term of office, but still thought it would be wise for the Administrative Council to elect him.

A long discussion arose, during which the Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Burma, Italy, Poland, Ghana, France, Afghanistan and Belgium spoke in favour of the election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The main arguments put forward may be summarized as follows:

The election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference:

- was democratic, because it gave every country a vote, whereas an election by the Administrative Council might lead to the election of a Secretary-General by only one-tenth of the total members of the Union;
- was not incompatible with the responsibility of the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council, since the latter was subordinate to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- at the same time authority should be given to the Council to take any decisions required in the event of the post of Secretary-General falling vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.
- led to some standardization of procedure: the Consultative Committee Directors were elected by the Plenary Assemblies, the Members of the I.F.R.B. were elected by the Administrative Radio Conference, and the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- would make it easier to reorganize the secretariats.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland realized that the Directors-General of some Specialized Agencies were elected by the General Assemblies. But those elections, which constitutionally were carried out by the General Assemblies, really amounted to the ratification of the choice of a candidate by the Executive Boards.

Furthermore, General Assemblies held annual meetings, whereas Plenipotentiary Conferences of the I.T.U. no longer met at fixed intervals.

The election of the Consultative Committee Directors by the Plenary Assemblies rendered them responsible to the Assemblies. In the same way the Secretary-General, responsible to the Administrative Council, should be elected by it.

The persons sitting on the Administrative Council were usually more familiar with the internal workings of the Union than the delegates attending the Plenipotentiary Conference and were thus in a better position to choose the Secretary-General.

The Delegate of British East Africa stated that although he represented an Associate Member, he also favoured the election of the Secretary-General by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Mexico remarked that Proposal No. 301 (Document No. 52) was bound up with the question under discussion. He agreed to the election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In the event of the post becoming vacant, he proposed that the Administrative Council should be empowered to nominate an Acting Secretary-General whose term of office would cease at the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

His proposal took into account the official rank and precedence accorded to the various permanent organs.

The Delegate of Israel agreed with the Delegate of Mexico.

The Delegate of Viet-Nam was also in favour of the Mexican Proposal. As a compromise solution, it should be examined by the Committee.

The Delegate of Malaya supported the view that the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the members of which were just as qualified as the members of the Administrative Council. Should the post of Secretary-General fall vacant between two plenipotentiary conferences, the Administrative Council could call for candidatures from Members and after examination request all Members to participate in a secret vote by correspondence,

The Delegate of Ceylon also favoured election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the last meeting of the Administrative Council itself having merely referred the question to the Conference. Any possible legal obstacles would be taken care of by adding a Protocol to the Convention and any difficulties arising if the

post should fall vacant between two plenipotentiary conferences would be solved by the adoption of the Mexican Proposal.

The Delegate of Australia concurred, since it was only logical for the most important post in the Union to be filled by its supreme organ.

The Delegate of Poland felt there had been enough discussion and that a secret ballot should be taken.

Seven Delegations supported that suggestion.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wanted it to be stressed that the decision to be taken related both to the Secretary-General and to the Assistant Secretary- or Secretaries-General.

The Chairman then called for a vote on the following question:

"Should the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary- or Secretaries-General in future be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference?"

The result of the secret ballot was:

Yes : 53 votes

No : 13 "

Abstentions : 1 "

It was thus agreed that election should be by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

A. Chassignol
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 174-E
13 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE H.1

SUMMARY RECORD

First Meeting of Sub-Committee H.1

Tuesday, 10th November at 3 p.m.

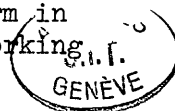
1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman and the terms of reference referred to the Sub-Committee. Its task was:-

To consider the financial management and the Accounts of the Union for the years 1952 to 1958 (Sections 11.2 and 11.4 of the Report by the Administrative Council).

This was a statutory duty imposed on the Plenipotentiary Conference by reason of Article 9.1.(d) of the Convention as supplemented by the provisions of Article 5.12 (h) and Article 8.2 (q). He had accordingly arranged for each member of the Sub-Committee to be provided with:-

- i) Copies of the Financial Operating Reports for each year from 1952 - 58
- ii) Annual copies for each year from 1953 - 59 of:-
 - a) the Secretary-General's Report on the audit of the Union Accounts by the Government of the Swiss Confederation;
 - b) the report by the Chairman of the Audit Committee set up by the Administrative Council;
 - c) the Minutes of the Plenary Meetings of the Administrative Council at which the report referred to in (b) had been considered;
 - d) the resolutions of the Administrative Council approving the annual accounts.

Much of this information was to be found in summary form in Document No. 6E which he also proposed to regard as one of the Working Documents of the Sub-Committee.



2. Mr. T.C. Weaver of the Delegation of the United Kingdom offered his services as rapporteur and the Chairman expressed the thanks of the Sub-Committee.
3. Mr. V. Senk (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia) explained that he had been the Chairman of previous Administrative Council Audit Committees and that the working procedures they had adopted had been to:-
 - i) establish that the Ordinary Budget credits set up under Protocols III and IV of the B.A. Convention had not been exceeded (year by year);
 - ii) confirm that all accounting vouchers had been signed by the Secretary-General and that the subsequent treatment of them had been in accordance with the Financial Regulations (year by year);
 - iii) examine the inventories of furniture and machine (biennially);
 - iv) examine the finances of the Publications Account (as a special study).
4. Mr. R.C. Chatelain (General Secretariat) explained that the Union had three quite separate budgets:-
 - i) the ordinary budget, which was drawn up after co-ordination between the heads of the various divisions of the Union and which had to be within the limits of expenditure set by the B.A. Conference;
 - ii) the extra-ordinary budget, which was approved separately as regards each Conference or meeting of the C.C.I.s;
 - iii) the publications budget which in theory was self supporting (or made a profit) after taking account of the subsidy from the ordinary budget as regards documents issued free or sold at below cost price as part of Union policy. The accounting system of the Union was co-ordinated to these budget requirements and the examination of financial management would need to be carried out along these three separate lines.
5. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the Sub-Committee might reasonably agree not to spend too much time on duplicating the work that had already been carried out by the auditors of the Swiss Confederation and the Audit Committee of the Administrative Council. He felt, however, that it might be useful in relation to the future task of Committee H in establishing budget levels for ordinary expenditure for the years to the next Plenipotentiary Conference to examine how the budget system had operated in the past and in what ways it might perhaps be improved in the future. The financial regulations precluded any subhead of the budget being exceeded without a special credit transfer: did this not lead to overestimating for budget purposes and so destroy the ability of the Administrative Council to have before them a realistic appreciation

of the actual expenditure likely to be incurred. It was clear from Document No. 6 that in the earlier years many subheads had been underspent and it was by reason of this fact that the Union had been able to build up its Reserve Account. In due course, inflation had forced up costs and the position now was that the budget credits available to the Union were realistic against actual expenditure. The Reserve Account had been drawn on to enable the level of the ordinary contribution unit to be stabilised during the later years, but we were now faced with the necessity for a substantially increased ordinary unit contribution even if we were to do no more than recognise the present real cost of Union activities.

6. There was a general discussion on the budget system. The Committee were assured by the Secretariat that the granting of a budget level of expenditure did not mean that the amount in question could be spent without further authorisation. All expenditure had to be approved before being incurred and certified after it had been spent: the Union were economy minded but a steady increase in Union expenditure was inevitable and unavoidable. About 80 - 85% of Union expenditure related to staff costs (of various kinds): the system of biennial increments meant a progressive rise in pay levels. Staff complements were established to satisfy the requirements of the various organs of the Union but the posts were only filled when the need could no longer be postponed. It was true that, in part, the present system established a budget more representative of what could be done (within the limits of the credits available under the Convention, and subsequently considered reasonable by the Administrative Council) than of what was being done, but this was not necessarily a weakness when associated with the control of actual expenditure imposed by the higher officials of the Union as and when the need for expenditure arose. The Secretariat would furnish all the information and explanations required to satisfy members on any points arising from the accounts and associated documents which had been distributed.
7. The Committee then examined the accounts in detail and took note of the change in procedures that had been introduced with effect from the accounts for 1955. Time was needed for members to examine the material at their disposal, particularly the observations made in the audit reports previously produced and a further meeting would be required.
8. The Delegate of Colombia expressed his confidence in the capacity of the auditors of the Swiss Confederation and noted with approval the improvements in the accounting systems that had been made as a result of careful and thoughtful studies. He felt that with a careful study of the material at the disposal of the Sub-Committee we should be able to fulfil our task efficiently and well within the limited time at the disposal of delegates.
9. The Chairman agreed to fix an early future meeting that would not clash with other associated financial questions (the meetings of Committee C, G and H); he confirmed that paragraph 11.5 of the Administrative Council Report was not within the terms of reference of the Group, and

recommended that the task of the Group would be discharged by the submission to Committee H of a resolution comparable with that annexed as Resolution No. 10 to the B.A. Convention.

10., The meeting adjourned at 6.50 p.m.

T.G. Weaver

Rapporteur

R. Arciniegas

Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 175-FES
13 novembre 1959

COMMISSION D
COMMITTEE D
COMISIÓN D

JAPON

Retrait de proposition

La Proposition N° 80, concernant l'Article 8, § 1.(2) est
retirée.

JAPAN

Withdrawal of proposal

Proposal No. 80, concerning Article 8, § 1.(2), is withdrawn.

JAPÓN

Proposición retirada

Queda retirada la Proposición N.º 80, relativa al Artículo 8,
§ 1.(2).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 176-E
13 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

S W E D E N

Withdrawal of proposal

The following proposals from Sweden are withdrawn in favour of the proposal submitted by Sub-Committee D1 (See Document No. 170) :

Nos. 20, 70, 71. 76, 79, 83, 88, 89, 90, 206, 210, 212.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 177-E

13 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE D1

SUMMARY RECORD

First meeting of Sub-Committee D1,
Tuesday, 10 November 1959, at 11.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. Fathy Gheith (Kuwait) opened the meeting and thanked the delegations for the confidence they had shown in him by electing him Chairman of the Sub-Committee and in this way honouring his country. As this was a constituent meeting, he considered that it was necessary first of all to name the delegations which would be included in it. In his opinion the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Morocco, France, Sweden and Afghanistan should agree to participate in view of the role they had played in drawing up the proposals relating to the organization of the Union and the discussion of the latter in Committee D. Moreover the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the Acting Secretary-General would be requested to follow the discussions and give their opinions. The Chairman wanted the Sub-Committee to be as small as possible in order to carry out its task as efficiently and as rapidly as possible.

The discussion was opened and after the Delegate of Japan had asked to participate in the Sub-Committee on account of its proposal 321 (Document No. 122), several delegations stated that they also intended to join in.

2. The Delegate of Colombia supported by the Delegate of the United States of America then entered the discussion and proposed that the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee should be clearly formulated. The Delegate of Ceylon also had the same view on this.

In compliance with the suggestion of the Delegate of Colombia, the Chairman defined the terms of reference which, in his opinion, should be given to the Sub-Committee. It should :

- assemble all the proposals relating to the organization of the Union in a synoptic table so that they could be compared on the basis of one document only;
- state the advantages and disadvantages of each proposal in the document and give the opinions of the Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the Acting Secretary-General on this matter;
- submit the document to Committee D which would proceed to discuss its subject matter and would take any decisions required.



After the discussion had been opened, the Delegates of the United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Poland, France and Switzerland made statements. Afterwards the Chairman pointed out that the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee were not limited to the study of the proposals mentioned in Item 2 of the Agenda of the meeting of Committee D on 10 November 1959 (Document No. DT 39), but also included the study of all proposals relating to the organization of the Union together with any new proposals that might be added.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, supported by the Delegate of Italy, the meeting agreed to include in the terms of reference of Sub-Committee the task of stating the changes implied in the various Articles of the Convention on account of proposals submitted.

3. The Chairman then took up once more the discussion concerning the composition of the Sub-Committee and proposed that only those delegations which had submitted proposals should be included in it.

As the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee had been clearly defined and it was agreed in accordance with the request of the Delegate of India, that the Sub-Committee would not make any substantial changes itself to the various proposals, the Chairman's suggestion was accepted. In due course he would inform the delegations of the date, place and time of the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteur:
T. Mückli

Chairman:
F. Gheith

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 178-E
13 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE D1SUMMARY RECORDSecond meeting of the Sub-Committee

Wednesday, 11 November, 1959, at 9.30. a.m.

1. The Chairman apologized for not being able to submit to the Sub-Committee the written report which he had prepared for it, since time was too limited. He proposed to read it out and invited delegations to make any remarks they considered necessary. He read out his introductory report (It appears in extenso in Annex 1 to Document No. 170 of the Sub-Committee).

The Delegate of the United States and the Delegate of Morocco thanked the Chairman for his report. The Delegate of Morocco thought that it might be useful to classify the various proposals into those relating to the structure of the Union and those dealing with its organization, and to study them separately.

The Delegate of Afghanistan also thanked the Chairman for his report and recalled that all the proposals except No. 307 (Document No. 107) by Italy related to the organization of the Union.

2. The Chairman then brought up for discussion the question of the specialized secretariats and listed the proposals and documents concerning them (proposals 71, 83, 89 by Sweden, proposal 321 (Document No. 122) by Japan, proposal 316 (Document No. 107) by Italy, Document No. 110 by Afghanistan, proposal 290 by Paraguay, Document No. 80 by the I.F.R.B. (Chairman), Document No. 83 by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (Director) Document No. 90 by the International Radio Consultative Committee (Director), and Document No. 8 by the United Nations (Advisory Committee).

In his analysis of the various proposals the Chairman considered that it should be possible to combine their subject matter because several of them were closely related. Moreover it was necessary to consider the trend which had become apparent from the discussions in Committee D. That trend was toward the centralization of the various specialized secretariats under the aegis of the General Secretariat. The work of the Sub-Committee could be greatly lightened if delegations would take note of the trend, which was also apparent in the Report by the United Nations Advisory Committee (Document No. 8).

The Delegate of the United States wondered whether the Sub-Committee should concern itself with the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., since the Radio Conference had not yet replied to the questionnaire submitted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the status of that body. He also recalled Document No. 128 by his country concerning Technical Assistance, though it did not necessarily provide for the reorganization of the Union.

The Chairman considered that the question of the incorporation of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., should be included in the study programme of the Sub-Committee. In any case when Committee D came to examine ~~the~~ the Sub-Committees' report it would know the position of the Radio Conference and would be able to act accordingly. The discussions in Committee D concerned the incorporation of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat in the General Secretariat as well as that of the Consultative Committee special secretariats.

The Delegate of Sweden recalled that proposals 83 and 89 by his country were related to the consideration of proposal 28 for the appointment of the Secretary-General and the Consultative Committee Directors by the Administrative Council. It had been agreed in Committee D that these Directors should be appointed by the plenary assemblies. In that case Sweden was prepared to work out a joint solution. It had got in touch with the ~~Delegation~~ of Afghanistan and was ready to submit the proposal, of which a copy was to be found in Annex 2 of Document No. 170 of the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman remarked that new proposal which had been submitted was in accordance with the ideas of the Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee. He thought that the proposal would satisfy all parties. In particular it dealt with the problem of technical assistance mentioned in Document No. 128 by the United States.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made it clear that the joint proposal by his country and Sweden left the liberty of the Consultative Committee Directors intact. The latter were not subordinated to the Secretary-General.

The Chairman recalled that the Sub-Committee should consider the new joint proposal and give its opinion to Committee D on the advantages and disadvantages thereof. The effect of the proposal on the efficacy of the unified Secretariat should also be indicated. He asked the Consultative Committee Directors and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to give their opinions.

The Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, considered that it would be difficult to improve the way in which his organ

worked. No change was called for. However, the proposal by Afghanistan and Sweden seemed realistic and he proposed to accept it and submit it to Committee D. He could, for example, readily agree that the purely administrative personnel in his special secretariat should be transferred to the General Secretariat. That transfer would affect from 8 to 10 persons.

The Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, stated in the first place that the organization suggested by him in Document No. 83 went beyond the joint proposal by Afghanistan and Sweden. However, since Committee D seemed to wish to maintain the technical autonomy of the various bodies of the Union, he thought that the joint proposal gave a reasonable solution to the problem, indeed it even represented an improvement. If the administrative personnel was attached to the General Secretariat, the latter would have more organizational powers and could economize. But the Secretary-General would have to be able to determine the strength of the technical and administrative staff in agreement with the heads of the various bodies. In his view the organization provided for in the joint proposal might well be satisfactory.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland then requested that it should be made clear whether the organization provided for in the joint proposal implied amendments to the Convention and in particular to Article 8. If amendments were necessary, he would like them to be clearly indicated.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. read out the statement reproduced in extenso in Annex 3 to Document No. 170 of the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman recalled that the proposal which the Sub-Committee could make to Committee D would be accompanied by a commentary setting forth the pros and cons, besides the views of the Consultative Committee Directors and of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

In the opinion of the Representative of the Secretary-General the organization of the Union should be rationalized and he referred in that connection to paragraph 22 of the Report of the United Nations Advisory Committee (Document No. 8). The joint proposal represented a move towards rationalization and he agreed to it. In reply to the question of the Delegate of the United Kingdom the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out once more that the new proposal would do no more than introduce some drafting amendments in Article 8 of the Convention. He mentioned a possible aspect of rationalization - the organization of Conferences which at the present time was the duty of the General Secretariat (Administrative and Plenipotentiary Conferences) and of the Consultative Committees (Plenary Assemblies).

3. The Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, recalled the request of the Delegate of the United Kingdom for the precise enumeration of the amendments to the Convention that were implied in the proposal by Sweden and Afghanistan. He thought that the authors of the proposal should submit a document on the matter.

After a discussion it was agreed that the authors of the joint proposal and the representative of the Secretary-General should draw up together the list of amendments to be introduced in the Convention in accordance with the new proposal (see Annex 4 to Document No. 170 of the Sub-Committee).

The Chairman thanked the delegates for their valuable collaboration. The following meeting would take place on Thursday 12 November, at 3 p.m.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

T. Möckli
Rapporteur

Fathy Gheith
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 179-E
13 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE D1SUMMARY RECORDThird meeting of Sub-Committee D1, Thursday, 12 November, 1959at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman, after thanking the delegates for being present and welcoming the Delegate of Japan who had joined their ranks, summarized for the benefit of the latter the work accomplished by the Sub-Committee at its second meeting. He described the Sub-Committee's intention to propose the unification, at the administrative level, of the specialized secretariats and to incorporate them in the General Secretariat. He recalled that the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. had given their agreement, but that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. was opposed to the plan..
2. The Director of the C.C.I.R. stated that there was nothing new in the joint proposal by Afghanistan and Sweden: it merely reflected what was, in fact, already current practice. Nevertheless, it was necessary to see to it during Conferences that the Director of his Consultative Committee was responsible for the staff as a whole. Normally, the staff of his Committee numbered 16 or 17 persons; in Conference time the figure rose considerably, and was often as high as 120 or 130.
3. The Chairman noted the suggestion made to the previous speaker, but felt that the question was one to be dealt with by the Coordination Committee. He then broached the problem of how many Assistant Secretaries-General there should be. The proposals submitted seemed to indicate that the general feeling was in favour of a single Assistant Secretary-General. However, the delegations which had not offered any proposals might not share that view. In his opinion, the tasks falling to the lot of the General Secretariat were likely to increase and he felt that it might be advisable to go on having two Assistant Secretaries-General .

The Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sweden felt that a single post of Assistant Secretary-General would suffice.

The Delegate of Afghanistan stated that Japan had joined the sponsors of the joint proposal which, as a result, now emanated from Afghanistan, Sweden and Japan. That proposal advocated but one Assistant Secretary-General, and the Delegate of Japan shared that view.

The Delegate of Morocco felt that it was premature to try to deal with the matter there and then, since the tasks which would eventually fall to the lot of the General Secretariat were not known.

The Chairman stressed that there was a general tendency in favour of only one Assistant Secretary-General. However, the report to Committee D should likewise contain the views of those who felt that, before a decision was taken, the duties of the General Secretariat as prescribed by the new Convention, must be known.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed his concern regarding the Union's budget, which was always increasing. Experience over the past few years had proved that a single Assistant Secretary-General was enough and in the future an endeavour should be made to simplify the organization of the Union so as to preclude any increase in the work of the General Secretariat and to ensure its rationalization.

The Chairman thought that, in the circumstances, the Sub-Committee's proposal should mention the majority view that, with a rationalized organization of the General Secretariat, there would be no need for more than one Assistant Secretary-General. However, the hesitation on the part of certain delegations arising out of the uncertainty as to what the future tasks of the General Secretariat would be, should likewise have a place in the report.

The Delegate of Afghanistan wished to explain the reasons for his country's attitude. His feeling that only one post of Assistant Secretary-General was justified was based on the experience of the past few years and on a desire to avoid duplication, a goal which could be achieved by fusing the specialized secretariats.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. recalled that, in Document No. 83, he had been in favour of retaining one post of Assistant Secretary-General. The Delegate of Morocco might, on perusal of Document No. DT 53, get a better idea of whether one or two assistant Secretaries-General were required, and see his way to endorsing the majority view.

The I.F.R.B. representative found it difficult in his position to express an opinion on the matter. However, he wished to draw attention to the need to reinforce the Technical Assistance Division and to centralize it within the General Secretariat, the head of which should be endowed with extensive responsibilities. It was his view that the joint proposal in no way changed the existing state of affairs.

The Director of the C.C.I.R. saw no objection to adopting the joint proposal.

The Chairman once again defined the aim of the proposal to be submitted to Committee D. Mention would be made of the view that any extension in Technical Assistance would entail the retention of two Assistant Secretaries-General.

4. He then raised the question as to whether the Assistant Secretary-General should be regarded as the Secretary-General's deputy and whether the matter should be discussed in the Sub-Committee.

A discussion ensued, with the Sub-Committee finally endorsing the opinion expressed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, supported by the Delegate of the United States of America, that the matter should be left to Committee D which could expressly refer to the Sub-Committee for its views.

5. Document No. DT 53 was then offered for study. The Sub-Committee made certain drafting changes in the document. The discussion centred mainly on the appointment of a group of specialists for rendering continued assistance to the members of the I.F.R.B. and to the Directors of the Consultative Committees on whether mention should be made in the diagrams annexed to the joint proposal, of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference and its connections with the General Secretariat, and on the question of the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. the abolition of which was advocated in the proposal.

6. The Delegate of Morocco pointed out that no account had been taken of his country's proposals regarding Article 5 of the Convention. It was decided to include them in the proposal to be submitted to Committee D. Morocco then joined the sponsors of the joint proposal.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m., after the Chairman had thanked the delegates for their invaluable cooperation.

Rapporteur:

T. Möckli

Chairman:

F. Gheith

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 180-E
16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE G

Report by the Acting Secretary-General

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS

At the Seventh Meeting of Committee G, it was suggested that it would be useful in connection with the discussion on geographical distribution if Document No. 2174/CA14 could be made available to the Committee, along with the historical introduction given in the attached extract from Document No. 2052/CA13. These documents are attached as Annexes 1 and 2, respectively.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

Document No. 2174/CA14-E
(VI/5-2)

16 April, 1959

Original: English

COMMITTEE 2

Report of the Acting Secretary-General of the Union

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS

1. By Decision No. D 200, the Administrative Council decided at its twelfth session that the above matter should be placed on the Agenda of its 1958 session. It had been dealt with en passant in connection with the question of the revision of salary scales (Document No. 1881/CA12). A full report on the matter was submitted in Document No. 2052/CA13, but the Council decided that it would be preferable to defer the matter until it discussed the whole question of assimilation to U.N. common system conditions. Accordingly, the 1958 report has been brought up to date, abridged by omission of some of the historical material, and is submitted again for consideration.
2. The present report proposed, as did that in Document No. 2052/CA13, that
 - a) the Union should adopt the practice of the U.N. and all other specialized agencies in Geneva whereby officials in the "General Service" (that is, secretarial and clerical employees) are so far as possible recruited in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 Km. of Geneva. If, however, suitable staff cannot be found in that area, they should be recruited from as near to Geneva as is practicable and should not then be required to waive their rights to the various benefits which are normally payable to non-local recruits;
 - b) vacancies in classes f, g and h which cannot be filled locally should be notified to administrations;
 - c) that in order to achieve a quicker improvement in geographical distribution of staff, the Secretary-General should be authorized to fill a reasonable proportion of vacancies in class (e) and above by recruitment from Administrations without recourse to the Staff Promotion List;
 - d) that existing staff who were internationally recruited in fact, although required to abandon the "international" benefits, should now receive those benefits for the future.

3. The whole problem is treated in this report in terms of existing classes of staff, and it is proposed that the initial action by the Council should consist of so changing the policy that all genuine "non-local" staff should become entitled to the existing Union benefits for international recruits. If the Plenipotentiary Conference later decides to assimilate all conditions of service to those of the United Nations, the nature and amount of those benefits would change, but there would be no further major change of policy; only minor drafting changes would be required in the regulations and resolutions.

4. Annex 1 contains suggestions as to the wording of a draft resolution to give effect to the proposals, and also of an appropriate amendment to Article 15 of the Staff Regulations.

Background

5. I.T.U. policy before 1953 was to regard posts in classes 5 to 8 (which corresponded roughly with the U.N. General Service) as normally subject to local recruitment, but where officials in these classes were in fact recruited from outside Switzerland, they were entitled to the benefit of international recruitment. Twelve such officials are still in service.¹⁾ In 1953, the Staff Regulations were changed to provide that classes 4 to 8 should be locally recruited.
6. By Resolution No. 232, however, the Council decided, in 1951, in an effort to improve geographical distribution of staff while still maintaining the economy of local recruitment, that certain posts in classes 3 and below might be filled by two-year secondment from administrations on condition that (a) the administration concerned bore the expenses of transferring the official and his dependents to Geneva, and of repatriating them; and (b) the official himself agreed to serve under the conditions of a local recruit, thus waiving the benefits of international recruitment.
7. Although Resolution No. 232 referred specifically to posts in class 3 and below, it did not necessarily preclude the adoption of similar practice in posts above class 3, and the I.F.R.B., for reasons of budgetary limitations and economy, and in order to obtain qualified and experienced officials who otherwise would not have been candidates for temporary employment, obtained the secondment from administrations of several officials in class 2 by application of the principles of Resolution No. 232; that is, on condition that they did not receive the benefits of international recruitment and accepted the conditions of local recruits. It is clear that if indefensible anomalies are to be avoided, the benefits to the staff of any revision of Article 15 must be extended to these cases also.

1) One in class e; nine in class f; two in class g.

8. In 1953, the Council took a further step in the hope of improving geographical distribution without increasing expenses; it decided, in Resolution No. 278, that although vacancies below class 3 should in principle be filled by staff recruited locally, certain non-local candidates for such posts should be employed, other things being equal, provided they agreed to waive the advantages of international recruitment. The sense of this resolution was embodied in the Staff Regulations, and is now contained in Article 15, which reads :

- "1. Officials in classes f to k shall, as a general rule, be recruited locally.
- "2. However, the Administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall be notified of all posts vacant in classes f to k, and may put forward their candidates within a period fixed by the Secretary-General.
- "3. On condition that the candidates put forward by administrations expressly forgo in advance the application of the provisions of Articles 39, 41, 42, 43, 46 and 54, the Secretary-General will give them preference when, the qualifications of candidates being equal, this is likely to favour there being at least one official of the nationality of each Member-country among the staff of the Union."

Present position

9. As a result of the above policy there are at present serving in the I.T.U. under the various conditions the following numbers of staff :

		Class							Total
		c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
a)	Recruited under Resolution No. 232 ²⁾	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	7
b)	Others recruited outside Switzerland on "local" conditions ³⁾	1	-	3	3	5	4	2	18
c)	Recruited locally but resident less than 3 years	-	-	1	3	5	3	5	17
d)	Recruited under "international" conditions ⁴⁾	See note 4	-	-	9	2	-	-	11

- 2) Including I.F.R.B. cases mentioned in para. 7
- 3) The numbers here for classes a and b are not relevant to this paper and are not given
- 4) The numbers for classes c and d are not relevant to this document.

10. The nationalities of the staff recruited under the various provisions are as follows :

Country	Res. No. 232	Recruited outside Switzerland on local conditions	Recruited locally but resident less than 3 years	Internation- ally recruited in classes f to k
Australia	-	-	1	-
Belgium	-	-	1	-
Canada	-	1	-	1
Chile	-	-	1	-
Cuba	-	-	-	1
Denmark	-	-	1	-
Federal German Republic	2	2	-	-
France	-	3	4	3
Italy	-	-	1	1
Japan	2	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	1	-
Netherlands	-	1	-	-
Pakistan	1	2	-	-
Poland	1	-	-	-
Spain	-	3	2	2
United Kingdom	-	6	3	2
U.S.A.	-	-	1	-
U.S.S.R.	1	-	1	-
Stateless	-	-	-	1

11. In the above table, a column has been inserted to show the number of staff who were recruited locally but who had lived less than three years in the local area. This has been done because in the U.N. "common system" since 1951 a "local" recruit is a person who, at the time of appointment, had been resident for at least three years in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 Km. of Geneva (except, of course, that Swiss and French persons respectively in those territories are regarded as "local")

irrespective of the duration of their residence.) In the I.T.U., on the other hand, a "local recruit" has always been a person who was already living in Switzerland at the time of recruitment. In the event that the Council agrees to change the I.T.U. recruitment policy, a decision should be taken both as to the future definition of a "local recruit" and to the position of existing staff - including both those recruited under Resolution No. 232 and those who were not.⁵⁾ Proposals on these points are included below.

Reasons for proposals in para. 2

12. The reasons for proposing, in para. 2 above, a change in future recruitment policy, are that existing policy is unfair to certain staff, and productive of anomalies; that it has failed, in so far as its objective was to improve geographical distribution of staff; and that it is short-sighted. Difficulties are bound to arise if international recruitment at lower levels is encouraged, on the basis of "waivers". If the waiver policy is maintained some of the staff concerned will slowly cease to be representative of the culture of their countries because they will get no home leave; and they are likely to resent the fact (as will be the case if the policy of geographical distribution at higher levels succeeds) that more highly paid officials from their own countries receive home leave, etc., while they themselves do not. If, on the other hand, the waiver policy is abandoned, it is desirable that it should be abandoned as quickly as possible before the Union has on its staff, in the clerical and secretarial grades, a large number of staff from distant countries whose home leave costs cannot be justified in terms of the extent to which their presence has a real value for purposes of geographical distribution. The Union, under present policy, is doing what no other international organization does. Some observations of the intergovernmental Salary Review Committee, set up by the U.N. in 1956, on this aspect of the matter are in Annex 2.
13. The policy of forcing staff to forgo certain benefits as a condition of employment is undignified for a public administration. Salary levels vary enormously in different countries of the world. Carried to its logical conclusion, present policy would allow the Union to bargain with every recruit in every grade to "see what he would accept".
14. The policy is moreover harsh, in that many and probably most of the staff concerned have little appreciation, before they are employed, of what living conditions and costs in Geneva are like. The existence, in the same class, of staff of the same nationality, some with "international" benefits and some without, must obviously lead to discontent, and it is not a sufficient answer to say that staff without the benefits have accepted the conditions voluntarily and must put up with it or leave. The matter has after

5) There appears to be a lacuna in the Staff Regulations in that only candidates put forward by Administrations are required to waive any international benefits.

all been examined by responsible governmental Committees and many times in the past in other organizations, and none has ever recommended the policy followed by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U.

15. As regards the effect of the new proposal on geographical distribution, even though recruitment from outside Europe⁶⁾ for classes e to k would henceforth be restricted, it may be anticipated that by following the suggestions in paras. 35-36 of the Salary Review Committee's report, there need be no effect on the number of nationalities among the staff. And on the other hand, the granting of "international" benefits in these classes would certainly make it easier to recruit, as it is often necessary to do, from European countries outside Switzerland.
16. In any event, the policy proposed is considered to have the merits of facing the real issues squarely instead of avoiding them. Geographical distribution is important not in the lower grades, but in the higher grades; and the way to improve it is (a) to make conditions of service more attractive, not less attractive, and (b) to recruit more staff directly into a proportion of the higher grade vacancies, from countries having no citizens in the staff, subject always of course to the test of competence.
17. Similarly, if secondment from Administrations is a good idea, which in the opinion of the Acting Secretary-General it is, then it also seems likely to serve a more useful purpose in the higher ranks than in the lower. In any event, since the objective of wide geographical distribution is embodied in the Convention, the Union should be prepared to meet the cost. It is difficult to see why particular administrations should in effect have to subsidise the recruitment costs of nationals from the country concerned. It seems probable also that if the Union was prepared to meet the costs and to grant full international benefits, then administrations would be more willing to second officials and the officials themselves would be more willing to come. The suggestions for a draft resolution in Annex 1 retain the idea of secondments from national services, but strengthen present policy by enabling the Secretary-General to fill certain vacancies from outside irrespective of the state of the Staff Promotion List.
18. Such a policy clearly has repercussions on the promotion prospects of existing staff. That is part of the price of working in international organizations, and is one of the factors which justify relatively high scales of pay, etc, but nevertheless the Secretary-General must always try to hold the balance between the interests of the staff and the needs of policy.

6) It is probably true to say that under the policy proposed, six of the posts shown in the table in para. 10 might have been filled by recruits from Europe rather than from other continents; but that is not certain, since Geneva is a cosmopolitan city where extra-European nationalities can be found.

Treatment of existing staff

19. If the proposed change of policy is accepted then it would be inequitable to continue to deny "international benefits" to those staff who were in fact recruited under international conditions but who were forced to "waive" those benefits.

20. Accordingly, it is proposed that (a) staff who are now above class f and were recruited with "waivers" should as from 1 January 1960 be entitled (provided they meet the other relevant conditions) to the benefits of international recruitment. If they have had less than five years service, expatriation allowance would be payable for the balance of the five years. The first home leave entitlement would be in 1960, provided that two years service had by then been completed. Four such staff are affected, and the cost of the proposal would be :

	<u>Home Leave</u>	<u>Expatriation Allowance</u>	<u>Education Grant⁷⁾</u> <u>and related travel</u>
1960	1,000	4,000	5,000
1961	6,000	4,000	5,000

(b) staff who were recruited outside Switzerland, in classes f to k (or previously 4 - 8), and who waived their international benefits, should be given similar treatment. (Officials brought in under Resolution No. 232 should in principle be included in this group; however, all contracts of staff brought in under this Resolution expire by 31.12.59 and no costs have been calculated in their cases). Fourteen such staff are affected, and the cost of the proposal would be :

	<u>Home Leave</u>	<u>Expatriation Allowance</u>	<u>Education Grant⁷⁾</u> <u>and related travel</u>
1960	45,000	10,200	16,000
1961	45,000	8,000	16,000

(c) the Union should broaden its definition of "locally-recruited"; and staff in classes f to k who are at present correctly treated as local recruits should be treated as "international" recruits if, at the time of their original recruitment they met the conditions of the broader definition.

7) At existing I.T.U. rates. The question whether international staff as a whole should be paid U.N. common system benefits is dealt with in Documents Nos. 2155/CA14 and 2171/CA14.

Present I.T.U. practice is to assume that anyone physically in Geneva at the time of recruitment is "resident" there. This is an arbitrary interpretation which is not strictly required by the regulations, but on the other hand, the "three year" limitation of the U.N. common system (referred to in para. 11) is just as arbitrary and unsound. It derives from the pre-war practice of the League of Nations, but conditions then may well have been different. It is understood that the rule has sometimes been felt to be unsatisfactory by the United Nations, and that consideration has been given to the possibility of changing it. If and when the I.T.U. enters the "common system" it should adopt the definition agreed by the other organizations; until that time it would seem preferable to use a more restrictive definition. For one reason, the mere existence of the definition in the other organizations has led them to shape their personnel policy so as to avoid the situation which will arise in the I.T.U. if the U.N. definition is now applied with retroactive effect; for example, the U.N. would not recruit into the Geneva Service say an Australian national who had been resident only 2 years in Geneva, because the "home leave" entitlement would be an unjustifiable expense. In the I.T.U., on the other hand, such recruitments have been made.

It is suggested, therefore, that existing I.T.U. staff should have their status reviewed, case by case, and should have the benefits of "international" staff if they can be said to have become residents of Geneva only for the purpose of working for an international organization. Such a ~~criterion~~ would for example exclude the wife of someone who had taken up residence in Geneva to work in say a commercial concern, merely because she had been here less than three years.

From a somewhat rapid review it appears that the cost of this proposal (c) would be in the order of :

	<u>Home Leave</u>	<u>Expatriation Allowance</u>	<u>Education grant</u>
1960	25,000	2,000	7,000
1961	25,000	1,000	7,000

21. The overall cost of the proposals regarding existing staff would thus be :

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Home Leave	76,000	-
Expatriation Allowances	16,200	13,000
Education grant and related travel	28,000	28,000
Total	<u>120,200</u>	<u>41,000</u>

22. The relatively high costs of home leave are due to the fact that, under the "waiver" policy, staff with dependents have been brought in from distant countries. So far as staff in class e or above are concerned, it seems clear that if the policy of geographical distribution is to succeed then the Union must be prepared to face increasingly heavy costs on home leave. It would be a negation of that policy to obtain staff from all over the world and then, by refusing them home leave on the strength of a "waiver", to force them virtually to become deracinated. As for staff below class e, the heavy home leave costs are perhaps a sufficient justification of the "common system" policy of not normally attempting to recruit clerical and secretarial staff on a world-wide basis.

Points for action by the Council

23. Paras. 2 and 20 contain the proposals for a new policy, while Annex 1 suggests a draft resolution and amendment to the Staff Regulations to give effect to it.

Gerald C. GROSS
Acting Secretary-General

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

SUGGESTIONS FOR DRAFT RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15
STAFF REGULATIONS

The following draft resolution is suggested, to give effect to the proposals :

"The Administrative Council,

"having examined the report and proposals of the Secretary-General in Document No. 2174/CA14

"considering

a) that it is particularly important that geographical distribution of the staff in class e and above should be improved, and that such a policy requires that the staff concerned should, as is provided by the Staff Regulations, be entitled to the benefits of international recruitment such as home leave, etc.;

b) that difficulties will arise if the Union employs in its lower classes staff who have been recruited abroad, without the benefits of international recruitment, from the same countries as staff in higher classes who do enjoy such benefits; and that moreover the essential purposes of geographical distribution are not fulfilled if staff are cut off from their own countries after recruitment;

"resolves

"1. that Resolutions Nos. 232 and 278 be replaced by the following :

"2. 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.

"3. Where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph (2) 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.

"4. 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 2 above; or

b) they are recruited from the area referred to in paragraph 2, 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 organisations.

"5. Staff already in service who would have been entitled to the benefits of international or semi-local recruitment under the policy of paragraph (4) 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 1 January, 1960.

"6. In order to improve geographical distribution of staff in classes (e) and above, the Secretary-General is authorised 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 he decides that such a vacancy should be filled in this way the vacancy should be notified to all administrations, but, qualifications being equal, the Secretary-General shall give preference to candidates from countries who have no nationals on the staff of the Union. If the appointments concerned take the form of secondment, they shall be for a period of not more than four years. The officials concerned shall 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."

Suggested text of amendment to Staff Regulations

If the above proposals are accepted by the Council, I suggest that the following amendment be made to the Staff Regulations :

"Article 15

1. Officials in classes f to k shall, so far as possible, be recruited in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 km of Geneva.
2. To the extent that candidates with the requisite qualifications for vacant posts in these classes cannot be obtained locally in accordance with paragraph (1), they shall be recruited from as near a place to Geneva as is practicable".

A N N E X 2

REPORT OF THE SALARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

1. On geographical distribution of staff the Committee said :

"35. As regards the second part of Article 101 of the Charter, the purpose is not to provide various nationals with jobs in international secretariats but to ensure that the international secretariats contain competent personnel coming from and reflecting various backgrounds, with different problems and different cultures and differing psychological and emotional responses; without such a broad cross-section of differing experience an international secretariat could not fulfil the purposes of the Charter. Experience led the organisations to agree that in the General Service type of job the principle of wide geographical distribution cannot in practice be invariably followed; experience has shown, further, that for certain other types of posts - such as language posts or certain technical servicing posts - that principle cannot in any case be fully applied.

"36. It must be recognised, however, that the need for wide geographical distribution of staff has an important bearing on remuneration and allowances and hence on costs, because if the principle is to be a reality in practice, it is necessary to fix salaries at levels which will be adequate to attract and retain personnel from various regions of the world, with differing standards and patterns of living and with different income levels. The Committee noted that the Charter provision is not limited to staff of particular categories or grades, but it also noted that in practice the necessity for wide geographic distribution is greater at the professional or policy-making levels than at the purely "service" levels, and that rigidly applying the principle of geographical representation to the General Service would greatly add to the cost of the organisation. The remuneration proposed by the Committee, therefore, takes account of the need for wide geographical distribution at the professional levels. The Committee's proposals regarding the General Service category are based on the prevailing local rates. The Committee had evidence, however, that in great metropolitan cities, there were available locally persons of the required competence belonging to various nationalities who could be employed at local rates of pay, and the Committee would urge that wherever possible such persons should be recruited for the General Service category as vacancies arise. In this way the organisations could seek, without increasing cost or sacrificing efficiency, to obtain a wider geographical distribution in the General Service category."

3. As regards the question of staff from Governments' services, the Committee said :

"53. The Committee noted the Secretary-General's belief that greater use should be made in the United Nations Secretariat of fixed-term staff obtained largely by secondment from government services, universities and similar institutions. Executive heads of some other organisations expressed themselves in favour of similar policy. Apart altogether from the advantages of such a policy in correcting unbalanced geographical distribution of staff, the Committee agrees with the views put to it that a constant and substantial influx of new ideas and experience is essential if complacency and bureaucracy are to be avoided; and that there is also advantage in having a body of people working in government services, etc., after having worked for a period of years in the international secretariats.

"54. It has sometimes been argued that non-career staff cannot have the same international loyalties or independence as career staff. The evidence does not support this view. The Committee was impressed with the assurances of the Secretary-General that seconded staff were in his experience extremely zealous in avoiding any tendency toward divided loyalties. It noted also that some organisations use a very high proportion of fixed-term staff, without adverse effect. The proportion of such staff which can suitably be used will naturally vary with the nature of an organisation and its work, but, taking a broad view, the Committee would feel that it is undesirable for any organisation to have virtually the whole staff on a career basis. Many of the posts in an international secretariat are of course not suitable for filling on a secondment basis - for example, the lower grade posts or posts for which special technical or language qualifications are required; but of the posts that are suitable the Committee would see no objection either on financial or personnel ground, if the proportion to be filled on a fixed-term basis, whether by secondment or otherwise, were brought up to say 20 per cent as opportunity offered, in organisations where the proportion is now lower. It is clear that the final responsibility in the selection of staff must always rest with the executive head, and the extent to which he will be able in fact to bring in staff from outside will depend upon the availability of candidates who are in his view satisfactory as well as upon other considerations such as the possible existence of promotion blocks.

"55. The introduction of staff above the entrance level must necessarily affect the promotion prospects of career staff. If it were practicable, it might be desirable, to avoid undue anxiety on the part of career staff, to establish a limit on the extent to which outside staff would be brought in; in practice, however, the position will vary from time to time and from one organisation to another, and the Committee believes that, while executive heads should vigorously pursue the policy of utilising seconded or fixed-term staff to the extent which they deem feasible, it must be left to them to weigh all the circumstances at a given time."

A N N E X 2

Document No. 2052/CA13-E
(V/3-1)

24 April 1958

Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

Report by the Secretary-General of the Union

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS

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Historical Introduction

2. A brief review of policy in the United Nations will, I believe, help to explain the policy followed by the I.T.U. and help to indicate the policy which I think it should follow henceforth, since the question at issue is related to that of assimilation to U.N. conditions.
3. Until 1950, the staff in all United Nations organization offices were, at least in theory, graded on the basis of the New York classification scheme, and paid on the basis of New York salary scales adjusted by a cost of living differential. In theory again, all grades were subject to the policy of "geographical distribution", and all staff not actually recruited locally were entitled to the benefits of "international recruitment" (removal expenses, expatriation allowance, home leave, education grants and repatriation).
4. In practice, however, what are now known as the "General Service" grades (mainly secretarial and clerical) were so far as possible recruited locally, and their payment at "adjusted" New York rates led to substantial overpayment in terms of local conditions for the type of work concerned. To some extent this overpayment was limited at Geneva by a deliberate undergrading of posts away from New York; and it was further limited by a system of recruiting certain staff from outside Switzerland only subject to their signing a "waiver" of their "international recruits' benefits". The justification for this "waiver" must be considered in relation to the fact that the staff were paid on what were essentially New York pay scales - the cost of living reduction at Geneva was only 5%, on 75% of salary.
5. The position was obviously unsatisfactory, and a Committee of Experts ¹⁾ appointed in 1949 by the U.N. Secretary-General after consultation

1) Consisting of Mr. R. Fleming, then Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission; Mr. R. Grégoire, then a member of the French "Formation Publique" and Mr. U. Brunskog, Auditor-General of Sweden, assisted by Mr. K. Winnifrith of the U.k. Treasury as an expert adviser.

with the U.N. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, recommended drastic changes in the whole classification system. Subject to some relatively minor changes proposed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the recommendations were accepted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and later by the legislative authorities of the other organizations in the "common system".

6. From 1951, accordingly, the General Service staff at U.N. offices were graded solely on the basis of local requirements, the grading having no necessary relationship to that at New York. The posts were so far as possible filled by staff recruited locally from the area of the office concerned; where that was not possible, recruitment was effected from as near a country as possible, hence the use of the term "semi-local" for staff in these grades who could not be obtained locally. The only exception - and that is a partial one - to this policy with United Nations was that posts in the top grade of the General Service (G.7 at Geneva), being of a quasi-professional character, were still counted for geographical distribution purposes, and could be filled from further afield than was strictly necessary under the general policy.
7. The salary scales for all General Service posts (including G.7 at Geneva) were to be fixed on the basis of the "best prevailing local rates" for the kind of work concerned. These scales at Geneva were determined through a joint enquiry by the Geneva organizations, the results of which were submitted by the U.N. to its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The scales adopted represented a marked reduction on those previously in force, but existing staff were, by a decision of the General Assembly, allowed to proceed to three "personal steps" beyond the new maximum if their previous expectation would have carried them at least that far.
8. It was recognised that "local" rates of pay would not at many places be adequate for "semi-local" staff, and in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee of Experts a pensionable "non-residence" allowance was introduced for the latter. For Geneva, this allowance was fixed at 1800 francs a year, the amount being assessed after examination of monthly expenditure patterns of some typical staff. The allowance was the same for semi-local staff at all grades, but towards the top of the G.7 scale the United Nations imposed a "ceiling" on the total of pay plus the allowance. With the introduction of this policy, the practice of obtaining "waivers" was abandoned, and all existing waivers were regarded as null and void.
9. I.T.U. policy before 1953 was to regard posts in classes 5 to 8 (which corresponded roughly with the General Service) as normally subject to local recruitment, but where officials in these classes were in fact recruited from outside Switzerland, they were entitled to the benefit of international recruitment. 13 such officials are still in service 2). In 1953, the Staff Regulations were changed to provide that classes 4 to 8 should be locally recruited.

2) 2 being now in class c, 9 in class f and 2 in class 8.

10. By Resolution No. 232 however, the Council decided, in 1951, in an effort to improve geographical distribution of staff while still maintaining the economy of local recruitment, that certain posts in classes 3 and below might be filled by two-year secondment from administrations on condition that (a) the administration concerned bore the expenses of transferring the official and his dependents to Geneva, and of repatriating them; and (b) the official himself agreed to serve under the conditions of a local recruit, thus waiving the benefits of international recruitment.
11. Although Resolution No. 232 referred specifically to posts in class 3 and below, it did not necessarily preclude the adoption of similar practice in posts above class 3, and the I.F.R.B. has in fact, for reasons of budgetary limitations and economy, and in order to obtain qualified and experienced officials who otherwise would not have been candidates for temporary employment, obtained the secondment from Administrations of several officials in class 2 by application of the principles of Resolution No. 232, that is, on condition that they did not receive the benefits of international recruitment and accepted the conditions of local recruits. It is, I think, clear that if indefensible anomalies are to be avoided, the benefits to the staff of any revision of Article 15 must be extended to these cases also.
12. In 1953, the Council took a further step in the hope of improving geographical distribution without increasing expenses: it decided, in Resolution No. 278, that although vacancies below class 3 should in principle be filled by staff recruited locally certain non-local candidates for such posts should be employed, other things being equal, provided they agreed to waive the advantages of international recruitment. The sense of this resolution was embodied in the Staff Resolutions, and is now contained in Article 15 which reads :
 - "1. Officials in classes 4 to 8 shall, as a general rule, be recruited locally.
 - "2. However, the Administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall be notified of all posts vacant in classes 4 to 8, and may put forward their candidates within a period fixed by the Secretary-General.
 - "3. On condition that the candidates put forward by Administrations expressly forego in advance the application of the provisions of Articles 39, 41, 42, 43, 46 and 54, the Secretary-General will give them preference when the qualifications of candidates being equal, this is likely to favour there being at least one official of the nationality of each Member-country among the staff of the Union".
13. One further point must be borne in mind in considering the difference between the I.T.U. and the common system: and that is that, in the I.T.U., a "local recruit" has always been a person who was already living in Switzerland at the time of recruitment. Under the "common system", on

the other hand, after 1951, a local recruit was a person who, at the time of appointment, had been resident for at least three years in Switzerland or in French territory within 25 km. of Geneva (provided, of course, that Swiss and French persons respectively in those territories were regarded as "local" irrespective of the duration of their residence). Moreover, if a locally recruited member of the General Service is promoted to the Professional (in effect the "international") classes, he becomes entitled, provided he is otherwise qualified, to the benefits of international recruitment.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 181-E

13 November, 1959

COMMITTEE I

FOURTH REPORT
BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE H

At its seventh meeting on 13 November 1959, Committee H adopted the attached draft protocol and draft resolutions which are submitted to the Editorial Committee before being forwarded to the Plenary Assembly.

Jose Garrido
Chairman of Committee H

Annexes: 4

A N N E X 1

Protocol

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN
CHOOSING THEIR CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

1. Every Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary-General before 1 July, 1960, of the class of contribution it has chosen from the table of classes of contributions shown in Article ... 1), paragraph ... 1), of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

2. Members and Associate Members who have failed to make known their decision before 1 July, 1960, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above, will be required to contribute the same number of units as they contributed under the Buenos Aires Convention.

1) At present: Article 13, paragraph 4.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva,

in view of

the provisions of Article ... of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), which uphold the principle that countries shall be free to choose the class of contribution with which they shall share in defraying the expenses of the Union;

considering

1. that not all countries may hitherto have chosen a class from the present scale of classes of contributions which is really appropriate to their economic resources, particularly in view of the development of their telecommunication services;

2. that the inevitable increase to be expected in the expenses of the Union in the next few years calls for an equitable distribution of the contributions borne by countries;

expresses the hope

that those countries which, in view of the importance of their telecommunications services, might choose a class higher than their present one, consider the possibility of choosing for the future a class of contribution most in keeping with their economic resources.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No.....

AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

in view of

the comments made by the United Nations Advisory Committee
for Administrative and Budgetary questions in its report on the
International Telecommunication Union (Document No. 8, paragraphs 35-37);

in view of

the account given by the Administrative Council in its report
to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Section 11.4); and in Document No. 7
of the Conference (paragraphs 20 and 21).

considering

that there should be a system of external audit in accordance
with the principles in force in most of the other U.N. organizations.

resolves

to ask the Administrative Council

- a) to arrange for an external audit of Union accounts similar
to that obtaining in most of the other U.N. organizations
as shown in Annex 4 to Conference Document No. 7; the
corresponding credits to be included in the budget;
- b) to make any necessary improvement in the internal audit
system in the light of any comments made by the external
auditor who should be asked to comment on that system.

A N N E X 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION No.....

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

resolves

that the daily allowances payable by the Union to Members of the Administrative Council to meet the living expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Council by the persons designated to serve on it, in accordance with the provisions of Article (5) of the Geneva Convention, shall be at the rate of 80 Swiss francs per day, reduced to 30 Swiss francs per day during sea and air voyages.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 16 AU 22 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 16 TO 22 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 16 AL 22 DE NOVIEMBRE

Document N° 182-FES

14 novembre 1959

	16 Lundi Monday Lunes				17 Mardi Tuesday Martes				18 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				19 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				20 Vendredi Friday Viernes				21 Samedi Saturday Sábado	
	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100	1500	1630	0930	1100
Assemblée plénière	A*)	A*)																				
Com. A																E**)						
G.T. C2/38													PW	PW								
Com. C																						
Com. D	A*)	A*)			A	A			A	A			A	A			A	A				
S.Com. D2							H	H														
Com. E			PW	PW											PW	PW						
Com. F									E										A	A		
S.Com. F1					PW	PW											PW	PW				
S.Com. F2											E											
Com. G											A	A							E	E		
Com. H							PW	PW									E	E				
S.Com. H1			L	L																		
Com. I															L	L						

*) Si l'Assemblée plénière n'a pas besoin de cette séance, elle sera annulée au bénéfice de la Com. D.
 If the Plenary Assembly does not need this meeting, it will be cancelled and Committee D will take its place.
 Si la Asamblea plenaria no necesita esta sesión, se reunirá en su lugar la Comisión D.

**) A 18.30 h.

NOTE: Conferences: "Television en couleur", mercredi 18, à 21 h.: "Propagation radioélectrique", jeudi 19, à 21 h.; Banquet de l'U.I.T., samedi 21, à 19h.30.
 Lectures: "Colour Television", Wednesday 18, at 2100; "Radio Propagation", Thursday 19, at 2100; I.T.U. Banquet, Saturday 21, at 19.30.
 Conferencias: "Televisión en color", miércoles 18, a 21 h.: "Propagación radioeléctrica", jueves 19, a 21 h.; Banquete de la U.I.T., sábado 21, a 19h30.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 183-E
14 November 1959

COMMITTEE E

POLAND

New text of Proposal No. 304

Number of
Proposal

304

Article 3: after paragraph 2 b), insert the following new paragraph:

b bis) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in countries underequipped with telecommunication facilities by providing technical assistance either within the framework of the independent activities of the different organs of the I.T.U. or through the United Nations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 184-E (Rev.)
21 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

POLAND

New text of Proposal No. 305, after modification proposed by the
Delegate of France and accepted by the Delegate of Poland

Number of
proposal

305 Article 7: After paragraph 1.(3) insert the following new paragraphs:
(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 telecommunication in new or developing countries, as well as in these regions where telecommunication facilities are inadequate, so that these questions may be studied and recommendations worked out.

At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and make recommendations about their national telecommunication problems.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 184-E
14 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

POLAND

New text of Proposal No. 305, after modification proposed by the
Delegate of France and accepted by the Delegate of Poland

Proposal
Number

305 Article 7: After paragraph 1.(3) insert the following new paragraphs:

(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 telecommunication in new or developing countries, so that these questions may be studied and recommendations worked out.

At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also deal with their national telecommunication problems.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 185-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
20 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

C O R R I G E N D U M

FRANCE

Amendment to the Annex to Document No. 185

(Proposal No. 332)

Draft Additional Protocol to the International
Telecommunication Convention (Geneva 1959)

Amend the beginning and paragraph 1 (1) of the above Annex as follows:

The International Telecommunication Conference, Geneva, 1959, has agreed to the following arrangements:

"1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be set up forthwith in accordance with the provisions of Article of the Geneva Convention, 1959, and shall forthwith function on a provisional basis until the coming into force of that Convention. It will hold its first meeting in Geneva before the end of the present Conference.

(2) No change."

A. Drevet
The Head of the Delegation

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 185-E
14 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

FRANCE

Proposal

Institution of the new Administrative Council

Proposal Number

332

To facilitate the work of the Conference, the annexed draft Additional Protocol to the new International Telecommunication Convention is proposed to the Plenary meeting.

This draft is based on the terms and provisions of Additional Protocol I to the Atlantic City International Telecommunication Convention, adopted at that time to enable the Administrative Council and other bodies to assume their functions without delay.

If necessary, this Protocol may be supplemented to enable certain other provisions of the new Convention to be applied under the same conditions.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION (GENEVA, 1959)
CONCERNING A TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT

To ensure the satisfactory functioning of the Union, the International Telecommunication Conference, Geneva, 1959, has agreed to the following arrangements:

1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be set up forthwith in accordance with the provisions of Article ... of the Geneva Convention, 1959, and shall forthwith function in accordance with that Convention. It will hold its first meeting in Geneva before the end of the present Conference.
- (2) At that meeting, the Administrative Council shall elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.
2.
3.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE D

SUMMARY RECORD

Twelfth Meeting - Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Thursday, 12 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 51) to the meeting.

At the request of the Delegate of Mexico, it was agreed to insert after "26, page 22" in line 4, point 4, the words "Proposal No. 300, Document No. 51".

The Agenda, as amended, was adopted.

Item 1 - Approval of the Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting (Document No. 148)

Two amendments were made to the French text.

At the request of the Acting Secretary-General, the first paragraph on page 5 was replaced by the following:

"The Acting Secretary-General warmly supported the remarks of the Delegate of Australia and thought that considerable time might be saved if the principle proposed by Australia could be agreed upon. A similar proposal had also been made by the United States of America in Document No. 128. In both cases no important structural changes in the Union or the Convention would be needed."

At the request of the Delegate of India, the fifth paragraph on page 5 was amended to read as follows:

"The Delegate of India stated that the Administrative Council had given considerable thought to the question of centralizing the administrative services and adopted Resolutions Nos. 380 and 381 for that purpose. However, as a result of an extensive review carried out by the Secretary-General in pursuance of those resolutions, the Council was informed at its session in May/June, 1959, that few worth-while economies would be possible. Under those circumstances, a reference to the Council for review and necessary action in solving the problem, there was little likelihood of a satisfactory solution. In any case, it was most essential that the Conference, as the supreme body of the Union, should give adequate guidance and direction before the Administrative Council was again given the task of reviewing the question."

Subject to the above amendments, Document No. 148 was approved.

Item 2 - Proposals Nos. 92, 253 and 301

The Chairman said that the Committee was now required to decide on two points of principle:



- how long the Secretary-General should hold office;
- the rôle of the Administrative Council in the event of the posts of Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General falling vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. withdrew the first part of his Proposal No. 92 advocating the insertion of a section a) bis in Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Section a) ter, which constituted the second part of the same Proposal, would have to be amended to take account of the decision taken by Committee F, namely, that the Plenipotentiary Conference should no longer meet at fixed intervals.

The Chairman believed that, according to general opinion, the Secretary-General's mandate should be limited to the period between two plenipotentiary conferences.

Nevertheless, certain precautionary measures were required, as for instance, in the case of a Plenipotentiary Conference meeting earlier than envisaged, which was something the Committee should allow for.

The Delegate of Mexico did not see how the Convention could provide for every eventuality. The situation described by the Chairman need not cause any anxiety, since a Plenipotentiary Conference meeting earlier than normal would have merely to re-elect the Secretary-General if satisfied with his services.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that the only reason for an earlier meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be to fulfil the obligations laid down for it in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The Members of the Administrative Council would then be in the same position as the Secretary-General, and their case did not require any special provisions.

The Acting Secretary-General felt the Secretary-General's terms of office should be specifically limited, since it might not prove necessary to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference until 10 or 15 years after the last. He had himself suggested a five-year term to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of India said that since the next Plenipotentiary Conference was due to meet in 1965, the intervening period would be a reasonable term of office for the Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Mexico said that developments in telecommunication made it impossible to leave too long an interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences. The Convention should not provide for every eventuality. It would be quite enough if the Administrative Council were

empowered to take the appropriate temporary measures in the event of the post of Secretary-General falling vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

In the course of very lengthy discussion, in which almost all Delegates as well as the Acting Secretary-General took part, the following main points were made:

- There should be a certain minimum tenure of office for the Secretary-General to permit him to draw up working plans and assure him some security (Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, Jordan, Israel and the Acting Secretary-General);
- The Secretary-General should hold office between Plenipotentiary Conferences, without any need to allow for special cases or possible difficulties (U.S.S.R., India, Roumania, Ghana, Paraguay, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Ceylon);
- Should the post of Secretary-General fall vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council would be empowered to take all necessary temporary measures until the next Conference met (Argentina, Colombia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, France, Jordan, Israel, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Kuwait, Poland, Ceylon);
- The Committee's decision that the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference settled his tenure of office without any need for further definition, the tenure of office of members of the Administrative Council not being laid down in the Convention either (Belorussia, U.S.S.R., France, Poland);
- Intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences should not be too long, for the most satisfactory performance of the tasks laid down by the Convention, of which the election of the Secretary-General would be but one, there being no need to fear any need to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference solely for the purpose of electing a Secretary-General (United Arab Republic, France);
- The Conference could follow the decision already adopted by the Committee and put off further discussion of the question until 1965 when the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be held (India, New Zealand, Colombia).

The Delegate of Jordan made the following statement :

"My delegation fully supports the view that the tenure of the Secretary General be fixed for a minimum of five years subject to extension.

" If the post is vacant in the period comprised between the Plenipotentiary Conferences the Assistant Secretary General must be entrusted with the task of his duties until the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference convenes and elects a new Secretary General.

" The Secretary General's position is of the chief executive officer of the Union whose task is the general administration of the Union and the medium between all administrations.

" The Administrative Council is the body delegated by the Plenipotentiary Conference to control the work of the Union and act on behalf of Plenipotentiary Conference during its recess within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the former so that the tenure of the Secretary General as well as the tenure of the Administrative Council must be ended at the expiry of the subsequent Plenipotentiary Meeting.

" In such a case the session of the Plenipotentiary Conference being the legislative body of the Union it should meet interally to maintain the purposes and objectives of the Union and introduce improvement by promoting the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operations. It is worthy to point out that the field of communications is widely and unexpectedly growing and we must take advantage of the new technical methods and innovations and in this respect include them in our services.

" Mr. Chairman, I seize this opportunity to call your attention on United Nations Organization Charter and a procedure of a session organization, election of its members, the members of specialized agencies and other organizations whom it refers. As we are in an International Organization we must adhere to the principle and general rules of other international bodies and respect general administration composition of bodies and elections.

" We should make differences between the task of a Plenipotentiary Conference and Radio and Telecommunications Conferences. Each one must be entrusted with the task within its field; then we will have a proper organization observing the methods of divisioning work and jurisdiction among all organs. I know that the Conference should have examined all these important matters as the Supreme Organ and must follow the steps of other international bodies with an adaption to meet the requirement of its particular technique.

" It is well known that organizations are founded on:

- a) legislative power
- b) administration
- c) technique and operations

" Our Union must therefore take into consideration these elements and act upon.

" I am sorry to say that we have spent a lot of time in discussing the functions of the Secretary General and the Secretariat whereas such functions and duties are identical to other organizations and in the same time similar to our administration in general. And the Secretary General and the Directors of the Organs must be given the mandate to improve their services by their own means.

" It is not to the Conference to interfere in a minor purely administrative and technical matter. Its task is stipulated in articles 3 and 9 of the Convention. The most important duty of the Plenipotentiary Conference is to study the recommendations C.C.I.'s and I.F.R.B. and decide upon to establish the basis for the budget of the Union.

" I consequently request that we have to make the necessary modifications at the present Convention accordingly. Otherwise it would mean that we are postponing matters from Conference to Conference whereas we should apply now reforms similar to the general rules and the procedures relating to the United Nations Organizations."

The Delegate of Kuwait Chairman of the Working Group set up to study the structure of the Union, felt that the points being discussed were connected with the subject of his report to be submitted to the Committee, and suggested no decision be taken before submission of that report.

The Delegate of Canada agreed. In order to clarify the numerous problems involved, it was essential to have a precise written text.

The Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland seconded that view.

The Chairman proposed that a working group be set up to prepare a text fixing the tenure of office of the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General and further dealing with their legal status, and the conditions for termination of their appointment and for their replacement should their posts fall vacant between Plenipotentiary conferences. The group would have to bear in mind the points raised in discussion in the Committee and base its work on the Proposals of Mexico and the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of France felt that the position with regard to tenure of office by the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General was perfectly clear and saw no point in putting off a decision. He proposed that a vote be taken there and then.

He was seconded by the Delegates of the United Arab Republic, Roumania and the Belgian Congo and opposed by the Delegates of Colombia and Canada.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the French proposal and suggested that the Committee hold a secret ballot on the following proposition :

"The Secretary-General shall hold office between two plenipotentiary conferences."

Since it was getting late, the Chairman suggested that the meeting stop there and a vote be taken at the beginning of the next meeting.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

Rapporteur
A. Chassignol

Chairman
F. Nicotera

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 187-E

14 November, 1959

COMMITTEE DSUMMARY RECORDThirteenth meeting of Committee D - Organization of the Union

Friday, 13 November, 1959

The meeting was opened at 9.45 a.m.

The Chairman pointed out that the meeting would continue the examination of the questions appearing on the Agenda of the 12th meeting (Document No. DT 51).

He summarized the position that had been reached on item 2 of that Agenda as follows.

The discussion had concerned the Secretary-General's term of office, his replacement in the event of a vacancy between two Plenipotentiary Conferences and also some related questions.

He had proposed the formation of a working party but the Committee had not agreed. A proposal had been made in favour of first deciding whether or not the Secretary-General should hold office between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.

If the Committee had no objections, he proposed to put the question to the vote immediately.

Before a vote was taken, the Delegate of Sweden drew the attention of the Committee to the following two points:

1. It should be remembered that possible candidates were human beings who had to take account of legal administrative and personal problems. He added that the working party which it was proposed to set up should call on qualified lawyers.

2. The Convention which was being drawn up could only be enforced after having been signed and ratified. An additional protocol could not take effect immediately and the Buenos Aires Convention would have to be referred to for the election of the Secretary-General. His election by the Plenipotentiary Conference could only take place after the entry into force of the new Convention.

He added that in his opinion it would be necessary to provide for a small body which would have the necessary powers to negotiate with possible candidates.

The Delegate of Ghana stated that when he had voted for the election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference, he had been under the impression that it would meet at fixed intervals. As a result of the decision of Committee F to abolish the fixed interval, the period for which the Secretary-General would be appointed was not limited and the delegate considered that the question should be taken up again.

The Chairman recalled that the Committee had taken a decision to the effect that the Secretary-General was to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

He indicated that the details of the application of the decision would be studied by the working party which it was proposed to set up, but that for the moment a vote should be taken on the period for which the Secretary-General was to be appointed.

The Delegate of the United States of America shared the views expressed by the Delegates of Sweden and Ghana. He favoured the establishment of a working party which would submit a text and he would reserve the right to return to the question at a plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Canada also considered that it was necessary to have a text at hand before voting.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic in reply to the arguments put forward by the Delegate of Sweden, pointed out that the role of the Plenipotentiary Conference was to determine the inducements to be offered to possible candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General: candidates could but accept those conditions if they wished to get the job.

The Delegate of Jordan supported the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

As the Soviet request for a secret vote was supported by 7 delegations, the Chairman put the following proposal to a secret vote:

- the period for which the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General or Secretaries-General were to be appointed after their election by a Plenipotentiary Conference should last until the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

The proposal was adopted by 46 votes to 18, with 3 abstentions.

The Delegate of Canada then made the following statement:

"The Canadian Delegation wishes to reserve its position on this matter for the reasons previously given and to return to it at a later time."

The Delegate of Sweden stated that in his opinion the decision that had been taken would have unfavourable consequences for the Union.

The Chairman then proposed that a working party should be set up with the following terms of reference:

Using the decision with regard to the period for which the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary- or Secretaries-General should be appointed as a basis, and taking into consideration Proposal No. 301 (Document No. 52) and the opinions expressed during the discussions of the Committee, the working party should examine the various problems concerning:

1. the possibility of one of the posts in question falling vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences;
2. the legal position of the above officials on account of the limited period for which they would be appointed.

Moreover the party should examine the question of any annulment of the mandate of the Secretary-General or the Assistant Secretary-or Secretaries-General.

The Committee agreed and it was decided that the working party should include delegates from the following countries: U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Mexico, United States of America, Colombia, Brazil, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, South Africa, Israel, India and Australia. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was appointed Chairman.

The meeting rose at 10.50.

Rapporteur:

A. Chassignol

Chairman:

F. Nicotera

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 188-E
16 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE D2

SUMMARY RECORD

First meeting of Sub-Committee D2

Friday, 13 November, 1959 at 11.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. H. A. Daniels (United Kingdom) called the meeting to order.
2. Miss V. M. Nullis (United Kingdom) was appointed Rapporteur.
3. The Chairman read the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee as follows:

"On the basis of the decisions taken as to the duration of the terms of office of the Secretary-General and of the Assistant Secretary-General or Secretaries-General, taking into account Proposal No. 301 (Document No. 52) and the opinions expressed in the course of the discussions in Committee D, to consider the various problems concerning:

- 1) the possibility of a vacancy in one of the posts concerned;
- 2) the legal position relating to the restricted duration of the mandate.

The Sub-Committee will also consider:

- 3) the question of possible resignations and dismissals."

and proposed that the three points should be considered in the order set out in these terms of reference.

4. It was agreed, however, on a suggestion by the Delegate of Mexico, that the Sub-Committee should first establish a text which would incorporate in the Convention the two decisions of principle reached, i.e. that the Plenipotentiary Conference should elect the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General (or Secretaries-General) and that the mandate for these posts should cover the period between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

5. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew the Sub-Committee's attention to (1) Proposal No. 331, in Document No. 168 issued that day, which envisaged a method for the replacement of the Secretary-General, etc. between plenipotentiary conferences, for incorporation in Article 5 and (2) the second part of Proposal No. 92, concerning an amendment to Article 9, which could be amended to incorporate both the decisions of principle, as follows:

"elect the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General (or Secretaries-General) for the period between two plenipotentiary conferences; these terms of office shall be renewable."
6. It was agreed, on a suggestion by the Chairman, that the text should contain a more precise definition of the term of office, so as to ensure continuity and to make it clear where the term began and ended; this could be done by a provision to the effect that the Secretary General, etc. would hold office until the appointment of a successor by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
7. Following an intervention by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, it was agreed (1) that some latitude would have to be allowed in fixing the date for the new appointee to take up duty; practical considerations might make it impossible for him to take up his duties at short notice and time must be allowed for the mechanics of election and (2) that the wording of paragraph 3 (4) of Article 6 would be most suitable for incorporation in the text, i.e. "They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following conference for their successors to take up their duties." The Delegate of the United States had doubts about the use of the word "successors" as it did not cover re-appointment of the Secretary-General, but felt that this detail could be taken care of by the Drafting Committee. The Delegate of Mexico suggested that a possible date for the Secretary-General, etc. to take up his duties would be the first meeting of the Administrative Council following the Plenipotentiary Conference.
8. The Delegate of Israel, supported by the Delegate of Australia, preferred the words "They shall be eligible for re-election" to "These terms of office shall be renewable" as contained in the Russian text. The Delegate of France, however, said that so far as the French text was concerned, the words of the Russian text were correct in this respect.
9. The Delegate of Brazil suggested that Proposal No. 280, for amendment to Article 8, would meet the various points raised if it were amended to take into account the fact that the Secretary-General, etc. was to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and amplified to include the wording of Article 6, paragraph 3 (4) as suggested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

10. The Delegate of India said that he considered that any amendment to Article 9 should exclude reference to the terms and limitations of office, which would be more appropriate in a new Article.
11. The Chairman then said that he would prepare a text of amendments to incorporate the various suggestions made by the Sub-Committee for use as a basis for discussion at the next meeting. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recommended separation of questions of concern to the Plenipotentiary Conference from those within the competence of the Administrative Council, and the Delegate of France offered to make available to the Chairman a note relating to an amendment to cover the possibility of a vacancy occurring between Plenipotentiary Conferences, so that, in order to save time, this question could also be considered at the next meeting.
12. The meeting was adjourned at 12.25 a.m.

Rapporteur:
V. M. Nullis

Chairman:
H. A. Daniels

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 189-E

16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE G

REPORT

of Ad Hoc Working Group to Committee G

SALARY SCALES FOR CLASSES D AND ABOVE

At its 5th Meeting Committee G decided to set up a Working Party consisting of representatives of the Delegations of Ceylon, France, India, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and the United Kingdom.

The Working Party met, under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom, and subject to the reservations indicated below decided to recommend the following salaries :

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary Proposed</u>	<u>Representation Allowances to be Repaid against Vouchers</u>
	Sw. frs.	Sw. frs.
Secretary-General	63,000	7,000
*Class A	59,000	3,500 for each C.C.I. Director**
***Class B	53,750	5,000 for I.F.R.B. at dis- cretion of Chairman
Class C	43,000- 51,600	
Class D	37,625- 47,300	

*The representatives of the Delegations of France and Switzerland did not agree with the majority on the salary proposed on the grounds that the increase was disproportionately low compared with the increase proposed for the Secretary-General.

**The representatives of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and France dissented; the latter on grounds of inequality with the allowance proposed for C.C.I. Directors.

***The representative of the Delegation of France dissented on grounds of disproportion between the increase proposed and that proposed for Class A.

The question of the grading of future members of the I.F.R.B. was raised but no decision was reached.

W. A. Wolverson
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 190-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
17 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

to the Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 14 November 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

In the Document No. 190, page 11, first paragraph, substitute the following text for the statement by the Delegate of India:

"The Delegate of India emphasized that the legal aspect was not confined to the election of the Administrative Council, but would also apply to other changes made to the Convention. He was in favour of the full membership of twenty-five participating in the work of the Council as soon as possible. He had no objection to the United Kingdom proposal to set up a working group, which would also prepare an additional protocol to cover that point, similar to the additional protocol drawn up at Atlantic City and Buenos Aires to cover the finances of the Union, etc."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 190-E

16 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 14 November 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)

Secretary of
the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary
of the Conference : Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed :

1. Approval of the Agenda (Document No. 157-Rev.)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 102)
3. Apportionment of Union Members by regions with a view to the election of the members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 130)
4. Procedure for the election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council (Documents Nos. 167 and 144).

Delegates of the following countries were present :

Afghanistan; 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; Belgian 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; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Mexico; Morocco (Kingdom of); Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas 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; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

A representative of Liberia was also present as an observer.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that the time allowed for the Conference was exactly half-way through. The second half would largely be devoted to reading pink and blue texts and to elections, and would leave little time for Committee work. The results of the work in the Committees had to go through the Drafting Committee and time must be allowed for the processing of documents. In his opinion, therefore, if the new Convention was to be signed on 15 December as planned, the flow of material to the Drafting Committee should start the following week, and Committee work as a whole should virtually cease the week after that, i.e. 28 November. He therefore requested the cooperation of all delegates in main Committees, Groups and Sub-Groups to ensure that on 28 November all work on Committee level could be considered terminated.

1. Approval of the Agenda (Document No. 157(Rev.))

Subject to the addition of Document No. 144 under item 3, and Document No. 146 under item 11, the Agenda contained in Document No. 157 (Rev.) was approved.

The Chairman hoped that speakers would be as brief as possible to enable discussions to be short and rapid decisions to be reached.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Document No. 102)

Unanimously approved.

3. Apportionment of Union Members by regions with a view to the election of the members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 130)

The Chairman announced that Document No. 130 up to the three asterisks on page 2 would be examined. The paragraph given after the asterisks was covered by a separate document which would be discussed later in the meeting.

The Delegate of France asked whether the Secretary of the Conference had any comments.

The Secretary of the Conference believed that the Delegate of France was referring to the four countries contained in the list which had not fully complied with the statutory provisions in connection with ratification: Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia and Yemen.

The Delegate of France mentioned that a solution had been put forward in Committee to solve such difficulties, but unfortunately it had not been accepted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the designation used at the Atlantic City and Buenos Aires Conferences be given for Region C.

The Delegate of Canada had no objection but was puzzled that such matters had not been raised and dealt with in Committee D. It was unfortunate that such proposals should come up without notice in a Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of Spain referred to the inclusion of the Spanish Provinces in Africa under Region D. As this was a change in Region, he reserved his position on the subject in the absence of a representative of the Spanish Provinces in Africa at the Conference.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that Administrations should not move from one Region to another, but stay in the Region to which they belonged geographically. The Secretary of the Conference had stated at the meeting of Committee D held on 2 November, when the matter had been discussed at great length, that the document would be revised. He requested clarification about such revision.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the revision consisted of the addition of a list of Associate Members of the Union in a separate section at the end of the document, but he had thought it prudent to await the action of the Plenary Meeting on Document No. 130 before issuing a new document.

The Delegate of China shared the views of the Delegate of Canada. The title given for Region C was, in his opinion, quite sufficient. He was sure the majority of Delegates would agree that such matters should not come up for discussion in the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if the Secretary of the Conference would give the designation used at the Atlantic City Conference.

The Secretary of the Conference, having checked which Atlantic City documents the head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation had in mind stated that the designation used at Atlantic City for Region C was "Eastern Europe and Northern Asia".

A discussion ensued as to whether the heading of Region E should be modified, during which the Delegates of Denmark and Japan took the floor, and the Delegate of China pointed out: a) that the reasons some countries changed from one Region to another was that they were situated on the border-line between two Regions and could thus choose to which Region they would belong; b) that the denomination "Northern" or "Southern" Asia might lead to endless debate as to the boundary between the two parts; and c) that the reason the designation "Eastern Europe and Northern Asia" had been used for Region C at Atlantic City was that Region D had consisted of "all the other countries", which was no longer the case.

The Chairman felt that the discussion was being prolonged on questions of detail, and that there could be no misunderstanding because the Regions were clearly defined by the list of countries given.

It was decided that the heading of Region C would be amended to read: "Eastern Europe and Northern Asia" and that the heading of Region E would remain as given in Document No. 130.

With the above amendment, Document No. 130 was approved.

4. Procedure for the Election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council (Documents Nos. 167 and 144)

The Chairman announced that the discussion would be divided into two parts:

A) Composition of the Administrative Council;

- B) The procedure to be applied for the election, in view of the difficulty of reconciling the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention and those of the proposed new Convention.

A. Composition of the Administrative Council

The Chairman said that their aim was equitable representation on the Council of all areas of the world."

The Delegate of Ceylon apologized for taking up the time of the Assembly but felt it his duty to do so, while it was still possible, and before a decision was taken. He also apologized that this matter had not been brought up at Committee stage; he had wanted to avoid delay as far as possible. He had been heartened by the Chairman's words a little while before, that the aim for which they were all striving was equitable representation of all parts of the world on the Administrative Council.

He proposed that the figure given for Asia - Australasia be changed from six to seven, and that the total on the following line be changed from 25 to 26 seats.

The reason for his proposal was that the Asia-Australasia group was slightly under-represented, as would be seen by calculation.

No group of countries should feel that they had not been equitably treated as compared with others.

The matter required no debate. All present knew the position and a vote should be taken immediately to avoid taking up time with discussion.

The Delegate of Burma also apologized for taking up the time of the Assembly. He fully supported the proposal put forward by the Delegate of Ceylon, which was a justifiable case in his opinion. Equitable representation on the Council should be afforded all countries.

The Delegates of the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, the Jordan, Afghanistan and Malaya also signified their support.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic agreed that, proportionately, the Asia-Australasia group was slightly under-represented and suggested that, to avoid increasing still further the total number of seats, the number granted to the Americas and Western Europe should instead be decreased by one each.

*On the Council of all areas of the world.

The Delegate of Argentina, seconded by the Delegate of Brazil, moved that a vote be taken immediately and discussion avoided.

The Delegate of Ceylon pointed out that the proposal by the Delegate of Roumania was an alternative to his own proposal. He, therefore, suggested that a vote be taken on his own proposal and should it be rejected, the proposal from the Delegate of Roumania could then be voted upon. The Delegation of Ceylon would accept the verdict of the Assembly in good spirit, whatever it might be - they had only raised the point because they had felt it their duty to do so.

The Delegate of Canada was entirely in favour of proceeding as rapidly as possible. He regretted, however, that the point had not been raised in Committee D. Relations between Canada and Ceylon were most warm and he was sure that a solution could have been found in Committee D which would have been acceptable to the Delegation of Ceylon. It was most unfortunate that such an important proposal should have been brought up in Plenary, without notice, and even more unfortunate that it should be voted upon without discussion. In those circumstances, he regretted that his Delegation would have to vote against the proposal because they felt it would be a great mistake to increase the total figure of twenty-five seats, about which they were already doubtful because it was so high, to twenty-six.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with the clear statement made by the Delegate of Canada. A proposal had been made, and it should be discussed properly, particularly as it concerned a question of equity between Regions.

The Delegate of China also agreed with the views of the Delegate of Canada. The matter was important and a thorough discussion should take place, to give justice to the Delegate of Ceylon. If necessary, the matter could be referred back to Committee D.

He then gave a summary of the history of the question and explained that even if they removed one seat from the Americas and one from Western Europe, the Eastern European Region would still be favoured. he gave the following ratios:

Region A with 23 members and 6 seats	:	3.83
Region B with 21 members and 6 seats	:	3.50
Region C with 10 members and 3 seats	:	3.33
Region D with 15 members and 4 seats	:	3.75
Region E with 27 members and 6 seats	:	4.50

If the proposal of the Delegate of Ceylon were accepted:

Region E with 27 members and 7 seats : 3.85;

and the Asia-Australasia group would still be the least favourably represented.

The Delegation of China, therefore, felt that there was sound justice in the proposal of Ceylon, and that it should not be thrown aside lightly because one additional member could not be agreed to.

He, therefore, fully supported the proposal put forward by the Delegate of Ceylon, in the name of equity and justice.

The Chairman announced that a vote would be taken on the motion put forward by the Delegate of the Argentine that the debate be closed and a vote taken without delay; the motion was carried by 55 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.

In accordance with the request of the Delegate of the Argentine, duly supported, that a secret ballot be held, a secret vote took place with scrutineers from the Delegations of the Argentine, Burma and Belgium.

The Secretary of the Conference, complying with a request, demonstrated how the ballot paper should be folded, in order to maintain the secrecy of the vote.

The proposal put forward by the Delegate of Ceylon was rejected by 41 votes to 31, with 2 abstentions and one blank ballot.

The Delegate of Roumania did not wish his previous suggestion to be considered as a formal proposal. He had considered the request of the Delegate of Ceylon quite justified and had supported it, although he had pointed out that the request could be satisfied by reducing the number of seats granted to Regions A and B by one each. Unless any other Delegation wished to pursue the matter, he would not insist on a formal proposal.

There being no further comments, the division of the 25 seats on the Administrative Council as given in Document No. 167 was approved.

B. The procedure to be applied for the election, in view of the difficulty of reconciling the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention and those of the new Convention

The Chairman explained that until the new Convention came into force, the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention still applied, so that legally an Administrative Council consisting of eighteen members only could be elected and the new provisions concerning a Council of 25 members would

come into force at the time of the following Plenipotentiary Conference. Alternatively, they could take the necessary action to elect a new Administrative Council which would take office when the new Convention came into force, probably on 1 January, 1961. The question which, therefore, arose was how to satisfy the majority of Delegates at the Conference, who were anxious for a new Administrative Council of 25 members to take office as soon as possible, without violation to the Buenos Aires Convention.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement:

"The United Kingdom Delegation is glad that you, Mr. Chairman, have introduced the subject of how the wishes of this Conference on the future structure of the Administrative Council can be reconciled with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention. I know that this matter has been a cause of some anxious consideration to many Delegations, including ourselves, as there is a natural desire that the decisions of this Conference should be put into effect with the least possible delay, particularly with a view to securing, in particular, a proper representation for the new Region of Africa.

" I think it is common ground, Mr. Chairman, that the provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention must legally govern the affairs of this Union until they have been replaced by the entry into force of a new International Agreement. The Buenos Aires Convention is in effect, a treaty between all contracting governments which have ratified or acceded to it; and in the case of my own country it has been solemnly ratified by Parliament. We cannot, therefore, ignore it or infringe its provisions so long as it remains in force. It is, of course, true that this is a Plenipotentiary Conference, but our powers are, we think, given us for the purpose of negotiating a new Convention and do not entitle us to ignore the obligations of a multilateral nature which our Governments entered into in the Buenos Aires Convention. Until, therefore, that Convention is replaced by a new one its provisions must stand and we have to respect them.

" We are, at present, considering the Administrative Council, although the same considerations apply to other proposals now before the Conference, and in the Buenos Aires Convention there is a clear provision to the effect that ~~this shall be composed of eighteen members~~. In our view, this must remain so, so long as that provision remains in force. This Conference has decided that it shall in future consist of 25 members and what we now have to do is to find means of a proper nature whereby this increase can take effect as soon as the new Convention itself comes into force. I know that many Delegates are thinking on these lines and that various solutions are being considered.

" Our own proposal is that eighteen members should be elected to constitute the Administrative Council on the basis of an agreed allocation of seats between the new Regions : and that immediately afterwards a further seven should be elected to take their seats when the new Convention comes into force. The implementation of this proposal would require certain measures which, we think, could best be worked out in a small working group over which, Sir, we hope you would preside; and if the principle of this proposal is acceptable we would propose that such a group should be set up to submit its recommendations to a subsequent session of this Plenary.

" There is one further point that we would make. We realize that the additional seven will wish to become associated with the Council as soon as possible; and we think that they might be invited to attend the meetings of the Council as observers until such time as they are entitled to take their seats as full members".

The Delegate of the United States of America fully supported the views so ably presented by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. On the one hand they realized that they had to observe the provisions of the Convention which would remain in force until the new Convention took effect, probably on 1 January, 1961. As Plenipotentiary Delegates they could conclude and sign a new Convention, but did not have the power to violate the existing one.

They had been much impressed by the representations made at the Conference by Delegations from the African Region and others, who claimed more equitable representation on the Council. He fully associated himself with the suggestion made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom that eighteen members should be elected, to sit on the Council until the new Convention came into force, and at the same time seven additional members should be elected to sit as observers during the year 1960, to take on their full duties and responsibilities on the effective date of the new Convention.

He also supported the suggestion that a working group be established to deal with the modalities of such a procedure.

The Delegate of Spain felt that, as at the Buenos Aires Conference, Members of the entire Union should take part in the election of candidates from all regions. Otherwise, the candidates elected would not receive their mandate from the entire Union but merely from the region they represented.

The Chairman said that the discussion on how the election would take place would be held later; for the time being there were certain legal aspects to be dealt with.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that if the Buenos Aires Convention was in force, then the Administrative Council elected by the Buenos Aires Conference was also still in force, and would remain so until the new Convention took effect.

There should be one election for the full number of twenty-five members, who would have full powers when the new Convention came into force.

The Chairman pointed out that there would be one session only, that of Spring, 1960, at which the additional members would be present as observers.

The Delegate of Sweden was sure that the excellent statement made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom would give satisfaction to the majority of Delegates. It certainly satisfied the Swedish Delegation. He hoped that the proposed working group would start work immediately, that it would be able to solve the question raised by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, and that the Chairman of the Conference would agree to preside.

The Delegate of Israel drew attention to the fact that whatever decision was reached on that point would also have a bearing on the election of the Secretary-General.

The Delegates of Italy, the Jordan, Brazil, Iran, Greece and Paraguay fully supported the statement made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. The Delegates of Paraguay and Jordan also supported the remarks made by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of the Argentine said that the Convention expressly stated that it would cease to apply from the time the following Plenipotentiary Conference met. He fully supported the view that the additional countries participating in the Administrative Council should do so at the earliest possible time.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia favoured the setting-up of the working group but recalled that the Atlantic City Conference had been faced with the same problem and the Administrative Council elected at that time had started work immediately after their election. According to Article 5, paragraph 1 of the present Convention, the terms of reference of the Council terminated at the election of the new Council. Such points should be examined in the working group.

The Delegate of India emphasized that the legal aspect was not confined to the election of the Administrative Council, but would also apply to changes made to the Convention. He was in favour of the full membership of twenty-five participating in the work of the Council as soon as possible. He supported the United Kingdom proposal and suggested that the working group also consider the provision of additional protocol to ensure uninterrupted authority on such matters as finances, etc.

The Delegate of Ethiopia favoured the next meeting of the Administrative Council being attended by all twenty-five members. Since an additional protocol would have to be added to the Geneva Convention to enable the seven observers to attend, it would be preferable for it to contain full information and cover all twenty-five members.

The Delegate of Afghanistan supported the statement made by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of China requested clarification as to the implications of the United Kingdom proposal with regard to the election of the Secretary-General. It was clear that transitional measures would be required.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to certain legal aspects of the provisions of the Convention and the transitional measures which would be required until the new Convention took effect. He proposed that similar procedure to that followed at Atlantic City be adopted so that the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Administrative Council elected would take office immediately. In that way the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries) General would rapidly be appointed. He, therefore, proposed:

- a) that an Administrative Council of twenty-five members be elected and take office immediately. A meeting of the new Council, in Geneva, during the Plenipotentiary Conference, should also be envisaged;
- b) that they proceed to the election of the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries) General in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) that, to ensure an uninterrupted flow of work in the I.T.U., an additional protocol be drawn up, similar to that established at the Atlantic City Conference, which would enable certain decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference to take effect immediately.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. fully supported the setting-up of the working group proposed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom.

The meeting was adjourned at 1 p.m.

Rapporteurs	Secretary of the Conference	Chairman of the Conference
V. Bouladon	Gerald C. Gross	J.D.H. van der Toorn
S. Vittèse		

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 191-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
25 November, 1959

COMMITTEE H

C O R R I G E N D U M

to the Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting of
Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Friday, 13 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

In Document No. 191, Page 3, replace the first paragraph by the following :

"The Delegate of Switzerland said that his government would probably be willing to alter the existing audit arrangements to bring them into line with those of the United Nations, but did not think it would be prepared to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Administrative Council."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 191-E
16 November, 1959COMMITTEE H

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventh Meeting of Committee H (Union Finances)

Friday, 13 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman announced that in Document No. 117, the Conference was being asked to consider, in plenary assembly, the telegram about contributions in arrears. The Committee's progress depended on the progress made by other committees - a point to be kept in mind when considering whether or not Committee H should hold meetings the following week.

Sub-Committee H1, considering the Union's accounts between 1952 and 1958, had already begun work.

The minutes of the fourth, fifth and sixth meetings were unhappily not yet out. That was because they were such bulky documents. Once more he would beg speakers to bear in mind Rule No. 19, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure for conferences; would they, please, make things easier for the reporters by announcing at the outset of their statements whether what they said was to be reported in full. If so, then they would have to hand in their texts within two hours of the end of the meeting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted some changes in Document No. 158, when the Agenda (Document No. DT 50) was being discussed. The Delegate of the United States of America answered that there was no time to do so because the plenary was meeting the following day. Perhaps proposals for amendment could be made there.

In connection with the draft protocol (Annex 1 to Document No. DT 49), the Delegate of Colombia recalled that at the previous meeting the Delegate of France had proposed that paragraph 1 should begin by saying: "In view of the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention". He would support the French proposal.

The Delegate of France withdrew his proposal and accepted the protocol as it stood.

In discussing Annex 2 to Document No. DT 49, the Committee unanimously decided that Considerandum 1 should read: "that not all countries may hitherto have chosen a class from the present scale of classes of contributions which is really appropriate to their economic resources, particularly in view of the development of their telecommunication services." In Considerandum 2, "makes it even more desirable to achieve an equitable distribution" should be replaced by: "requires an equitable distribution."



Considerandum 3 should be struck out, while the paragraph beginning: "expresses the hope" would be worded thus: "that those countries which might suitably take a higher class of contribution than the one they already have, in view of the extension of their telecommunication services, will consider the possibility of choosing a class of contribution most in keeping with their economic resources and will endeavour to contribute to the expenses of the Union to the utmost limit of their means."

The Committee thereupon turned to Annex 3. All delegations present took the floor.. The Representative of the General Secretariat explained that the 8 500 000 Swiss francs represented the contributions to be paid by Members, since the Union had no other resources. To that sum 800 000 Swiss francs should be added if a consolidated budget were introduced. The contributory unit had been estimated at some 15 000 Swiss francs on the same budget bases as before, and hence there might well be surpluses. The document was merely a tentative estimate, since in any case the consolidated budget could not take effect before 1961, when the Geneva Convention would take effect. At that time the contributory unit might amount to 17 000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked about the increase in expenditure brought about by the move to a new building. Could a document be issued about that?

The Representative of the General Secretariat said that with the move to the new building, the Union would have to shoulder an outlay of another 500 000 Swiss francs or so for General Services. He would readily submit a document on that point. As regards contributions to future budgets, perhaps the Conference could take action to keep fixed contributory units in future, as was done from 1952 to 1958.

The Committee unanimously rejected Annex 4.

The Committee took note of the applications submitted for lower contributory classes (Documents Nos. 5, 48 and 92), deciding on the effective date of the new Convention for application of the new classes.

A long discussion took place on the draft resolution on audit of Union accounts. (Document No. DT 42)

The Delegate of Switzerland said his Government could accept a change in the existing audit systems, but emphatically declined to perform what were really the Administrative Council's duties.

In the end, the Committee adopted the following draft resolution:

RESOLUTION No.....

AUDIT OF UNION ACCOUNTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

in view of

the comments made by the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary questions in its report on the International Telecommunication Union (Document No. 8, paragraphs 35-37);

in view of

the account given by the Administrative Council in its report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Section 11.4); and in Document No. 7 of the Conference (paragraphs 20 and 21).

considering

that there should be a system of external audit in accordance with the principles in force in most of the other U.N. organizations.

resolves

to ask the Administrative Council

- a) to arrange for an external audit of Union accounts similar to that obtaining in most of the other U.N. organizations as shown in Annex 4 to Conference Document No. 7; the corresponding credits to be included in the budget;
- b) to make any **necessary** improvement in the internal audit system in the light of any comments made by the external auditor who should be asked to comment on that system.

The Committee decided, too, that the Council, for purposes of external audit, should have recourse, first of all, to the Swiss authorities.

As regards point 4 in the Agenda, the Committee decided to keep the 80 and 30 Swiss francs allowances for Administrative Councillors.

As regards point 5 of the Agenda, the Committee took note of paragraph 11.1 in the Council's Report, and in connection with paragraph 11.5, it accepted the terms of Administrative Council Resolution No. 360

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

R. Arciniegas
H. Heggli
T.P. Seoighe

Chairman:

J. Garrido

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 192-E (Rev.)
26 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 14 November, 1959 at 3.45 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. J. D. E. van der TOORN (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairman : Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of
the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary
of the Conference : Mr. C. Stead

Subject:

Further discussion on the Procedure for Election of
Members of the Union to serve on the Administrative
Council (see the Agenda for the Fourth Plenary
Meeting, Document No. 157 (Rev.)).

Delegations of the following countries attended:

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma; Brazil; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; Republic of China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Republic of El Salvador; Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kuwait; Kingdom of Laos; Luxembourg; Federation of Malaya; Mexico; Kingdom of Morocco. Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Viet-Nam; British East Africa (an Associate Member).

A representative of Liberia also attended as an observer.

Further Discussion on the Procedure for Election of Members of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council (Agenda: Document No. 157 (Rev.))

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the position taken up by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Delegate of which country, in his statement to the Conference that morning, had explained that the Conference was bound by the Buenos Aires Convention, duly signed and ratified. "He emphasized that the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had proposed a solution which would both permit this legal aspect to be safeguarded and to set up without delay the new Administrative Council which would be composed of twenty-five members from the date on which all modifications to the Convention approved by the present Conference would come into force."

The Federal Republic of Germany was also in favour of setting up a working party to consider the matter and report back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Japan agreed with the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, that a new Council of twenty-five members should be elected by the Conference and should take office immediately. Some way had to be found for the new Council to take office before the Geneva Convention became effective. As had been pointed out by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that morning, a Protocol had been annexed to the Atlantic City Convention to enable the Administrative Council there elected to make an early start. A similar protocol could be annexed to the Geneva Convention.

The Delegate of Pakistan enquired why, if the Atlantic City Conference could overcome such difficulties by appending a protocol to its Convention, the Geneva Conference could not do likewise. It was true, of course, that the Atlantic City Conference had met shortly after a major war, so that a state of emergency could be said to have existed. Hence the Geneva Conference would have to decide how urgent it was for the new Council to take office at once; if very urgent, then a protocol would have to be appended to the Convention. But if serious legal difficulties arose, a working party should be set up to consider how they might be evaded. In any case, the Geneva Convention would have become effective within little more than a year, so that any legal difficulties would apply to a brief interim period only.

The Delegate of Ceylon said it was clear that there was nothing to prevent the Conference from choosing any date, or even several dates, for the entry into force of the Convention. It could, for example, decree that those provisions which dealt with the Administrative Council should take effect two months after the end of the Conference. Once the Convention had been signed, it was legally binding for all ratifying governments, even if one or more signatory governments failed to ratify (Article 15 of the Buenos Aires Convention). If the Conference was not prepared to take a firm decision on those lines, the existing Administrative Council would have to remain in office until the Buenos Aires Convention had been superseded.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa supported the stand taken by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A working party, representative of the five Regions, should be set up to consider the matter from all its aspects - he was sure that it would deal sympathetically with the aspirations of all concerned - and report back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic maintained that a Council of twenty-five members should be set up at the Conference and should take office at once.

The Conference seemed to be multiplying difficulties where there were none. Article 5, paragraph 1 (1) of the Buenos Aires Convention, for example, expressly said that Members of the Union elected to the Council should hold office until a new Council had been elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. What could that mean but that at the first ordinary session of the Council to be held after the Plenipotentiary Conference, the members of the Council would be those elected at that conference?

To make doubly sure, if there were any doubts at all on the matter, the Conference could always append an Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention, specifying that certain provisions would take effect at once.

The Delegate of France said that there had been general agreement in committee that certain parts of the world were under-represented in the Council. A new apportionment of seats had been unanimously adopted as being more in conformity with the aspirations of the Conference for justice and democracy.

Now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had displayed meticulous concern lest the Conference take a decision incompatible with the Buenos Aires Convention, already signed and ratified. That was commendable enough, but the solution proposed (that the first session of the new Council should be made up of eighteen full members plus seven observers) ran counter to the Convention too. Hence the Conference would have to choose between electing a Council of eighteen members (so that a Council of twenty-five members would be unable to take office for several years), and electing a Council of twenty-five members to take office at once. That latter course was more in accordance with the general feeling of the Conference, and could be legalized by a suitable protocol appended to the Geneva Convention; if there was a vote, France would vote for it.

There was no real call, he felt, for a working party, but if one were set up, it should be given definite instructions.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia observed that according to certain delegations, the new Council could not take office at once because that would constitute a breach of the Buenos Aires Convention. But the Atlantic City Conference had decreed that the International Frequency Registration Board and the Administrative Council should begin their work before the Atlantic City Convention became effective. In what respect did the authority of the Geneva Conference differ from that possessed by the Conferences in Atlantic City and Buenos Aires? Why the opposition to immediate African representation on the Council? Why would seven Council members be expected to serve a sort of probationary period?

Hence he supported the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A working party should be set up to draft a suitable protocol providing for the immediate election of a Council with twenty-five members, and dealing with the financial aspects of the question.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said it was perfectly legitimate for a new Council of twenty-five members to take office at once.

The provisions of the Convention could be divided into two classes - those which affected the relations between Members (those would become effective only after ratification) and those which affected the organization and structure of the Union. The latter provisions could take effect on any date the Conference saw fit to decree; it would suffice to append a suitable Additional Protocol.

The Delegate of Italy had been not a little surprised by the somewhat cavalier attitude adopted by certain speakers to the legal difficulties involved. He himself favoured an early date for the new Council to take office, provided that could be legally arranged. But for the Conference to be guilty of a breach in the existing Convention would set a deplorable precedent, and he was gratified to observe that most Delegations seemed to be of his way of thinking.

The Delegate of Mexico supported the setting-up of a working party with clear terms of reference, to draft a protocol.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that the whole problem should be referred to a working party, since, apart from questions of Council membership, other provisions in the Convention would be affected (Articles 15 and 50).

The Delegate of Switzerland had been much struck by the logic of the proposal made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, but had concluded, after a careful examination of the various proposals made, that the Conference ought to set up the new Council at once.

The session of the Administrative Council to be held after the Conference would be the busiest session for the next five or six years, and the decisions there taken would be arrived at, if the United Kingdom had its way, by part only of the elected Council members.

His Delegation considered that a full Council of twenty-five members should assume those responsibilities for the period between the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference and the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was based on solid precedents, and any attempt to prolong the status quo, in a matter of that importance, was a very serious error.

The Delegate of China said that the legal implications were exceedingly important, and appreciated the efforts made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to find some solution. But the problem could not be solved by legal legordomain. The Buenos Aires Convention was still in force, and its provisions should be applied as far as possible.

The position was one of no little difficulty. If the United Kingdom proposal were adopted, some of the countries elected to serve on the new Council would be represented by observers only - a situation which nobody who had advocated greater African representation on the Council could have contemplated.

If legality was emphasized, then the Conference would have to admit that under the Buenos Aires Convention it was entitled to elect a Council of eighteen members only.

Accordingly, he would support the setting-up of working party as proposed by the United Kingdom. Sincerity, good faith, and respect for the will of the Conference must be its watchwords.

The Delegate of the Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, attending a Plenipotentiary Conference for the first time, said that he had come with high hopes for a greater representation of the African countries on the Council, but the spectacle of certain delegations trying to postpone the implementation of the Conference's decisions was a severe disappointment. He warmly supported the statement made by the Delegate of France.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that the Convention did not authorize him to interpret its provisions. If, however, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia wanted hisotiral facts, based on his (Mr. Gross's) service with the Union since 1945, then he would do his best to provide them.

Before the Atlantic City Conference, there had been no Administrative Council; the Union's affairs had been supervised by the Swiss Federal Council.

In the Additional Protocol on pages 94 and 95 of the Atlantic City Final Acts, the Atlantic City Conference had decreed that the Administrative Council, the International Frequency Registration Board, and the General Secretariat should be set up "forthwith", to operate "on a provisional basis" until the Atlantic City Convention took effect. The Conference also appointed the first Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General "exceptionally", "in derogation of" the Atlantic City Convention.

There was nothing similar in the Buenos Aires Protocols.

The Geneva Conference was entitled to set any date for the Geneva Convention to take effect (allowing countries, of course, a reasonable time for ratification). The date, 1 January, 1961 had often been mentioned. Even 1 July, 1960 might be feasible, but hardly any date before that.

The idea of setting-up a working party might be an excellent way of giving effect to the Conference's desire for a more equitable apportionment of seats in the Council while ensuring that the Conference's decisions were valid at law.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland was doubtful whether such a working party would serve any useful purpose.

The proposal made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom showed concern for the legal aspects of the problem (which were undoubtedly important), but itself ran counter to the Buenos Aires Convention, as had already been pointed out. Although the problem was not a simple one, concern for legality should not blind the Conference to the need for justice. The Conference's main pre-occupation should be with ways and means by which the new apportionment of seats could be made most speedily effective. Hence he would propose that a vote be taken forthwith on the principle involved, namely, that a Council of twenty-five members should be elected by the Conference and take office immediately.

The Delegate of Belgium thought that the provision of sub-paragraph (1), paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Buenos Aires Convention, stipulating that the Administrative Council should be composed of eighteen Members of the Union, had to be interpreted - in view of the context in which that paragraph was - in the sense that the number of Members had to be maintained in the interval between the Buenos Aires and Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences until the date when the Geneva Conference, after possibly modifying that number, proceeded to elect the new Council and not until the date of entry into force of the new Convention. Hence he felt that a Council of twenty-five Members should be elected in accordance with the decision taken, and that that Council ought immediately to take office. Incidentally, if there remained any doubts on the matter, he thought the

question could be settled in the sense indicated by an Additional Protocol appended to the Geneva Convention, 1959.

The Delegate of Spain emphasized that the discussion was heavy with consequence for the future of the Union. He fully agreed with the Delegate of France. If there was to be a working party, then its main duty must be to devise some formula that would enable the new Council to take office at once, by a Protocol appended to the Convention or other means.

The Delegate of the Philippines expressed himself thus:

"If we are to be too legalistic I would say that there is no doubt that, at this stage, we cannot elect 25 instead of 18 members for the Administrative Council as the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952 is the law applicable to the matter under discussion and under the provisions of said Convention the Administrative Council is composed of eighteen members only.

" This Plenipotentiary Conference, however, has the power to amend, alter, or repeal any provision of the present Convention, and should it so desire, it may amend the present provisions regarding the membership, etc. of the Administrative Council and provide in the new Convention -- the Geneva Convention of 1959, that its provision regarding the membership, etc. of the Administrative Council shall take effect on 1 July, 1960, or any other date it may decide on.

" In such a case on the article on the Effective Date of the Geneva Convention of 1959 a provision should be made to the effect that the provisions regarding the membership, etc., of the Council shall take effect on 1 July, 1960, or any other date that may be decided by this Conference?

" The Philippines Delegation believes that the decisions that may be taken by the Members of the Union who are now participating in this Plenipotentiary Conference will not be repudiated later by their own governments when the Final Acts of this Conference are sent to them for the necessary ratification."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia referring to the statement made by the Acting Secretary-General, said there seemed to be some misunderstanding. He had not asked the Acting Secretary-General to explain the Additional Protocol to the Atlantic City Convention. He had asked the Acting Secretary-General to tell him what the difference was -- if there was one -- between the Plenipotentiary powers of the Delegations at the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference and at the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, on the one hand, and those of the delegations present at the Geneva Conference, on the other. Did the Acting Secretary-General believe that the delegations attending those two conferences had greater authority than those taking part in the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference?

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that he did not, although he did not necessarily agree with the implications of the introduction to the previous speaker's question.

The Chairman, summing up, ~~said~~ that there seemed to be three main schools of thought.

There were those who maintained that if the Conference were not to be guilty of a breach in the Buenos Aires Convention, the new Council elected in Geneva could take office only when the Geneva Convention became effective.

Others held that the Conference was entitled to elect a Council of twenty-five members, to replace the old Council. They felt that some formula (perhaps a Protocol) would have to be devised to enable that to happen before the effective date of the new Convention.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and other countries, were in favour of a compromise. They believed that for the sake of scrupulous compliance with the Buenos Aires Convention, the Conference should elect a Council of twenty-five members, only eighteen of which would be full members until the Geneva Convention became effective, the remaining seven being represented by observers.

Two further proposals had been made. One was for the setting-up of a working party on the matter. The other, by the People's Republic of Poland, was to the effect that a Council of twenty-five members be elected by the Conference, to take office at once. Since that proposal was furthest removed from the status quo, he would put it to the vote.

The Delegate of Colombia said that there were important legal implications at stake for other articles in the Convention, apart from Article 5. As a point of order, which would take precedence, he would propose adjournment of the discussion until a working party had analyzed the position and reported back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of China, seconding, said that a number of delegations supported the proposal to create a working party, the work of which would be prejudiced if the Conference were to take a decision there and then.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic observed that time was getting short. Candidates for Council seats would have to be called for. A working party would merely cover the same ground as the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the matter had been exhaustively discussed and very competently summarized by the Chairman. He would support the Polish proposal for an immediate vote, so that the Drafting Committee could set to work.

The Colombian motion for adjournment was put to the vote and rejected by 35 votes to 28, with 5 abstentions.

The Polish proposal (election by the Conference of a Council of twenty-five members, to take office at once) was put to the vote and adopted by 40 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.

The Chairman said that perhaps the People's Republic of Poland might care to produce a draft protocol. There was little point in referring the matter to a working party at that stage, since, as pointed out by the Delegate of Colombia, such a body would have to consider other matters as well. The Conference would revert to that point when certain other decisions had been taken.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Gerald C. Gross

Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn

Chairman of the Conference

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 192-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
25 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

to Document No. 192

Minutes of the Fifth Plenary of
the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Correction to the 1st paragraph of page 8 of Document No. 192-E
as follows :

The Philippine Delegate said :

"If we are to be too legalistic I would say that there is no doubt that, at this stage, we cannot elect 25 instead of 18 members for the Administrative Council as the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952 is the law applicable to the matter under discussion and under the provisions of said Convention the Administrative Council is composed of eighteen members only.

" This Plenipotentiary Conference, however, has the power to amend, alter, or repeal any provision of the present Convention, and should it so desire, it may amend the present provisions regarding the membership etc., of the Administrative Council and provide in the new Convention, - the Geneva Convention of 1959, that its provisions regarding the membership, etc., of the Administrative Council shall take effect on July 1, 1960 or any other date it may decide on.

" In such a case on the article on the Effective Date of the Geneva Convention of 1959, a provision should be made to the effect that the provisions regarding the membership, etc., of the Council shall take effect on July 1st, 1960 or any other date that may be decided by this Conference.

" The Philippine Delegation believes that the decisions to be taken by the members of the Union who are now participating in the Plenipotentiary Conference will not be repudiated later by their governments when the Final Acts of this Conference are sent to them for the necessary ratification."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 192-E
17 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 14 November, 1959 at 3.45 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. J. D. H. van der TOORN (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairman : Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of
the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary
of the Conference : Mr. C. Stead

Subject:

Further discussion on the Procedure for Election of
Members of the Union to serve on the Administrative
Council (see the Agenda for the Fourth Plenary
Meeting, Document No. 157 (Rev.)).

Delegations of the following countries attended:

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma; Brazil; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; Republic of China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Republic of El Salvador; Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kuwait, Kingdom of Laos; Luxembourg; Federation of Malaya; Mexico; Kingdom of Morocco; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Viet-Nam; British East Africa (an Associate Member).

A representative of Liberia also attended as an observer.

Further Discussion on the Procedure for Election of Members of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council (Agenda; Document No. 157 Rev.)

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the position taken up by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Delegate of which country, in his statement to the Conference that morning, had explained that the Conference was bound by the Buenos Aires Convention, duly signed and ratified, and had urged that the new Council, elected by the Geneva Conference, could take office only when the Geneva Convention became effective.

The Federal Republic of Germany was also in favour of setting up a working party to consider the matter and report back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Japan agreed with the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, that a new Council of twenty-five members should be elected by the Conference and should take office immediately. Some way had to be found for the new Council to take office before the Geneva Convention became effective. As had been pointed out by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that morning, a Protocol had been annexed to the Atlantic City Convention to enable the Administrative Council there elected to make an early start. A similar protocol could be annexed to the Geneva Convention.

The Delegate of Pakistan enquired why, if the Atlantic City Conference could overcome such difficulties by appending a protocol to its Convention, the Geneva Conference could not do likewise. It was true, of course, that the Atlantic City Conference had met shortly after a major war, so that a state of emergency could be said to have existed. Hence the Geneva Conference would have to decide how urgent it was for the new Council to take office at once; if very urgent, then a protocol would have to be appended to the Convention. But if serious legal difficulties arose, a working party should be set up to consider how they might be evaded. In any case, the Geneva Convention would have become effective within little more than a year, so that any legal difficulties would apply to a brief interim period only.

The Delegate of Ceylon said it was clear that there was nothing to prevent the Conference from choosing any date, or even several dates, for the entry into force of the Convention. It could, for example, decree that those provisions which dealt with the Administrative Council should take effect two months after the end of the Conference. Once the Convention had been signed, it was legally binding for all ratifying governments, even if one or more signatory governments failed to ratify (Article 15 of the Buenos Aires Convention). If the Conference was not prepared to take a firm decision on those lines, the existing Administrative Council would have to remain in office until the Buenos Aires Convention had been superseded.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa supported the stand taken by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A working party, representative of the five Regions, should be set up to consider the matter from all its aspects - he was sure that it would deal sympathetically with the aspirations of all concerned - and report back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic maintained that a Council of twenty-five members should be set up at the Conference and should take office at once.

The Conference seemed to be multiplying difficulties where there were none. Article 5, paragraph 1 (1) of the Buenos Aires Convention, for example, expressly said that Members of the Union elected to the Council should hold office until a new Council had been elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. What could that mean but that at the first ordinary session of the Council to be held after the Plenipotentiary Conference, the members of the Council would be those elected at that conference?

To make doubly sure, if there were any doubts at all on the matter, the Conference could always append an Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention, specifying that certain provisions would take effect at once.

The Delegate of France said that there had been general agreement in committee that certain parts of the world were under-represented in the Council. A new apportionment of seats had been unanimously adopted as being more in conformity with the aspirations of the Conference for justice and democracy.

Now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had displayed meticulous concern lest the Conference take a decision incompatible with the Buenos Aires Convention, already signed and ratified. That was commendable enough, but the solution proposed (that the first session of the new Council should be made up of eighteen full members plus seven observers) ran counter to the Convention too. Hence the Conference would have to choose between electing a Council of eighteen members (so that a Council of twenty-five members would be unable to take office for several years), and electing a Council of twenty-five members to take office at once. That latter course was more in accordance with the general feeling of the Conference, and could be legalized by a suitable protocol appended to the Geneva Convention; if there was a vote, France would vote for it.

There was no real call, he felt, for a working party, but if one were set up, it should be given definite instructions.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia observed that according to certain delegations, the new Council could not take office at once because that would constitute a breach of the Buenos Aires Convention. But the Atlantic City Conference had decreed that the International Frequency Registration Board and the Administrative Council should begin their work before the Atlantic City Convention became effective. In what respect did the authority of the Geneva Conference differ from that possessed by the Conferences in Atlantic City and Buenos Aires? Why the opposition to immediate African representation on the Council? Why would seven Council members be expected to serve a sort of probationary period?

Hence he supported the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A working party should be set up to draft a suitable protocol providing for the immediate election of a Council with twenty-five members, and dealing with the financial aspects of the question.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said it was perfectly legitimate for a new Council of twenty-five members to take office at once.

The provisions of the Convention could be divided into two classes - those which affected the relations between Members (those would become effective only after ratification) and those which affected the organization and structure of the Union. The latter provisions could take effect on any date the Conference saw fit to decree; it would suffice to append a suitable Additional Protocol.

The Delegate of Italy had been not a little surprised by the somewhat cavalier attitude adopted by certain speakers to the legal difficulties involved. He himself favoured an early date for the new Council to take office, provided that could be legally arranged. But for the Conference to be guilty of a breach in the existing Convention would set a deplorable precedent, and he was gratified to observe that most Delegations seemed to be of his way of thinking.

The Delegate of Mexico supported the setting-up of a working party with clear terms of reference, to draft a protocol.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that the whole problem should be referred to a working party, since, apart from questions of Council membership, other provisions in the Convention would be affected (Articles 15 and 50).

The Delegate of Switzerland had been much struck by the logic of the proposal made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, but had concluded, after careful consideration, that the Conference, in adopting it, would be shirking its responsibilities.

The session of the Administrative Council to be held after the Conference would be the busiest session for the next five or six years, and the decisions there taken would be arrived at, if the United Kingdom had its way, by part only of the elected Council members.

His Delegation considered that a full Council of twenty-five members should assume those responsibilities for the period between the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference and the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was based on solid precedents, and any attempt to prolong the status quo, in a matter of that importance, was a very serious error.

The Delegate of China said that the legal implications were exceedingly important, and appreciated the efforts made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to find some solution. But the problem could not be solved by legal legerdomain. The Buenos Aires Convention was still in force, and its provisions should be applied as far as possible.

The position was one of no little difficulty. If the United Kingdom proposal were adopted, some of the countries elected to serve on the new Council would be represented by observers only - a situation which nobody who had advocated greater African representation on the Council could have contemplated.

If legality was emphasized, then the Conference would have to admit that under the Buenos Aires Convention it was entitled to elect a Council of eighteen members only.

Accordingly, he would support the setting-up of working party as proposed by the United Kingdom. Sincerity, good faith, and respect for the will of the Conference must be its watchwords.

The Delegate of the Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, attending a Plenipotentiary Conference for the first time, said that he had come with high hopes for a greater representation of the African countries on the Council, but the spectacle of certain delegations trying to postpone the implementation of the Conference's decisions was a severe disappointment. He warmly supported the statement made by the Delegate of France.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that the Convention did not authorize him to interpret its provisions. If, however, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia wanted historical facts, based on his (Mr. Gross's) service with the Union since 1945, then he would do his best to provide them.

Before the Atlantic City Conference, there had been no Administrative Council; the Union's affairs had been supervised by the Swiss Federal Council.

In the Additional Protocol on pages 94 and 95 of the Atlantic City Final Acts, the Atlantic City Conference had decreed that the Administrative Council, the International Frequency Registration Board, and the General Secretariat should be set up "forthwith", to operate "on a provisional basis" until the Atlantic City Convention took effect. The Conference also appointed the first Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General "exceptionally", "in derogation of" the Atlantic City Convention.

There was nothing similar in the Buenos Aires Protocols.

The Geneva Conference was entitled to set any date for the Geneva Convention to take effect (allowing countries, of course, a reasonable time for ratification). The date, 1 January, 1961 had often been mentioned. Even 1 July, 1960 might be feasible, but hardly any date before that.

The idea of setting-up a working party might be an excellent way of giving effect to the Conference's desire for a more equitable apportionment of seats in the Council while ensuring that the Conference's decisions were valid at law.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland was doubtful whether such a working party would serve any useful purpose.

The proposal made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom showed concern for the legal aspects of the problem (which were undoubtedly important), but itself ran counter to the Buenos Aires Convention, as had already been pointed out. Although the problem was not a simple one, concern for legality should not blind the Conference to the need for justice. The Conference's main pre-occupation should be with ways and means by which the new apportionment of seats could be made most speedily effective. Hence he would propose that a vote be taken forthwith on the principle involved, namely, that a Council of twenty-five members should be elected by the Conference and take office immediately.

The Delegate of Belgium believed that Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Buenos Aires Convention could only be interpreted to mean that the eighteen-member Council had to exist between the Buenos Aires and the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conferences, i.e., until changes were made in the membership of the Council by the Geneva Conference, not until the Geneva Convention became effective. He supported the election of a Council with twenty-five members, to take office at once.

The Delegate of Spain emphasized that the discussion was heavy with consequence for the future of the Union. He fully agreed with the Delegate of France. If there was to be a working party, then its main duty must be to devise some formula that would enable the new Council to take office at once, by a Protocol appended to the Convention or other means.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that if the Buenos Aires Convention was really applicable, then it could not be set aside. But the Geneva Conference was entitled to amend the Convention, and to arrange for the provisions governing membership of the Council to take effect on any date it saw fit to set. He could not believe that governments would later repudiate such a decision.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, referring to the statement made by the Acting Secretary-General, said that according to some Delegations, the Geneva Conference was unable to do what had been done by its predecessors at Atlantic City and Buenos Aires. Did the Acting Secretary-General believe that the Delegations at those two conferences had enjoyed an authority superior to that possessed by Delegations in Geneva?

Mr. Gerald C. Cross (Acting Secretary-General) said that he did not, although he did not necessarily agree with the implications of the introduction to the previous speaker's question.

The Chairman, summing up, said that there seemed to be three main schools of thought.

There were those who maintained that if the Conference were not to be guilty of a breach in the Buenos Aires Convention, the new Council elected in Geneva could take office only when the Geneva Convention became effective.

Others held that the Conference was entitled to elect a Council of twenty-five members, to replace the old Council. They felt that some formula (perhaps a Protocol) would have to be devised to enable that to happen before the effective date of the new Convention.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, and other countries, were in favour of a compromise. They believed that for the sake of scrupulous compliance with the Buenos Aires Convention, the Conference should elect a Council of twenty-five members, only eighteen of which would be full members until the Geneva Convention became effective, the remaining seven being represented by observers.

Two further proposals had been made. One was for the setting-up of a working party on the matter. The other, by the People's Republic of Poland, was to the effect that a Council of twenty-five members be elected by the Conference, to take office at once. Since that proposal was furthest removed from the status quo, he would put it to the vote.

The Delegate of Colombia said that there were important legal implications at stake for other articles in the Convention, apart from Article 5. As a point of order, which would take precedence, he would propose adjournment of the discussion until a working party had analyzed the position and reported back to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of China, seconding, said that a number of delegations supported the proposal to create a working party, the work of which would be prejudiced if the Conference were to take a decision there and then.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic observed that time was getting short. Candidates for Council seats would have to be called for. A working party would merely cover the same ground as the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the matter had been exhaustively discussed and very competently summarized by the Chairman. He would support the Polish proposal for an immediate vote, so that the Drafting Committee could set to work.

The Colombian motion for adjournment was put to the vote and rejected by 35 votes to 28, with 5 abstentions.

The Polish proposal (election by the Conference of a Council of twenty-five members, to take office at once) was put to the vote and adopted by 40 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.

The Chairman said that perhaps the People's Republic of Poland might care to produce a draft protocol. There was little point in referring the matter to a working party at that stage, since, as pointed out by the Delegate of Colombia, such a body would have to consider other matters as well. The Conference would revert to that point when certain other decisions had been taken.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur

N. G. Langford

Secretary of the Conference

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman of the
Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 193-E

16 November, 1959

PLenary MEETINGNOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly, the following circular telegram was sent to all Administrations on 16 November, 1959:

PRIMO I AM DIRECTED BY PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE NOW MEETING IN GENEVA TO COMMUNICATE ITS DECISION TO ELECT NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF TWENTY-FIVE REPEAT TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS COMMA SIX REPEAT SIX MEMBERS FROM REGION COMPRISING ARGENTINE REPUBLIC COMMA BOLIVIA COMMA BRAZIL COMMA CANADA COMMA CHILE COMMA REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA COMMA COSTA RICA COMMA CUBA COMMA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COMMA REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR COMMA ECUADOR COMMA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COMMA GUATEMALA COMMA REPUBLIC OF HAITI COMMA REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS COMMA MEXICO COMMA NICARAGUA COMMA PANAMA COMMA PARAGUAY COMMA PERU COMMA TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COMMA ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY COMMA REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA COMMA SIX REPEAT SIX MEMBERS FROM REGION COMPRISING AUSTRIA COMMA BELGIUM COMMA VATICAN CITY STATE COMMA DENMARK COMMA SPAIN COMMA FINLAND COMMA FRANCE COMMA GREECE COMMA IRELAND COMMA ICELAND COMMA ITALY COMMA LUXEMBOURG COMMA MONACO COMMA NORWAY COMMA NETHERLANDS COMMA PORTUGAL COMMA FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY COMMA UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND COMMA SWEDEN COMMA CONFEDERATION OF SWITZERLAND COMMA OVERSEAS TERRITORIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ARE RESPONSIBLE COMMA THREE REPEAT THREE MEMBERS FROM REGION COMPRISING PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA COMMA BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC COMMA PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA COMMA HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC COMMA PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND COMMA FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA COMMA UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC COMMA ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC COMMA CZECHOSLOVAKIA COMMA



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS COMMA FOUR REPEAT FOUR MEMBERS FROM
REGION COMPRISING BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI COMMA GROUP
OF THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS
POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY COMMA ETHIOPIA COMMA GHANA COMMA
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA COMMA LIBERIA COMMA UNITED KINGDOM OF LIBYA COMMA
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO COMMA SPANISH PROVINCES IN AFRICA COMMA PORTUGUESE OVER-
SEA PROVINCES COMMA UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC COMMA FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND
NYSALAND COMMA REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN COMMA TUNISIA COMMA UNION OF SOUTH
AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA COMMA SIX REPEAT SIX MEMBERS FROM
REGION COMPRISING AFGHANISTAN COMMA KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA COMMA COMMON-
WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA COMMA UNION OF BURMA COMMA KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA COMMA
CEYLON COMMA CHINA COMMA REPUBLIC OF KOREA COMMA REPUBLIC OF INDIA COMMA
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA COMMA IRAN COMMA REPUBLIC OF IRAQ COMMA STATE OF ISRAEL
COMMA JAPAN COMMA HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN COMMA KUWAIT COMMA KINGDOM
OF LAOS COMMA LEBANON COMMA FEDERATION OF MALAYA COMMA NEPAL COMMA NEW
ZEALAND COMMA PAKISTAN COMMA REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES COMMA THAILAND
COMMA TURKEY COMMA REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM COMMA YEMEN STOP

SECUNDO PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE ALSO DECIDED THAT NEW COUNCIL WILL
TAKE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTITUTION STOP

TERTIO EACH MEMBER OF THE UNION IS REQUESTED TO STATE COMMA EITHER
DIRECTLY OR THROUGH ITS DELEGATION TO PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE COMMA
WHETHER IT IS A CANDIDATE FOR A SEAT ON NEW COUNCIL STOP REPLIES MUST BE
RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN ONE REPEAT ONE DECEMBER 2400 HOURS GMT.

GROSS
ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 194-E
16 November, 1959COMMITTEE F

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Friday, 13 November, 1959, at 3.0 p.m.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting at 3.25 p.m. by introducing the Agenda (Document No. 45) which was approved after a short discussion in which Japan, United States, Sweden and Italy took part. In the course of that discussion it was decided to remove the Japanese proposal from the Agenda in conformity with the procedure adopted with regard to Proposal No. 99 and pending the decision of the Radio Conference on similar matters.
2. The Summary Record of the sixth meeting (Document No. 156) was then discussed and the following amendments proposed by the Chairman, the United States and the U.S.S.R.: Page 1, paragraph 2, the last sentence should read: "... was rejected by nine votes in favour to twenty-nine against, with ten abstentions"; page 2, paragraph 6, should read: "Proposal No. 118 of China, after being approved, was referred to Committee I, together with the comment of France."; Page 5, Annex, Amendments approved to Article 14 of the Convention, add at the end: At the request of the delegate of India, the delegate of France stated that his remarks at the sixth meeting on Proposal 118 by China, approved by the Committee, were intended to convey that the relevant provisions adopted by Committee should extend to the texts of all documents of the Union dealing with similar situations.
3. The summary record of the seventh meeting was discussed (Document No. 151). Following statements by the United States, India and France, the record was approved subject to the following amendment: Page 2, the last part of paragraph 3 should read: "... subject also to the two other requirements provided for in the Convention being respected."
4. Document No. 166 by the General Secretariat, containing lists of countries which have neither signed nor acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention was discussed. On the proposal of the United States, supported by India and France, it was decided to forward the document to the Plenary Assembly.
5. General Proposal No. 1 by Italy was put up for discussion. The delegate of Italy explained that it was a purely formal way of bringing the order of the articles and headings of the Convention into line with that established by the Convention itself in Article 4. A brief discussion ensued, in which the United States, Belgium, Morocco, India and Biclorussia took part. They endorsed the underlying principle of the proposal, but thought that it would be premature to subject the order to the provisions of Article 4 while the final structure of the Union and



and its organs was still being discussed by the Conference. France felt that the matter should be dealt with by Committee I and not by Committee F. Italy amended its own proposal to the effect that "the order of the articles concerning the Convention should coincide with that established by the article dealing with the structure of the Union". The Chairman proposed that Mr. Drevet, Chairman of Drafting Committee I who was present at the meeting, should take note of the feelings of Committee F and that the proposal be forwarded to Committee I. It was so agreed. The Delegate of Italy accepted the decision but requested that he should be invited to take part in the discussion when Committee I was dealing with the proposal.

6. General Proposal No. 234 by Mexico, explained by the Delegate of that country, was then discussed. The proposal was supported by the Delegates of the United States, Venezuela, Japan, India, Italy and Ghana. The Committee approved the principle underlying the proposal and agreed to draw up a resolution to the effect that the Consultative Committees should prepare a plan for the development of telecommunications in Latin America similar to the one established for the Far East. The Delegate of Mexico undertook to submit at a subsequent meeting a draft resolution to that effect.

7. There being no other items on the Agenda, the meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

Ramon Fernandez de Soignie
Rapporteur

O.N. Carli
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 195-E
17 November 1959COMMITTEE GSUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting - Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Wednesday, 4 November 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman recalled that the last item studied at the fourth meeting of the Committee was Item VIII, Special Post Allowance. The Committee would continue to consider Document No. 77 re-commencing with (ix) Repatriation Grant. Detailed information regarding allowances would be found in the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, pages 116 to 119.

ix) Repatriation Grant

Details of the Repatriation Grant would be found on page 118 of the Report of the Administrative Council. There was at present no repatriation grant in the I.T.U. Internationally recruited I.T.U. staff were paid expatriation allowances for the first five years of service in accordance with Article 40 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations. In place of this I.T.U. staff would become eligible under the U.N. Common System for installation and repatriation allowances. The Chairman drew attention to the fact that no budget estimate had been quoted against this item in Document No. 77.

The Committee had no comments to offer.

x) Payments after Death

The Chairman said details of the practice in the U.N. would be found on page 118 of the Administrative Council's Report. There were no other comments.

xi) Termination Allowance

This too was dealt with on page 118 of the Administrative Council's Report. Mr. Corbaz said that, in connection with this allowance, he would like to put forward the personnel viewpoint. The present proposals aimed at adopting U.N. regulations and it was obvious that these proposals would vary from the present practice in the I.T.U. He was sorry that no document so far prepared for the Administrative Council,



or for the Plenipotentiary Conference, contained a full reproduction of Article 25 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations which dealt with the dismissal of permanent staff. Mr. Corbaz read the following quotation from paragraph 3 of Article 25, Staff Regulations:

"When a new assignment is impossible:

- a) a permanent official shall be retired. In such case, his retirement pension shall be imputed to the ordinary budget of the Union until the retired person is entitled to a pension under the terms of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds. In addition, he shall receive a termination allowance of three months salary for each year of service with the Union, provided that such an allowance does not exceed the total salary he received during his three last years of service."

Obviously the new provisions would not provide the same security of employment. The point was more theoretical than practical because, in fact, there had been no dismissals due to lack of work, but the moral effect of reduced security was very strong. It was possible that any case arising in the U.N. System could perhaps be dealt with satisfactorily on an ad hoc basis but, nevertheless, the staff required re-assurance. He therefore recommended that a note might be added to the Committee's Report saying that the conditions of Article 25 would still be borne in mind when assimilation took place.

Mr. Russell Cook said that it was true that termination arrangements in this respect under the U.N. System were less favourable than under the I.T.U. This was one of the aspects in which the conditions in the I.T.U. were better and under which, with the adoption of the U.N. System, the I.T.U. staff would be required to give up something.

The Chairman asked for an illustration of the meaning of Article 25. What, for example, would happen to a man of 30 years of age who had worked for two years in the I.T.U. and then his post became redundant. The Secretariat confirmed that such a member of the staff would be eligible for about 32 per cent of his salary as a pension until death. It was agreed that this would be more favourable than could occur under the U.N.

Mr. Corbaz appreciated that it would be difficult to maintain the provision of the present Article 25 if the U.N. System is adopted, but suggested that the matter might be discussed with the staff when a case of termination arose and that all efforts be made to take care of the provisions included in the present contracts. He emphasized once again the strong feeling of the lower members of the staff with regard to the degree of protection afforded by the present Article 25. They might prefer to give up increases in salary under assimilation rather than to sacrifice security.

The Delegate of Canada said he appreciated that members of the staff would fight to retain existing advantages, but pointed out that in dealing with a "package" arrangement neither this nor any other aspect could be singled out for special treatment. The Administrative Council could always be asked to consider any cases of apparent hardship.

The Delegate of India said that no occasion for the application of Article 25 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations had so far been reported to the Administrative Council. In fact there had been an increase in staff and the Council had always tried to ensure that the staff were contented. If an attempt were made to incorporate into the U.N. System all the more favourable aspects of the benefits now available under the I.T.U., serious difficulty would be encountered. Individual cases of hardship could be dealt with by the Administrative Council on an ad hoc basis.

The Chairman said that it appeared to be the general feeling that, in the "package deal" now being considered, U.N. allowances, in toto, must be adhered to if the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to assimilate to the U.N. Common System, but a Committee recommendation could be made providing for the Administrative Council to consider any cases of hardship which might consequently arise.

This was agreed.

xii) Home Leave

The Chairman reminded the Committee that alterations in Article 15 which the Committee might decide to make later, would have an effect on this item.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked firstly whether the home leave provisions under the I.T.U. were the same as under the U.N. and, secondly, in the calculation of the estimate of 50,000 Sw. frs., had the same considerations been applied as under item (iv) (non-resident's allowance); that is to say, had it been assumed that approximately 50 people would be involved.

Mr. Russell Cook, replying to the first question, said that Home Leave provisions in the I.T.U. and the United Nations were not the same. A United Nations official did not get the additional special leave of six days plus actual travelling time except by air for the journey to and from the place recognized as his home, as provided under the I.T.U. Staff Regulations. Whereas in the I.T.U. travel time of up to 30 days was allowed, in the U.N. travel time required for air transportation was allowed. However, if a staff member wished to travel by sea or rail he would be allowed the time required for air transport and the following ten days exclusive of non-working days would be charged to his annual leave. If additional time was required for the journey up to twenty days it would be charged to travel time.

In reply to the Delegate's second question Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that the same figure was used as for the non-resident's allowance, that is, 50 people.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked whether the reduction in the amount of Home Leave entitlement under the United Nations had been taken into consideration in estimating the cost of 50,000 Sw. frs. The I.T.U. leave was longer and therefore more expensive: might this not lead to a reduction in this estimate?

The Chairman said that the reduced amount of Home Leave was not reflected in the estimated cost. There might be an increase in productivity which, in turn, under certain circumstances, might defer the engagement of extra staff, but he thought it would be difficult or impossible to convert this to an immediate and direct financial saving.

The Delegate of India asked whether the Home Leave expenditure quoted included I.F.R.B. members and said that he still found it difficult to understand that it was not possible to work out a financial saving.

The Chairman explained that it would cost as much to send an officer on home leave for, say, 16 days as for 22 days. For the reasons he had already stated it was not possible to convert the reduction in the leave period to a financial saving.

In reply to an enquiry by the Delegate of India, Mr. Russell Cook explained that a member of the I.T.U. staff did not become eligible for Home Leave until he had served for two years. He further explained that I.F.R.B. members were included in the regular budget, which for 1960 provides 76,950 Sw. frs. for home leave. This additional amount (50,000 Sw. frs.) provides for the additional persons in I.T.U. Classes f to k who would become entitled to Home Leave under the Common System.

The Chairman said that he would like confirmation that the total sums shown in paragraph 6 of the document as the cost of the allowances;

Class C and below	370,000 Sw. frs.
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Class B and above (including salaries)	150,000 Sw. frs.
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was the maximum figure and would not be exceeded in the first year.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that the figures shown in paragraph 6 were the amounts believed to be the sums necessary to cover this. The maximum effects of assimilation were explained in paragraph 7 of the paper.

He pointed out that there were various other changes which might arise under the U.N., e.g. U.N. maternity leave, sick leave and overtime might have a limited budgetary effect. If the Committee so wished, an entire list could be provided.

The Delegate of France asked whether, in calculating the cost of Home Leave, account had been taken of officials who had surrendered this and other privileges as part of the conditions of their appointment but under assimilation would become eligible for Home Leave.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that it had.

The Delegate of the United States of America asked whether, if the Committee recommended assimilation in toto and the Plenary Assembly approved the recommendation, the figures appearing in paragraph 6 would appear also in the 1960 budget which would be examined by Committee H.

The Chairman confirmed that they would, subject to such modifications as may become necessary through the further work of the Committee.

The Delegate of Canada felt that the figures must be more specific before insertion in the budget. Some effort should be made to show how they had been arrived at. What would happen if the cost had been underestimated? How would the Administrative Council obtain the additional funds? He realized that they might be borrowed at interest rates, but his delegation had always considered that interest should be kept at a minimum. Alternatively what would happen if the cost had been over-estimated: would it have to be explained in 1961?

The Chairman said that as he had previously pointed out, a firm actual cost would scarcely be known until the detailed plans for implementing assimilation had been worked out and presented to the next Council. If, in the event, the cost proved to be less than estimated there would be no difficulty. The amount could be passed to the Reserve Account. If, on the other hand, the cost proved to be greater it would be for the Council to decide what action should be taken; they might, for example, decide on a revised date of application such as 1 April 1960, instead of 1 January 1960. On the other hand it might be that the sum could be drawn from reserve funds. It would be entirely a question for the Administrative Council to decide.

The Delegate of the United States of America felt that the Committee should not give sanction to the figures because they were imprecise and not subject to budget scrutiny. He considered that the committee should merely take note and leave Committee H to make a detailed examination.

The Delegate of India considered that as the Administrative Council and the Secretariat had drawn on their experience and estimated on an apparently sound basis to provide a guide he felt that they should be accepted as such. There was only one figure, namely the 150,000 Sw. frs. covering allowances for Class C and above, on which no Council agreement existed. These posts were not classified and the Committee had no knowledge of the allowances involved. He thought that the Secretariat should explain the basis for this estimate.

The Chairman suggested that the sum of 150,000 Sw. frs. could be examined more closely when the Committee had looked at and decided the gradings for posts above Class (a). These had not been considered by the Council.

The Delegate of India and the Committee agreed.

The Delegate of New Zealand, referring to the statement by the Delegate of the United States of America said that he thought that Committee H would expect the Personnel Committee to confirm the cost of assimilation and that this Committee should indicate to Committee H what funds were necessary for the next ten years.

The Chairman said that the Committee, in its Report, would have to emphasize that the figures were estimates; what the Committee had to do was satisfy itself that these had been arrived at with reasonable care. The Committee could not possibly undertake a full detailed investigation into the basis of their preparation. The questions raised by the Committee so far seemed to indicate that it was fully fulfilling its duty in this respect.

Annex 1, Document No. 77

The Chairman then turned to Annex 1 of Document No. 77 which, he explained, showed how existing I.T.U. posts might be distributed in the U.N. System. No proposals for regrading the posts of Secretary-General, Directors, etc. had been made and only tentative gradings of C and D posts had been prepared; the C and D proposals had not been looked at by the Fourteenth Session of the Administrative Council. The posts from Class (a) downwards had been considered by the Council, who had no criticism of the suggested regradings.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if figures were available of the numbers of the professional staff in the European office of the U.N. and how many were in Grades D1 and D2.

The Chairman, quoting from an Administrative Council document said that out of a total professional staff of 249, 3.2% were above D1: 2.8% were in D1 itself. However, the Secretariat undertook to obtain precise figures.

Mr. Russell Cook, in response to an invitation from the Chairman, described the method by which the regrading proposals, shown in Annex 1, had been reached. The job standards used in the U.N. were obtained for all similar positions in the I.T.U. Job descriptions for all I.T.U. staff were obtained and checked with the members of the staff concerned and with their supervisors. A Committee of officials of the Union then studied and compared them with the job standards of the U.N. Some of the classifications might be altered after consideration by a review committee in consultation with the supervisor and the official concerned. In the U.N., 3 to 4% of the jobs were re-classified as a result of review. Where the table was departed from an explanation would be given to the Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to the differing privileges and scope for advancement of the general services and professional staff. He wondered how far these were reflected in the re-classifications shown on the chart.

The Chairman said that the proposals for regrading were reached on the basis of whether the duties performed fell into the professional or general service categories.

Mr. Russell Cook confirmed that statements of the work and qualifications required for each job in the I.T.U. had been obtained and compared with similar descriptions of work and qualifications for standard U.N. jobs. As the result of these comparisons the classification had been made.

The Delegate of New Zealand said that having listened to the co-relation of the grades of the I.T.U. and U.N. scales of salaries, and since in most cases re-classification had resulted in increased salaries, it seemed that the I.T.U. must have been underpaying its staff when judged by U.N. specifications. In making its report to the Plenary Assembly, the Committee would presumably have to justify the increased cost of assimilation. The fact that the I.T.U. staff appeared to have been underpaid in the past, by comparison with U.N., would provide the justification.

The Chairman said that the question of justification did not arise. The Union was under an obligation under Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. "to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment". The purpose of the Committee was to try to show the full financial effects of assimilation. Whether the Union had been under or overpaying its staff was open to question and the Committee was not required to express an opinion on the matter.

He pointed out that the largest expenditure shown in paragraph 6 of Document No. 77 was in respect of allowances rather than salaries. The total cost of salaries for Class C and below was only 125,000 Sw. frs. compared with 370,000 in respect of the allowances for Class C and below.

He also referred to a statement by Mr. Russell Cook during the fourth meeting of the Committee in which he said that more than 80 members of the staff would gain little or nothing and 21 others would lose. In some cases I.T.U. salaries were as good or a little better than those of the U.N.

The Delegate of Canada said that he had earlier discussions very much in mind, but he still found difficulty in understanding why, if reclassification resulted in an increase in salary, the staff member concerned should find it necessary to complain, and that an appeal procedure should be necessary.

Mr. Russell Cook explained that the review provisions were made in order to give each staff member the opportunity to see for himself where he stood in the organization and to give him the opportunity to set forth his own views on the subject.

The Delegate of Canada asked how the grading of an official could be changed. Supposing, for example, he was graded P3 and that there was a fixed establishment for P3 officers. Would the decision to make a change be taken by the Administrative Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference?

Mr. Russell Cook explained that the Secretary-General would make the decision; the Council would then approve the staff establishment and its budgetary repercussions. The Review Committee would be informed of all the circumstances. The procedure would prevent a member of the staff being classified into the wrong grade because the information originally supplied about his duties was inaccurate.

The Chairman considered that it was important to have appeal machinery.

The Delegate of India said that it was evident that, taken on an average, the basic increase in salary for Classes C and below was small. He estimated that it came to about 1.50 Sw. frs. per day per person. He thought, in general, that the work of grading was sound. The only weakness to which he would like to draw attention was that there seemed to be no relationship from class to class and not much possibility of promotion. From the chart in Annex 1 it seemed that a large number of staff must remain in the lower grades because there was no outlet.

Mr. Russell Cook pointed out that in most international organizations there were what could be called "journeyman" levels. Qualified career staff were gradually promoted to this level. A limited number might go beyond it. The chart in Annex 1 showed two distinct curves. In the professional category the curve started with 14 posts at P1 rising to 24 at P3 and going down to 10 in the D2, D1 and P5 levels. In General Service the curve started with 2 posts at G1 rising to 44 at G4 and tapering off to 10 in G7. This relationship was normal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the problem of assimilation was an extremely difficult one in which the Committee needed a great deal of guidance and as much assistance as possible in the form of detailed information from the General Secretariat of the Union on every point to be considered, if they were to reach a decision.

The Chairman agreed that the subject was difficult and the purpose of the meeting was to invite questions from the Committee on points on which they would like clarification. He pointed out that the proposals for grades a - k in Annex 1 had been examined by the Administrative Council who were satisfied with them, but he left the Committee free to examine them in any other way which they felt would facilitate study. He was anxious to make the study as easy as possible.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia referred to the classification of staff according to qualification; he wondered if the United Nations had the same standards of qualification as the I.T.U.

The Chairman confirmed that they had.

The Delegate of Colombia said that it was difficult to make a decision regarding categories on the basis of the chart on Page 40 of the Report of the Administrative Council. The footnote to the chart referred to a class (e) official employed on a post reclassified as class (d). What would be his position? Would he remain in class (e) or return to (d)? What would happen to temporary staff?

Mr. Russell Cook explained that it was not possible at the present time to say if the class (e) official would go to the class (d) post or not. After the Plenipotentiary Conference, the staffing position would be established and it was hoped that this would perhaps enable most temporary staff to be taken on a permanent basis.

The Chairman recalled that the Secretary-General had said that he saw no prospect of any temporary staff being dispensed with; and they would be assimilated in the same way as other staff.

The Delegate of Norway drew attention to paragraph 6 on page 4 of Document No. 77 and to the item headed Salaries. Under this item there were two references to Class C: one class C and above and one class C and below. It was agreed that this was a typographical error appearing in the English copy only. The item should read:

Class C and below	: 125,000 Swiss francs
Class B and above (Including allowances)	: 150,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of New Zealand suggested that the study of the problem might be facilitated if Annexes 1 and 2 to Document No. 77 could be combined. On the general question raised by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he did not feel that the Committee could go much deeper into the question. The Administrative Council had carefully examined, considered and discussed the proposals and were quite satisfied. The only matter for them now to consider was the form of the Report to the Plenary Assembly and Committee H.

The Chairman added that it would be quite impossible for the Committee to vet the re-grading in detail. They could only satisfy themselves that re-grading had been done on a sound basis. That was why he had called on the Secretariat to explain the method used. However, if any Committee Members wished anything else to be done he invited them to put their suggestions forward.

(Note: The details contained in Annexes 1 and 2 to Document No. 77 have now been combined and are appended to these minutes).

Mr. Corbaz, referring to Annex 1, recalled an old proverb to the effect that "it was difficult to satisfy everybody and one's father". In this case it was difficult to satisfy the staff and the Budget. The Table shown in Annex 1 had been the main concern of the personnel. Of particular interest was the sentence in note (a) of the Annex, which read as follows:

"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".

This was important because the table did not meet the requirements of all the personnel. The re-grading made two years ago completely changed I.T.U. grading. The Secretary-General said that this would facilitate the change-over to the U.N. Scheme. The present re-classification proposals contained in Annex 1 do not correspond to this statement. The present proposed classification for class (e) staff, for example, shows only six officers going to Class P1, but ten to G7, which is a grade rarely used in the U.N. This results in some staff actually being demoted. Persons in class (b), the majority of whom it was proposed to re-grade as P3, formerly held posts in the 1st Class under the provisions of Staff Regulations at the time of the Atlantic City Convention. Since that time they had already been demoted by one grade and these people would now see staff in Class (c) below them also being re-graded to P3 which in effect means that they have been demoted yet again. This had an unpleasant impact and was difficult for the personnel to accept. They, therefore, urged that there should be a uniform re-grading on the basis of, for example, all Class (e) staff to be re-graded P1 and so on.

Mr. Russell Cook explained that the present re-grading had been worked out after very careful consideration and comparison with U.N. standards. It would yet have to be considered by the Secretary-General and then considered in consultation with the individuals concerned. It would be impossible arbitrarily to transfer all staff in Class (e) to Pl. He drew attention to the underlined note at the foot of Annex 1.

The Delegate of Canada pointed out that the object of the exercise was to effect an efficient change-over. It seemed that the proposals erred, if at all, on the generous side. If Annex 1 and Annex 2 are examined it will be found, for example, that with the exception of one man, all staff in grade (e) will get an increase in salary. It was difficult to see, therefore, how anyone could think that they had been down-graded.

The Delegate of the United States of America expressed agreement with the views of the Delegate of Canada. He preferred the carefully worked out re-grading plan of Annex 1 to any arbitrary transfer from one grade to another.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom warned also that care must be taken not to introduce anomalies in the standard of the work in the I.T.U. as equated with U.N. work. That was the object of the proposed re-gradings. Article VIII of the I.T.U./U.N. Agreement provides that standards should be those of the U.N. and not those used previously.

The Chairman drew attention to the underlined footnote at the bottom of Annex 1. In the light of that footnote, he would expect very few alterations on appeal. He said that he accepted the proposed gradings shown in the table so far as (a) to (k) was concerned. He would, therefore, propose to the Committee that, in their Report, they should say that what is proposed in Annex 1 for classes (a) - (k) is acceptable.

With regard to the post of Secretary-General and Classes A, B, C and D to which consideration had not yet been given, he proposed that preliminary work should be done by a small Working Party which would then bring its conclusions on these classes to the Committee for consideration.

There being no objection, it was so agreed.

The Chairman, therefore, invited the following members to be represented on the Working Party:

Ceylon, United States, France, India, United Kingdom, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.

The Delegates of these countries accepted.

The Meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur:

P. A. Panichelli

Chairman:

W. A. Wolverson

Annex: 1

A N N E X

At the fifth meeting of Committee G it was suggested that it would be useful if the delegates could see the table in Document No. 77, Annex 1, with the salary scales of I.T.U. and U.N. corresponding to each classification. The table is given below.

				D.2 53,750 (fixed)	D.1 43,000 to 51,600	P.5 37,625 to 47,300	31,390 to 40,850	25,800 to 34,400 (longevity max. 36,550)	20,640 to 27,520	15,480 to 21,500	14,000 to 20,200	12,600 to 17,600	11,500 to 16,000	10,380 to 14,380	9,460 to 12,910	8,600 to 11,300	7,850 to 10,200
	I.T.U. class	No of posts	Not classi- fied	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		
58,000 (fixed)	S.G	1	1														
56,000 (fixed)	A	13															
49,000 (fixed)	B	2	2														
38,280 to 42,280	C	3	-	3													
33,960 to 38,280	D	7	-	7													
28,200 to 35,400	a	7			7												
23,880 to 31,080	b	17			5	12											
19,560 to 26,760	c	20				12	7	1									
16,680 to 23,880	d	18					11	7									
13,800 to 19,560	e	17						6	10	1							
11,640 to 16,440	f	38								20	18						
10,140 to 14,940	g	44								1	15	28					
8,880 to 13,680	h	25										14	11				
7,920 to 12,720	i	30											2	19	9		
7,320 to 11,670	j	8												1	7		
6,960 to 9,360	k	2															2
		252	17	10	12	24	18	14	10	22	33	44	31	16	2		

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 196-E
17 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

DRAFT RESOLUTION

I.T.U. COLLABORATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, meeting in Geneva,

Referring to Resolution No. 1240 (XIII) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 October, 1958, concerning the setting up of a Special Fund to furnish continuous and systematic assistance in those fields which are essential for integrated social, economic and technical progress in the less developed countries;

having taken note of the conditions under which the Union would be called upon to collaborate in furnishing any assistance this Fund might afford in the sphere of telecommunications;

noting that the Members of the Union have already been informed of the opportunities that this Fund might offer for the expansion of telecommunications;

resolves

to authorize the Secretary-General

1. to make all the necessary arrangements to help the Members of the Union to benefit from the advantages offered by the Special Fund, by sending them all the necessary information and facilitating the study and preparation of their projects;
2. to conclude, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, any provisional agreement with the Administration of the Special Fund, with a country requesting the help of this Fund or with a specialized agency in conformity with the provisions laid down for the implementation of Special Fund projects in Resolution No. 1240 (XIII) of the United Nations General Assembly;
3. to make all the necessary administrative arrangements, within the framework of the General Secretariat, as to the execution of Special Fund projects concerning telecommunications, it being understood that this Fund will reimburse the costs of these arrangements to the Union.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 197-E (rev.)
21 November, 1959COMMITTEE E

DRAFT RESOLUTION

DEBITING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS RESULTING FROM THE
I.T.U.'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, meeting in Geneva,

having taken note

of Resolutions 702 (XXVI) and 737 (XXVIII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, relative to the debiting of the administrative and operational costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

noting

that, in its Resolution 702 (XXVI), the Economic and Social Council,

- "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 service expenses,
 - b) The consolidated review of these expenses by the legislative bodies of the participating organizations."

and,

- "3. Invites the governing bodies of the participating organizations to consider formally the problem of the allocation of the administrative and operational service costs of technical assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budget."

noting also

that, in its Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII), the Economic and Social Council proposed that organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should make a lump-sum allocation to cover their administrative and operational expenses incurred under that Programme in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962; and that Resolution No. 737 also recognizes:



"the need for some measure of flexibility in the application of the provisions concerning the determination of this sum for the organizations with small budgets or small allocations for Expanded Programme activities and authorizes the Technical Assistance Board in preparing estimates for the Technical Assistance Committee to take this factor into account."

decides

that these expenses cannot at present be borne by the I.T.U. budget,

confirms

the recommendations made by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 385; and,

resolves

1. that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the I.T.U.'s participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be included under the ordinary expenditure of the Union, it being understood that the compensatory payments from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme shall be included as income in the said budget;
2. that to the extent these costs are reimbursable from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, they shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the limits on Union expenditure;
3. that the departments of the Union responsible for financial control shall also check all the expenditure and income relative to participation by the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine this expenditure; and,
5. that, should the Union be obliged to defray these costs partly or entirely as the result of a formal decision by the United Nations, the Administrative Council shall be authorized to allocate the required credits, subject to the provisions of the additional Protocol ... to the International Telecommunication Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 197-E

17 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

DRAFT RESOLUTION

DEBITING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL COSTS RESULTING FROM THE
I.T.U.'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, meeting in Geneva,

having taken note

of Resolutions 702 (XXVI) and 737 (XXVIII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, relative to the debiting of the administrative and operational costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

noting

that, in its Resolution 702 (XXVI), the Economic and Social Council,

- "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 service expenses,
 - b) The consolidated review of these expenses by the legislative bodies of the participating organizations."

and,

- "3. Invites the governing bodies of the participating organizations to consider formally the problem of the allocation of the administrative and operational service costs of technical assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budget."

noting also

that, in its Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII), the Economic and Social Council proposed that organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should make a lump-sum allocation to cover their administrative and operational expenses incurred under that Programme in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962; and that Resolution No. 737 also recognizes:



"the need for some measure of flexibility in the application of the provisions concerning the determination of this sum for the organizations with small budgets or small allocations for Expanded Programme activities and authorizes the Technical Assistance Board in preparing estimates for the Technical Assistance Committee to take this factor into account."

regrets

that these expenses cannot at present be borne by the I.T.U. budget,

confirms

the recommendations made by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 385; and,

resolves

1. that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the I.T.U.'s participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be included under the ordinary expenditure of the Union, it being understood that the compensatory payments from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme shall be included as income in the said budget;
2. that these costs should not however be taken into consideration for the purposes of fixing the limits on Union expenditure;
3. that the departments of the Union responsible for financial control shall also check all the expenditure and income relative to participation by the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine this expenditure; and,
5. that, should the Union be obliged to defray these costs partly or entirely as the result of a formal decision by the United Nations, the Administrative Council shall be authorized to allocate the required credits, if necessary by exceeding the limits on expenditure authorized for the Union's budget.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 198-E
17 November, 1959COMMITTEE E

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, meeting in Geneva,

a) having examined the statements by the Acting Secretary-General pointing out the Union's interest in administering completely its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which would mean abandoning the Provisional Agreement between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the I.T.U. General Secretariat, dated 28 December, 1954,

b) having heard the United Nations representative explain the difficulties his organization would have in maintaining the collaboration provided for under the terms of this arrangement, particularly owing to the new technical assistance duties with which the United Nations has been entrusted,

c) having taken note of the financial implications entailed if the I.T.U. takes charge of the complete administration of the technical assistance programme as far as telecommunication is concerned,

resolves

1. to authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, by agreement with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance operations, to ensure that the I.T.U. General Secretariat gradually takes over the administrative work now done on its behalf by the United Nations;

2. that the expenditure which the General Secretariat will incur in taking over this new work shall be included in that which is normally borne by the United Nations Special Technical Assistance Account under the heading of administrative and implementation expenses;

3. to instruct the Administrative Council

a) to ensure, at each of its Sessions, that the work thus taken over by the General Secretariat is done in such a way as to make the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as effective as possible,

b) to take any steps which may be necessary to see that this effectiveness is maintained.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 199-E
17 November 1959

COMMITTEE D

Geneva, 16 November 1959

Dr. F. Nicotera,
Chairman, Committee D,
(Organization of the Union),
Plenipotentiary Conference,
Bâtiment Electoral

G e n e v a

Dear Sir,

I understand that your Committee will shortly be examining Proposals 66 and 70, for abolishing the post of Vice-Director in the International Radio Consultative Committee.

I much regret to inform you that I am unwell and hence shall be unable to attend the meetings of your Committee during the next few days. As the matter is one on which the Vice-Director can hardly be expected to speak, I am writing to explain my views and to ask you to bring them to the Committee's notice.

Personally, I have no hesitation in saying that this post should be kept, and I can but hope that it will continue to be held by the present incumbent as long as the provisions of the Staff Regulations on retirement age permit. This is the view expressed, incidentally, by the last Plenary Assembly of this Consultative Committee.

I agree with Proposal 69 when it says that the next Vice-Director need not necessarily be a broadcasting specialist, for the reasons given in the proposal itself. In fact, the Vice-Director assists the Director in all branches of the Committee's activities. It might be well if, in future, either the Director or the Vice-Director had acquired practical broadcasting experience at some stage in his career. So I am not against Proposal 67.

United States Proposal 66 gives "economy" as its reasons. However, whether there be a Vice-Director or not, the International Radio Consultative Committee will certainly require a chief engineer competent to do what the Vice-Director has been doing hitherto. The four highest posts in the Secretariat of my Committee are graded under classes A, B, D, and (a), whereas in the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, which at present has no Vice-Director, the corresponding posts are graded A, C, and D (twice). In fact, the expenditure is practically identical and may even become the same when the new salary scale becomes effective.

These two Consultative Committees are organized in slightly different ways. They have grown up over the years and there is no practical reason why their structure should be the same. Thus, the fact that there is no Vice-Director in the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee does not, to my mind, preclude the existence of a Vice-Director in the International Radio Consultative Committee.

I should be exceedingly obliged if you would kindly bring the above to the attention of your Committee.

Yours very truly,

Dr. E. Metzler
Director of C.C.I.R.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 200-E

6 December, 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BYTHE CONFERENCE

Nos. 151 to 200

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
151	Committee F	Committee F	Summary record, 7th meeting, 4 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m..
152	Sub-Committee F2	Sub-Committee F2	Summary record, 2nd meeting, 4 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
153	Administrative Radio Conference	Plenary Meeting Committee D	Replies by the Administrative Radio Conference to questions put by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Document No. 76 (Rev. 1)
154	Sub-Committee F2	Sub-Committee F2	Summary Record, 3rd meeting, 10 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
154 ADD. No.1	Sub-Committee F2	Sub-Committee F2	Summary Record, 3rd meeting, 10 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
155	Committee B	Plenary Meeting	First Report of the Credentials Committee
156	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record, 6th meeting, 3 November, 1959, 4 p.m.
157 (Rev.)	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 4th Plenary Meeting, 14 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
158	Committee H	Plenary Meeting	3rd Report by the Chairman of Committee H: Consolidated Budget and Working Capital Fund
159	Argentina, Italy	Sub-Committee F2	Proposal by the Delegations of Argentina and Italy, Proposal No. 326: General Regulations, Chapter 5.



No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
160	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record, 5th Meeting, 9 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
161	Mexico	Committee D	Proposal No. 327 Art. 6
162	Mexico	Committee D	Proposal No. 328: Art. 10
163	Mexico	Committee D	Proposal No. 329: Art. 6
164	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record, 4th Meeting, 2 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
165	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record, 8th Meeting, 9 November, 3 p.m.
166	Secretariat	Committee F	Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention
167	Committee D	Plenary Meeting	First Report of the Chairman of Committee D
168	U.S.S.R.	Committee D	Proposal No. 331: Art. 5
169	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 10th Meeting, 10 November, 1959
170	Sub-Committee D1	Committee D	Structure of the Union
171	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record, 6th Meeting, 11 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
172			Address by Mr. F.T. Wahlen, Federal Counsellor, Head of the Federal Department of Justice and Police, Representing the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and reply by Dr. J.D.H. Van Der Toorn, Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the occasion of the official Banquet given by the Swiss Federal Council on Friday, 6 November, 1959, at the Grand-Hotel Dolder, Zurich.

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
173	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 11th Meeting, 11 November, 1959
174	Sub-Committee H1	Sub-Committee H1	Summary Record, 1st Meeting, 10 November, 3 p.m.
175	Japan	Committee D	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 80
176	Sweden	Committee D	Withdrawal of Proposals Nos. 20, 70, 71, 76, 79, 83, 88, 89, 90, 206, 210 and 212.
177	Sub-Committee D1	Sub-Committee D1	Summary Record, 1st Meeting, 10 November 1959, 11.30 a.m.
178	Sub-Committee D1	Sub-Committee D1	Summary Record, 2nd Meeting, 11 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
179	Sub-Committee D1	Sub-Committee D1	Summary Record, 3rd Meeting, 12 November, 1959 3 p.m.
180	General Secretariat	Committee G	Amendment to Art. 15 of the Staff Regulations
181	Committee H	Committee I	4th Report by the Chairman of Committee H
182	Secretariat		Schedule of Meetings from 16 to 22 November
183	Poland	Committee E	New text of Proposal No. 304: Art. 3
184 Rev.	Poland	Committee E	New text of Proposal No. 305: Art. 7
185	France	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 332: Institution of the new Administrative Council
185 Cor.1	"	"	
186	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 12th Meeting, 12 November, 1959

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
187	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 13th meeting 13 November, 1959
188	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record, 1st meeting, 13 November, 1959, 11.30 a.m.
189	Ad Hoc Working Group	Committee G	Report of Ad Hoc Working Group to Committee G: Salary Scales for Classes D and above
190	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting, 14 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
190 CORR. 1	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting, 14 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
191	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record, 7th Meeting, 13 November, 1959,
191 CORR. 1	"	"	"
192 (Rev.)	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting, 14 November, 1959 at 3.45 p.m.
193	Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Circular-Telegram: Election to the Administrative Council
194	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record, 9th meeting 13 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
195	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record, 5th meeting, 4 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
196	Committee E	Committee E	I.T.U. collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund
197 (Rev.)	Committee E	Committee E	Debiting of Administrative and operational costs resulting from the I.T.U.'s participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

No. of Document	Origin	Destination	Title
198	Committee E	Committee E	Administration of Technical Assistance Projects
199	Director of the CCIR	Committee D	Letter to the Chairman of Committee D (Proposals Nos. 66 and 70)
200	Secretariat		List of the documents prepared by the Conference. Nos. 151 to 200