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### **Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959)**

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- This PDF includes Document No. 201-300
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-458 and Document DT No. 1-140

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 201-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

26 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### CORRIGENDUM

to the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Committee E  
(Relations between the I.T.U. and the I.N. including Technical Assistance)

10 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Page 3. Add the following statement to the declaration of the Delegate of the Netherlands, appearing at the bottom of the page:

"Since Mr. Norman Luker, Head of the External Affairs for the European Office of the United Nations has stated that the termination of the agreement will be of a gradual and partial nature because the T.A.O. is not able to go on indefinitely with the work, the Netherlands delegation wonders whether it will not be possible to ask the T.A.O. for a more precise indication when the transfer of work will have to have been completed."

Page 4. Correct the statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., second paragraph as follows:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. indicated the importance of technical assistance but declared that all measures should be taken to hold down administrative and organizational expenses."

Page 4. Add the following statement at the bottom of the page, after the statement by the Delegate of Bulgaria:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the present arrangements, whereby this particular work was undertaken by the T.A.O. were the most economical both for the Union and for countries receiving technical assistance, inasmuch as they kept down overall administrative overhead costs which meant that more money was available for spending in the countries needing technical assistance."

Page 5. Add the following sentence to the statement of Mr. Gross, appearing about the middle of the page:

"So far as he knew, no other agency had taken any final action on the matter."



Page 6. At the middle of the page following the statement by the Delegate of Japan, add the following:

"The Delegate of Canada said that since his Delegation had not participated in the general debate on technical assistance in the earlier meetings of the Committee, he thought it useful to draw the attention of members to the great importance that Canada attached to technical assistance activities. As members were no doubt aware, the Government of Canada was a major contributor to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance, both E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund. In addition Canada participated actively in other programmes such as the Colombo Plan.

"In opposing the transfer of the administrative functions carried out by the United Nations in New York in connection with I.T.U.'s participation in the Expanded Programme to headquarters in Geneva, the Canadian Delegation was in no way minimizing the importance of technical assistance programmes, but was concerned to see technical assistance carried out in the most effective and economical manner possible. The Delegate of Canada although he had listened with interest to the arguments in favour of the proposed transfer, felt that the arguments which had been advanced did not show that the efficiency and economy of I.T.U. participation in E.P.T.A. would be improved by such a transfer at this time."



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 201-E  
17 November 1959COMMITTEE ESUMMARY RECORDFifth Meeting, Committee E (Relations between the  
I.T.U. and the U.N., including Technical Assistance)

Tuesday, 10 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, the Chairman, called the meeting to order and announced that the agenda is shown in Document No. DT 32. He declared that Mr. M. Asghar of the Delegation of Afghanistan has agreed to serve as Rapporteur for the French language.

A few copies of the Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee E, Document No. 118, were distributed, but since general distribution would not be made until after the meeting, consideration of this item was postponed until the next meeting.

The Chairman declared that the statements of the Delegates of Poland and of Japan appearing in the Summary Record of the third meeting of Committee E (Document No. 104) had been amended at the request of the Delegates of these countries.

In opening the discussion of the Acting Secretary-General's Report on the Administration of Technical Assistance Projects (Document No. 12), Mr. Gross stated that the time has come for the I.T.U. to manage its own Technical Assistance Programme, including all operations relating to these activities. He indicated that this move would entail a slight increase in staff, estimated at one class g and two class d officials, representing an increase in the budget of approximately 75,000 francs.

It was suggested that the transfer of this workload from the U.N. to the Union might result in an over-all saving. Mr. Gross indicated that if this move were brought about, the officials released in New York could eventually be assigned to other work, with a corresponding over-all saving.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the advantages of the present arrangement and stated that he preferred to maintain the status quo as long as possible. He added that the Council should be given authority to deal with any new situation which might develop in this regard.

Mr. Gross recommended that the entire agreement with the U.N. regarding the management of Technical Assistance activities be cancelled, effective, say, 1 January 1960, or 1 January 1961. He pointed out that the 73,000 Swiss francs presently posted to administrative expenses of E.P.T.A. cannot be diverted to Technical Assistance projects themselves.



The Delegate of Canada stated that he was not convinced by the arguments regarding the advantages of the proposed transfer of responsibility from U.N. to the I.T.U. He indicated his support of the United Kingdom position.

The Chairman reminded the members of Committee E that the agreement between the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and the I.T.U. is contained in an Annex to Document No. 62

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"Far be it from Australia to strike a discordant note, and while I have a great deal of sympathy for the viewpoints expressed by the distinguished delegates from the United Kingdom and Canada, there are, as I said before, some important points which should be brought to the attention of this most important Committee. I do not, Mr Chairman, want to bore you with recapitulation of the points I advanced at an earlier stage in this Committee, and so first I would turn to the question of finances for technical assistance through the U.N. Special Assistance Fund. As Australia said earlier, we do not feel that there should be variation from this policy, i.e., we do not think it right and proper to surrender the sovereign rights of Governments of member countries to determine the precise nature of their priorities.

" Might I now turn, Mr. Chairman, to another important aspect, namely, the establishment of a Technical Assistance Bureau to simplify the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. language so as to help developing countries. Let me, however, explain, Mr. Chairman, that I have the greatest admiration for the very admirable documentation over so many years of the C.C.I.s but for developing countries it is necessary to go much further. If I might lapse into Australian vernacular might I say, Mr. Chairman, that many years ago I cut my eye teeth on C.C.I. documents dealing among other things with psophometric voltages to the n'th degree and I might add, Mr. Chairman, burnt a great deal of midnight oil in the process of promoting a proper understanding of this quite erudite technical language. It is clear from viewpoints already put before this Committee, Sir, that some simplification is essential, therefore Australia supports most strongly such a point of view.

" Could I turn now to the question of Technical Assistance on the highest plane - technical assistance which I received in such generous measure from distinguished representatives of many countries present at this important assembly, an exchange of viewpoints most valuable to me, and I would trust that Australia in some small measure was able to impart some points of view on the telecommunication front on a reciprocal basis. I have the greatest respect for the viewpoint expressed by the distinguished Delegate from the United Kingdom concerning extension of scholarships, visits by technical experts and special missions, and I have due deference

and great admiration for highly developed telecommunication networks of the type we find in Europe, but at the same time, Mr. Chairman, I am fully aware that this happy state of affairs does not exist in all countries, and so there are very many member countries who desire something more than erudite documentation, some simplification of the existing technical language contained in the Green Books, and this could be achieved by embracing the proposal which has been explained by the Acting Secretary-General. However, Mr. Chairman, there is a point which I emphasized in an earlier address, namely, we have to decide whether the amount quoted in Document No. 12 will be sufficient to cater adequately for what is really required. Mr. Chairman we have to decide whether this is enough, and I would suggest with all due respect that before we do this we have to measure the problem.

" It is possible, Mr. Chairman, that we can subscribe to the thought that adjustments can be arranged through E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund. However, the I.T.U. is I suggest in an expert position to help and co-ordinate technical assistance in the telecommunication field. It is clear, Mr. Chairman, that the existing arrangements are inadequate for this purpose, and in this context I would refer to the great response Australia has received for dissemination of our Technical Instructions which we have distributed far and wide. Might I also add, Mr. Chairman, once again, that we also have been grateful for similar Instructions and information which have flowed to our country.

" The Australian Administration has earlier submitted a proposal contained in Document No. 4 to the joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. meeting on Technical Assistance in April, 1957. We still firmly believe that the I.T.U. is the organization to do the job, but with the passing of time we now realize, Mr. Chairman, that the proposal we submitted in 1957 was too conservative -- may I repeat the proposal was too conservative, and our only fear is now whether the figures quoted in Document No. 12 will be adequate to discharge such an essential task.

" In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, might I emphasize again one very fundamental point. If the I.T.U. is not prepared to discharge its functions in this field of Technical Assistance in a proper and adequate manner, then I suggest Sir, that there are in existence other organizations willing and able to undertake the task. It would, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, be a great pity if this organization, the International Telecommunication Union neglected a valuable opportunity to discharge these functions. It has a wonderful record extending back over many years of real achievement in this field of endeavour and a wonderful opportunity for the future."

The Delegate of the Netherlands said he wished to support the statement by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Representative of the United Nations, Mr. Norman Luker, reminded the members of Committee E that no guarantee could be given for the continuance of the present arrangement, but apart from saying that the U.N. cannot do the work indefinitely, he was unable to specify precisely when this move would have to be made.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. indicated the importance of Technical Assistance but declared that all measures should be taken to hold down expenses.

The Delegate of Malaya referred to his statement in a previous meeting (see Document No. 104) and stated that the amount of 148,000 francs quoted in Document No. 12 is insufficient and should be increased.

The Delegate of Belgium :

"I am, I fear, putting my hand into a hornet's nest. But we should, I feel, have the courage of our convictions.

" Committee D is now considering the reorganization of the Union secretariats. May I, then, ask this one question :

" Has any thought been given to the possibility of a reform whereby the I.T.U. would itself manage its Technical Assistance programme, without any increase in the staff of the Secretariat or in administrative expenses?

" Should the answer be 'no', then we should prefer the idea put forward by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, i.e., that the present state of affairs be maintained as long as possible."

The Delegate of Switzerland :

"My Government is disinterested in attaching great importance to everything connected with Technical Assistance, and is making a considerable financial effort. My Delegation sees no point in the proposal made in Document No. 12. We prefer things to stay as they are."

The Delegate of Mexico referred to the I.C.A.O. Aviation Training School in Mexico City and declared that the I.T.U. should establish similar telecommunications training centres in various parts of the world.

The Delegate of Bulgaria stated that he favoured the maintenance of the status quo.

The Delegate of Afghanistan :

"With the present system it takes a good deal of time to meet the needs of the under-equipped countries. Something should be done about such a state of affairs. My Delegation would like to see the Union acting freely and drawing up its own Technical Assistance programme, like many other international agencies."

The Delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement:

"My delegation is of the opinion that the I.T.U. should be the manager of its own Technical Assistance Programme.

" We cannot see how the present arrangement can be efficient. It might be argued that any inefficiencies cause extra expense to the United Nations T.A.O. and not to the I.T.U. We can only reply that the same countries are members of the two organizations and that most of these countries subscribe according to their means to the Technical Assistance and Special Funds.

" We are sure that the programme, if run by the I.T.U., could run more efficiently and will cause considerable direct and indirect savings. For instance, I.T.U. experts at present visit both the U.N. Headquarters in New York and the I.T.U. Headquarters in Geneva before and after their missions and perhaps in between times. In 1958 there were 25 experts and if they had to report only to Geneva, a considerable saving would have been made

" Concluding, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Gross through you, Sir, if any other agencies have taken any final action on Resolution 702 of the Economic and Social Council and to inform this Committee when this resolution was issued."

In reply to the question by the Delegate of Ethiopia, Mr. Gross stated that ECCSC Resolution No. 702 regarding Technical Assistance Administrative expenses was issued on 31 July 1958.

The Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

"I have followed the discussions in this meeting with great interest. It has been pointed out that the I.T.U. and the W.M.O. are the only specialized agencies who do not have full control over their technical assistance programmes, and that they also do not run the entire portion of the administrative programmes.

" It was interesting to learn that the T.A.O., which handles a major portion of the I.T.U. administrative programme in connection with I.T.U. projects, normally handles the administrative programmes only for activities which do not come under any of the specialized agencies.

" The consensus of all discussions which have occurred so far in Committee E has been that the I.T.U. must accelerate and improve its technical assistance efforts.

" As one means to this end, the United States is of the opinion that complete control and management of the technical assistance programmes should be assured by the I.T.U., and it therefore will vote in favour of the programme outlined by the Secretariat in Document No. 12."

The Delegate of Japan made the following statement:

"The proposed measure seems to us very important for efficiency of the Administrative function of the Technical Assistance.

" At the same time I understand this measure will favourably influence the technical assistance programmes of the I.T.U., the progress of which so many countries like to see very sincerely.

" At least this much might be said with certainty that if this problem was raised because the United Nations had proposed the transfer of the administrative business, the future management of technical assistance such as E.T.A.P., Special Fund and so on, will be very unfavourably influenced when the I.T.U. should decline that proposal.

" For these reasons, we would like to support the proposal to transfer the administrative business from the United Nations to the I.T.U."

The Delegate of Viet-Nam :

"The discussions in this Committee on Technical Assistance matters have shown that this is an essential task of the International Telecommunication Union.

" Hence, our Union should take in hand telecommunication Technical Assistance if it wishes to draw up a really effective programme.

" For the sake of efficiency, the administrative responsibilities involved should be entrusted to the I.T.U., and not to other organizations distant from the I.T.U. headquarters and not directly interested in our programme.

" Hence, my Delegation supports the General Secretariat's proposal. Measured by the effects to be obtained, the budgetary implications represent no insurmountable obstacle."

The Delegate of Brazil declared that the Union should have its own organ for dealing with Technical Assistance and that he favours the objective of Document No. 12. He added that while Brazil has contributed to the Special Fund, it has neither asked for nor received any direct benefits from this source.

The Chairman referred to the 148,000 francs quoted in Document No. 12 and inquired what percentage of this amount would be reimbursed to the Union by the United Nations. Mr. Gross replied that he expects to recover the full amount but cannot guarantee the entire sum as the decision regarding this matter will be made by the TAB (see Document No. 145).

The Representative from the United Nations, Mr. Luker, referred to ECOSOC Resolution No. 737, and stated that reimbursement will be on a sliding scale, with a progressively larger share being assumed by the Union each year.

The Delegate of Australia strongly supported Document No. 12 and made the following statement:

"Australia apologizes for taking the floor once again, because as you know so well Sir, it is a most unusual happening, but having listened with a great deal of interest to the viewpoints expressed by so many distinguished Delegates from other member countries, there are I feel, Sir, just one or two observations which might help now in placing the problem before us in proper perspective. Might I say first of all Mr. Chairman, that the arguments advanced in favour of retention of the status quo designed to limit I.T.U. Technical Assistance expenditure are quite laudable in their intention, but what we have to determine is whether they may be in our interest to maintain, because it might be said that the arrangements proposed could prove to be a source of embarrassment to U.N.T.A.O. in the future. In point of fact Sir, the actual savings which have been suggested appear to be open to some doubt.

" It is also obvious Mr. Chairman that rejection of Document No. 12 will not hinder the institution by the I.T.U. of its own projects. We fully appreciate this point of view so patiently explained to us by some of the distinguished delegates in recent proceedings.

" Let us be clearly aware in our own minds that retention of the status quo as proposed by the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and other delegations means that we are not merely retaining a state of affairs which must ultimately and even shortly be changed by sheer force of circumstance, but in the meantime reacting quite severely I suggest Sir, to the disadvantage of I.T.U. efficiency in the Technical Assistance sphere.

" What appears on the surface to be an apparently neat arrangement may not continue indefinitely, and it is vital to realise that it may ultimately not be very advantageous to the Union.

" It would appear to the Australian Delegation that the recommendation of the Acting Secretary-General to adopt Document No. 12 is based on sound knowledge and experience, and it has our strong support subject to the proviso and again I reiterate a previous expression of Australian opinion - subject to the proviso that we measure first the nature and the extent of the problem."

The Delegate of France summed up. Despite the fact that the Technical Assistance Board was in New York, it satisfied the countries that needed its assistance. If a larger office were to be set up in Geneva, what advantages would accrue? As the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has said, the answer surely was that no advantages would accrue. The credit accorded was still bound up with the system of priorities.

Reduction in management costs? Technical advantages?

It certainly took a long time to meet requirements under the existing system, but then it was bound to take a long time to get anything from an office in New York. He saw no point in the proposal.

It was finally decided to vote on whether the I.T.U. should discontinue its provisional agreement with the United Nations for the management of its Technical Assistance Programme, and undertake all the administrative tasks at present done for it by the United Nations.

The results of the vote:

For	22
Against	11
Abstentions	3

The meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur

R.L. Harrell

Chairman

Francis Colt de Wolf



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 202-E  
17 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED  
"NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA"

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the Head of the Netherlands Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross,  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

PLENARY MEETING

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

Delegation of the Kingdom  
of the Netherlands

Geneva, 16 November, 1959

Secretary-General of the Inter-  
national Telecommunication Union,  
Palais Wilson,  
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Kingdom of the Netherlands constitutionally comprises the Netherlands, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the non-self-governing territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

In connection herewith and in order to simplify matters I should be most grateful to you if henceforth the denomination "Kingdom of the Netherlands" were used in all documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959, when reference is made to the "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea".

This, consequently, also applies to Annex 1 of the International Telecommunication Convention, so that in Annex 1 of the new Convention the present denomination should be replaced by "Netherlands (Kingdom of the)".

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

J.D.H. van der Toorn,

Head of the Delegation of the  
Kingdom of the Netherlands  
to the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
Geneva, 1959

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 203-E  
17 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

In accordance with the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly, the following circular telegram was sent to all Administrations on 17 November 1959:

"PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE NOW MEETING IN GENEVA HAS DECIDED TO CHANGE PREVIOUS METHOD OF ELECTING SECRETARY-GENERAL BY ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND TO PROCEED WITH ELECTION DURING PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE HERE IN GENEVA STOP IT WILL ELECT NEW SECRETARY-GENERAL ITU AND POSSIBLY ONE OR TWO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL DEPENDING ON FINAL DECISION TO BE TAKEN AS TO NUMBER OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL STOP MEMBERS OF THE UNION DESIRING TO DO SO ARE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT CANDIDACIES TO CHAIRMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE COMMA EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THEIR DELEGATIONS TO CONFERENCE STOP CANDIDACIES COMMA ACCOMPANIED BY CURRICULA VITAE COMMA MUST BE RECEIVED GENEVA NOT LATER THAN 2400 HOURS GMT FOUR REPEAT FOUR DECEMBER STOP PLEASE SPECIFY WHETHER CANDIDACIES ARE FOR POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OR ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL STOP ELECTION ITSELF WILL PROBABLY TAKE PLACE DURING WEEK DECEMBER SEVEN TO DECEMBER TWELVE STOP VAN DER TOORN CHAIRMAN PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE".

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 204-EFS  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
4 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE B

### CORRIGENDUM

#### Summary Record - Third Meeting of Committee B (Credentials)

Annex 2, page 5 read:

#### STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic did not take part in the vote on the proposal by the United States Delegation concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, because it only understands this proposal in part and the part that is intelligible contravenes the I.T.U. Convention and is therefore illegal.

The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic considers that the credentials submitted by the Hungarian Delegation are undoubtedly in order.

Annex 2, page 6 read:

#### STATEMENT BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

The Czechoslovak Delegation did not take part in the vote on the proposal by the United States Delegation concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic for the reasons given by the Soviet and Roumanian Delegations.

In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Delegation this represents a contravention of the Convention.

It considers the credentials submitted by the Hungarian Delegation to be in order.

#### STATEMENT BY THE POLISH DELEGATION

The Polish Delegation did not take part in the vote on the question of the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic, because it considers the question voted on as illegal and contrary to the Convention.

The Polish Delegation considers the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, which were established by the Government of that country, as completely valid.

(ne concerne pas le texte français)

(no concierne al texto español)



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 204-E  
20 November 1959COMMITTEE BSUMMARY RECORD.Third Meeting of Committee B (Credentials)

Friday, 13 November 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and announced that the Agenda was in Document No. DT 41.
2. The Summary Record of the second meeting of Committee B, Document No. 61, was approved.
3. The group next considered the Report of the Working Group of the Credentials Committee, Document No. 149.
4. It was noted that the credentials of Colombia, Paraguay and Nicaragua were in order, and these countries were transferred from paragraph 3 (ii) to 3 (i).
5. The Delegate of the United States of America proposed that no decision should be taken with regard to the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic. He explained that he made this proposal because on several occasions since 1956 the General Assembly of the United Nations in its ordinary and extraordinary sessions had decided against taking a decision with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Delegate of the United States was careful to point out that this would in no way prevent the Hungarian Delegation from taking part in the Conference and voting therein.

The complete text of the statement by the Delegate of the United States of America is shown in Annex 1 of this Report.

The Delegate of Argentina supported the United States proposal. Lengthy discussion ensued during which Delegates of Korea, Brazil, Colombia, China, Philippines, Paraguay, Venezuela and Uruguay, supported the United States proposal. This proposal was opposed by Delegates of Poland, Hungary Roumania, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania. The issue was finally put to a vote with the following results:

In favour	21
Opposed	3
Abstentions	1

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. questioned the legality of the U.S. proposal, which he termed a flagrant contradiction of the Convention, and a violation of the sovereign rights of Hungary. Copies of the statements made by the Delegates of Hungary, U.S.S.R., Poland, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia are attached as Annex 2.

6. The Delegate of Korea proposed the deletion of the footnote appearing on page 1 of Document No. 149. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of the United States of America and China. The issue was put to a vote with the following results:

In favour of the deletion of the footnote appearing on page 1 of Document No. 149:	19
Opposed	7
Abstentions	5

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

Raymond L. Harrell  
Rapporteur

A. Langenberger  
Chairman

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE U.S.A. CONCERNING HUNGARIAN CREDENTIALS

"Mr. Chairman,

" As the members of the Committee may be aware, the General Assembly of the United Nations on several occasions has decided to take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of representatives of Hungary. On 9 November 1956, the First and Second Emergency Special Sessions of the General Assembly voted 68 votes to none, with one abstention, not to take any decision regarding the credentials of the representatives of Hungary pending further clarification. On 21 February 1957, by 60 votes to none with one abstention, the Eleventh Regular Session of the General Assembly voted in the same sense. The Twelfth Session of the General Assembly on 10 December 1957, voted 77 votes to one to take no decision regarding the credentials of the representatives of Hungary but took this action in a manner which would enable the representatives of Hungary to continue to participate fully in the work of the United Nations. The Third Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly on 28 August 1958, by 71 votes to one, took the same decision and thereafter the Thirteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly on 13 December 1958, decided in a similar sense. Thereafter, the representatives of Hungary were fully able to continue to participate fully in the work of the United Nations.

" Mr. Chairman, it would be well if we could avoid political discussion and political decisions at this Conference as far as possible. That is the desire at least of the United States Delegation. It is not possible, however, for the Committee to ignore the action taken on repeated occasions by the United Nations General Assembly. All we can do here is to avoid taking independent action on such political considerations as may come to face us. In these circumstances the United States Delegation moves that this Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary and that this action be recorded in the Committee's report to the Plenary Session. If my interpretation of the General Regulations (Chapter 5, paragraph 5, page 74) is correct, this would not prevent the Hungarian Delegation from participating fully, including voting, in the work of this Committee. May I add that the Credentials Committee of the Administrative Radio Conference took this same course and its report was approved by the Radio Conference in plenary session.

" In concrete terms the United States Delegation moves that the Hungarian People's Republic be deleted from paragraph 3 (i) and that a new paragraph be added to the report of the Committee reading as follows:

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 representatives of Hungary.'"

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

We were astonished to hear the speech of the United States Delegation. We consider their remarks very strange in view of the fact that the Working Group of this Committee, in which the United States Delegation participated, had already verified and accepted the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic. How is it possible for the same Delegation to verify and check a Government's credentials and find them in order and acceptable and then oppose them a few days later?

With regard to the history of this matter, the Hungarian People's Republic is one of the founder Members of our Union and Hungarian Delegations participated in the Atlantic City and Buenos Aires Conferences, that is to say many years before this country became a Member of the United Nations. Thus the participation of our country in I.T.U. Conferences is not subject to any prior conditions and our collaboration in the joint work does not depend on any decisions taken in other international organizations. Our Delegation's credentials were made out in the proper way by the sole existing Hungarian Government, which was invited by the Secretary-General of the Union, and there is no doubt that the Credentials Committee should accept our papers without any objections.

After the vote

The United States proposal represents a flagrant contravention of the aim of our Union and runs counter to international collaboration in the field of telecommunications. The decision of the Committee to delete the Hungarian People's Republic from the list of delegations whose credentials have been found to be in order is illegal and absurd.

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic abstained from voting on the proposal by the United States Delegation concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, because it only understands this proposal in part and the part that is intelligible contravenes the I.T.U. Convention and is therefore illegal.

The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic considers that the credentials submitted by the Hungarian Delegation are undoubtedly in order.



STATEMENT BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

The Czechoslovak Delegation abstained from voting on the proposal by the United States Delegation concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic for the reasons given by the Soviet and Roumanian Delegations.

In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Delegation this represents a contravention of the Convention.

It considers the credentials submitted by the Hungarian Delegation to be in order.

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

"Mr. Chairman, we have asked you and the United States Delegate a question about the legality of the United States proposal. We have not received a satisfactory answer, and hence feel unable to take part in a vote which casts doubts on the reality of the credentials possessed by the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

" The credentials of the Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic are quite in order and meet the requirements set forth in the International Telecommunication Convention, whereas the United States proposal is entirely illegitimate and entirely out of keeping with the Convention.

" The refusal to recognize these credentials also constitutes a brutal infringement of the sovereign rights of this State."

STATEMENT BY THE POLISH DELEGATION

The Polish Delegation abstained from voting on the question of the credentials of the Hungarian People's Republic, because it considers the question voted on as illegal and contrary to the Convention.

The Polish Delegation considers the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, which were established by the Government of that country, as completely valid.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 205-E (Rev.)  
26 November 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Sixth Meeting of Committee E

(Relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N., including Technical Assistance)

Friday, 13 November 1959

The meeting was opened at 3.05 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda of the meeting to the Committee (Document No. DT 48). The Delegate of Japan asked for his Proposal No. 12 to be discussed at the same time as Document No. 73 in Item 2a) of the Agenda. After that amendment the Chairman stated that the Agenda was adopted.

1. The summary record of the 3rd and 4th meetings (Document No. 104, Corrigendum Nos. 1 and 2 and Document No. 118) were approved without comment.
2. The Chairman stated that in view of the approaching departure of the Delegate of Poland, he preferred to discuss Documents Nos. 73 and 74 in the first place.

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement :

"The aim of Proposals Nos. 304 and 305 submitted by the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland for supplementing Articles 3 and 7 of the Convention is to make the Consultative Committees responsible, as one of the most important of their tasks, for the drafting of instructions and recommendations which will make it easier to introduce modern techniques into countries which do not yet possess them, and also for the drafting of instructions for developing and improving telecommunication equipment already in use.

" Experience acquired by various countries in the world where they already use modern techniques could be collected and set out in the form of documents by the Consultative Committees of the I.T.U. for the benefit of all countries concerned. They could give recommendations and directives for the introduction into these countries of new equipment and modern operating methods and for the most economical and efficient technical operation thereof.



" Some of the details with regard to this problem and also its relation to the other proposals submitted have already been discussed during the previous meetings of our Committee. The reasons for our proposals are to be found in abbreviated form in Document No. 73.

" The Polish Delegation is convinced that the Consultative Committees are in a position to carry out this task, which is justified by our common goal - the cooperation of all the Members of the I.T.U. in the development of telecommunications throughout the world and in all countries. The Polish Delegation also considers that technical assistance of this kind provided on the initiative of the I.T.U. could induce countries which are as yet insufficiently equipped with modern telecommunication installations to collaborate with the Consultative Committees because they would be given direct advantages and vital assistance in their immediate problems."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia withdrew his Proposal No. 239 in favour of the Polish proposal. The Acting Secretary-General expressed strong support for the proposal since, in his opinion, more powers for the Administrative Council were needed in the field of Technical Assistance.

The Delegate of Mexico made the following statement :

"Proposal No. 304 by Poland (Document No. 73) admirably reflects the Conference's opinion, in particular because it gives legal force to the Convention in order to carry out this type of activity. It is valuable because it aims at establishing and developing telecommunication networks in regions of the world where they are lacking. I therefore again give my support to the Polish proposal."

The Delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"As I have already stated on Committee F, we interpret the present wording of Article 3, paragraph (1) as authorizing Technical Assistance activities. The I.T.U. has been engaged in various activities of this kind since 1952 and I assume they are already justified by Article 3 § 1 of the existing Convention. Incidentally, the document at hand, Document No. 13 (page 3 § 5 at the bottom) seems to take the same view.

" With regard to Technical Assistance activities performed within the framework of the I.T.U., we have no objection whatever. We think this sort of assistance is necessary and should be given on a larger scale.

" We thought that it was most desirable at this juncture to make this clearer for the purposes of the Union by amending § 2 as we have proposed.

" We hope this amendment will be very useful in fostering various activities which the I.T.U. might undertake in future in connection with the harmonized development of telecommunications of various regions of the world.

" Anyhow, we are prepared to settle the matter by leaving it to the discretion of the Committee."

The Delegates of Bulgaria, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands supported the proposal and the Delegate of Australia made the following statement :

"Australia supports the spirit of Proposal No. 304. We feel also that the text proposed for inclusion in Article 3 of the Convention is appropriate.

" However there is a minor aspect that may warrant consideration. At past meetings some delegations have been careful to point out the essential difference between countries that might be described as under-developed and those that might be more correctly described as under-equipped. Both types of country are equally concerned with Technical Assistance, and I should like to suggest that the words "or under-equipped" be added to the text of Proposal No. 304 after the word "under-developed"."

A short discussion followed on the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Australia, especially with regard to the terms "under-developed", "under-equipped" and "new or developing country". When the Chairman had heard the Delegates of Malaya and Poland and the Acting Secretary-General, he broke in to say that the phrase "under-developed countries" in Proposal No. 304 should be replaced by "new or developing countries" (see Document No. 183).

The Representative of the United Nations said that "the framework of the United Nations" might be understood to mean the assistance of the special Fund and also of O.P.E.X. In the latter case, the countries concerned would be provided with experts who would become members of the Administration.

The Delegate of the United States supported the proposal. The Delegate of Israel also endorsed the proposal and suggested that it should be inserted in paragraph 2 of Article 3. Referring to the documents of the Administrative Radio Conference, he expressed a preference for the term "new or developing countries".

The Chairman, supported by the Delegate of Poland, stated that the Drafting Committee would incorporate the proposal in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

The Delegate of Canada while endorsing the spirit of the proposal felt that since Article 3 defined the essential purposes of the Union and laid the legal basis for the activities of I.T.U. and moreover since the Union had no regular Technical Assistance Programme of its own, unless the activities of the C.C.I.'s were regarded as such, it was unnecessary and possibly unwise to incorporate a specific reference to Technical Assistance

in Article 3 of the Convention. An imprecise reference to Technical Assistance in this Article might be interpreted at a later stage to mean approval by the Conference of the establishment of a programme of Technical Assistance within the regular budget of the Union. The Delegate of Canada recalled that the Constitution of the I.L.O. which has a large regular Technical Assistance Programme did not contain specific reference to Technical Assistance. He therefore felt that until a definite decision has been taken on the overall Technical Assistance activities of the Union itself, it was preferable to avoid specific reference to Technical Assistance in the Convention.

The Chairman thought that the Delegate of Canada had raised an important point. In view of its importance he had wanted to postpone discussion of the proposal to the last stage of the Committee's work, but because of the impending departure of the Delegate of Poland it was necessary to have a decision in principle immediately. However, the matter could be raised again in the near future with a view to elucidating the details.

The Acting Secretary-General said that he did not quite understand the Canadian question. Budgetary limitations would undoubtedly serve as a strong check on any radical new programme increase.

The Chairman explained that while a decision in principle would be made at that meeting, no formal vote would be taken, so that the matter could be raised again when other proposals dealing with that Article were being discussed.

The suggested course met with the Canadian Delegate's approval and the Delegate of India supported the proposal. The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement :

"In the interests of clarity and at the risk of repeating arguments, I should like to elucidate the attitude of my Delegation.

" The Belgian Delegation, in common with the Canadian Delegation, would prefer a terminology which would in no way imply that the I.T.U. must have its own Technical Assistance Programme.

" With this reservation, and in that spirit, taking account of the explanation which you have kindly given us, the Belgian Delegation will be happy to lend its support to the proposal made by the Delegate of Poland."

The Delegate of France supported the proposal procedure and said that the question of technical means could be raised again.

The Chairman suggested that Proposals Nos. 12 and 14, the effect of which was similar to that of the Polish proposal, should be studied after the Committee had come to the end of its work. The Delegates of Japan and the U.S.S.R. being in agreement, it was so decided. The Chairman stated that Proposal No. 304 was provisionally adopted, and called upon the Delegate of Poland to present his Proposal No. 305.

The Delegate of Poland expressed himself as follows :

"Proposal No. 305, which is reproduced in Document No. 74 follows from Proposal No. 304, which the Committee has already approved. Article 3 deals with the purposes of the Union and we have stated that one of the Union's tasks is to provide Technical Assistance for the under-developed or insufficiently developed countries.

" Article 7 gives specific instructions to the Consultative Committees, as the executive organs of the I.T.U. Among their other duties they must therefore carry out studies and issue recommendations for Technical Assistance Programmes of the nature outlined."

The Chairman said that Proposal No. 59 of Japan was similar to the Polish proposal and requested the Delegate of Japan to accept the Polish proposal, to avoid discussing both. The Delegate of Japan agreed to do so.

The Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, expressed his warm approval of the Polish proposal. Its practical application for the purposes of his Committee would be facilitated by bearing in mind that :

1) concerning work already done by the International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees, the job of his Committee was to extract from those volumes such recommendations as might be of interest to the "new or developing countries" and then intensify action in that field as planned;

2) concerning future work, the best thing was to encourage the representatives of new and under-equipped countries to participate to the full in the work of the study groups. For that purpose, the best method seemed to be to set up sub-groups or working groups with an agenda restricted to questions of special interest to those countries. Such sub-groups or working groups could, incidentally, meet in the various regions affected by technical assistance.

The adoption of those suggestions would mean no amendment to the Convention, other than that proposed by Poland. All that would be required was a resolution to guide the work of the forthcoming C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly which, thanks to the invitation of the Indian Government, would meet in an area particularly interested in such problems.

The Delegate of Malaya congratulated Mr. Rouvière on his statement. The next meeting of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, to be held at New Delhi, would provide an excellent opportunity for further consideration of the question. He supported the Polish proposal, but preferred the words "new and developing countries". He submitted an amendment calling for deletion of the phrase "in the light of experience gained".

The Delegate of Poland accepted the amendment and the Delegate of Israel was assured by the Delegate of Malaya that advice would not be restricted to questions affecting modern techniques and then expressed his approval of Proposal No. 305.

Thus amended, the proposal was supported by the Delegates of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, but the Delegate of India preferred the original text.

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement :

"It will be recalled that the Australian Delegation in previous speeches has stressed the need that C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations and other literature be presented in a simpler and more concise manner. We, therefore, welcome the statement by the Director of C.C.I.T.T. that a start has been made on this work.

" We also welcome the suggestion by Mr. Rouvière that special C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Committees on Working Parties will be set up to consider problems of particular interest to new and developing countries.

" It is however rather disturbing to hear from the Director of C.C.I.T.T. that the work on the issue of simplified literature is proceeding slowly due to lack of C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat Staff.

" In this regard, Sir, I should like to ask the C.C.I.T.T. Director whether it would be possible for these special Sub-Committees on Working Parties to not only issue their new recommendations in a more precise and simplified form, but also to re-draft existing associated recommendations in a similar manner; through the good offices of the participating Administrations. This may remove some of the work load from the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and also expedite the documentation involved."

In answer to a question by the Delegate of the United States, the Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee said there had been important discussions on Technical Assistance at the last Plenary Assembly of his Committee (see Document No. 11) and that he would himself be reverting to the subject later. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Polish proposal and stressed the importance of Mr. Rouvière's statement.

Proposal No. 305 was approved, nem. con.

Upon the resumption following the tea-break the Chairman stated that the Delegate of France had suggested a modification to the text of Proposal No. 305, which had been agreed to by the Polish Delegate (see Document No. 184).

2a (i) - The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted to know what would be done as a result of the decision on Technical Assistance and of the agreement reached with the U.N. The Acting Secretary-General said that, if the decision was confirmed by the Plenary, steps would have to be taken by the Administration to terminate the agreement since it would no longer be necessary.

The Chairman said that the necessary draft resolution would be prepared.

The Delegate of the United States remarking that Resolution No. 702 (XXVI ECOSOC) had been replaced, the Chairman requested the Committee to study Document No. 145. The Delegate of Canada wanted to know more about the decision, and particularly about the text of the resolution providing for future action. The Chairman said that the Union should not stand all the cost on its own, but if it were required to do so the Council would be granted whatever was needed and the Union would just notify the Economic and Social Council.

2b - The Delegate of New Zealand asked for an explanation of the final paragraph on page 70 of the Report by the Administrative Council. Mr. Gross said that it was a kind of financial logerdomain for extraordinary occasions. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that it was only fair to say that the decision was supported by the Administrative Council.

The Chairman went on to Section 14.5 on page 71 and Document No. 13.

The Acting Secretary-General explained some points connected with the establishment of the Special Fund. He discussed the agreement to be concluded with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, with governments and with the other organizations cooperating in the activities of the Fund. He also raised the questions of the administration of projects carried out by the I.T.U. on behalf of the Special Fund.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Gross and gave details of the next meeting of the Committees.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

Moussa M. Asghar  
Rapporteur

Francis Colt de Wolf  
Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 205-E  
19 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Sixth meeting of Committee E

(Relations between the I.T.U. and the U.N., including Technical Assistance)

Friday 13 November, 1959

The meeting was opened at 3.05 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda of the meeting to the Committee (Document No. DT 48). The Delegate of Japan asked for his proposal No.12 to be discussed at the same time as Document No.73 in Item 2a) of the Agenda. After that amendment the Chairman stated that the Agenda was adopted.

1. The summary record of the 3rd and 4th meetings (Document No. 104, Corrigendum Nos. 1 and 2 and Document No. 118) were approved without comment.

2. The Chairman stated that in view of the approaching departure of the Delegate of Poland, he preferred to discuss Documents Nos. 73 and 74 in the first place.

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement :

"The aim of Proposals Nos. 304 and 305 submitted by the Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland for supplementing Articles 3 and 7 of the Convention is to make the Consultative Committees responsible, as one of the most important of their tasks, for the drafting of instructions and recommendations which will make it easier to introduce modern techniques into countries which do not yet possess them, and also for the drafting of instructions for developing and improving telecommunication equipment already in use.

" Experience acquired by various countries in the world which already use modern techniques could be collected and set out in the form of documents by the Consultative Committees of the I.T.U. for the benefit of all countries concerned. They could give recommendations and directives for the introduction into these countries of new equipment and modern operating methods and for the most economical and efficient technical operation thereof.

" Some of the details with regard to this problem and also its relation to the other proposals submitted have already been discussed during the previous meetings of our Committee. The reasons for our proposals are to be found in abbreviated form in Document No. 73.

" The Polish Delegation is convinced that the Consultative Committees are in a position to carry out this task, which is justified by our common goal - the co-operation of all the Members of the I.T.U. in the development of telecommunications throughout the world and in all countries. The Polish Delegation also considers that technical assistance of this kind provided on the initiative of the I.T.U. could induce countries which are as yet insufficiently equipped with modern telecommunication installations to collaborate with the Consultative Committees because they would be given direct advantages and vital assistance in their immediate problems."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia withdrew his proposal No. 239 in favour of the Polish proposal. The Acting Secretary-General did not disguise his sympathy for the proposal since it gave more powers to the Administrative Council in the field of Technical Assistance.

The Delegate of Mexico made the following statement :

"Proposal No. 304 by Poland (Document No. 73) admirably reflects the Conference's opinion, in particular because it gives legal force to the Convention in order to carry out this type of activity. It is valuable because it aims at establishing and developing telecommunication networks in regions of the world where they are lacking. I therefore again give my support to the Polish proposal."

The Delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"As I have already stated on Committee F, we interpret the present wording of Article 3, paragraph (1) as authorising technical assistance activities. The I.T.U. has been engaged in various activities of this kind since 1952 and I assume they are already justified by Article 3 § 1 of the existing Convention. Incidentally, the document at hand, Document No. 13 (page 3 § 5 at the bottom) seems to take the same view.

" With regard to Technical Assistance activities performed within the framework of the I.T.U., we have no objection whatever. We think this sort of assistance is necessary and should be given on a larger scale.

" We thought that it was most desirable at this juncture to make this clearer for the purposes of the Union by amending § 2 as we have proposed.

" We hope this amendment will be very useful in fostering various activities which the I.T.U. might undertake in future in connection with the harmonized development of telecommunications of various regions of the world.

" Anyhow, we are prepared to settle the matter by leaving it to the discretion of the Committee."

The Delegates of Bulgaria, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands supported the proposal and the Delegate of Australia made the following statement :

"Australia supports the spirit of Proposal No. 304. We feel also that the text proposed for inclusion in Article 3 of the Convention is appropriate.

" However there is a minor aspect that may warrant consideration. At past meetings some delegations have been careful to point out the essential difference between countries that might be described as under-developed and those that might be more correctly described as under-equipped. Both types of country are equally concerned with Technical Assistance, and I should like to suggest that the words "or under-equipped" be added to the text of Proposal No. 304 after the word "under-developed".

A short discussion followed on the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Australia, especially with regard to the terms "under-developed", "under-equipped" and "new or developing country". When the Chairman had heard the Delegates of Malaya and Poland and the Acting Secretary-General, he broke in to say that the phrase "under-developed countries" in proposal No. 304 should be replaced by "new or developing countries" (see Document No. 183).

The Representative of the United Nations said that "the framework of the United Nations" might be understood to mean the assistance of the special Fund and also of O.P.E.X. In the latter case, the countries concerned would be provided with experts who would become members of the Administration.

The Delegate of the United States supported the proposal. The Delegate of Israel also endorsed the proposal and suggested that it should be inserted in paragraph 2 of Article 3. Referring to the documents of the Administrative Radio Conference, he expressed a preference for the term "new or developing countries".

The Chairman, supported by the Delegate of Poland, stated that the Drafting Committee would incorporate the proposal in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

The Delegate of Canada, while endorsing the spirit of the proposal, felt that since Article 3 defined the aim of the Union and since the I.T.U. had no permanent Technical Assistance programme of its own,

with the exception perhaps of the activities of the C.C.I.R., it would be premature to incorporate an indefinite text in Article 3.

The Chairman thought that the Delegate of Canada had raised an important point. In view of its importance he had wanted to postpone discussion of the proposal to the last stage of the Committee's work, but because of the impending departure of the Delegate of Poland it was necessary to have a decision in principle immediately. However, the matter could be raised again in the near future with a view to elucidating the details.

The Acting Secretary-General said that he did not quite understand the Canadian point of view. He feared that the I.T.U. was being given a field of action as wide as those of I.C.A.O. and UNESCO, and so on. That surprised him and took little account of the Union's budget. He did not share the Canadian Delegate's views.

The Chairman explained that while a decision in principle would be made at that meeting, no formal vote would be taken, so that the matter could be raised again when other proposals dealing with that Article were being discussed.

The suggested course met with the Canadian delegate's approval and the Delegate of India supported the proposal. The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement :

"In the interests of clarity and at the risk of repeating arguments, I should like to elucidate the attitude of my Delegation.

" The Belgian Delegation, in common with the Canadian Delegation, would prefer a terminology which would in no way imply that the I.T.U. must have its own Technical Assistance programme.

" With this reservation, and in that spirit, taking account of the explanation which you have kindly given us, the Belgian Delegation will be happy to lend its support to the proposal made by the Delegate of Poland."

The Delegate of France supported the proposal procedure and said that the question of technical means could be raised again.

The Chairman suggested that Proposals Nos. 12 and 14, the effect of which was similar to that of the Polish Proposal, should be studied after the Committee had come to the end of its work. The Delegates of Japan and the U.S.S.R. being in agreement, it was so decided. The Chairman stated that Proposal No. 304 was provisionally adopted, and called upon the Delegate of Poland to present his Proposal No. 305.

The Delegate of Poland expressed himself as follows :

"Proposal 305, which is reproduced in Document No. 74 follows from Proposal No. 304, which the Committee has already approved. Article 3

deals with the purposes of the Union and we have stated that one of the Union's tasks is to provide technical assistance for the under-developed or insufficiently developed countries.

" Article 7 gives specific instructions to the Consultative Committees, as the executive organs of the I.T.U. Among their other duties they must therefore carry out studies and issue recommendations for Technical Assistance programmes of the nature outlined."

The Chairman said that Proposal No. 59 of Japan was similar to the Polish Proposal and requested the Delegate of Japan to accept the Polish Proposal, to avoid discussing both. The Delegate of Japan agreed to do so.

The Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, expressed his warm approval of the Polish Proposal. Its practical application for the purposes of his Committee would be facilitated by bearing in mind that :

1) concerning work already done by the International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees, the job of his Committee was to extract from those volumes such recommendations as might be of interest to the "new or developing countries" and then intensify action in that field as planned;

2) concerning future work, the best thing was to encourage the representatives of new and under-equipped countries to participate in the work of the study groups. Sub-committees and working groups might also be set up with a limited agenda of particular interest to the representatives of those countries.

He felt that the Polish Proposal did not so much alter the Convention as provide guidance for the Consultative Committees in the performance of their functions.

The Delegate of Malaya congratulated Mr. Rouvière on his statement. The next meeting of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, to be held at New Delhi, would provide an excellent opportunity for further consideration of the question. He supported the Polish Proposal, but preferred the words "new and developing countries". He submitted an amendment calling for deletion of the phrase "in the light of experience gained".

The Delegate of Poland accepted the amendment and the Delegate of Israel was assured by the Delegate of Malaya that advice would not be restricted to questions affecting modern techniques and then expressed his approval of Proposal No. 305.

Thus amended, the Proposal was supported by the Delegates of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, but the Delegate of India preferred the original text.

The Delegate of Australia made the following statement:

"It will be recalled that the Australian Delegation in previous speeches has stressed the need that C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations and other literature be presented in a simpler and more concise manner. We, therefore, welcome the statement by the Director of C.C.I.T.T. that a start has been made on this work.

"We also welcome the suggestion by Mr. Rouvière that special C.C.I.T.T. Sub-Committees on Working Parties will be set up to consider problems of particular interest to new and developing countries.

"It is however rather disturbing to hear from the Director of C.C.I.T.T. that the work on the issue of simplified literature is proceeding slowly due to lack of C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat Staff.

"In this regard Sir, I should like to ask the C.C.I.T.T. Director whether it would be possible for these special Sub-Committees on Working Parties to not only issue their new recommendations in a more precise and simplified form, but also to re-draft existing associated recommendations in a similar manner; through the good offices of the participating Administrations. This may remove some of the work load from the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and also expedite the documentation involved.

In answer to a question by the United States Delegate, the Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee said there had been important discussions on Technical Assistance at the last Plenary Assembly of his Committee (see Document No. 11) and that he would himself be reverting to the subject later. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Polish Proposal and stressed the importance of Mr. Rouvière's statement.

Proposal No. 305 was approved, nem. con.

Upon the resumption following the tea-break the Chairman stated that the Delegate of France had suggested a modification to the text of Proposal 305, which had been agreed to by the Polish Delegate (see Document No. 184).

2a (i) - The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted to know what would be done as a result of the decision on Technical Assistance and of the agreement reached with the U.N. The Acting Secretary-General said that, if the decision was confirmed by the Plenary steps would have to be taken to put the first section of the agreement into effect, for which the Conference would have to give instructions.

The Chairman said that the draft resolution and the instructions would be prepared, which the Conference would issue to the Administrative Council or the Secretary-General for the determination of the existing agreement, thus enabling the Union to study the problem of Telecommunication Technical Assistance before the next Plenipotentiary Conference and to consider how to provide the necessary funds.

The Delegate of the United States remarking that Resolution 702 (XXVI ECOSOC) had been replaced, the Chairman requested the Committee to study Document No. 145. The Delegate of Canada wanted to know more about the decision, and particularly about the text of the resolution providing for future action. The Chairman said that the Union should not stand all the cost on its own, but if it were required to the Council would be granted whatever was needed and the Union would just notify the Economic and Social Council.

2b. - The Delegate of Ireland asked for an explanation of the final paragraph on page 70 of the Report by the Administrative Council. Mr. Gross said that it was a kind of financial legerdemain for extraordinary occasions. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that Mr. Gross had the support of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman went on to Section 14.5 on page 71 and Document No. 13.

The Acting Secretary-General explained some points connected with the establishment of the Special Fund. He discussed the agreement to be concluded with the Executive Chairman of the Special Fund, with Governments and with the other organizations co-operating in the activities of the Fund. He also raised the questions the administration of projects carried out by the I.T.U. on behalf of the Special Fund.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Gross and gave details of the next meeting of the Committees.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

Rapporteur

Moussa M. Asghar

Chairman

Francis Colt de Wolf

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No 206-FES  
ADDENDUM No 1  
3 décembre 1959

SEANCE PLENIERE  
PLENARY MEETING  
SESION PLENARIA

A D D E N D U M

au Procès-verbal de la sixième séance plénière

Lundi 16 novembre 1959, à 9 heures

Dans le Document No 206-F, page 2, 14e ligne, ajouter à la liste des délégations présentes :

Portugal

A D D E N D U M

to the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 16 November 1959, at 9 a.m.

In Document No. 206-E, page 2, 10th line, add to the list of delegations present at the meeting :

Portugal

A D D E N D U M

al Acta de la 6.ª Sesión Plenaria

Lunes, 16 de noviembre de 1959, a las 9 de la mañana

En el Documento N.º 206-S, página 2, 14.ª línea, añádase en la lista de delegaciones presentes :

Portugal



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 206-E  
19 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 16 November, 1959, at 9.00 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. Procedure for the election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council (discussion continued)
2. Reply by the Administrative Radio Conference to Document No. 76 (Rev. 1) (Document No. 153)

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria, Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Brazil; P.R. of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Hungarian P.R.; India; Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Laos; Luxembourg; Malaya; Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; Nicaragua; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Switzerland; 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; Thailand; Tunisia; 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).

1. Procedure for the election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council (discussion continued)

The Chairman recalled that the main decisions in connection with the Administrative Council had already been taken. There remained several points of procedure to be solved. He would suggest that a definite deadline be fixed for the submission of candidacies, which might be 24.00 hours on 1 December, 1959. No applications would be received after that date. All the applications would be assembled and published by the General Secretariat. The Acting Secretary-General would forthwith send a telegram to the various Administrations (with copy to the Heads of Delegations present at the Conference) asking for the submission of candidacies by 1 December at the latest. The replies should be sent by letter of telegram. Heads of delegations could submit candidacies if they had plenipotentiary powers.

Discussion of the method of election could take place later, since the election would not take place until the second week in December. There were more urgent matter that required immediate discussion.

The Chairman's proposals were unanimously approved.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the circular telegram would be despatched immediately.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the Union of South Africa, the Chairman confirmed that Heads of Delegations, with plenipotentiary powers, were qualified to state that their country was a candidate.

2. Reply by the Administrative Radio Conference to Document No. 76 (Rev. 1)  
(Document No. 153)

The Chairman said that the matter had been fully debated in the Radio Conference; he hoped it would not be necessary to re-discuss it at length.

The Delegate of the United States of America shared that hope. He recalled that the Atlantic City Conference had originally decided that individuals should be elected to serve on the Board, while the Buenos Aires Conference had decided that countries should be elected. He did not know whether the Plenary Meeting would wish to discuss that point, but he reserved the right to revert to it later. If the meeting decided that individuals should be elected, it would be going against the Buenos Aires Convention, but the matter could be settled by an additional protocol.

He proposed that the meeting should accept or reject Document No. 153.

The Delegates of Colombia and the Union of South Africa supported that proposal.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic raised the point of the geographical distribution of the seats. He would like to hear the Chairman's ruling on whether that point would be discussed.

The Chairman said that he could not make a ruling but only express his personal opinion. If the Plenipotentiary Conference fixed the number of members of the Board at 11, the Administrative Radio Conference could be left to take care of fair geographical distribution, since it would be responsible for the election. Technical radio considerations might conceivably influence the division into regions. In order not to complicate matters, he suggested that a decision should first be taken on Document No. 153 as a whole.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and Australia supported the proposal that Document No. 153 should be approved.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was also in favour of adopting Document No. 153. The question of whether countries or persons should be elected to the I.F.R.B. could be studied later.

The Delegates of Japan and Cuba were also in favour of adopting Document No. 153.

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out that number 305 of the Radio Regulations gave clear guidance on the matter.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that, if the Plenipotentiary Conference fixed the number of members of the Board, the Radio Conference could not change that number and might have difficulty in ensuring equitable geographical distribution.

The Delegate of Pakistan was in favour of adopting Document No. 153. If the Radio Conference experienced difficulties, it could always refer the matter back to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Sweden doubted the wisdom of adopting Document No. 153 as a whole. He referred in particular to paragraph c) in the reply to question 2 on page 2 of the document. There was a proposal before Committee D (Document No. 170) concerning the organization of the Secretariat as a whole. Adoption of Document No. 153 would also mean adoption of paragraph c) and that might prevent Committee D from discussing parts of Document No. 170. Would the Chairman give a ruling on that point?

The Chairman said that the meeting could accept Document No. 153 as a whole, with the proviso that paragraph c) was accepted provisionally, subject to any subsequent decisions on the overall organization of the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Sweden understood that any decision to adopt Document No. 153 as a whole would still leave Committee D free to discuss paragraph c).

The Chairman confirmed that opinion.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished once again to stress the fact that there could be a more effective procedure for the notification and registration of frequencies. Did the existence of the I.F.R.B., with its many members, justify a cost of over 2 million Swiss francs? In addition, a considerable sum would have to be paid for supernumary staff under the heading of extraordinary administrative expenses. Such an expenditure was unwarranted and did not correspond to the results obtained. The Board had not carried out its work in an entirely satisfactory way. For instance, it had produced no suitable plan for high frequency broadcasting. He was convinced that a change in structure, as proposed by the U.S.S.R., namely, the creation of a director and two vice directors, would be a perfectly adequate solution and in any case would be much more economical. He had no doubts about the objectivity of such future directors, as he had no doubt about the objectivity of the existing members, who had fulfilled their duties correctly even though the results left much to be desired.

The question of the specialized secretariat should be examined in Committee D. So should the question raised in paragraph b), since there were proposals before the conference to reduce the number of members to 9 or 7.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. for expressing the minority opinion. He did not think there was time to refer Document No. 153 to Committee D. A decision of principle concerning the I.F.R.B. should be taken immediately.

The Delegate of Italy, speaking as Chairman of Committee D, could not agree with the Chairman's proviso as regards paragraph c). It would be normal for the Plenary Meeting to decide such a question, particularly since Committee D was very hard pressed.

The Chairman understood the point of view of the Chairman of Committee D, but thought it would be premature for the Plenary Meeting to take any decision on paragraph c) which might influence subsequent discussions on the general organization of the secretariat in Committee D.

The Delegate of China thought that the question had been sufficiently debated and agreed with the Delegate of the United States that Document No. 153 should be adopted as regards the two replies from the Administrative Radio Conference. It should be made clear however that any decision taken did not cover the minority view expressed in the Annex.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia had carefully studied Document No. 153. The arguments on which the replies were based took no account of ten years experience and made no mention of economies to be achieved or results obtained. He was astonished that the Board had been given new tasks when it had not fully succeeded in carrying out its original duties. There was only one way to improve the efficiency of the Board and that was to restrict its functions to registration only. The technical standards should be drawn up by the C.C.I.R. and co-ordination should be effected by the Radio Division of the General Secretariat.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that the matter had been fully discussed in the Administrative Radio Conference, where the delegates were the same as in the Plenipotentiary Conference. It would be a sheer waste of time to prolong the discussion. Document No. 153 was quite clear and must be put to the vote immediately.

The Chairman interpreted that statement as a motion to close the debate. He already had a list of four speakers to whom he would give the floor. Under Rule 7 of the General Regulations, he would then give the floor to two speakers desiring to oppose the motion of order.

The Delegate of Colombia could not understand what doubts might subsist as regards paragraph c). It only expressed the wish of the Administrative Radio Conference that the I.F.R.B. should have its specialized secretariat, which it clearly needed.

He supported the proposal to close the debate and proceed to a vote.

The Delegate of Uruguay said that the minority view, as expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., was worthy of consideration since it was based on financial and economical arguments. But the great majority of delegations felt that the I.F.R.B. had done useful work, and would do even more useful work in the future, when it had been given new directives. He therefore supported the proposal to adopt Document No. 153, with the exception of the Annex.

The Delegate of France had certain misgivings. First, the extension of the functions of the Board mentioned in the reply to question 1 would conceivably mean the recruitment of many new staff officials. Rumour had it that their number would be about 70. If that were true, there was food for reflection.

Adoption of Document No. 153 would mean agreement that the I.F.R.B. should be composed of 11 members. But would they be elected as countries or as private individuals?

The Chairman, replying to the first point raised by the Delegate of France, said that all those who had participated in the work of the Administrative Radio Conference should realize the consequences of such a decision.

The answer to the second point raised by the Delegate of France was to be found under paragraph b) of the reply to question 2.

The Delegate of Korea agreed with the views of the Delegate of Argentina. The matter had been thoroughly discussed and should be put to the vote.

The Chairman called upon two speakers to oppose the motion of order.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said :

"While making reservations on the activity of the I.F.R.B. in its present form and, in particular, as regards the efficiency and economy of this activity, the Polish Delegation is nevertheless prepared to discuss any proposal for the improvement of this activity.

" We feel that it is premature to close discussion of this matter, before discussing the details of the reply by the Administrative Radio Conference. The same idea has emerged from the intervention of the Delegates of France, Sweden and the U.S.S.R.

" We would stress that the first decision to take is on questions of principle, namely :

- 1) Are we going to elect countries or persons to be members of the I.F.R.B.?

- 2) Will the I.F.R.B. be made up of 11 members, with a fair geographical distribution?
- 3) What would be the effect of adopting an I.F.R.B. secretariat (as proposed in Document No. 153) on the organization of the General Secretariat of the Union?

" We consider that these questions should be settled in Committee D and we are consequently against the proposed motion of order."

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic was opposed to a vote on Document No. 153 until paragraph c) had been discussed in Committee D, for the reasons already explained by several delegations.

A vote by a show of hands was taken on whether the debate should be closed and a decision taken.

By 50 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions it was decided to close the debate and proceed to a decision.

The Chairman said that a vote would then be taken on Document No. 153 (pages 1 and 2).

The Delegate of the Philippines asked for a roll-call vote.

The Delegate of Afghanistan said : "I am sorry to intervene, Mr. Chairman but I should simply like you to explain, before the vote, that according to the Swedish proposal, we are provisionally accepting Document No. 153 and that it will be possible to revert to paragraph c) of the reply to question 2, since, in this connection, Committee D has to discuss the proposal by Sweden, Morocco, Japan and Afghanistan (Document No. 170)."

The Chairman confirmed his ruling that adoption of Document No. 153 would imply the provisional adoption of paragraph c) in the reply to question No. 2.

Document No. 153 was put to a roll-call vote.

Result of the vote :

In favour : 53 (Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; India; Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Luxembourg; Malaya; Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; Portugal;

Portuguese Oversea Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; United Kingdom; Sudan; Switzerland; U.S.A. Territories; U.K. Overseas Territories; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela)

Against : 9 (Albania; Bielorussian S.S.R.; P.R. of Bulgaria; Hungarian P.R.; P.R. of Poland; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian P.R.; Czechoslovakia; U.S.S.R.)

Abstentions: 11 (Belgium; Burma; Belgian Congo; O.P.T.A.; Italy; Kuwait; Laos; United Arab Republic; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Sweden; Viet.Nam)

Document No. 153 was thus adopted as a whole.

The Delegate of Italy said that he had abstained from voting, since Italy had submitted a proposal to reduce the number of members of the Board to seven. He was also in favour of electing persons, and not countries, to be members of the Board.

The Delegate of Colombia could not agree that paragraph c) should be left in abeyance. He therefore felt that Document No. 153 should be adopted as it stood without the Chairman's proviso. An adequate secretariat was essential for the I.F.R.B. He could not understand that there should be any doubt on the matter.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia said :

"We abstain from voting for the following reasons :

- 1) We favour the election of countries as members of the I.F.R.B. and not persons, as shown in Document No. 153;
- 2) We feel that it is premature to take a decision concerning the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, since the problem of the organization of the General Secretariat and the Specialized Secretariats is now being discussed in Committee D;
- 3) We entirely agree with the misgivings expressed by the Delegate of France in connection with the second paragraph of the reply to question 1 (Document No. 153), since we have heard that the extension of the duties of the I.F.R.B. would require about 50 additional employees. This Conference should reflect on this fact, since this increase in staff would cost a considerable amount and our budget has already been increased by the various decisions already taken by the Conferences".

The Delegate of Sweden said that he had abstained from voting because Sweden had submitted two proposals, one to reduce the number of members of the Board to 9 and the other to elect a permanent Chairman.



The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic said : "The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic has voted against Document No. 153 since it maintains its opinion expressed in that document as regards the organization of the I.F.R.B. The enormous cost of the I.F.R.B. makes it, in all likelihood, the most expensive registration organization in the world. Such expenses are out of all proportion with the efficiency of the Board. We still consider it highly desirable to make a radical reduction in the number of members of the I.F.R.B. and to re-organize this body on a reasonable basis. We are also opposed to the election of persons and not countries."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said that the vote had been taken on the principle of the maintenance of the I.F.R.B., but many questions still remained open, such as the nature of the members and the matter of the specialized secretariat. Those questions should be fully studied, either in Committee D or in Plenary meeting.

The Chairman said that it was his understanding that, on the basis of the decision taken, the Administrative Radio Conference, in accordance with Article 6, 3. of the Buenos Aires Convention, would establish the method of electing the members so as to ensure equitable distribution. It should do so as soon as possible.

It seemed clear from the wording of paragraph b) of the reply to question 2 that the Board would be composed of persons, and not countries.

There were several proposals on procedure before the Plenipotentiary Conference. They could, of course, be referred to Committee D, but that Committee had a very heavy programme and it might be more expeditious to appoint an ad hoc Working Group of the Plenary Assembly to produce a definite text for insertion in the new Convention on all matters concerning the I.F.R.B. He had mentioned the matter to the Chairman of Committee D, who agreed.

The Delegate of the United States of America had no objection to that proposal, but such a Working Group would have to have clear terms of reference. Did the Chair rule that acceptance of paragraph b) meant that the Administrative Radio Conference would elect individuals as members of the Board?

The Chairman confirmed that interpretation.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic asked for clarification. He had understood before the vote that paragraph c) of the reply to question 2 was being left in abeyance for subsequent treatment by Committee D. Was that true?

In connection with paragraph b), he said that the question of electing countries or persons to the Board had not been fully discussed either in the Administrative Radio Conference or in Committee D. He felt that the

election of persons would give rise to considerable complication. Who would choose such persons? Where would they come from? On the other hand, if countries were elected, the procedure would be relatively simple. He proposed that the matter should be given the fullest discussion, together with the question of the necessity for a specialized secretariat.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic supported the idea of a Working Group. Document No. 153 had been approved as a whole after considerable discussion. The Working Group could prepare a text for the Convention and also one for the Radio Regulations, after the Administrative Radio Conference had made its decision.

The Delegate of France felt that it would be wiser to ask the Administrative Radio Conference to study the structure of the I.F.R.B. Any decision that might be taken on whether countries or persons were to be elected would obviously profoundly influence that structure. The experts in the Radio Conference were clearly the most competent people to make suggestions for the future text of Article 6, 3. of the Convention.

The Delegate of Paraguay shared the views of the Delegate of France.

To avoid misunderstanding, the Chairman repeated the ruling he had given before the vote. He understood that paragraph c) had been adopted provisionally, subject to further discussion in Committee D, since he had felt that it would not be quite right to impose a decision without profound debate.

As for paragraph b) and the question of the membership of the I.F.R.B., there were several proposals before the Plenipotentiary Conference and they should be dealt with. He considered that the best way to do so would be to set up a Working Group. In reply to the doubts raised by some speakers, he confirmed that paragraph b), which had been approved, could not be taken to mean anything else than the election of persons, and not countries. The Working Group should bear that in mind.

The Delegate of Colombia could not agree that any doubt subsisted on the meaning of paragraph c), which had not been drafted at random, but with the full knowledge and authority of the members of the Administrative Radio Conference. There was no doubt whatever that the I.F.R.B. needed a specialized secretariat. He fully supported the draft of paragraph c) which, if necessary, should be put to a separate vote.

The Delegate of Italy called attention to paragraph d) which was closely linked with paragraph c). It was surprising how often people forgot the existence of the Administrative Council, which was nevertheless the mandatory of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of France said that the Chairman's position on paragraph c) before the vote was quite clear. He had unreservedly agreed with the Delegate of Sweden.

However, there was still confusion as regards paragraph b). He could not agree with the Chairman that it meant the election of persons. Further, Article 6, 3. of the Buenos Aires Convention was clear - it referred to countries.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Ceylon, Mexico, the U.S.S.R. and Kuwait took part, it was discovered that the French text of paragraph b) was not exactly equivalent to the English and Spanish texts. The latter spoke of "persons", whereas the French text used the word "members".

The Chairman pointed out that his ruling on paragraph c) had been challenged. To avoid further confusion, a decision should be taken on that point.

The Delegate of Colombia said that he did not wish to throw doubts on rulings from the Chair. He felt that paragraph c) merely said that the I.F.R.B. should have its own secretariat and he agreed with that idea. Could the Chairman throw further light on the matter?

The Chairman said that he had not foreseen much controversy in connection with paragraph c), since the proposals discussed in Committee D also prescribed a secretariat for the I.F.R.B. But he had not wished to tie the hands of Committee D for further discussion.

The Delegate of Colombia said that perhaps there had been a misunderstanding. If everyone agreed that the I.F.R.B. should have its own secretariat, then there was no further need for a vote.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Colombia and reverted to paragraph b). It was unfortunate that the French and English text did not agree on a crucial point.

The Secretary of the Conference pointed out that the same discrepancy existed in the original Radio Conference document (No. 526 E and F).

The Delegate of Italy was opposed to the setting up of a Working Group. The question should be settled in the Plenary meeting.

The Delegate of Canada was also opposed to the setting up of a Working Group, since the question was not one of drafting or procedure, but a major point of principle. It would be better to ask the Administrative Radio Conference to give its clear opinion on the matter.

The Delegate of the United States of America felt that it was for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide such questions of principle. Perhaps the reference to a discrepancy between the various texts was making a mountain out of a mole-hill. He proposed that the meeting should adjourn for lunch.

That proposal was supported by several delegations.

The meeting therefore rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur :  
H. Heaton

Secretary of the Conference :  
Gerald C. Gross.

Chairman :  
J.D.H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 207-E  
19 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

At the request of the Chairman of the Conference, the following circular telegram was sent to all Administrations on 19 November, 1959:

53/19 PRIMO I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO INFORM YOU THAT THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE NOW MEETING IN GENEVA WILL ELECT MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD DURING WEEK SEVEN TO TWELVE DECEMBER STOP  
SECUNDO MEMBERS OF THE UNION WHO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED ON THE IFRB ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED SO TO INFORM SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE GENEVA COMMA EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THEIR DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE COMMA NOT LATER THAN 2400 HOURS GMT FIVE REPEAT FIVE DECEMBER STOP  
TERTIO AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSIONS NOW BEING HELD IN PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ELECTION WILL BE ON BASIS PERSONS NOMINATED BY MEMBERS OF UNION RATHER THAN ELECTION OF COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF UNION AS FORESEEN ARTICLE 6 PARA 3 BUENOS AIRES CONVENTION STOP  
QUARTO MEMBERS OF UNION REPLYING TO SECUNDO ABOVE ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED TO FURNISH ALSO NAME AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THEIR CANDIDATE +  
GERALD C. GROSS ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 208-FES  
19 novembre 1959

COMMISSION D  
COMITÉ D  
COMISIÓN D

JAPON

Retrait de proposition

La Proposition No. 321 (Document N<sup>o</sup>. 122) est retirée.

JAPAN

Withdrawal of proposal

Proposal No. 321 (Document No. 122) is withdrawn.

JAPÓN

Proposición retirada

Queda retirada la Proposición N.<sup>o</sup> 321 (Documento N.<sup>o</sup> 122)

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 209-E  
19 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### MEXICO

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH MEXICAN PROPOSAL 234, ON PAGE 2.1

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

#### In view of:

1. Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 32.
2. Resolution 383, adopted by the Administrative Council at its Thirteenth Session about extension of the plan for development of the telecommunication network to the Far East, to Africa, and generally speaking, to any part of the world to which countries ask for the plan to be extended;

#### Recommends:

That the International Telegraph and Telephone and International Radio Consultative Committees extend the activities of the Plan Committee on Development of the International Telecommunication Network to Latin America setting up an appropriate Working Party for that purpose.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 210-E  
19 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT BY THE AD HOC GROUP (I.F.R.B.)

1. The Ad Hoc Group set up by the Plenary Assembly at its meeting on November, 1959 to study a new wording of Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, met on 19 November, 1959 with Mr. Drevet (France) in the Chair.
2. The Group recommends that the Plenary Assembly adopt the draft text annexed to this Document.
3. The Group also studied proposals by certain delegations about the possibility of some member of the Board being unable to perform his duties because of unsound mind, or afflicted with some physical disorder, or improperly engaged in outside activities.

The Group did not feel there was any need to propose a text for inclusion in the Convention, but it recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference insert an appropriate provision in the Staff Regulations, since the afore-mentioned eventualities should be covered for all I.T.U. staff and not just for the members of the I.F.R.B.

4. The Group felt that, if the new procedure proposed is to be applied when the members of the next Board are elected, it is for the Plenipotentiary Conference to take the appropriate action.

A. Drevet

Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT

NEW WORDING FOR ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE CONVENTION

§3. (1) At each of its meetings, the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall elect the eleven members of the Board. These members shall be chosen from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, one candidate per country, who shall be a national of that country. Every candidate shall possess the qualifications described above to serve as an independent member of the Board.

(2) The method of this election shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution of the members among the various parts of the world.

(3) At each election any serving member may be proposed as a candidate by the country of which he is a national.

(4) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following conference for their successors to take up their duties.

(5) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, an elected member of the Board resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to nominate a replacement as soon as possible, who shall be a national of that country.

(6) If the country Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of three months from the date of this request, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board.

(7) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences the replacement also resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall not be entitled to nominate a further replacement.

(8) In the circumstances described in (6) and (7) above, the Chairman of the Board shall then request the Member of the Union whose candidate had obtained, at the previous election, the largest number of votes among those not elected in the region concerned, to nominate that person to serve on the Board for the unexpired portion of the term.



(9) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences an elected member of the Board or his replacement dies, the country Member of the Union of which he was a national shall retain the right to nominate a successor who shall be a national of that country.

(10) In order to safeguard the efficient operation of the Board, any country a national of which has been elected to the Board, shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 211-E  
19 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### for the Tenth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 21 November, 1959, at 10.30 a.m. - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting  
(Document No. 190 and CORR. 1)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting  
(Document No. 192)
3. Proposal No. 332 - Institution of the new Administrative Council  
(Document No. 185)
4. Procedure for the election of the new Administrative Council  
(Document No. 193)
5. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General and possibly for an  
Assistant Secretary-General (Document No. 203)
6. Report of the Ad Hoc Group - I.F.R.B. (Documents Nos. 210 and 207)
7. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam,  
Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 202)
8. Miscellaneous.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

GENEVE, 1959

Document No. 211-FES

20 novembre 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 23 AU 29 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 23 to 29 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 23 AL 29 DE NOVIEMBRE

	23 Lundi Monday Lunes				24 Mardi Tuesday Martes				25 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				26 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				27 Vendredi Friday Viernes				28 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
Com. A																E*)						
Com. C																			E	E		
Com. D	A	A			A	A							A	A			A	A				
Com. E			PW	PW											PW	PW						
Com. F											F								A	A		
S.Com. F1					E	E																
S.Com. F2											F											
Com. G									A	A									PW	PW		
Com. H									E	E							E	E				
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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 212-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

30 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETINGS

### CORRIGENDUM

to the

#### Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting

Monday, 16 November 1959, at 3 p.m.

On page 6, second paragraph of the statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. delete from "It could be seen from statements...." to the end of the paragraph, and replace by the following text:

"Some delegates had stated that, if Board members were elected by countries and not by persons, the necessary impartiality for solving the questions to be examined by the I.F.R.B. would not be ensured. Such a conclusion would not be in conformity with the discussions in the Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences concerning the activities of the I.F.R.B., in the course of which not a single word as to the Board members not being objective had been uttered."

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 212-E  
21 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

### SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 16 November 1959, at 3 p.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

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Subject discussed : Reply by Administrative Radio Conference to Document  
No. 76 Rev. 1 (Document No. 153)

- continuation of discussion.

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; Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; 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); Mexico; Morocco (Kingdom of); Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; 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 explained that discussion had been adjourned at the previous Plenary Meeting at the point where a question of principle had arisen : Should members of the I.F.R.B. be elected as countries or as individual persons? He invited delegates to clarify their position as briefly as possible, and hoped that a rapid decision would then be reached.

The Delegate of the United States of America referred to the original election of I.F.R.B. members at the Atlantic City Conference in 1947. The Board had been conceived as a body of independent persons, and the only way to ensure the preservation of that independence was for the members to be elected by the Radio Conference as known persons, which would also mean that delegates could be sure that the kind of Board they considered most suitable was appointed, rather than electing countries which would then designate persons who might or might not be known to the Conference.

He then read a statement made in 1947 by the late Mr. Lahaye, Chairman of Working Group A of Sub-Committee 3A of the Atlantic City Conference, which referred to the qualifications of I.F.R.B. members, and the fact that, in order to comprehend fully problems presented by certain countries concerning circuits to be established in localized sections of the globe, the I.F.R.B. would have to include among its members technical experts with proper personal knowledge of the geographic characteristics of the region under consideration, and of the economic and demographic conditions of the inhabitants, since in such a field documents could not take the

place of personal experience. Mr. Lahaye had also said that, when the I.F.R.B. became an effective and normal organization of the I.T.U., candidates should always be individuals and not countries, as indicated clearly in Article 1 of the Statutes.

The Delegate of the United States then read Proposal No. 58 by his Delegation that members be elected, for life, by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, from panels of candidates nominated by the delegates of Members and Associate Members of the Union accredited to that Conference. The original concept of the I.F.R.B. at the Atlantic City Conference had been based on the International Court of Justice where each country submitted names of candidates and could nominate anyone - even a national of another country - to form a panel of names which therefore represented a consensus of opinion as to the most able candidates, from which the members of the Court were elected.

It was vital that each Board member elected should be known, that all Members of the Union should have complete confidence in him, and that he should be quite independent from his country. The work performed by the Board was one of the most important functions of the Union. If members merely represented their country, it was not fair to have only eleven members; the Board should consist of as many members as there were Members of the Union, plus observers to represent Associate Members. The situation where a member of the Board was subject to recall by his government should not be allowed to exist.

He therefor formally and most strongly supported the suggestion that I.F.R.B. members should be elected by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference from a panel of candidates put forward by Members of the Union.

The Delegate of Mexico was very much impressed by the statement from the United States Delegation. His doubts remained, however, as to whether the procedure he advocated was the best for the Union. They should not lose sight of the aspect of sovereignty, which could not be violated, and was safeguarded in the present text of the Convention. If members were elected as persons, there was a risk that, of the eleven members, seven or eight might be from the same country or region which, even if they were technically very highly qualified and internationally recognized, would hardly satisfy the collective will of the Plenary Assembly. Furthermore, such an election would not conform to the principles contained in Document No. 153 which had been adopted that morning.

There were two points at issue :

1) Whether the text of the Convention should be changed. The Mexican Delegation thought that it should not.

2) The procedure for election of Board members. He insisted that only countries Members of the Union could submit candidacies for the I.F.R.B., or replacement candidacies should vacancies occur. In that way,

each Board member would be backed by a country which would guarantee his conduct since the prestige of that country was also at stake. There was another psychological factor : if a Board member was elected as an independent person to serve during the period between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, his security of tenure would be such that his interest in his work might flag, which would not be the case if he was liable to recall.

He therefore proposed a compromise solution : When submitting their candidacy, countries should also give the name of the person they proposed, and all pertinent information as to the background of the candidate. Such a procedure would also cover the replacement of Board members, should a vacancy occur in the period between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, as the country elected would also be responsible for replacing members.

The Delegate of Denmark made the following statement :

"In the opinion of the Danish Delegation, the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected as persons and not as countries.

" As pointed out so well by the Delegate of the U.S.A., the group in Atlantic City which formulated the provisions for the I.F.R.B. had this in mind, and it was intended that this should be introduced "when the I.F.R.B. becomes an effective and normal organization".

" Today the I.F.R.B. has become not only a normal and effective organization, but also an indispensable organ of the I.T.U. I cannot imagine how the complicated tasks of this and other Radio Conferences could be carried out without the good assistance of the I.F.R.B.

" It is now even more important that we can all trust the Board and that its members are such persons as the Union wishes to see on the Board, and not such persons as certain administrations may wish to see "exported" to Geneva. I have no doubt about the type of Board that would be in the best interests of Member countries in general.

" We also believe that the election should normally be a re-election with of course the possibility of certain revision. The re-election of a member should not be conditioned solely by the agreement of his former Administration, as that would be the end of his independence. The proposal of Mexico does not cover this point.

" For this reason we favour the selection of candidates on the basis of a list of persons, for which any Member country may make proposals regarding persons from other countries, as well as members of the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland referred to the statement by the Delegate of Mexico with which he agreed except for one point.



It seemed democratic for countries to propose candidates, but that was not the case if one considered the different levels of technical development in the various countries. Obviously less developed countries, which until recently might have been under colonial status, would not have so many specialists available as candidates from more highly developed countries. It would therefore be even more democratic to elect countries and ask them to provide their most highly qualified specialists.

The Delegate of Uruguay felt that it was most important that the Board should be composed of known competent persons about whose technical qualifications in the field of radio, and impartiality, there was no doubt whatsoever. The fact that they were nationals of a particular country was of secondary importance, only to ensure the complete impartiality of the Board as a whole.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo made the following statement :

"This Delegation is of the opinion that the I.F.R.B. should be composed of young, dynamic, effective and independent members.

" For this reason I believe it is necessary that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be known by those who elect them.

" We are therefore of the opinion that personalities should be elected and not countries, and that the membership of the I.F.R.B. should be renewed periodically.

" Each Administrative Conference should make new elections so that any members who may not have shown the qualities expected of them, or may have ceased to show such qualities, should not remain in office. This is also the point of view covered by Proposal No. 320, Document No. 123, by the Belgian Congo."

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic believed that the two proposals before the meeting regarding election procedure were compatible. The only difference concerned the procedure in the case of replacement. He was sure some transactional procedure could be found on the latter point.

The Delegate of Greece thought that the direct election of persons, rather than countries, was more reasonable in view of the fact that the members of the Board worked as technical experts. He fully supported the views expressed by the Delegate of Uruguay, and felt that the Board members should be elected for an indefinite period in order to secure continuity in the work of the Board, as suggested in Proposal No. 307 (Document No. 85).

The Delegate of Cuba supported the statement by the Delegate of Mexico, and also agreed with the Delegate of the Argentine that a transactional procedure based on both proposals should be worked out.

The Delegate of the United States felt that there was some misunderstanding in the mind of the Mexican Delegate with regard to the United States proposal. It provided for an I.F.R.B. composed of eleven independent members, nationals of different countries Members of the Union. The United States Delegation had always insisted upon geographical distribution within the Board membership, so that no more than one member could be a national of any one country.

The Delegate of Poland had remarked that such a proposal was not democratic. The United States Delegation, however, considered persons and not countries. He thought that the Delegates of Ethiopia and Ghana at the Conference, for example, had performed a superb job of work, and whether they came from over-developed and under-developed countries was immaterial.

He insisted that delegates should know the persons elected to the Board.

The Delegate of France agreed that the two proposals before the meeting could not be considered separately. The procedure for election was the same, since once the list of persons had been drawn up, with the countries of which they were nationals, it would also constitute a list of countries. The only discrepancy was in connection with the replacement in the case of a vacancy, and in that connection he found the text of paragraph 3 (5) of Article 6 of the Convention quite satisfactory and democratic.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that it had been decided that morning to retain the present number of Board members; it would seem logical, therefore, also to retain the present election procedure by countries.

He referred to the statement by the United States Delegate and pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City had elected Board members by countries and not persons, which was quite clear in Documents 956 and 423 of that Conference. The authority of the Board would be much greater if it was composed of countries rather than persons. It could be seen from statements made at the Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences that the work of the Board had not always been objective, due to impartiality in the way in which members had been elected at Atlantic City.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation firmly supported the election by countries of I.F.R.B. members by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation had voted, that morning, in favour of the two replies from the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and in the reply to Question 2, paragraph b) stated that the eleven members of the Board should all be nationals of different countries. As the United States Delegate had pointed out, therefore, the situation to which the Delegate of Mexico had referred could not possibly arise.

He referred to Proposal No. 54 by the United Kingdom, in which they advocated the election of persons for the following two main reasons :

1) The Board should be constituted in accordance with paragraph 5(1) of Article 6 of the Convention, so that its members were "custodians of an international public trust" and not "representatives of their respective countries or of a region", thus emphasizing the independent character of the Board, which he was sure all delegates present wished to preserve.

2) Such a procedure would enable the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, which was the body most familiar with the tasks to be performed by the I.F.R.B., to assess how far candidates complied with the requirements of Article 6 paragraph 2(2) of the Convention.

The Delegate of Roumania thought that the election of countries had proved its worth in the past, had proved simple and democratic, and he saw no reason to change it. The difficulties of a new procedure had already been pointed out by various speakers, and the advantages seemed rather doubtful. There was no reason why the new procedure should provide a more impartial Board than the old, and in his view it implied lack of confidence, and cast doubt upon the spirit of collaboration between countries.

The Delegate of Australia supported election by persons rather than countries. Essentially the problem was to choose the most highly qualified persons to carry out such specialized tasks. As the Delegate of the Belgian Congo had said, they needed young, dynamic, effective and independent members of the Board. It was specified that they should be selected from eleven regions of the world, which would safeguard geographical distribution.

Election for life, however, might not be entirely sound for obvious reasons. He favoured a limited duration of office, such as the period between Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, and although this might imply some instability of tenure a member who had performed his tasks conscientiously would be almost certain of re-election.

The Australian Delegation in no way challenged the integrity, impartiality or effectiveness of the I.F.R.B. as at present constituted.

The Delegate of the United States stated, in reply to a previous speaker, that the procedure for the election of the Secretary-General had been changed because it had been found more democratic that he should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He therefore considered it also more democratic for the Board members to be elected by the Radio Conference as known persons and not as countries.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that all delegates present attended the Conference as representatives of their countries, and not as private persons. Members of the Union were countries and not persons. I.F.R.B.

members should also be elected as countries and not as persons. Technical qualifications were not all that should be taken into account; knowledge of the conditions in the various parts of the world was also essential.

The Delegate of Sweden was in favour, as stated in Proposal No. 47, of the election of persons. It was essential that Board members should be independent in carrying out their duties in order to maintain strict impartiality.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. favoured election by countries and the observance of geographical distribution as stipulated in Article 6 of the Convention. The election of one Secretary-General was a comparatively simple matter, but the election of eleven Board members, taking geographical distribution into account, was an extremely difficult task and could hardly be dealt with by a Radio Conference which met for only three months, and where delegates could only judge one another's technical ability from statements made at meetings. If countries were elected, the Administrations would be in a much better position to designate candidates and there would be no problem as to replacement procedure.

The Delegate of Colombia favoured the election of persons and pointed out that there was no stipulation in the Radio Regulations that countries should be elected; the most important conditions referred to the qualifications of candidates, such as No. 299 of the Radio Regulations which said that each member should be "familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world". It was quite logical that they should be nationals of countries Members of the Union, but that did not mean that countries had to be elected and not persons. The Directors of the C.C.I.'s were elected at Assemblies of those organs, where candidates were known personally to the delegates.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that if candidacies gave names and countries they would know who they were electing and whether the persons concerned satisfied the conditions mentioned by the Delegate of Colombia.

It should not be possible for candidates, once elected, to be withdrawn by their governments, because that would preclude them from complying with the requisite of "custodians of an international public trust". He referred to the International Court of Justice, and felt that in the case of I.F.R.B. member governments should not be able to prevent them from fulfilling their term of office, defined as the period between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences.

The Delegate of Ceylon referred to paragraph b) of the reply to Question 2 in Document No. 153, and to the conditions required of candidates for the post of I.F.R.B. member. He attached great importance to the fact that members should be nationals of different countries, and to the criterion of geographical distribution among all parts of the world. It was also obvious that all candidates should be sponsored by a Member of the Union, thus providing a guarantee as to their eligibility.

The important point was the question of replacement procedure. There were two alternatives, either to ask the country of which the original member was a national to replace him, or to take the next person on the election list with the highest number of votes. As to appointment for life, he favoured a limited period of office, such as the interval between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences. There was, of course, no objection to a member of the Board being re-elected.

The Delegate of India referred to the change in emphasis on the various duties of the Board as a result of the adoption of the reply to Question 1 contained in Document No. 153. He wondered whether too much stress had not been placed upon the influence of countries upon I.F.R.B. members. The aspect of sovereignty should not be forgotten - Board members did not lose their nationality upon appointment. He thought the present system had worked well in the past - much satisfaction had been expressed both in the Plenipotentiary and in the Radio Conferences with the work of the I.F.R.B. In any case, all I.T.U. staff, including I.F.R.B. members, had to sign an oath or declaration that they would serve the interests of the Union alone and receive no instructions from any government or authority external to the Union. Article 8, paragraph 5(1) and (2) specified that Members and Associate Members undertook not to seek to influence the staff in the discharge of their responsibilities.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to correct the statements made by the Delegate of Colombia. He quoted the Convention and several documents of the Atlantic City Conference to prove that the election of I.F.R.B. members was by countries. He could see no reason for changing that procedure.

A previous speaker had said that he wanted to see the persons elected to the Board. However, if countries could be trusted to designate members of the Administrative Council, they could surely also be trusted to do so for the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Paraguay stated that his Delegation had voted in favour of the adoption of Document No. 153 because the only difference between the text of paragraph b) of the reply to Question 2 and the text of the Convention was the addition of the number 11. He referred to the proposal of Paraguay (Document No. 16) that the status quo should be maintained, but found the solution suggested by the Delegate of Mexico quite acceptable. He suggested that a vote be taken. He also hoped that the procedure decided upon would enter into force both before and after the new Convention became effective.

The Delegate of Mexico moved that Member countries submit **their** candidacies, together with the names of the persons they proposed to occupy the posts of I.F.R.B. members. The filling of vacancies occurring on the Board between Radio Conferences would be covered by the existing terms of the Convention.

The Delegate of Colombia, in reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., stated that the discussions at Atlantic City, with regard to I.F.R.B. members,

had dealt with the conditions they had to fulfil. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had been quite correct when he had quoted the Convention; the Colombian Delegation had always respected the principle that members of the Board should be nationals of countries Members of the Union, as stated in Article 6. That was quite a different matter. He had been referring to the creation of the I.F.R.B. which had been governed by Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Radio Regulations, which were still in force.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported the compromise proposal put forward by the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of the United States accepted the criteria expressed in paragraph b) of the reply to Question 2 in Document No. 153, and that all candidacies must be approved by their administrations.

He could not, however, accept the proposal by the Delegate of Mexico because it was a violation of principle. The text of paragraphs 2(1) and 3 of Article 6 of the Convention was contradictory on the subject - logically authority to appoint was also authority to remove.

The Delegate of France pointed out that the problems concerning the structure of the I.F.R.B., election and replacement procedure were all linked together. He felt that the compromise solution put forward by the Delegate of Mexico would meet with the support of the majority of delegates, as it had the advantage that during the election the names of the persons designated by the countries would be known, and the replacement procedure would be simplified as the existing terms of the Convention would apply. He could not understand the position of the United States Delegate, and persisted in his belief that a compromise solution on the basis of the Mexican proposal could be found.

The Chairman felt that although the debate had been long, it had been useful in that it had provided clarification on many points.

Whichever proposal was finally approved, a telegram would have to be sent to Administrations inviting them to submit candidacies, if they so desired, and to give the names of the candidates put forward. He therefore proposed :

- 1) that, to save time, telegrams be despatched without delay to all Administrations, with copies to the Heads of Delegations present at the Conference, advising them that candidacies for the post of I.F.R.B. member should be submitted before a certain date (which would be decided upon by the Radio Conference, and would probably be 1 December), and asking them also to indicate the name of the persons designated. The despatch of such a telegram would not bind delegates in any way as to the principle of election of countries or persons.

- 2) that a working group be set up to endeavour to find a more generally acceptable solution as to the wording of the Convention, to cover

both the election and replacement of I.F.R.B. members, taking into account the proposals on the subject before the Conference, and the discussion at the present meeting.

The Delegate of Ceylon suggested that a vote be taken as to whether countries or persons should be elected, leaving the working group to solve the problem of replacement procedure.

The Delegate of Korea felt that, after the interesting discussion which had taken place, the working group would no doubt be able to arrive at a conclusion. Although he had not previously been in favour of a working group being formed, he now felt it would be most appropriate and opportune, and supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of China agreed that if ever a working group had been necessary it was now. He entirely endorsed the Chairman's proposal. Furthermore, he agreed with the suggestion by the Delegate of Ceylon, which might save time in the working group.

In the opinion of the Chinese Delegation, the work of the I.F.R.B. had been very satisfactory. He endorsed the view expressed by many delegates that Board members should be considered as international servants, and not as the servants of any one country. Their integrity, dignity and ability should be given the utmost consideration at the time of their election. The Chinese Delegation had no fixed view, however, as to whether countries or persons should be elected.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic entirely supported the suggestion by the Delegate of Ceylon that the main issue should be settled by vote without delay. It was an urgent matter and a vote would save time.

The Delegate of Roumania said that many delegates had spoken in favour of maintaining the status quo. It appeared from the discussion that modifications to the existing procedure would complicate matters. He formally moved that a vote be taken.

The Delegate of France recalled his previous statement that the problems of election and replacement procedure were connected; a vote could not be taken on only one part of the problem. He therefore supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegates of the United States, Japan, Greece, Belgium, the Jordan and Italy supported the proposal from the Chair.

The Delegates of Denmark and the United Kingdom also supported both parts of the Chairman's proposal but felt that the telegram should specify that no decision had yet been reached about conditions of work and period of office. The telegram should therefore be in the form of a preliminary notice.

The Delegate of Pakistan requested clarification as to whether countries could propose candidacies in respect of nationals of other countries, to which the Chairman replied that freedom should be left to Administrations to decide for themselves on that point.

Part 1) of the Chairman's proposal was approved, by 46 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

Part 2) of the Chairman's proposal was approved, by 55 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The Delegate of Paraguay made the following statement :

"The Delegation of Paraguay abstained from voting on the decision to consult governments and request them to send the name of their candidate for the post of I.F.R.B. member, for the following reasons :

- a) We do not understand how it can be decided to request governments of Member countries to make a statement on a subject on which the Conference itself has not yet taken a definite decision.
- b) The purposes of such a consultation are not clear; nor is the action that will be taken on the replies from the governments.

In view of the results of the vote which has just taken place, and the approval of the procedure suggested, my Delegation has had to abstain from voting again in view of the fact that the terms of reference of the working group are not clear; nor is it clear how they can take a decision on a matter which three Plenary Meetings have discussed without being able to reach a decision."

The Delegates of Mexico, Roumania, the Bielorussian S.S.R., Cuba and the U.S.S.R. still felt that a vote should be taken on the two original proposals as to whether countries or persons should be elected members of the I.F.R.B. Such a vote would assist the working group in its task.

The Chairman explained that, if a vote were taken on the basic question, there would be no point in the working group meeting to find a compromise solution.

It was decided that the working group would be composed of the Delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R., the Belgian Congo, Mexico, Ceylon, and Colombia, and that the Delegate of France would take the chair. The Chairman of the Working Group said that he would endeavour to have a report ready within a few days for submission to a Plenary Meeting.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

V. Bouladon  
Rapporteur

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

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



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 213-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

5 December 1959

COMMITTEE G

## CORRIGENDUM

## SUMMARY-RECORD

Sixth meeting of Committee G(Personnel Questions)

Page 13. Replace paragraph 1 by the following:

Referring to the question raised by the Delegate of France, Mr. Deprez (U.P.U.) made the following statement:

"Until the time of the Brussels Congress, 1952, the majority of U.P.U. staff were recruited from the staff of the Swiss Postal Administration. The Brussels Congress included a provision in the Universal Postal Convention to the effect that recruitment for certain categories of U.P.U. staff should be on the basis of an equitable continental geographical distribution, with the result that, over a period, there was an appreciable increase in the number of non-Swiss staff engaged by the U.P.U. At the present time the permanent staff of the U.P.U. numbers 41, of whom 10 are not of Swiss nationality.

" From the insurance aspect, the permanent staff of the U.P.U. are insured under a system introduced following identical resolutions passed by the International Postal Congress, Paris, on 28 May 1878, and also by the General Telegraph Conference, London, on 18 July 1879. This same system also applies to the 20 I.T.U. officials who are members of the Provident Fund.

" The U.P.U. Provident Fund thus ensures free disability and retirement pensions for its permanent staff.

" Protection for survivors is in the form of an insurance fund which is set up for each permanent official. To maintain this fund, the U.P.U. makes an annual payment in the form of an insurance allocation equal to 15% of the salary paid to the permanent official. This payment is continued after retirement until the death of the officials concerned. Under the control of the U.P.U., the official can choose whether this allocation should be used to pay insurance premiums (capital insurance, widow's and orphans' pensions), or to purchase transferable securities, or to set up a savings deposit. The insurance fund thus set up is paid, after death, to the survivors of the official, whether his death occurred during employment or after retirement."

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 213-E  
20 November 1959COMMITTEE GSUMMARY RECORDSixth Meeting - Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Wednesday, 11 November 1959 at 3.00 p.m.

The Chairman submitted the agenda of the meeting (Document No. DT 40). The agenda was adopted.

1. The Minutes of the Second Meeting (Document No. 71) were approved.
2. The Minutes of the Third Meeting (Document No. 108)

The English version of the Minutes was approved without comment.

Document No. 108, French text only, page 3, third paragraph, fourth line, requires the following amendment:

delete 33 ans (hommes) ou 34 ans (femmes)

substitute 33 ans (femmes) ou 34 ans (hommes)

3. The Provident Fund (Document No. 120)

The Chairman reminded the Committee that they had already considered how members of the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds would be assimilated to the U.N. as regards salaries and allowances and pensions. The proposals for the Provident Fund members were different: they represented a departure from the idea of a 'package deal': they would be assimilated as regards salaries and allowances but not as regards pensions. The proposals contemplated the retention of the Provident Fund so long as its present members were either in the service of the Union or on pension. The present survivors insurance arrangements would also be continued with slight modification, because the Provident Fund made no provision for survivors pensions.

Mr. Russell Cook recalled that the history of the Provident Fund dated from 1879, before its present members were born. When they joined the Union, the Provident Fund was part of their conditions of employment. Many built up their savings and ~~insurance~~ plans around the Provident Fund and the Survivors Insurance Scheme. When the Administration came to prepare the proposals now before the Committee, it had to take this into consideration. It was therefore a matter of combining what was fair for



the I.T.U. and for the staff. It was realized that the proposals were not perfect, but they were the best that the Secretariat could devise. If complete assimilation were insisted upon for the twenty members of the Provident Fund below Class C, fourteen would get less salary. Of the twenty, ten would get less pension than under the Provident Fund. The retention of the payment by the I.T.U. of 15% of the Provident Fund members' salary, as at 31 December 1959 on assimilation, after retirement until death for "survivors insurance" was the most important and different feature of the proposals in the view of the Secretariat.

However, in the light of comparison with the methods adopted in the case of the assimilation of the I.L.O. it seemed that the Secretariat's proposals, while not perfect might be acceptable.

The Chairman drew attention to choices to be offered to the staff as set out in paragraph 1 of Document No. 120. It was a choice between:

- a) retaining existing conditions of service, as described in the present Staff Regulations and Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

or

- b) transferring to U.N. pay and allowances subject to the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv).

The second choice b) presented the greatest number of problems and he therefore proposed that it should be examined by the Committee paragraph by paragraph.

The Delegate of the United States of America posed two questions on the proposal as a whole. Firstly, in the event of everyone opting to transfer to the U.N. Common System, would it still be necessary to retain the Provident Fund. Secondly, on the basis of the two options given what would be the percentages of salary paid for pensions by the staff and the Union under each of the options.

Mr. Russell Cook, replying to the first question said that retention of the Provident Fund would be necessary to cater (a) for the pensions of already retired members of that fund; (b) to cater for staff over 60 who could not be transferred to the U.N. Pension Fund and (c) to provide for the service of members before 1946 which would not count on transfer to the U.N. Pension Fund. The answer to the second question was that under option (a) the I.T.U. would continue to pay the contribution. The staff member would make no payments. Under option (b) on transfer to the U.N. Common System of salaries and allowances the staff member would contribute 7.35% of his salary to the Provident Fund. The Union would contribute a sum equal to 15% of his I.T.U. salary as at 31 December 1959 under the Survivors Insurance Scheme until such time as 14.7% of the U.N.

salary represented a sum larger than 15% of the old I.T.U. salary. As from that date the I.T.U. would contribute a sum equal to 14.7% of his U.N. salary. Of this amount the sum represented by 15% of his old I.T.U. salary at 31 December 1959 would continue to be paid for "survivors insurance" and the balance would go to the Provident Fund to provide for retirement and disability pensions.

The Delegate of France enquired, regarding sub-paragraph (iv), as to how the survivors insurance factor had been taken into account in relation to the Pension Fund. The Chairman explained that the retained Provident Fund would not be at all concerned with the survivors insurance factor. The Provident Fund would, as now, pay only retirement and disability pensions.

There being no further questions on the introduction to the Document No. 120 the Committee considered sub-paragraph (i).

Sub-paragraph (i)

The Chairman explained that this provision would mean that Provident Fund members would be graded for salaries and allowances in the U.N. Common System on the same basis as members of the I.T.U. Pension and Savings Fund and that the same guarantees as regards pensions would apply.

No questions were raised.

Sub-paragraph (ii)

The Chairman emphasized that the contribution of 7.35% of salary by the staff would be paid into the present Provident Fund and used only for retirement and disability pensions. Widows and orphans benefits would continue to be provided as now from the 15% contribution by the Union under the Survivors Insurance Scheme. M. Corbaz drew attention to the French text of paragraph (ii) which gave the impression that the contribution of 7.35% of salary to be made by the staff was for the purpose of setting up a new fund. This was not the case. The contributions would go to the Provident Fund which already existed.

There were no other comments on (ii).

Sub-paragraph (iii)

The Chairman explained that this was a corollary of (ii) where, for the first time, staff were required to make a contribution.

The Delegate of France referred back to M. Corbaz' comment on (ii) regarding the false impression given by the French text that some new type of Fund was to be set up. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to

arrange to issue an amendment to the French text to make clear the fact that the Provident Fund was to be retained even after a member had transferred to U.N. pay and allowances.

The Delegate of New Zealand asked whether the effect of subparagraph (iii) would be that I.T.U. Provident Fund members would get more pay than staff in the same grade in other U.N. Specialized Agencies.

Mr. Russell Cook recalled that the reclassification of I.T.U. posts was based on U.N. work standards; therefore the salaries of the transferred I.T.U. staff would correspond with the U.N.

The Delegate of New Zealand explained that the point he had in mind was that if the Provident Fund members were guaranteed no loss in take-home pay as the result of the new contribution which would be required of them, they might, in effect get a larger sum as take-home pay, than other U.N. staff who had to make similar contributions at a similar salary level but did not get a guarantee.

Mr. Russell Cook expressed agreement with this view.

The Vice-Chairman (Delegate of Ceylon) enquired how the conditions of two officials in the I.T.U., one a member of the Pensions Fund and one a member of the Provident Fund without the guarantee, compared so far as take-home pay was concerned.

The Chairman explained that the difference was in the proposal that cases of hardship due to loss in take-home pay in the case of members of the Pension Fund should be referred to the Administrative Council for consideration, whereas in the case of Provident Fund members the Committee were asked to consider the proposal that a general principle to prevent loss in take-home pay in all cases should be applied.

The Chairman added, however, that speaking as a Delegate of the United Kingdom he found a little inconsistency between the provisions of (ii) and (iii). On the one hand in (ii) the member was required to make a contribution to the Fund and on the other in (iii) it was stated that there must be no reduction in his take-home pay.

The Delegate of the United States of America reserved the right to return to (iii) later, after the Committee had examined the remaining provisions of the proposal.

Sub-paragraph (iv)

The Chairman emphasized that the Provident Fund would be retained for retirement and disability pensions only. Widows and orphans would be provided for under the "survivors insurance" scheme. The proposal limited the contribution by the Union to "survivors insurance" to 15% of the official's I.T.U. salary at the time of assimilation.

A Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that in the past there had been no compulsory contribution to the Provident Fund by members of the staff in respect of survivors insurance. The Fund had been kept solvent by Union contributions only. A contribution of 15% of salary had also been paid by the Union, not into the Provident Fund, but into accounts in favour of survivors. In general this 15% payment continued until the death of the official concerned. She enquired as to the necessity to provide for this payment until death. There appeared to be no provision to this effect either in the I.T.U. Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds or in Article 22 of the Regulations of the Swiss Confederation authorities concerning the International Bureaux as reproduced in Annex A to the I.T.U. Superannuation Regulations. There appeared to be no legal obligation to continue payment of the 15% contribution after retirement.

Mr. Russell Cook explained that during the time when the Swiss Confederation was responsible for the Budget of the International Bureaux, the Confederation had always decided to continue survivors insurances past the time of retirement. The Management Board and the Administrative Council had followed this precedent. Mr. Cook confirmed that there was no legal requirement.

Mr. Hayes, Vice Director of the C.C.I.R. said that he believed that in the last 8 or 9 years the Administrative Council had approved continuation of payments until the death of members.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of France, asked if the Secretariat could supply particulars of such cases, in order that the Committee might know the amount of liability involved in the case of payments up to death or until 80 to 85 years of age.

Mr. Russell Cook said that he would provide a statement of the insurances, including details of which insurance contracts were until death and which were until ages 80 - 85.

The Chairman pointed out that the extent of liability would depend to a great extent on the date of death which was unforeseeable.

M. Corbaz explained that cases in which contracts were extended until death were of the old type. From 1930 onwards Swiss law forbade insurance contracts being made until death. In order to obtain the longest possible contract therefore the age of 80 to 85 was substituted. M. Corbaz said that he only knew of one case in which the Federal Council had reduced the 15% contribution to a fixed sum and this was because the official was a bachelor without dependents.

The Chairman raised the question of what would happen in the case of a member reaching 80 years of age then finding he has no dependents. Would the Union go on paying until 85 years of age and where would the money go ultimately?

M. Corbaz drew attention to Article 22 of the old Regulations concerning the International Bureaux when under the supervision of the Swiss Confederation (Annex A to I.T.U. Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds). Paragraph 4 of this Article provides that such funds should be given over to the legal heirs. This regulation was still in force. If the funds were not disposed of in accordance with paragraph 4, then the Provisions of paragraph 7 of the same Article would apply. The money would go to the Union's Benevolent Fund. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that it would be helpful if, since salaries were to be pegged at assimilation, a table could be prepared by the Secretariat showing the amounts involved from 1 January 1960 from the youngest member until he is aged 85 years of age at contributions of 15% of his salary. This would enable a more precise estimate to be made of the contingent liability of the Union.

It was agreed to produce such a table.

Sub-paragraph (v)

The Chairman recalled that in the case of members of the I.T.U. Pensions and Savings Funds who were assimilated to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Union would pay a contribution of 14.7% of salary while the staff member's contribution would amount to 7.35%. In the case of Provident Fund members who opted for choice (b), the Union would pay into the retained Provident Fund 14.7% of the difference between his I.T.U. salary at the date of implementation and any larger U.N. salary when that accrued to the official.

Sub-paragraph (vi)

No comments arose.

The Delegate of the United States of America agreed that the Committee was faced with a difficult problem, particularly with regard to the provision in (iii). That was why he had reserved the right to return to consideration of this provision. It seemed that the Committee had established the following three general principles:

- 1) That assimilation was a package deal including salaries, allowances and pensions.
- 2) No members of the staff should get the best of all possible worlds; there must be equality.

- 3) That there should be no loss in take-home pay involving hardship and that cases of hardship should be referred to the Administrative Council.

The first principle of a "package deal" would be abandoned under the proposals before the Committee.

The second principle would also be breached as some would undoubtedly get the best of all worlds.

Since the Committee had gone so far, could not the third principle be breached and the small loss in take-home pay be tolerated? In such a case, the provision of (iii) could be omitted. He wished to make clear that he had no particular scheme in mind and merely put the point for general consideration.

The Chairman considered that, rather than enunciate a general principle as proposed, it would be better to suggest something on the lines of the solution proposed as regards Pensions and Savings Fund members, namely, that cases of hardship should be submitted to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked whether the Secretariat had any indication of how many members of the Provident Fund would be prepared to opt for (a) retaining their existing conditions of service or (b) transferring to U.N. pay and allowances on the conditions set out.

M. Corbaz said that an enquiry had not been made on that point, but that he thought that the number who would opt to remain in the present system were probably about three or four.

The Delegate of the Netherlands thought that it would be useful to have exact figures rather than estimates.

The Delegate of the United States of America considered that the Secretariat could only provide figures by asking the staff who would then have to commit themselves at this rather imprecise stage in the scheme. This, he thought, was more than the Committee had a right to ask.

The Chairman agreed that a member of the staff would want to know, firstly, his precise grading under the U.N. system, and secondly, what the Plenipotentiary Conference would decide regarding guarantees and conditions, before deciding how to opt.

The Vice-Chairman (Delegate of Ceylon) asked whether the Committee could be given a practical idea of how the two systems could be run in parallel; that is the present Provident Fund and the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund.



Mr. Russell Cook said that there was no alternative to having two Funds. The Union's commitments were such that the Provident Fund must continue, in order to meet the needs of the staff who had retired, those over 60 years of age but who had not retired and others who had service prior to 1946. The number was limited to 22 people which would gradually decrease as time went on.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that in order to facilitate the work of the Committee he would make the concrete proposal to delete I (iii) from the proposals in Document No. 120 on the understanding that the view of the Committee would prevail in that cases of hardship would be referred to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of France opposed the deletion of the sub-paragraph, which he said was judicious and indispensable. At present officials did not have to make a contribution. If their conditions changed, some guarantee must be provided and their interests safeguarded. Therefore he urged retention of the paragraph.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the proposal of the Delegate of the United States of America to delete the provision.

The Delegate of France said that he felt that the delegates who were opposed to the provision did not fully understand its importance. The principle of ensuring no loss had been fully discussed by the Administrative Council.

The Chairman pointed out that the Pensions and Savings Funds had been discussed by the Administrative Council because of the larger contributions involved. The Administrative Council had decided that cases of hardship should be dealt with on their merits.

The Delegate of the United States of America was proposing no worse treatment for Provident Fund members.

M. Corbaz made the following statement:

"Before examining more closely the question raised by the Delegate of the United States, I thought it advisable to introduce the members of the Provident Fund to the Committee.

" With the exception of two members in Class B, all the members of the Provident Fund are of Swiss nationality and were appointed to their posts before 1947 by the supervisory authority of the Union: The Federal Council, Government of the Swiss Confederation. Of those members, ten will have been in the service of the I.T.U. for over thirty years by 1 January 1960; only one will have served for less than twenty years. This means that we are now considering staff who have had long experience in the

I.T.U., and in fact form the kernel round which are grouped the officials recruited after the Atlantic City Conference as a result of the reorganization of the I.T.U.

" The employment conditions offered to these staff members at the time of their appointment were far from comparable to the existing conditions, and in many instances they were less attractive than those offered by the Swiss Administration. The few members of the Swiss Administration who then entered the service of the I.T.U. sometimes received salaries that were below the national scale, but they were attracted to the I.T.U. by the conditions of employment, among which the free retirement system seemed to be one of the most attractive.

" They hoped, too, that it would be easier for them to make a career in an international organization, where they would have to work their way up the post-grades, the custom at that time being that personnel should always be recruited in the lower grades and should progress within the organization. I recall that this system was abandoned in 1949, and that recruitment on a geographical basis in particular restricted the chances of promotion for the older staff.

" One of the conditions of employment for the staff, as Mr. Cook recalled, was that 15% of the salary should be made over in order to establish an individual insurance scheme for survivors. The existing provisions obliged the staff to have recourse to a system which guaranteed their survivors the maximum capital to enable them to live after the death of the official. The officials were thus led to conclude insurance contracts with private companies which would provide the maximum capital possible. To this end they had to accept very long-term contracts which, however, were limited since 1930 to an age varying from 75 to 85 years, depending on the insurance companies.

" It was obvious that these insurances, taken out at a time when the official's salary was low and thus entailing 15% of this relatively low figure, could not be for a very high figure, and in one particular case the capital proved insufficient when a young official died, leaving three young children. Special arrangements then had to be made with the help of the Swiss Administration to ensure the subsistence of that official's survivors.

" Obviously the fact - recognized by the Administrative Council in 1949 and again at a later date - of granting a free retirement pension to officials engaged under the pre-1947 system constituted an advantage for these officials vis-à-vis the present staff. These officials have, however, twice suggested to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. that they should contribute towards the payments made to maintain the Provident Fund, but the Administrative Council considered that these rights acquired under their employment contract should be upheld.

" Today, as previously, they are prepared to contribute 7.35% of their salaries but it is evident that, even taking into account the increase in salaries and allowances which would result from their assimilation to the United Nations system of salaries and allowances, their net gain will not always be increased.

" A table has been prepared for the Administrative Council showing that in at least 14 cases the net gain after assimilation to the United Nations system will be lower. It is for those cases that we are asking that the provision in paragraph (iii) of Document No. 120 should be applied. This is a question of simple fairness which incidentally has been accepted for the rest of the I.T.U. staff. The members of the Provident Fund would not understand why an exception should be made in their case, which moreover would seem to them to be unjustified."

The Vice-Chairman (Delegate of the Philippines), as a possible solution, proposed that paragraph (iii) be re-worded on the following lines:

"In the case where a Provident Fund member stands to have his take-home pay reduced, such a case shall be brought to the Administrative Council for consideration."

The Delegate of France said that his experience of the work of the Administrative Council in connection with Buenos Aires Resolution No. 24 regarding cost of living allowances for pensioners did not lead him to think this solution would be satisfactory. The Administrative Council had not fulfilled the Resolution because it was not precise enough. If another in similar terms is transmitted, the Administrative Council will interpret it in the same way. A definite decision whether or not to maintain the terms of members' present contracts was required. If the paragraph (iii) was not retained it would be doubtful if the members of the Provident Fund would accept assimilation because they were unlikely to benefit and might even lose. If the suggested solution was followed the Administrative Council might not interpret the text correctly. An instruction to the Administrative Council must be clear cut.

The Delegate of the United States of America explained that he certainly did not wish to make proposals which would be inequitable. He trusted the Administrative Council and thought that the individual should have the right to appeal. However, he thought that the benefits, excluding the survivor's insurance, were better and these should be pointed out to the individual.

The Chairman suggested that it might be better to defer further consideration of the problem until the schedule of the comparison of the position of members of the Provident Fund on I.T.U. scales with those proposed by the U.N., which was put before the Administrative Council, was available to the Committee.

Mr. Russell Cook pointed out that to a certain extent the I.L.O. had a similar problem to that of the I.T.U. It was solved by assuring that no-one suffered a loss in take-home pay, although the transitional period lasted for about six years.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he had not intended to bring the I.L.O. into the discussion but that since the matter had been raised, he would like to know whether the I.L.O. Pension scheme, taken in relation to the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund was more favourable than the proposals for Provident Fund members.

Mr. Russell Cook said that the I.L.O. scheme was better than that of the U.N; but the proposal for Provident Fund members assimilating to U.N. was better than the I.L.O. scheme.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that the I.T.U. Provident Fund was more liberal in relation to the U.N. Pension Fund than the I.L.O.

The Delegate of France asked for examples of the financial consequences of the assimilation of officials in the Provident Fund to the U.N. system under proposals in Document No. 120.

In reply M. Corbaz said that he had made calculations for one specific case, which showed that, in the event of assimilation, the I.T.U. would spend about 4,000 Swiss francs more than would be spent with the present system for each official in question, up to the time of his retirement. On the other hand, for the period following his retirement, I.T.U. payments of the 15% allowance would, with the system proposed, be 16% less than would have to be paid should the official opt in favour of the maintenance of the existing system.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to members of the Provident Fund having been under the supervision of the Swiss Confederation prior to 1946. He wondered if it would be possible to provide a statement of present Swiss practice on retirement pensions, disability pensions and survivor's insurance, together with information about whether the Swiss Confederation continue to pay insurance contributions until ages 80 - 85.

The Secretariat agreed to try and obtain the information.

The Chairman said that it was clear that there were three elements in the proposals which he set out as follows:

- 1) Under the proposals in Paragraph I members of the Provident Fund would be in a more favourable position than their colleagues in the Pensions and Savings Funds who are assimilated into the

I.T.U. The difference would be in the more favourable insurance for survivors. Widows and orphans of Provident Fund members would be better off than those of their Pension and Savings Fund colleagues.

- 2) The Provident Fund will be funded by a contribution of 7.35% of their salary from the staff and a slight additional contribution from the Union of 14.7% the amount which the U.N. salary of an official was more than his old I.T.U. salary. The point on which the Committee had to be satisfied was would this be sufficient to keep the Fund sound enough financially to meet all payments including the guarantees proposed: or would the I.T.U. be called on in the future as it had been in the past to make substantial contributions to the Fund to keep it solvent.
- 3) There would be a payment of 15% of an official's I.T.U. salary at the time of assimilation up to the time of death.

These were the three main points of difference.

With regard to 2) he would like to know if, despite actuarial advice, the Fund got into difficulties, would the staff themselves be prepared to increase its contributions or would they expect the Union wholly to make good the loss. He would like assurance on this point.

M. Corbaz said he was sure that the staff would agree to make an equitable contribution through increased contributions.

The Vice-Chairman of the C.C.I.R. said that it had been stated that the survivors' benefits of the Provident Fund were better, but those members of the Pension and Savings Schemes transferred to the United Nations Fund would have a guarantee that they should not be worse off. The same was only being proposed for the Provident Fund members.

The Chairman said that was so but the fact remained and it had not so far been challenged by anybody that Survivors' Benefits were better under the Provident Fund than in the U.N. scheme.

With regard to his third point, that of the continued payment of 15% of salary up to the time of death he felt that it might be better to postpone further discussion of this point until the paper on practice under the Swiss Confederation was available. It might provide a clearer picture.

The Delegate of France suggested that in addition to the information requested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom regarding practice in the Swiss Confederation, it would also be helpful to see what practice was in the Universal Postal Union.

M. Deprez, U.P.U., explained that until the time of the Paris Congress the majority of U.P.U. staff came from the Swiss Administration in a similar way to that by which the I.T.U. recruited staff from the Swiss Telegraph and Telephone Administration. The personnel had Swiss insurance benefits similar to the I.T.U. Fund, including disability and Widows' and Orphans' benefits. In Switzerland the P.T.T. did not get the 15% which the Provident Fund members continued to receive.

The Chairman decided that this would be an appropriate point at which to adjourn the meeting. The discussion would be resumed at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

P. A. Panichelli  
Rapporteur

W. A. Wolverson  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 214-E  
20 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### M I N U T E S

OF THE

### EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 17 November, 1959, at 9.40 a.m.

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

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

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#### Subjects discussed :

1. Report by Committee D - Modification of Article 5, para. 12(a) of the Convention. (Document No. 167)
  2. Future work of the Plenary.
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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; 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); Liberia; Libya (United Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; 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); Viet-Nam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. Report by Committee D - Modification of Article 5 paragraph (c) of the Convention (Document No. 167)

The Chairman drew attention to paragraph 2 of Document No. 167, where it was stated that at its eleventh meeting, Committee D had decided by 53 votes to 13, with one 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. In view of the urgency of the question, he proposed that it be taken up at once by the present meeting.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Canada then made the following statement :

"Committee D has decided by a big majority that the new Convention should provide that the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. I see no advantage in reopening the debate on this point and merely wish to record that the Canadian Delegation is not in agreement with the majority view.

" My Delegation also feels, on purely legal grounds, that there is no legal way for the present Plenipotentiary Conference to elect a Secretary-General for the period between now and the coming into force of the new



Convention, which we anticipate will set forth this new method of election, However, it is clear from the vote on Saturday relating to the Administrative Council that the majority of the members of this plenary meeting do not agree with our legal views. Therefore I do not wish to take up time with legal arguments but simply wish to record our view that the course this Conference is following is legally wrong.

" The last point my Delegation wishes to make relates to the Assistant Secretaries-General. We think that some of the arguments in favour of having the Plenipotentiary Conference elect the Secretary-General do not necessarily apply to the Assistant Secretaries-General. We think it would be unwise to bring the selection of Assistant Secretaries-General into the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is necessarily a political forum. No other organization in the United Nations family, so far as I can ascertain, leaves the selection of Assistant Secretaries-General to its general conference organ. I hope that some delegations here who want the Secretary-General to be elected by the Plenipotentiary will see some advantage in leaving to the Administrative Council the election of the Assistant Secretaries-General. In order to make it possible for this viewpoint to be expressed in the voting I ask, Mr. Chairman, under paragraph 8 of Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure, that the proposal recommended to us by Committee D be voted on in two separate parts :

First, relating to the Secretary-General -

Second, relating to the Assistant Secretaries-General."

The Delegate of Australia then made the following statement :

"Thank you Mr. Chairman, I shall be brief. The Australian Delegation has followed the proceedings of this important Plenary Session continued on from Saturday, on this particular subject matter, with a great deal of interest, and we have given mature thought to the vital policy issues which have been raised.

" Let me say Mr. Chairman that we, in common with the distinguished representatives of so many member countries, support wholeheartedly the desire to see agreed modifications to the structure of the Union and the methods of election carried into effect at the earliest possible date. After all Mr. Chairman, they are designed to strengthen and arm the Union in adequate fashion for the important tasks which lie ahead. We are, however, somewhat concerned about the legal aspects which have been raised by the distinguished delegates of some member countries, because it is our strong desire that the new Organization and the new procedures, which in themselves are so essential and so necessary to our progress, should be established on a proper basis.

" So, Mr. Chairman, if the Australian Delegation can be assured, without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation of any kind, that there are legal means which will achieve these most important objectives, then

they will have our full support, but we must bear in mind that a decision incorrectly based could affect not only us but other important organs of the United Nations.

" May I reiterate Mr. Chairman, the strength of Australia's support has not deviated one fraction from the stand we have taken in main committees and in Plenary. I would trust therefore that we can find a proper solution to our difficulties which would be capable of withstanding any challenge which might arise in the future. Thank you Mr. Chairman."

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that, since the question of the election of the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General had been fully discussed in Committee D, the Plenary Meeting, which was being attended by most of the same delegates as had been present in Committee D, need only confirm the Committee's decision. As to the legal aspect of the question, that had also been fully examined and discussed in Committee D, where it had been decided that the Plenipotentiary Conference could act in the same way as it had at Atlantic City. As the supreme organ of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference could make any necessary provisions for the period until the new Convention came into force.

The Delegate of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics said that perusal of Document No. 167 made it clear that Committee D had decided that both the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He saw no point in re-opening the question or in taking a separate decision so far as the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General was concerned.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he wished to make clear that the terms of reference of Committee D were confined to amending the Buenos Aires Convention. The decision that had been taken by Committee D with regard to the future election of the Secretary-General was thus purely a decision to amend the existing Convention, and if the Plenary Meeting approved that decision, it would merely be approving an amendment to the Convention. Since the present Conference was operating under the Buenos Aires Convention, such approval in itself would have no bearing on any action the Conference was to take with regard to the election of a new Secretary-General. If the present Conference wished to elect the new Secretary-General, a separate decision would be necessary.

He had no objection to the Canadian proposal that the vote on the decision of Committee D should be taken in two parts.

The Chairman said that, since the Canadian proposal had been opposed by the U.S.S.R., it would have to be voted on. He called for a roll-call vote.

The result of the voting on the Canadian proposal that separate votes should be taken on Committee D's decisions with regard to the election of the Secretary-General and that of the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General was as follows :

For : 35 (Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Colombia; Korea; Denmark; El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Ghana; Greece; Iran; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Malaya; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Philippines; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; United Kingdom; Territories of the U.S.A.; United Kingdom Overseas Territories; Thailand; Turkey; South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela).

Against : 34 (Afghanistan; Albania; Saudi Arabia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Bulgaria; Ceylon; Belgian Congo; Cuba; French Overseas Territories; France; Hungary; India; Jordan; Kuwait; Laos; Libya; Luxembourg; Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Netherlands; Poland; United Arab Republic; Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumania; Sudan; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.; Viet-Nam).

Abstentions : 3 (Ireland; Pakistan; Sweden).

The Chairman said that a somewhat curious situation had arisen. The Delegate of Tunisia had informed him while the votes were being counted that he had been unavoidably absent during the roll-call, but had intended to vote against the Canadian proposal. In that event, the voting would have been 35 to 35. Despite the unusual nature of the present situation, he felt that he would have to rule that absence during a roll-call vote meant that the Delegation concerned had forfeited its vote on that roll-call.

The Delegate of Indonesia said that he also had been unavoidably absent during the roll-call, having been called to the telephone, and would also have voted against the Canadian proposal.

The Delegate of Morocco asked what constituted the conclusion of a roll-call vote - the response of the last Delegation to be called or the announcement of the result? He felt that since the Delegate of Tunisia had informed the Chairman of his vote before the announcement of the result, that vote should be counted.

After a short procedural discussion, in which the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Tunisia and the United States, and the Chairman, took part, the Chairman ruled that the result of the preceding roll-call vote should stand.

The Delegate of Poland objected. Every delegation had the right to express its view in a roll-call vote, and he hoped that the Chairman would go back on his ruling.

The Chairman's ruling was upheld by 49 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions.

The Delegate of El Salvador said that, in order to avoid a similar situation arising in the future, with all the consequent loss of time, the Chairman should announce at the end of the roll-call that "The roll has been called and the voting is closed".

The Chairman said that, as a result of the adoption of the Canadian proposal, the meeting would proceed to consider, first, the decision of Committee D that the Convention be amended so that the Secretary-General would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Poland, supported by the Delegate of Bulgaria and others, asked that the vote on the question be taken by secret ballot.

The Delegate of Canada appealed to the Delegate of Poland not to press for a secret ballot. The voting in Committee D had shown that there was a clear majority in favour of amending the Convention so that the Secretary-General would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the United States, observing that secret ballots were an expensive procedure, reiterated the views he had previously expressed as to the substance of the question on which the vote was to be taken.

The Delegate of Poland said that he regretted that he was unable to respond to the appeal of the Delegate of Canada. Although voting by secret ballot might be more expensive, it was more likely to give a clearer picture of the wishes of the meeting.

The Chairman asked the Delegates of Indonesia, Spain and Tunisia to act as scrutineers.

The meeting, voting by secret ballot, decided by 59 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions, that the Convention be amended so that the Secretary-General of the Union would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of the Administrative Council.

The meeting adjourned at 11.05 a.m. and resumed at 11.30 a.m.

The Chairman said that, as a result of the adoption of the Canadian proposal, the meeting would now proceed to consider the decision of Committee D that the Convention be amended so that the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Bulgaria, supported by others, asked that the vote on the question be taken by secret ballot.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that, before proceeding to a vote on the question as stated by the Chairman, it would be as well to decide if there was to be one Assistant Secretary-General or two.

The Chairman said that that was not necessary. Paragraph 2 of Document No. 167 referred to "the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General".

The Delegate of the United States said that the question of whether there was to be one or two Assistant Secretaries-General could be left until Committee D had taken its decisions with regard to the structure of the Union. It was sufficient for the moment to vote on the question of principle as stated by the Chairman. He nevertheless deplored excessive recourse to the secret ballot procedure. Not only was it a waste of time, but he failed to understand why delegations which knew in advance that their views were going to prevail by a substantial majority should feel it necessary to call for a secret ballot.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Swiss view that the meeting should first decide on the number of Assistant Secretaries-General to be elected. A study of the question had already been made by a Working Group chaired by the Delegate of Kuwait. Once that question had been decided, the meeting could then decide on the question as stated by the Chairman, and in that connection he supported the Delegate of Bulgaria's request for a secret ballot.

The Delegate of Canada said that he agreed with the Delegate of the United States. It was not only unnecessary for the meeting to decide whether there should be one or two Assistant Secretaries-General, but it would also be improper for it to do so without having heard the views of Committee D. He urged delegates who were in favour of the Secretary-General's being elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference to reflect before voting for the same procedure in the case of the Assistant Secretaries-General. No other organization in the United Nations family followed such a procedure. While there was no law compelling the Union to conform exactly to the practice of other organizations, the Governments represented in those organizations and the Union had decided to allow the governing bodies of these organizations to choose the Assistant Secretaries-General. Why should the representatives of the Union's Plenipotentiary Conference decide to take a different line?

There was some point - although he personally did not agree with it - in deciding that the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, since the Secretary-General was to a certain extent a political figure. The Assistant Secretaries-General were, however, merely senior civil servants. It should also be remembered that the new Administrative Council was to consist of 25 members drawn from all regions. He could not understand why it should now be proposed that the power of choosing the Assistant Secretaries-General be removed from the Administrative Council. His Delegations had full confidence in the Administrative Council, and believed that the choice of Assistant Secretaries-General should be left to it.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that Assistant Secretaries-General were important figures who sometimes had to replace the Secretary-General. The Conference was not concerned with the practice in other organizations, but with what took place in the Union, and, in that connection, he wished to recall that, in the C.C.I.R., for example, both the Director and the Vice-Director were elected.

The Chairman proposed that the question of the number of Assistant Secretaries-General be deferred until Committee D had submitted a Report on the question.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman, recalling that the Delegate of Bulgaria had asked for a secret ballot on the question of the election of the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General, requested the Delegates of Indonesia, Spain and Tunisia to act once again as scrutineers.

The meeting, voting by secret ballot, decided by 44 votes to 27, with 2 abstentions, that the Convention be amended so that the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General would henceforth be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman said that, now that the question of amending the Convention had been settled, it would be necessary for the Conference to decide on the action it was going to take with a view to electing a Secretary-General and possibly Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General in the course of the present session. Since the Conference was working under the Buenos Aires Convention, those officials could be elected to take up office when the new Convention came into force. Alternatively, they could be elected to take up office as soon as possible, but such a step would necessitate special legal measures, probably in the form of an Additional Protocol to the Convention.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question just raised by the Chairman should be decided at the present meeting so that the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General could be elected at the present Conference. That would be quite feasible if, as had been agreed on in the case of the election of the Administrative Council, an Additional Protocol were inserted in the Convention, and he proposed that that course be followed.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union, and could thus take whatever action was necessary for the proper conduct of the Union's affairs. It could, in particular, write into the Convention such articles and protocols as were necessary to elect the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General and could specify the dates on which they were to begin in office.

The Delegate of Poland agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. A lengthy discussion of the question was not necessary, especially since no difficulties had been raised when the similar problem of the Administrative Council had been settled.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia also thought that the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General should be elected by the present Conference, and agreed that an Additional Protocol should be inserted in the Convention in order to make that possible. He also considered that the procedure previously employed by the Administrative Council for the election of the Secretary-General should be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Bulgaria, supported by others, called for a secret ballot on the proposal of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman asked the Delegates of Indonesia, Spain and Tunisia to act once again as scrutineers.

The meeting, voting by secret ballot, decided by 56 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions, that an Additional Protocol be inserted in the Convention to enable a new Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General to be elected at the current Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman said that, as the Delegate of Yugoslavia had observed, it would be necessary for the Conference to decide on a procedure for electing the new top officials of the Union, as well as the Administrative Council. He proposed that a small Working Group be set up to draft such procedures.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman suggested that the Working Group should consist of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Brazil, the United Arab Republic and Japan, and that the Delegate of Sweden should act as Chairman.

The Delegate of Sweden, thanking the Chairman for the honour, regretted that a reduction in the size of his Delegation would make it impossible for him to act as Chairman of the Working Group.

The Chairman wondered whether the Delegate of the United States would be prepared to undertake the task.

The Delegate of the United States, thanking the Chairman for the honour, pointed out that his Delegation was on record as being opposed to the proposal which had just been adopted, and he therefore considered that the Working Group should have a more impartial Chairman - the Delegate of Brazil for example.

The Delegate of Brazil, thanking the Delegate of the United States, said that he would be willing to act as Chairman of the Working Group.

The Chairman said that telegrams would have to be sent to Administrations inviting them to send in nominations for the post of Secretary-General and possibly, also for that of Assistant Secretary (or Secretaries)-General. Time was running short. The time-limit for sending in candidatures for the Administrative Council had been fixed for 1 December, and he therefore proposed that the time-limit for nominations for the post of Secretary-General be fixed at mid-night on Friday 4 December. The election would then take place in the latter half of the following week.

It was so agreed.

## 2. Future work of the Plenary

The Chairman said that it might be necessary, in view of pressure of time, to postpone consideration until the following Saturday of the two Reports by the Chairman of Committee H (Documents Nos. 117 and 158) which appeared as items 6 and 7 on the Agenda (Document No. 157 (Rev.)).

The Delegate of Spain then made the following statement :

"As Chairman of Committee H (Finances of the Union), I should like to make a brief statement since I understand that the Chairman of this meeting would like us to comment on the proposed work programme of the Plenary, under which items 6 and 7 of the present Agenda would be postponed until next Saturday.

" If I am correct in my understanding, I am bound to inform the meeting that, if it takes no decision with regard to the documents referred to in items 6 and 7, and until the decisions which are being taken by the other Committees are known, Committee H will have completed the work which it has so far been able to do, and, consequently, will have to remain inactive for the time being while waiting for the results of the agreements in the other Committees which affect Committee H."

The Chairman said that, in the light of the statement by the Chairman of Committee H, he would propose that items 6 and 7 of the Agenda be considered at a meeting in the afternoon.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

Rapporteur :	Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman of the Conference:
C. Mackenzie	Gerald C. Gross	J.D.H. van der Toorn



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 215-E  
20 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT

#### OF THE PLENARY AD HOC GROUP (PROCEDURES)

1. During its meeting on 17 November, the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference, having approved the first report of Committee D - Organization of the Union - (Document No. 167), constituted an ad hoc group with the object of establishing suitable procedures for a) the election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the new Administrative Council and b) the election of the Secretary-General or of an Assistant Secretary-General of the Union.
2. The Group as constituted comprised Delegates of the United States of America, France, Japan, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R., under the chairmanship of Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil).
3. The Group recommends that the procedure for the election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council, contained in Annex 1 to this document, be adopted. This procedure is based on that followed by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference for a similar purpose.
4. The Group also recommends that the procedure for the election of the Secretary-General or of an Assistant Secretary-General of the Union, contained in Annex 2 to this document, be adopted. This procedure is based on the procedure of the Administrative Council for such elections (Article 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council). Account was also taken of the procedure followed by the C.C.I.T.T. during its first Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1956) for the election of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Libero Oswaldo de Miranda

Chairman

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION WHICH  
ARE TO SERVE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. As the election must take place on a geographical basis; countries are grouped into five regions A, B, C, D and E as follows:

Region A - The Americas (23 countries)

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, United States of America, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Territories of the United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Venezuela.

Region B - Western Europe (21 countries)

Austria, Belgium, Vatican City State, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (10 countries)

People's Republic of Albania, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Region D - Africa (15 countries)

Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Ethiopia, Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Liberia, United Kingdom of Libya, Kingdom of Morocco, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, United Arab Republic, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa.

Region E - Asia and Australasia (27 countries)

Afghanistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of Burma, Kingdom of Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Republic of Korea,

Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Iraq, State of Israel, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Kingdom of Laos, Lebanon, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen.

2. The numbers of countries, Members of the Union, to be elected from each of the regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows:

Region A - 6  
Region B - 6  
Region C - 3  
Region D - 4  
Region E - 6

3. The election shall take place - by secret ballot - at the Plenary Assembly on .....December 1959.
4. Each delegation shall receive a single voting slip bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the countries, Members of the Union, which are candidates, grouped into the regions A, B, C, D and E.
5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.
6. Each delegation should indicate on its voting slip the names of the countries it supports, by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of:

6 countries for Region A  
6 countries for Region B  
3 countries for Region C  
4 countries for Region D  
6 countries for Region E

7. Voting slips bearing respectively for each region more than 6, 6, 3, 4 or 6 crosses will be considered invalid.
8. After the count a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of candidate countries in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.
9. If several countries tie for the sixth, fourth or third position, as the case may be, a special vote shall be taken to decide between the countries concerned.
10. The following shall be declared Members of the Administrative Council:

The 6 countries which obtained the most votes for Region A  
" 6 " " " " " " " " B  
" 3 " " " " " " " " C  
" 4 " " " " " " " " D  
" 6 " " " " " " " " E

A N N E X    2

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OR OF  
AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION BY THE  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

1.            Votes concerning nominations to the posts of Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General of the Union shall be taken by secret ballot.
2.            Any candidate obtaining a majority of votes shall be elected. \*
3.            Each delegation shall receive a single ballot paper bearing the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.
4.            Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the candidate it supports by means of a cross against the name of that candidate.
5.            Abstentions, blank or invalid ballot papers, and ballot papers containing more than one cross, shall not be counted.
6.            If, in the first ballot, no candidate is elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above, one, or if necessary two, further ballots shall be taken, after successive intervals of at least six hours, in order to obtain a majority.
7.            If, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained a majority, there shall, after an interval of at least twelve hours, be a fourth ballot in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.  
  
      7 a) If, however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, one or, if necessary two additional ballots shall first be held to distinguish between the candidates in question.  
  
      7 b) If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 7 a) above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.
8.            If, after the fourth and last ballot, there is a tie the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

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\* A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 216-E  
21 November, 1959COMMITTEE GSUMMARY RECORDSeventh Meeting Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Thursday, 12 November, at 3 p.m.

1. Resumption of discussion on the Provident Fund (Document No. 120)

The Chairman recalled the discussion which had taken place on the previous day. Requests for additional information had then been made. Some of this could be supplied at this meeting but not all of it was yet available. He suggested that Mr. Russell Cook should give the present meeting available information and that apart from any questions which this may give rise to, discussion of Document No. 120 should be adjourned until a later meeting, when all the information requested had been obtained.

Mr. Russell Cook gave the following figures of possible cost in respect of the 15% contribution by the Union to the Survivors Insurance Fund :

For the year 1960 .....	73,476 Swiss francs
" " " 2006 .....	2,718 " "
Cumulative total 1960-2007 .....	2,115,990. " "

While Provident Fund members may retire at the age of 60, they may go on until the age of 65. Assuming an average retiring age of 62 and a life of 18 years after retirement, the figure of 2,115,990 would become 1,282,248 Swiss francs.

As regards the number of policies and their dates of expiration the information was as follows :

1 policy expired at 70 years of age
2 policies " " 71 " " "
45 policies " " 80 " " "
14 policies " " 90 " " "
7 policies were for life

The I.T.U. Provident Fund system applied to all officials in the Universal Postal Union, the Central Office of International Transports, and the United International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property - in other words, all the International Bureaux which were (like I.T.U.) or still are, placed under the supervising authority of the Swiss Confederation.

The Chairman said that a statement on take-home pay of Provident Fund members on assimilation as requested by the Delegate of France at the 6th meeting had been prepared and would be distributed to the meeting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referring to paragraph II (c) asked whether the Secretariat could confirm that the scheme was actuarially sound. At Buenos Aires in 1952, the Provident Fund was found to be in difficulties and since it had been necessary to make it good by Union contributions to the extent of 100,000 Swiss francs per year. In these circumstances he found it difficult to believe that the contributions proposed in the paper would be sufficient to keep the fund solvent. Paragraph II (c) of the paper indicated that of the joint 22% contribution in the U.N. to their pensions fund the major part is for retirement pensions, say 17 or 18%. As now proposed the Provident Fund would be funded in the future by contributions of 7.35% paid by the individual plus a Union contribution of 14.7% of the difference between U.N. pay, and I.T.U. pay at the time of assimilation. The Union element might be small and the total contribution therefore something like 9%. It seemed, therefore, that unless the present Fund was over-capitalised in relation to normal funding arrangements spread over the effective working life of the individual, there was a discrepancy of approximately 8 or 9% which must fall on the Union, in the absence of special arrangements to share the liability between Union and individual.

Mr. Bardoux referred to paragraph VI, page 4, of Document No. 120 in which the actuary's advice was reported to the effect that the present fund was sound, based on present I.T.U. salaries. It was also the Actuary's view that the two proposed contributions would suffice to keep it sound taking account of increased salaries and the guarantees proposed. The Chairman thought that the Committee would be better able to judge for themselves the implications of the actuarial advice if they saw the Actuary's report.

The Delegate of India agreed that the difficulty was the implication in the second sentence of paragraph VI on Page 4 of the Document. This seemed to mean that if the staff had no increase in salary then no contribution should be required from them to obtain a pension under the present scheme. He did not think the words as printed were meant to mean this. He expressed a further doubt. A member of the Provident Fund earning say 35,000 Swiss francs as salary might not want to contribute 7.35%

of his salary. The 2,500 Swiss francs he would save by not contributing could be saved privately and invested. An older man might find this advantageous. On what basis had the Actuary reached his conclusions?

The Chairman agreed that this point had a bearing on the question, asked by the Delegate of the Netherlands on the previous day, in which an indication was requested of the numbers of staff who might opt to remain on their existing conditions of service in their entirety. An estimate was given that three or four of the older members might find it advantageous to do so. It seemed likely, however, that the Committee's doubts on this question would be better cleared up by the circulation to the Committee of the Actuary's report. As he understood the position at present, advice was that the Fund would be able to meet its commitments on the basis of contributions proposed.

Mr. Bardoux confirmed that this was exactly what the Actuary had said in his report. Until the Buenos Aires Conference in 1952 the Provident Fund was not balanced. Now it was.

The Delegate of New Zealand supported circulation of the Actuary's report which he thought would help to clarify the matter.

The Chairman said that the object of the circulation of the Actuary's report would be to enable the Committee to satisfy itself that there would be no need to subsidize the fund by contributions from the Union and that the contributions of 7.35% of the salary by the member, supplemented by 14.7% of the difference between his old I.T.U. salary and his new salary would be sufficient to keep the Fund solvent.

The Delegate of India said that circulation of the Actuary's report might clear any doubt but he would also like to know whether contributions of 100,000 Swiss francs had been made regularly to the Provident Fund every year since Buenos Aires in 1952.

The Chairman confirmed that payments of 100,000 Swiss francs had been made by the Union every year except this year, when a contribution of 53,000 Swiss francs had been made. He thought that it would be best to adjourn further consideration until the Committee had the Actuary's report.

The Chairman then turned to the only other section of Document No. 120 on which the Committee would no doubt require to satisfy itself : that is, the question posed in Paragraph III (b) which was that, bearing in mind the long periods of service of most members of the Provident Fund, was it really impossible for them to be completely assimilated to the U.N. Common System? He referred to the explanatory reply set out in Paragraph V of the paper and asked whether the Committee felt that this statement was satisfactory. The Delegate of India said that he did not feel that the

answers in Paragraph V were complete. Sub-paragraph (ii) on Page 4, referred to the difficulties involved in the grant in totality of all insurance policies etc., but it did not definitely say whether the cost of purchase in totality would be prohibitive. It was therefore not clear whether this reason was intended to be accepted by the Committee as the final answer.

Mr. Russell Cook said that obviously administration of Funds of this kind could be undertaken by the Administration of the Union, but management of 69 insurance policies, real estate, stocks, bonds, etc. would require a great many administrative tasks to be undertaken by the Union. It could be done, but it was not a good responsibility for the Union to undertake.

The Delegate of France said that he would agree on the practical difficulties involved, but he felt that the Committee should say that although complete assimilation was not impossible, so many difficulties would be encountered that it would be impossible to contemplate it.

The Chairman proposed, and there was no objection, that the second paragraph in Section V should be made somewhat less strong to take account of the views expressed in the Committee.

2. The I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund (Document No. 101)

The Chairman said that the paper did not appear to call for an extensive debate. It had been produced at the request of some members of the Committee. It appeared from this paper that the I.L.O. staff were offered a choice between old and new conditions which was now reflected in the proposals for Provident Fund members set out in Document No. 120.

The Delegate of India said that the I.L.O. had not entirely the same problem, since that Organization did not have to take into consideration service before 1946. Theirs was a comparatively easy problem without the difficulties facing the I.T.U. It was the problem of the position of staff with service before 1946 for which the Committee were required to find a solution.

There being no other comments on the Document, the Committee passed on to Item 3 of the Agenda.

3. Geographical Distribution

The Chairman referred the Committee to Page 61 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which related to this subject and to page 39, paragraph 10.4 of the Report, which indicated what had been done since the last Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires. He suggested that the Committee should first consider the four sub-paragraphs and the table in Paragraph 10.4 on pages 39/40 of the Report.



The Delegate of Colombia referred to the figure of 105 permanent or temporary officials in Class (e) and above, in service on 1st June 1959, given in paragraph 10.4 on page 39. He said that he would like to know by what criteria a member of the staff was judged to be fit only for a temporary appointment. Some had more than eight years' service and would therefore appear to deserve to be permanent. Why should they remain temporary and what would be their future position?

Mr. Bardoux explained that permanent appointments could only be made to establish posts. Normally an official occupying an established post would be made permanent, but when he or she was too old, or there was provisionally some doubt about his (or her) medical fitness, then he or she could only be given a temporary appointment. In addition there were some posts in respect of which temporary contracts were given only until better qualified officials could be found to fill them on a permanent basis. Under the Staff Regulations, unestablished posts were also filled by temporary officials when the short-term work exceeded six months. There had, furthermore, been no permanent contracts granted since the 1958 session of the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 380, which requested that no permanent contracts should be granted until after the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman said that the Administrative Council, in adopting Resolution No. 380, had in mind that the Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to reorganize the I.T.U. on a substantial scale: and that in order to avoid any delay in carrying out such a reorganization a cushion of temporary staff might be necessary. After the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council could re-examine the position of temporary staff in the light of the decisions of the Conference.

The Delegate of India said that the table on page 40 of the Report showed a total of 22 countries in the geographical distribution of the staff. This was an improvement on the 1952 figure when it was only 10. He pointed out that there was an error in the first paragraph following the table which referred to the "provisions of Buenos Aires Resolution No. 1 ...". The reference should be to the "provisions of Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 1 ...". He drew attention to the fact that the figures shown under Class A included the members of the I.F.R.B. who were elected on a geographical basis at Atlantic City. He pointed out that paragraph 4 of Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention 1952 stated that in addition to the necessity for securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. "Due regard must be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible." Unfortunately, Recommendation No. 1 which was adopted at the same time restricted the principle to classes above the present class (e) for economy reasons.

Under Article 15 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations, Classes f-k were recruited locally or, if they could not be so recruited, from other countries provided they accepted the conditions applying to local recruits. The Secretariat had been experiencing difficulties in respect of these classes which had been reported to the Administrative Council in 1958 and again in 1959. The Delegate of India thought that if the Committee could see the two Administrative Council documents containing the Reports which dealt with these difficulties it would make the subject more easily understood. The Administrative Council Document of 1958 in particular summarized the problem at length.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that examination of the Table on page 40 of the Report of the Administrative Council taken in relation to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 4 of the present International Telecommunication Convention, showed that the permanent secretariat had not been adjusted to give a fair geographical distribution. In this he was thinking of regions rather than of countries. The Administrative Council had thought of this and the United Nations widely applied the principle in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Salary Review Committee asked all Agencies to study this aspect and had pointed out that equity of distribution did not only concern inhabitants of various countries, but it should also reflect the different cultures of the world. He suggested that a recommendation or resolution should be drafted to cover this question which would give the Secretary-General and Administrative Council suitable instructions on the basis of distribution. As the I.T.U. was a specialized Agency of the United Nations it should take account of their policy with regard to the professional and general service classes. The same principles should be adopted and a similar practice in recruitment competitions, etc. followed. If the Committee agreed he suggested the presentation of a draft resolution to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman agreed that after discussion the Committee might well decide that the most convenient way to deal with the subject would be by a draft resolution. As assimilation to the U.N. Common System was being contemplated, it would be wise for the Committee to take account of practice in the United Nations. He said that in the meantime, he thought that the two Administrative Council Documents to which the Delegate of India had referred would throw light on the history and difficulties the Administration had experienced in internationalising the staff. The documents also contained proposals for the future. He therefore thought that consideration would be facilitated if the two papers were amalgamated and discussed at the next meeting of the committee. He also asked if members had any other points on which they thought information might usefully be incorporated with that in the paper for consideration at the next meeting.

The Delegate of Ethiopia recalled the poor response from Administrations in supplying candidates for I.T.U. work. He thought that it was important for Administrations to take part in the work of the I.T.U. by contact through employees. There were many reasons for the lack of response, such as lack of suitable staff and lack of the necessary money to send them, by Administrations. He suggested that the Union should try to encourage recruitment by making special financial arrangements for candidates coming from distant parts.

Mr. Corbaz said that he would like to make two or three small points. The staff appreciated very much the opportunity of working with staff from other countries and learning to work as a team. However, the proposal to the Administrative Council had recommended that priority in some cases should be given to candidates from the Administrations of countries inadequately represented, without recourse to the Staff Promotion list under Article 21 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations. The staff would be harmed if advancement was denied and were alarmed by the possible barrier to promotion. It would seem absurd to invite personnel to work in the Union but offer no prospects of advancement. The United Nations had found the solution to international recruiting, but still providing a career. The reason for the I.T.U. difficulty was not lack of staff but lack of posts. Officials coming from distant countries in Classes f to k had to come under local recruitment conditions. This meant no Home Leave and no Expatriation Allowance. He would be happy to see a change in the rule to avoid the anomaly of recruits from distant countries being engaged on local conditions. He said that the situation of low grade officials being recruited abroad and believing that they would be able to live comfortably in Geneva must be prevented. He quoted one case in which the I.T.U. Emergency Fund had to be used to help a recruit who came with a large family. Such complicated relationships between classes of staff gave rise to envy and prevented the teamwork so necessary in the Union. He hoped that the Committee would give favourable consideration to these points.

The Chairman said that all the matters raised by Mr. Corbaz were referred to on Pages 60 and 61 of the Administrative Council Report. Members might like to give the points consideration before the next meeting. The paper by the Secretariat would deal with the subject in more detail. Some of the anomalies, particularly those concerning local staff, might disappear with assimilation which might lead to changes in Article 15 of the I.T.U. Staff Regulations.

There was no object in going into further discussion until after the detailed paper had been produced. The Chairman therefore proposed that consideration of the subject be postponed until the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

P.A. Panichelli  
Rapporteur

W. A. Wolverson  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 217-E  
20 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### REPORT

#### of Special Working Group to 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 provide continuous and systematic assistance in fields  
essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of  
the less developed countries by, inter alia, facilitating new capital  
investments of all types by creating conditions which would make invest-  
ments either feasible or more effective;

#### 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 telecommuni-  
cations;

#### instructs the Administrative Council,

1. to study the problems that will be created by I.T.U. partici-  
pation in the United Nations Special Fund as an executing agency.



2. to approve suitable forms of agreement between
    - a) the Union and the United Nations Special Fund based on the Draft Standard Agreement recommended in SF/L.12/Add.15/Rev.1, and
    - b) the Union and Governments as regards the execution of telecommunication projects by the Union.
  3. to define the responsibilities of the I.T.U. Secretariats in
    - a) advising Governments about the preparation of telecommunication projects for submission to the Management of the Special Fund;
    - b) advising the Management of the Special Fund about the technical aspects of telecommunication projects submitted by Governments;
    - c) implementing the execution of telecommunication projects approved by the Management of the Special Fund.
  4. to make the necessary administrative and financial arrangements for the execution and supervision by the Union of telecommunication projects approved by the Special Fund, it being understood that the Special Fund will reimburse the costs to the Union.
  5. to present a full report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 218-E  
27 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fourteenth Meeting - Committee D

(Organization of the Union)

Wednesday, 18 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.n.

The Chairman, introducing the Agenda (Document No. DT 56), proposed that it should be amended as follows :

Item 2 : Add: Document No. 153 (paragraph c) of the reply to question 2);

Add: Document No. 199

Item 3 : Replace 75 to 77 by 75 and 77.

Item 5 : Delete "70 page 54".

As amended above, the Agenda was adopted.

Item 1 : Examination of the Summary Records of the Tenth and Eleventh meetings.

Tenth meeting: Document No. 169

Page 5: At the request of the Delegate of the United States, the words "or a secret ballot" in the first paragraph were deleted.

Subject to the above amendment, the Summary Record was approved.

Eleventh meeting: Document No. 173

An amendment was made to the French text only.

The Summary Record was adopted.

Point 2 : Examination of the report from the Working Group set up to prepare a synthesis of the various proposals relating to the structure of the Union (Documents Nos 170, 199 and 153)

Mr. Hayes, Vice Director of the C.C.I.R., made the following statement:

"Dr. Metzler is ill and cannot be here to-day so he has asked me to speak on his behalf. I do so with some embarrassment since several proposals before you concern the abolition of the office which I hold. I do not want to embarrass you and consequently I would ask you to leave the discussion on Proposals Nos. 66 and 70 and on Nos. 67 and 69 until later on when I can withdraw from the meeting. Dr. Metzler's views on these proposals have already been conveyed to you, Sir, by letter with a request that you will communicate them to the meeting. These have been published in Document No. 199.

" In Document No. 90, the Director and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. expressed the view that the organization of the Committee's specialized secretariat, as set out in the Buenos Aires Convention, needed but very little amendment and in particular that the provisions of paragraphs 2 (b), (c) and (d) of Article 8 of the Convention governing the relations between the General Secretariat and the specialized secretariats should be maintained.

" In fact the present organization has worked entirely satisfactorily over the past ten years and the specialized secretariat has been able to carry out its work efficiently and to the full satisfaction of the Plenary Assemblies of Geneva (1951), London (1953), Warsaw (1956) and Los Angeles (1959).

" On the score of efficiency it is our considered opinion that the organization proposed in Annex 2 of Document No. 170 would not be so efficient and indeed we doubt if it would work in practice.

" On the score of economy the proposal would not save any money -- the present small specialized secretariat (a total of seventeen posts of which eight are engineers) is, in fact, fully employed and no post could be suppressed just because the holder might have to move into another office or to be responsible to another senior officer.

" All the present secretariat is in fact "the limited but adequate group of specialists" needed to do the work set out for it by the Plenary Assembly.

" In conclusion, we fully share the view already expressed by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. in the last paragraph of Annex 3 of Document No. 170, i.e. we believe that the transfer of the specialized secretariat of the International Radio Consultative Committee to merge with the General Secretariat would not lead to any economy but that it would give rise to inefficiency and serious difficulties in regard to divided loyalties.

" I shall be grateful if this statement may appear in the report of this meeting."

The Chairman thanked Mr. Fathy Gheith (Kuwait), Chairman of Sub-Committee D1 for the excellent work accomplished by the Sub-Committee, and invited him to introduce his report.

Mr. Fathy Gheith, Chairman of Sub-Committee D1 introduced Document No. 170, and stated that Documents Nos. 177, 178 and 179 contained the summary records of the Sub-Committee's meetings.

Although the delegates who had taken part in the Sub-Committee's work had agreed on the form of Document No. 170, it did not necessarily imply agreement as to substance.

At the Chairman's request, the Delegate of Japan withdrew his Proposal No. 321 (Document No. 122) relating to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Proposal No. 319 (Document No. 110) was dropped, since it was incorporated in Proposal No. 330 (Document No. 170).

At the request of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. the words "of the specialized secretariats of the I.F.R.B." in the last paragraph, line 2, of Annex 3 to Document No. 170 were amended to read :

"of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of Afghanistan, joint sponsor of Proposal No. 330, said that the concrete proposals asked for by certain delegates during the discussion on Proposal No. 319, were embodied in Annex 4 to Document No. 170.

Following a number of general comments, the Delegate of Japan expressed satisfaction at the results obtained by Sub-Committee D1 which had, in particular, amalgamated Proposal No. 321 from Japan with the proposals from Afghanistan, Sweden and Morocco, agreement on which, except for a few points, had been almost unanimous.

He hoped that the synthesis would help the Committee to find a solution to a difficult problem.



The Delegate of Denmark made the following statement :

"The Danish Delegation is not in favour of the proposed organization in Document No. 170 from Afghanistan and others.

" I believe that it has been forgotten that we are dealing with specialized secretariats.

" Let us look at the I.F.R.B. The main task of the I.F.R.B. is to receive "Frequency Assignment Notices" on special forms from the Administrations and to treat these assignments by various mental and mechanical processes which finally result in the production of a punched card which in effect is the "Master Radio Frequency Record". In this line of production we have several movements up and down during which technical examination takes place when neighbour and co-channel frequencies are considered, etc. before the final registration takes place.

" The organization diagram in Document No. 170 shows how this line should be cut and broken so that the connection between the lower part of the process and the top part should pass only via the I.F.R.B. Chairman and the Secretary-General.

" The result would - if I used the language of our neighbour just behind - probably be called an administrative monstrosity - but in our part of the world we use more cautious language. I will therefore only state that we do not believe that it would work for the following reasons :

"1. The day-to-day work will be made more difficult by the break in the normal "line of production".

"2. According to Article 6 of the Convention, the I.F.R.B. shall be responsible for the recording of radio frequencies; this stipulation could not be fulfilled as the Secretary-General would have part of this responsibility.

"3. The introduction of manpower saving methods such as electronic computer techniques will be handicapped by the fact that no one will have responsibility and have knowledge covering the whole process.

" This clearly shows how impossible this proposal is for the I.F.R.B. Somewhat similar conditions will no doubt exist for the other specialized secretariats but let this be sufficient to show why the Danish Delegation cannot accept this proposal."

The delegate of Sweden said that the proposals for changing the structure of the Union were not motivated by any lack of efficiency in the functioning of the Union; they had been submitted as a provision for the future.

The forthcoming housing of all the Union's organs under the same roof should lead to improved coordination and produce results more in line with the general interests.

Moreover, the improved equipment advocated for the I.F.R.B. could, in his opinion, equally well be used by the other organs of the Union.

Document No. 170 outlined a way to cooperation; in conclusion, the Administrative Council should each year take the necessary decisions for the implementation of the ideas contained in that document.

The delegate of the Netherlands submitted the following text:

"The Delegate of the Netherlands associated himself with the observations made by the Delegate of Denmark. It has not become clear from the report of the Sub-Committee what really the organisational and economic advantages are, against the obvious disadvantages. A partly merging of secretariats has only any practical sense in case duplication of work could be avoided, as it is clear that the simple switching of personnel from one organ to another does not in itself produce any economy, if the work they do remains unchanged. Such shifting could, on the contrary, have just the opposite effect, namely less efficiency and endless daily conflicts.

" If we consider the C.C.I. secretariats, they would, according to the proposal, have an adequate group of specialists under the direction of the Director, but all the administrative employees carrying out the daily work for these specialists, would be removed from them and put under the orders of another authority than the C.C.I. Director. This goes against normal rules of organization that employees are, for their work, responsible to the one who gives them the directives for their work. We know from our own services the principle of a hierachical order of command, also called the line organisation and of functional organs, also called staff organisation, giving rules and controlling specialized fields, such as finance, efficiency, personnel rules, salaries, etc. But it is a well-known mistake in organization, when personnel is taken from the line-command and put under staff-command or vice-versa. This generally leads to permanent conflicts and difficults.

" Regarding the consequential changes in the Articles of the Convention, as shown in Annex 4 of the report of the Sub-Committee, I think that the independence of the C.C.I.'s will be impaired and interpretation difficulties will arise. I give only two examples: It is proposed to delete from the General Regulations Chapter 17, Parts 1 and 2, making the C.C.I. Director responsible for the C.C.I. documents. I fear that consideration has perhaps only been given to the processing, such as printing of the documents, but, of course, the Directors have responsibility for the documents in quite another sense. Another change makes the Director only responsible for the technical side of the preparation of C.C.I. meetings, Plenary Assemblies and Study-Groups; the Secretary-General would be responsible for the secretarial and preparatory work for such meetings. This divided responsibility, abandoning the full responsibility of the Director for the whole, might work out unfavourably, and as these meetings so far have given no reason for any complaints, I think we should be careful in introducing changes into a smoothly running concern.

" It has already been said that as far as C.C.I. is concerned, representing only a minor percentage of the total I.T.U. budget, no appreciable economy could be obtained. Referring now to the I.F.R.B., I attach much value to the advice of the Radio Conference in their reply under Point C of our Question No. 2. I also support the statement made by Mr. Pedersen on the I.F.R.B. and I associate myself with the letter of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., who is touching on the infringement of generally accepted organisational practice, to which I also referred, when he says: 'It would be hard to visualize how the direction of the staff of the permanent organs could be rested in the Secretary-General without, in fact, giving complete control of the work of the permanent organs to the Secretary-General'.

" I wish still to make a further remark. I feel that a Plenipotentiary Conference is not the proper body to give careful consideration to detailed working of our organs. The Administrative Council is much better equipped for this. I would have nothing against measures of the Administrative Council being taken in any instance where they find duplication of work being done.

" Summing up, I propose to stick to the status quo and to charge the Administrative Council with measures for improving the efficiency and for avoiding duplication of work. I have also no objection to strengthen the working of the Coordination Committee, although I would have to make some comments if we would have to deal with the Sub-Committee's proposal to this effect in Annex 4".

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that a better degree of co-ordination might be achieved by retaining the present structure and by empowering the Secretary-General to deal with certain matters well defined in the Convention. He could have the right to veto the decisions of the Coordination Committee in a strictly limited field (administrative staff, finance, etc.) for which he was responsible.

The right of appeal to the Administrative Council should likewise be envisaged in cases where the Secretary-General exercised his right to veto in an arbitrary way.

Such provisions should, he thought, be incorporated in the Convention without there being any need to alter the structure in any way.

In the course of discussion, the Delegates of Yugoslavia, Bielorussia and the U.S.S.R. said they were in favour of Proposal No. 330 (Document No. 170), while the Delegates of Argentina, Iran, Belgium and Colombia opposed it.

Reverting to a suggestion put forward by the Delegates of Sweden and the Netherlands, the Delegates of Australia, India, Israel, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and New Zealand were inclined to refer the task of re-organizing the Secretariats to the new Administrative Council.

The Administrative Council might be instructed by the Plenipotentiary Conference to take any steps regarded as necessary following a study by the Coordination Committee and the Secretary-General to effect savings, while at the same time increasing efficiency. The next Plenipotentiary Conference could, if necessary, review the matter.

The Delegate of France thought that a decision should first be taken on the principle contained in Proposal No. 330; the details could be worked out by the Secretary-General under the eye of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Jordan said:

"The Jordan Delegation appreciates the work done by Sub-Committee D and congratulates its able Chairman, Mr. Ghaith, on the well-prepared document presented to this Committee.

" On the subject we are discussing we would like to give the opinion of the Jordan Delegation. The proposals now given to us have been converted from major change in the structure of the Union to a small administrative management change. This in our opinion can easily be done by the Administrative Council without any necessity of changing the Convention the matter of which being purely of administrative nature. In order to achieve this end we would like to associate ourselves with that given by Mr. Van der Toorn, the able Chairman of our Conference.

" We think, Mr. Chairman, that this Plenipotentiary Conference should only tackle the problems of the general policy of the Union and leave the managing fulfilment of this policy to the Council."

The Delegate of Afghanistan recalled that the Administrative Council had already drawn attention to the problem and that it would be absurd just to refer it back to that body. A decision should be taken on the principle first of all and clear-cut instructions given to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Morocco remarked that Proposal No. 330 amounted to no more than an attempt at a re-organization which was incomplete since it dealt only with the centralization of the Union's joint services under the extended authority of the Secretary-General. He saw no reason why the Committee, which had rejected the idea of any fundamental reform, could not accept partial modifications of lesser importance.

The Delegate of Italy made the following statement:

"Poor Mr. Nicotera having been lucky enough to take part, over the past twelve years, in practically every conference, in the plenary assemblies of the C.C.I.R. and in the meetings of the Administrative Council, having, moreover, spent thirty months in contact with the organs of the Union, feels it incumbent on him to make his contribution to this discussion, and that in the overriding interest of the Union. It is a source of great distress to me to have to lay down for a few minutes the mantle of Chairman of Committee D and to assume the simple guise of a Delegate of Italy. But I feel I have to do it because, to my mind, there has been some confused thinking and, besides, the importance of the proposals contained in Document No. 170 has not been adequately assessed.

" The proposals in Document No. 170 may seem to be of minor importance; in actual fact, they are designed to bring about a radical change in the horizontal structure of the Union which would be turned into a pyramid-like organization - or, rather, a pyramid-like disorganization.

" In fact, by putting into the hands of the Secretary-General the organization of all the I.T.U. organs - that is to say the appointment of staff and the administration of the finances - what we are doing is virtually putting all the organs and officials, including the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., under the orders of the Secretary-General.

" The idea of leaving the various heads independent as regards the technical aspect of the work, and yet at the same time taking away their specialized secretariats and the possibility of organizing the work of the respective organs, has no practical basis. This idea means, really : give these excellent officials the freedom to do nothing!

" Gentlemen: what would be the meaning of freedom in technical matters for the Directors of the Consultative Committees, with the organization of the work of these Committees in the hands of the Secretary-General? In practice, it would mean that the Directors would not be able to fulfil their roles; that their functions would have no meaning; that, as a result, we could abolish the posts of Directors of the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees.

" What are the main duties of these Directors at the present time?

" To organize the work of the Study Groups and Plenary Assemblies. But if we transfer those duties to the Secretary-General, it would be tantamount to eliminating the Directors, since the real director of a Consultative Committee would be the Secretary-General, and it would be absolutely pointless to have Directors.

" We speak of freedom in technical matters for the heads of the I.F.R.B. and the Consultative Committees, but we regard this freedom as something quite divorced from freedom in the matter of organization and administration. Here, Gentlemen, lies the ambiguity, the fundamental error of Document No. 170. In any action taken by a director, the technical and administrative aspects are generally closely linked, and they cannot be separated without hampering the activities of that director. That is a general and fundamental fact which applies to all directors. It is only on the strictly executive plane, or on the staff level, that a distinction can be drawn between administrative and technical activities.

" Among the assets of an economic nature put forward in favour of the reform, a reduction in expenses has been mentioned. But, Gentlemen, to my mind, it is for the Administrative Council to look after certain matters. I would beg you not to forget that the main task of the Administrative Council is precisely that of finding and adopting the necessary measures for running the Union with the greatest efficiency while at the same time adhering to criteria conducive to the most restricted expenditure. And improved efficiency naturally implies a better degree of coordination. If there is any shortcoming in the Union, or if any imperfection has been revealed, it is the right and duty of the Administrative Council to remedy

the defect. We are not faced with a situation so serious as to force us to resort to radical measures. The Union has been functioning and working well since Atlantic City. If, under the provisions of the present Convention, the Administrative Council has not the required means at its disposal to ensure efficient administration and improved coordination for the work of the Union, then Gentlemen, we must provide the means, for the Council is the true guiding and administrative organ to which our attention should be directed.

" Gentlemen, you will find the very same principles embodied in the replies supplied by the Radio Conference on the question of the I.F.R.B. in Document No. 153 which states that the Administrative Council should have the authority to ensure the maintenance at an adequate level of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. which the Radio Conference recommends we should maintain and improve.

" Gentlemen, the Plenipotentiary Conference is taking place under the auspices of a kindly fate at a time when a new chapter in the history of the world has been inaugurated by the conquest of space and of the moon.

" The level and importance of our decisions should, therefore, be adapted to the new requirements of the human race and to the continuous and rapid progress made in the field of tele and line communication. And the Conference would be very much at fault if, when considering the question of the Union's structure, it were to overlook the changed state of things.

" A grave error would likewise be committed if we were to restrict our search by regarding the Union as being on the same footing as a P.T.T. Administration or an administration established for an industrial purpose.

" I believe, Gentlemen, that it is our duty to aim higher. Our Conference would be in danger of failing to achieve its task if it were hampered by too narrow an outlook. We must bear well in mind the fact that we are no mere Administrative Council, that we have a higher and more extensive mission to carry out.

" Nor should the international nature of the Union be overlooked or the exigencies arising out of the need for international collaboration and technical assistance on a big scale be ignored.

" Such exigencies, although often logically incompatible with the necessity of exercising strict economies in the financial field, are nevertheless in line with the most important economic prerequisites.

" The two Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B. are the main pillars of the Union; they are universally recognized and are the pride of the Union.

" It should not be forgotten, Gentlemen, that we have at present a highly developed and constantly extending telecommunication and radio network; I do not think it would be an overstatement to say that, the fact that humanity has at its service such a **prodigious instrument** of civilization and progress is in no small measure due to these bodies, which for many years past have enjoyed the services of the greatest experts and technicians from the staffs of various Administrations.

" In spite of this, and at a time when the scope of the research and tasks incumbent on the Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B. lies far beyond the limits of the globe and is still extending, at a time when these bodies are being called upon to cope with a greatly increased amount of work, at a time when the tasks of Technical Assistance have become both important and urgent, at a time when it has become necessary, as a consequence, to better the means at their disposal and to improve their efficiency, we are asked in Document No. 170 to clip their wings, and that in order to effect small economies in management, which moreover, are by no means certain to result from such a course.

" Nobody has specified to us the advantages to be derived from the reform proposed in Document No. 170.

" The proposal contained in that document has the serious disadvantage of suggesting that the Secretary-General be turned into a miniature dictator, a dictator who, as far as the staff is concerned, would not even be answerable to the Administrative Council. The latter would be subservient to the Secretary-General in all staff matters - a state of affairs amounting to a complete reversal of the Union's structure.

" Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe we would be making a serious mistake if we were to carry out any such reform which, in my view, could not but conduce to consequences of unforeseeable dimensions".

The Chairman decided to take a vote on Proposal No. 330.

A request by the Delegate of Morocco for a secret ballot was supported by five Delegations.

The Delegate of Argentina asked whether, in the event of Proposal No. 330 being rejected, paragraph c) of the reply to Question 2 in Document No. 153 would be considered as adopted.

The Chairman said that that was so.

The results of the vote were as follows:

Number of Delegates voting: 68; Absent: 24;  
In favour: 21; Against: 47; Abstentions: 0.

Proposal No. 330 was rejected.

The Meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 219-E  
21 November 1959

SERIES 1

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The Editorial Committee, having examined the attached texts, submits them for the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

## **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION**

### **PREAMBLE**

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations and cooperation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention.

The countries which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, sign and ratify the Convention, and those which accede thereto, constitute the International Telecommunication Union.

### **CHAPTER I**

#### **Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union**

#### **ARTICLE 1**

##### **Composition of the Union**

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.
2. A Member of the Union shall be:
  - a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
  - b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16;
  - c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for Membership in the Union

and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16.

3. *(Deleted)*.

4. An Associate Member of the Union shall be:

- a) any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 2 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
- b) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 16, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- c) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 16 or 17, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- d) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 18, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.

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

6. *(Deleted)*.

7. For purposes of paragraphs 2 c), 4 b) and 4 c) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences, the

Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

## ARTICLE 1a

### **Rights and Obligations of Members and Associate Members**

1. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.

*(Pending)*

(2) Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union in which it participates.

2. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

## ARTICLE 2

### **Seat of the Union**

The seat of the Union, of its Administrative Council and its permanent organs shall be at Geneva.

*(Pending)*

## ARTICLE 3

### **Purposes of the Union**

1. The purposes of the Union are:

a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;



b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;

c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

2. To this end, the Union shall in particular:

a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;

a a) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;

b) foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis;

c) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service;

d) undertake studies, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

(Pending)

## ARTICLE 9

### Plenipotentiary Conference

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

*zero*) Determine the general principles for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 3 of this Convention.

*a*) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last plenipotentiary conference;

*b*) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the ordinary expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

*c*) establish the basic salary scales of the Secretary-General, of all of the Union staff and of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;

*d*) finally approve the accounts of the Union;

*e*) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;

*f*) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;



## ARTICLE 10

## Administrative Conferences

1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise:
  - a) ordinary administrative conferences;
  - b) extraordinary administrative conferences;
  - c) special conferences, which include regional and service conferences.
2. (1) Ordinary administrative conferences shall:
  - a) revise the Regulations provided for in Article 12 paragraph 2 of this Convention with which they are respectively concerned;
  - b) deal with all other matters deemed necessary within the terms of the Convention and the General Regulations and any directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference.(2) In addition, the ordinary administrative radio conference shall:
  - a) elect the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
  - b) Issue instructions to the Board concerning its activities and review these activities.
3. (1) The date and place of ordinary administrative conferences shall be determined:
  - a) by the previous administrative conference, if it so desires; or,
  - b) on a proposal by the Administrative Council; or,
  - c) when at least twenty Members and 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 determined with the assent of a majority of the Members of the Union.
4. (1) The date and place of an ordinary administrative conference or either one of these may be changed:



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

(2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

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

- a)* by a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which shall determine its agenda and the date and place of its meeting; or,
- b)* when at least twenty Members and Associate 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,
- c)* on the proposal of the Administrative Council.

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

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

- a)* by a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference or an ordinary or extraordinary administrative conference which shall determine its agenda and the date and place at which it shall meet, or,
- b)* when at least twenty Members and Associate Members of the Union in the case of a world conference, or one quarter of the Members and Associate 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, or,
- c)* on a proposal by the Administrative Council.

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

7. (1) Extraordinary administrative conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunication matters of an urgent nature. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences.

(2) Extraordinary administrative conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included.

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

9. Proposals for changing the date or place of extraordinary administrative conferences and of special conferences must, to be adopted, have the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union, or of a majority of the Members in the region concerned in the case of regional conferences.

ARTICLE 11

For the organization 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.

## ARTICLE 12

## Regulations

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 11, the General Regulations contained in Annex 5 to this Convention shall have the same force and duration as the Convention.

2. (1) The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members:

Telegraph Regulations,  
Telephone Regulations,  
Radio Regulations,  
Additional Radio Regulations.

(2) Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members and Associate Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

3. In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

## ARTICLE 14

## Languages

1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

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

(3) In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.

2. (1) The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, their Final Acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union, in versions equivalent in form and content.

(2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union.

3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations shall be published in the five official languages.

(2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three working languages.

4. Any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members or Associate Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

5. (1) At conferences of the Union and whenever it is necessary at meetings of its permanent organs and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the three working languages and Russian.

(1 a) When all participants in a meeting agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the four languages mentioned above.

6. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs and of the Administrative Council, languages other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 (2) and paragraph 5 of Article 14 may be used:



- a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members Associate Members which have made or supported the application;
- b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the three working languages.

(2) In the case provided for in paragraph 6 (1) a) above, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members or Associate Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union;

(3) In the case provided for in paragraph 6.(1) b) above, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral interpretation into its own language from one of the three working languages.

## CHAPTER II

### Application of the Convention and Regulations

#### ARTICLE 15

##### Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification.

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

*(Pending)*

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

3. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 50, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat.

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

## ARTICLE 16

### Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

## ARTICLE 17

### Application of the Convention to Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible

1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of this Convention applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

## ARTICLE 18

### Application of the Convention to Trust Territories of the United Nations

The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations.



## ARTICLE 19

**Execution of the Convention and Regulations**

1. The Members and Associate Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 of this Convention.

2. They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon 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.

## ARTICLE 20

### **Denunciation of the Convention**

1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Union by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.
2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary-General.

## ARTICLE 21

### **Denunciation of the Convention on behalf of Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible**

1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article 17 may be terminated at any time, and such country, territory or group of territories, if it is an Associate Member, ceases upon termination to be such.
2. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in the above paragraph shall be notified in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 20; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article.

## ARTICLE 22

### **Abrogation of the Earlier Convention**

1. This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952.

## ARTICLE 23

### **Validity of Administrative Regulations in force**

The Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2, shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new Regulations drawn up by the competent ordinary, and where case arises, extraordinary administrative conferences.

## ARTICLE 24

### **Relations with Non-contracting States**

1. Each Member and Associate Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions under which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a party to this Convention.

2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member or Associate Member, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

## ARTICLE 25

### **Settlement of Differences**

1. Members and Associate Members may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of this Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article 12, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.

2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member or Associate Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 4.

## CHAPTER III

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

#### ARTICLE 26

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

1. The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the agreement, the text of which appears in Annex 6 of this Convention.

2. In accordance with the provision of Article XVI of the above-mentioned agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees, in a consultative capacity. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union, the Members of which are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

#### ARTICLE 27

##### **Relations with International Organizations**

In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities.



## CHAPTER IV

### General Provisions relating to Telecommunication

#### ARTICLE 28

##### **The Right of the Public to use the International Telecommunication Service**

Members and Associate Members recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services, the charges, and the safeguards shall be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference.

#### ARTICLE 29

##### **Stoppage of Telecommunications**

1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency.

#### ARTICLE 30

##### **Suspension of Services**

Each Member or Associate Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies

such action to each of the other Members and Associate Members through the medium of the General Secretariat.

#### ARTICLE 31

##### **Responsibility**

Members and Associate Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

#### ARTICLE 32

##### **Secrecy of Telecommunication**

1. Members and Associate Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.
2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties.

#### ARTICLE 33

##### **Establishment, Operation, and Protection of Telecommunication Installations and Channels**

1. Members and Associate Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.
2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the best methods and procedures developed as a result of practical operating experience, maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

3. Members and Associate Members shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.

4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member and Associate Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control.

#### ARTICLE 34

##### **Notification of Infringements**

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 19, Members and Associate Members undertake to inform one another of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

#### ARTICLE 35

##### **Charges and Free Services**

The provisions regarding charges for telecommunication and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Regulations annexed to this Convention.

#### ARTICLE 36

##### **Priority of Telecommunications concerning Safety of Life**

The international telecommunication services must accord absolute priority to telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air, and to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

#### ARTICLE 37

##### **Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls**

Subject to the provisions of Articles 36 and 46, Government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them

by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be accorded priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.

## ARTICLE 38

### Secret Language

1. Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the General Secretariat, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

3. Members and Associate Members which do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 30.

## ARTICLE 39

### Rendering and Settlements of Accounts

1. Administrations of Members and Associate Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to this Convention, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special arrangements made under Article 41 of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations.



**ARTICLE 40****Monetary Unit**

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

**ARTICLE 41****Special Arrangements**

Members and Associate Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Members and Associate Members in general. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention or of the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might be likely to cause to the radio services of other countries.

**ARTICLE 42****Regional Conferences, Agreements and Organizations**

Members and Associate Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention.

## CHAPTER V

### Special Provisions for Radio

#### ARTICLE 43

##### Rational use of Frequencies and Spectrum Space

Members and Associate Members recognize that it is desirable to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

#### ARTICLE 44

##### Intercommunication

1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service shall be bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radiocommunications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.

2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, a station may be assigned to a restricted international service of telecommunication, determined by the purpose of such service or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

#### ARTICLE 45

##### Harmful Interference

1. All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to result in harmful interference to the radio

services or communications of other Members or Associate Members or of recognized private operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

2. Each Member or Associate Member undertakes to require the private operating agencies which it recognizes and the other operating agencies duly authorized for this purpose, to observe the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. Further, the Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services or communications mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

#### ARTICLE 46

##### **Distress Calls and Messages**

Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

#### ARTICLE 47

##### **False or Deceptive Distress or Safety Signals Irregular use of Call signs**

Members and Associate Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress or safety signals and the use, by a station, of call signs which have not been regularly assigned to it.

#### ARTICLE 48

##### **Installations for National Defence Services**

1. Members and Associate Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.

2. Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe statutory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations.

3. Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Regulations annexed to this Convention, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **Final Provisions**

#### **ARTICLE 50**

##### **Effective Date of the Convention**

The present Convention shall enter into force on January first nineteen hundred and sixty-one between countries, territories or groups of territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.



## ANNEX 4

(See Article 25)

### Arbitration

1. The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration.

2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments.

3. If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service.

4. If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Members or Associate Members which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute.

5. Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.

6. If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.

7. The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations, must fulfil the conditions indicated in paragraph 3 above, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General of the Union shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator.

8. The parties to the dispute may agree to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement; or alternatively, each party

may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General of the Union to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator.

9. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed.

10. The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties.

11. Each party shall bear the expense it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the arbitration. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute.

12. The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need.

## ANNEX 6

(See Article 26)

### **Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union**

#### **Preamble**

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 26 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union of Atlantic City 1947, the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union agree as follows:

#### **ARTICLE I**

The United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter called "the Union") as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

#### **ARTICLE II**

##### **Reciprocal Representation**

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of all the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union. It shall also, after appropriate consultation, be invited to send representatives to attend international consultative committees or any other meetings convened by the Union with the right to participate without vote in the discussion of items of interest to the United Nations.

2. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on telecommunication matters.



3. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to be present at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship Council and of their commissions or committees, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Union may be concerned.

4. The Union shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when matters within the competence of the Union are under discussion and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Written statements presented by the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the Members of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Union to its Members.

### ARTICLE III

#### Proposal of Agenda Items

After such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include on the agenda of Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conferences or meetings of other organs of the Union, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Conferences or other organs of the Union.

### ARTICLE IV

#### Recommendations of the United Nations

1. The Union, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter; to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such



specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to its appropriate organ for such action as may seem proper of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its Members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union will co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Economic and Social Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

## ARTICLE V

### Exchange of Information and Documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union to meet the requirements of each.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

- a) the Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;
- b) the Union shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information;
- c) the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the appropriate authority of the Union with a view

to providing to the Union such information as may be of special interest to it.

## ARTICLE VI

### Assistance to the United Nations

The Union agrees to co-operate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the International Telecommunication Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual members of the Union who are not members of the United Nations.

## ARTICLE VII

### Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The Union agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.
2. The General Assembly authorizes the Union to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Union and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.
3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion the Union shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Personnel Arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employ-

ment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends.

## ARTICLE IX

### Statistical Services

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the central agency responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the rights of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world. All decisions as to the form in which its service documents are compiled rest with the Union.

4. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Union for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations upon request.

5. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as prac-



licable and appropriate be made available to the Union upon request.

## ARTICLE X

### **Administrative and Technical Services**

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability in the interests of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment of competitive or overlapping services, and when necessary to consult thereon to achieve these ends.
2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

## ARTICLE XI

### **Budgetary and Financial Arrangements**

1. The budget or the proposed budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations at the same time as such budget is transmitted to the Members of the Union and the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon to the Union.
2. The Union shall be entitled to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Union is under consideration.

## ARTICLE XII

### **Financing of Special Services**

1. In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Article VI or with any other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Union shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance requested by the Union and provided by the United Nations.

### ARTICLE XIII

#### United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Union shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Union.

### ARTICLE XIV

#### Inter-Agency Agreements

1. The Union agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated between the Union and any other specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization or international non-governmental organization, and further will inform the Economic and Social Council of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

2. The United Nations agrees to inform the Union of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated by any other specialized agencies on matters which might be of concern to the Union and further will inform the Union of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

### ARTICLE XV

#### Liaison

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever measures may be necessary to this end.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as appropriate, to the relations between the Union and the United Nations, including its branch and regional offices.

## ARTICLE XVI

### United Nations Telecommunication Services

1. The Union recognizes that it is important that the United Nations shall benefit by the same rights as the Members of the Union for operating telecommunication services.
2. The United Nations undertakes to operate the telecommunication services under its control in accordance with the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention and the regulations annexed thereto.
3. The precise arrangements for implementing this article shall be dealt with separately.

## ARTICLE XVII

### Implementation of Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate authority of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable.

## ARTICLE XVIII

### Revision

On six months' notice given on either part, this agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

## ARTICLE XIX

### Entry into Force

1. This agreement will come into force provisionally after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference at Atlantic City in 1947.

2. Subject to the aforementioned approvals, the agreement will formally enter into force at the same time as the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Atlantic City in 1947 or at some earlier date as may be arranged for by a decision of the Union.

## 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 13, paragraph 4, 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.



## RESOLUTION . .

**Classification of Countries for Contributions to the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*in view of*

the provisions of Article . . of the International Telecommunication Convention of Geneva, 1959, which uphold the principle that Members and Associate Members of the Union shall be free to choose the class of contribution in which they will share in defraying the expenses of the Union;

*considering*

1. that it may be that not all Members or Associate Members have so far chosen a class from the present scale of classes of contributions commensurate with their economic resources, having regard to the stage of development of their telecommunication services;

2. that the inevitable increase to be expected in the expenses of the Union of the next few years calls for as equitable a distribution as possible of the contributions borne by the different Members and Associate Members;

*expresses the hope*

that Members and Associate Members which, having regard to the stage of development of their telecommunication 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.

## RESOLUTION . .

**Limit on Ordinary Expenses of the Union for 1959**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*in view of*

1. the provisions of Additional Protocol IV to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), which set a limit on the ordinary expenses of the Union for the period 1954-1958;

2. the provisions of Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 377 and 399;

*resolves*

to confirm the Administrative Council's Resolution No. 399 fixing the limit on the ordinary expenses of the Union for 1959 at 6,712,550 Swiss francs.

## RESOLUTION . .

**Contributions in Abeyance because of Events in the Second World War**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*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;

*having noted that*

in accordance with that Resolution, a total of 261,353.72 Swiss francs was written off by credits from the ordinary budget during the years 1953 to 1959;

*resolves*

to confirm the provisions of Resolution No. 12 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952, 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 the necessary arrangements within the limits of such credits as may be available in 1960, and if necessary in the following years;

*and decides*

that, notwithstanding Article 13, paragraph 9, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) and on account of the exceptional circumstances in which these debts were contracted, the balance of the accounts in question shall after 1 January, 1960, no longer be subject to interest.

## RESOLUTION . .

**Queried Contributions in Arrears**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*in view 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;

*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 prescribed 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 Administrations and Recognized Private Operating Agencies concerned towards clearance of the principal sums involved.

## RESOLUTION ..

**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;

*in view of*

the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Section 11.4);

*considering*

that the external audit of the accounts of the Union should be carried out in accordance with the principles in force in most of the other United Nations organizations;

*resolves*

to instruct the Administrative Council

- a) to take the necessary steps to arrange for an external audit to be made of Union accounts in a manner similar to that obtaining in most of the other United Nations organizations, the corresponding credits to be included in the budget; and
- b) to make any necessary improvement in the internal audit system in the light of any comments made by the external auditor.



RESOLUTION . .

**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 International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), shall be at the rate of 80 Swiss francs per day, reduced to 30 Swiss francs per day during sea and air voyages.

## RECOMMENDATION

**Collaboration in the Telecommunication Journal**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*in view of*

the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Section 13.6.2);

*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. 220-E  
21 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### M I N U T E S

OF THE

### NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 17 November 1959, at 3.15 p.m.

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

Deputy Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Clifford Stead

#### Subjects discussed:

1. Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Accounts in arrears but not queried (Document No. 117).
2. Third Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Consolidated Budget and Working Capital Fund (Document No. 158).
3. 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).
4. 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).
5. Proposed distribution of the various sections of Proposal 290 among the committees of the Conference (Document No. 146).
6. Future work of the Conference.

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; 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; 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; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of); Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan (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); Vietnam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Accounts in arrears but not queried  
(Document No. 117)

The Delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of Committee H, made the following statement:

"I should like to make a statement to explain the scope of the two documents which Committee H submits to this meeting.

" In Document No. 117, the text of a reminder is submitted for consideration and possible approval. This reminder, which is drawn up in similar terms to those used on previous occasions, was agreed on by the Committee with regard to the situation of certain Administrations' accounts in arrears but not queried.

" I should also like to refer to Document No. 158, which contains the decisions of the Committee with regard to the Consolidated Budget and the Working Capital Fund.

" Since only a small number of delegations took part in the voting on these very important agreements, the Committee believed that, before making a detailed study of them, it should submit them for the approval of the Plenary. In addition, certain delegations made lengthy statements which have not so far been published by the Document Service, and perhaps they would wish to repeat them now, at least those parts which they consider necessary to supplement the explanations given in Document No. 158."

The Delegate of Mexico said that the consideranda of the Draft Resolution contained in Document No. 117 should be amended in the interests of greater precision. In particular, paragraph b) contained an implicit threat, and he proposed that it be replaced by: "the economic situation of the Union and the overriding need to contribute to its economic and financial support". Such a wording would be much more tactful.

The Delegate of Paraguay supported the Mexican proposal. The new wording was a demonstration of the Conference's good-will towards Members and of its concern to safeguard the financial structure of the Union.

The Delegate of Cuba then made the following statement:

"The Cuban Delegation wishes to explain why our country has accumulated a debt of eleven years standing with the International Telecommunication Union.

" Everyone knows about the political events which took place in our country and which culminated in a civil war. Those events began to take place precisely at the moment when Cuba ceased paying its contributions to the I.T.U.

" The victory of the Cuban Revolution on 1 January this year has brought about a radical change in the general policy of the Government. This has profoundly effected, among other things, its public administration, and, as a result, its policy towards telecommunications.

" For this reason, the Delegation of the Republic of Cuba is attending this Conference with particular interest and in full consciousness of its responsibilities.

" In the short time which has elapsed between the triumph of the Revolution and the present, the whole of the previous policy of Cuba towards both national and international telecommunications has had to be fundamentally revised.

" Our Government regards the fulfilment of its engagements as a fundamental principle. That is why it paid 86,125 francs on 24 July last, in reply to the telegram from the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. (Resolution No. 400 of the Administrative Council). The above payment was made despite the economic deficit left to us by the civil war and at a time when all our economic efforts were being devoted to putting the country's affairs in order, to development and to agrarian reform, all aiming at the economic expansion of Cuba.

" For that reason, we ask that our modest contribution be regarded as yet another effort by our Government to honour its international obligations."

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the question of contributions in arrears had been debated at length at Buenos Aires, and it had been decided that sanctions should not be imposed. While all regretted that some countries were in arrears with their contributions, experience had shown that, as a result of telegrams sent to debtor countries, those countries had made an effort to meet their obligations. It should never be forgotten that participation in Conferences was the most valuable contribution which Members could make to the Union. For those reasons, while hoping that debtor countries would soon be in a position to meet their obligations, he remained firmly opposed to the idea of sanctions and believed that paragraph b) of the consideranda should simply be deleted.

The Delegate of the Argentine, referring to the sum of 123,590.05 Swiss francs which his country was shown as owing in Document No. 117, said that that sum did not represent non-payment of contributory units. The Argentine, which had 25 such units, owed nothing on that score. The sum in question referred to other items, such as the purchase of documents, for which it had not so far been possible to arrange payment at the administrative level. He thanked the Delegates of Mexico and the United States for their proposals to amend or delete paragraph b) of the consideranda in the Draft Resolution.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic supported the United States proposal simply to delete paragraph b).

The Delegate of India thought that the Mexican amendment, which drew attention to the need to keep the Union's finances in order, was perhaps preferable to a simple deletion of paragraph b).

The Delegates of Indonesia, Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany and Brazil supported the Mexican amendment.

The Delegate of Italy thought it unwise to mention the economic situation of the Union as was done in the Mexican amendment, since it gave an unfortunate impression as to the solvency of the Union. He could therefore only support the Mexican amendment if that reference were deleted.

The Delegate of Mexico agreed that the reference might be deleted.

The Delegate of Colombia said that, since the most important issue was to ensure that the debtor administrations met their obligations as soon as possible, the actual wording of the Draft Resolution was not so important as the drafting of a telegram to those administrations. The Acting Secretary-General should be entrusted with the latter task, and the telegrams to be sent should in each case mention the sum owing.

It was decided to adopt the Mexican amendment, as further amended by Italy, to replace paragraph b) of the consideranda in the Draft Resolution, by the words: "the overriding need to contribute to its economic and financial support".

The Draft Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Chairman said that he would ask the Acting Secretary-General to send teleggrams to countries with contributions in arrears, drawing attention to the Draft Resolution which had been adopted, and mentioning in each case the sum owing.

2. Third Report by the Chairman of Committee H - Consolidated Budget and Working Capital Fund (Document No.158)

The Chairman reminded the meeting of the statement that had been made by the Chairman of Committee H at the outset of the discussion on the previous item.

He said that the questions of the Consolidated Budget and the Working Capital Fund would be considered separately.

Drawing attention to sub-paragraph ii) on page 3 of Document No. 158, he said that he believed that the C.C.I.s were the only organs which had "recognized private operating agencies" contributing. Another category might be added in the sub-paragraph, namely that of scientific and industrial organisations.

The Delegate of Mexico said that the question of the Consolidated Budget raised two important issues - the extent to which such a Budget could be aligned with the existing financial and accounting procedures of the Union, and whether or not the introduction of such a Budget would be fair to all Members.

The first issue had already been the object of many studies, and it would be difficult to deal with it adequately at a Plenary meeting.

As to the second issue, it should be remembered that the size of countries contributions to the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of the Union was closely connected with the extent of their participation in Union activities. Some countries participated on a large scale, and thus had an immediate benefit from most Union activities. Other countries, whose participation was considerably less, could only hope to draw benefit on a long-term scale and in a general way. The amount of participation by countries was governed by their economic position - and, in that connexion, it should not be forgotten that many of them were a considerable distance, at least in Swiss francs, from Europe.

The introduction of the Consolidated Budget would thus be unfair to many countries, since it would mean that all Members would have to contribute in the same proportion, regardless of the number of activities they participated in, and regardless therefore of the amount of benefit they drew from the Union. The countries most affected would be those whose economic position was weakest, some of whom would have to increase their contributions by 60 to 70%. There was a strong likelihood that, as a result, many countries would wish to reduce their class of contribution. He was strongly opposed to the element of compulsion which would obtain under the Consolidated Budget.

While not being wholly opposed to the Consolidated Budget, he felt that, if it were introduced, the Union should attempt to compensate the economically weaker countries by returning some of their increased contributions to them in the form of technical assistance. Without such compensation, the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would be manifestly unjust towards those countries.

The Delegate of the United States said that it was interesting to note that, apart from the Universal Postal Union, the I.T.U. was the only Specialized Agency of the United Nations that did not operate with a Consolidated Budget.

The Delegate of Mexico had said that the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would be unfair on those countries which did not participate in most of the Union's activities. On the contrary, conferences such as those at present taking place and those summoned by the C.C.I.s were of benefit to all Members of the Union, and the element of unfairness lay in the fact that the majority of Members should send delegates to those conferences at their own expense, for the benefit, not only of themselves, but of the remainder.

The Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the question of a Consolidated Budget and a Working Capital Fund (Document No. 7) showed that the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would not greatly increase the overall contributions of Members. He therefore thought that like citizens of a country who had to pay taxes in return for State benefits, all Members of the Union should contribute to its conferences, however small their individual contributions might be.

Experience on the Administrative Council had shown him that, whenever there was no place for an item of expenditure in the Ordinary Budget, it was shifted to the Extraordinary Budget. Clearly, a greater measure of control was needed. The introduction of the Consolidated Budget would lead to greater control over the duration of conferences and would make it possible to provide for greater spaces between them. In the long run, therefore, the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would involve very little more expense, and he was therefore in favour of it introducing it.

The Delegate of the Philippines said that, though his delegation did not suggest that the Consolidated Budget would be unfair, there were other problems connected with it which needed consideration. Although many of the benefits which small countries derived from the Union were proportionately greater than the amount of their contributions, their economic problems were nevertheless very real. The Philippines, for example, was faced with a large foreign exchange problem. His country would like to participate in all Union conferences, but was unable to do so, partly because of economic reasons, and partly because it was unable to spare the necessary personnel. There was also a strong possibility that the introduction of a Consolidated Budget would lead to an increase in contributory units. For those reasons, without being completely opposed to the Consolidated Budget, his delegation was doubtful about the wisdom of introducing it.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom then made the following statement:

"In his remarks, Mr. de Wolf referred to the fact that, apart from the U.P.U., the I.T.U. was the only Specialized Agency without a Consolidated Budget. Other things being equal, uniformity is no bad thing: but we have approached this particular problem from the point of view of what form of budget and accounts is best suited to the functions of the Union and to managerial control of the Union's finances. Starting from that point of view, we would like to put before the meeting the reasons why we support retention of the present system.

"The present system is flexible: it distinguishes between the recurrent expenses of the Union on permanent staff and running costs and the variable expenses on Conferences and Study Groups. It lets Member countries know how they stand as regards fixed costs of Union activities and gives them a free choice as regards participation in activities involving extraordinary expenditure.

"I think it common ground that even the proponents of the Consolidated Budget feel that the Plenipotentiary Conference will need to establish realistic budget ceilings between Plenipotentiary Conferences as regards the continuing recurrent expenses of the Union: and the continued segregation of these costs seems to us essential if the ability of the Administrative Council to control expenditure on the permanent organs of the Union is to be maintained.

The need to maintain technical independence of the C.C.I.'s has been stressed in other debates: to this idea we subscribe completely, but it seems no less essential to safeguard their financial independence so far as concerns the duration and cost of their Plenary meetings or conferences and Study Groups established under their directions.

"A Consolidated Budget could well limit the convening of special regional or other conferences as defined in Article 10.6 of the Convention, unless it is decided - as I gathered to be the wish in Committee - that the costs of such conferences continue to be borne only by the members involved.

" There would still be the need to maintain separate accounts for the various types of expenditure involved as a basis for estimation and in the case of publications for establishing a pricing policy.

" There will be a tendency to over budget in order to avoid the difficulties inherent in an insufficiency of funds for extraordinary activities.

" I have made no reference in this discussion to the problems posed to our Home Administrations by the adoption of a consolidated budget. We are here to discuss what is best for the I.T.U. Certainly, however, so far as my Government is concerned, we consider that the present system strengthens financial control. We are able to see clearly how much we are contributing to the recurrent expenses of the Union. Quite separately we need to justify our participation in the extraordinary expenses of the Union on the basis of money well spent for particular purposes. I put it to you, Mr. Chairman, that in this way the requirements of the Union and Home Administrations are complementary in the interests of economy and efficiency.

" Finally, let me emphasize once again the point about control. At a time when the value of the unit contribution may go up to about 15,000 Swiss francs (with a Consolidated Budget) or about 13,700 francs (without a Consolidated Budget) the need for efficient control becomes more than ever important. And for all these reasons we oppose the adoption of a Consolidated Budget."

The Delegate of Japan said that his delegation believed that the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would simplify the Union's financial affairs and put them on a sound basis.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he supported the introduction of the Consolidated Budget and the arguments put forward by the Delegate of the United States. The Consolidated Budget would in the long run lead to a simplification in the accounting and budgetary systems, and to the disappearance of the item "Contributions queried" from the agendas of meetings.

He felt that part of the opposition to the introduction of the Consolidated Budget stemmed from fears of the difficulties that would arise during the period of transition from the old system to the new. There was no doubt, however, that the change to the Consolidated Budget would fully justify itself in the long run.

The Delegate of Greece said that he was opposed to the introduction of the Consolidated Budget for the reasons set forth in Document No. 158.

The Delegate of Colombia said that, although the introduction of a Consolidated Budget would have some advantages, it would also involve some limitations of the Union's work, which would have harmful results. It was, for example, stated in Document No. 158, as an argument in favour of the Consolidated Budget, that "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." Now, problems were arising in the Radio Conference due to the limitation



which had been placed on its duration. There would not be time to consider certain issues, which meant that other conferences would have to be held in order to discuss them, with all the additional expenditure that the holding of separate conferences entailed.

Other speakers had referred to the foreign currency problems with which some countries were faced. If those countries had to make further contributions to the Union, their foreign currency problems would be aggravated, and they would incur unnecessarily heavy expenses out of proportion to the benefit they derived from increased participation in Union activities. Nor could he agree that countries should be obliged to participate in Union conferences, some of which were not of particular interest to them. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that several countries were making great efforts in order to be able to contribute to the expenses of Union conferences to which they could not afford to send fully qualified technical personnel.

For those reasons, he opposed the introduction of the Consolidated Budget and was in favour of maintaining the existing financial system.

The Delegate of India said that no satisfactory answer had yet been given to the point raised by the Delegate of the United Kingdom - that the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would impose a limitation on the work of Radio Conferences and the C.C.I.s. As a practical example, the Radio Conference was going to have to provide for the printing of the new Radio Regulations. In the budget drawn up the previous year, however, provision had only been made for producing the new Regulations by the cyclo-styling procedure. The existence of an Extraordinary Budget made it possible for the necessary additional funds to be provided, while, if the Conference operated under a Consolidated Budget, a special meeting of the Administrative Council would be necessary. Much the same problem would confront the C.C.I.s when preparing technical standards, propagation curves, etc., which involved considerable expenditure. It would be difficult for them to do so if limitations on their budgets were imposed, as would happen if the Consolidated Budget were introduced.

The Delegate of British East Africa said that in Committee E his delegation had expressed the opinion that much more should be done by the Union to encourage delegations from the smaller countries to attend the meetings of the I.T.U.. Many of them could make contributions to the work of the C.C.I.s, but were hesitant to come to conferences because of the expenses involved. Smaller administrations should be encouraged to request the Union for assistance. His delegation hoped that the Members would decide in favour of the Consolidated Budget as he thought its introduction would be beneficial to the smaller countries.

The Delegate of Israel said that, as the representative of a new and developing country, he had been impressed by the argument that all countries benefited from Union conferences and should therefore contribute to their expenses. The additional contributions involved would not be very great for countries now paying relatively small sums. He therefore supported the introduction of the Consolidated Budget.

The Delegate of Italy said that his delegation was not greatly concerned by the financial aspects of the question under discussion, since it appeared that Italy's contribution would be approximately the same after the introduction of the Consolidated Budget as before.

On the other hand, he believed that the introduction of the Consolidated Budget would greatly improve the work of the C.C.I.'s. Much of that work, particularly Technical Assistance matters, such as provision for inter-continental networks required the participation of all countries. The absence of certain delegations most closely affected from C.C.I. meetings had led to considerable difficulties, as in the case of the PLAN. It was in the interests of the Union and of the Members themselves that they should participate in all aspects of the Union's work.

The Delegate of Jordan pointed out that the budgets of administrations were divided into ordinary and extraordinary budgets, and he felt that the I.T.U.'s practice should be the same. He was thus in favour of maintaining the existing system.

The Chairman said that the meeting should now decide the question of whether a Consolidated Budget should be introduced, and called for a roll-call vote.

The result of the voting was as follows:

For: 31 (Argentina; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Korea; Denmark; Spain; United States of America; Ghana; Iran; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Norway; Netherlands; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the U.S.A.; U.S.S.R.; Venezuela).

Against: 26 (Australia; Burma; Vatican City; Colombia; Cuba; French Overseas Territories; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Jordan; Laos; Luxembourg; Malaya; Mexico; Monaco; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Philippines; Roumania; United Kingdom; Sweden; United Kingdom Overseas Territories; Thailand; Turkey; South Africa).

Abstentions: 14 (Afghanistan; Albania; Saudi Arabia; Belgian Congo; Ethiopia; France; India; Indonesia; Iceland; Morocco; Poland; United Arab Republic; Sudan; Vietnam).

The Chairman said that, as a result of the vote, Committee H would be asked to consider how the Consolidated Budget could best be introduced.

The meeting was suspended at 4.40 p.m. and resumed at 5.p.m.

The Delegate of the United States said that, as the meeting would be aware, his delegation had introduced in Committee H a proposal in favour of the setting up of a Working Capital Fund. As might be seen from Document No. 158, that proposal had been defeated by 21 votes to two, with 4 abstentions. In view of that vote, and in order not to waste the time of the meeting, his delegation would withdraw its proposal. Nevertheless, he wished to make clear that the United States' view was that adequate supplies of ready money should be available to the Union, and that they should be provided on an equitable basis by all Members of the Union, not merely by one. That was no reflection on the Swiss Government, which had been most generous in helping the Union in some of its difficult years.

3. 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)

The Delegate of Spain pointed out that the word "contravenes" which appeared in the English and French versions of the second paragraph of the letter on page 3 of Document No. 116 had been omitted in the Spanish text. In addition, in the first paragraph b) on page 5 of the same document, the words "in clear language" in the English text appeared to have been mistranslated in the French and Spanish texts.

The Delegate of Sweden said that no particular action by the Plenipotentiary Conference was required in connection with Document No. 116, but with an eye to the further steps which might be taken in the matter by the Governments concerned, it would be valuable if the Conference could make a statement to the effect that the contents of the agreement proposed were not contrary to any provision contained in the International Telecommunication Convention or the Radio Regulations.

He therefore proposed that a small Working Group be set up to examine the agreement in question from the point of view of its compatibility with the Convention and the Radio Regulations and to present the results of its examination to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Working Group should, he felt, be set up jointly by the Plenipotentiary and the Radio Conferences, and he hoped that the Chairman might be able to arrive at a solution in cooperation with the Chairman of the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that his delegation doubted whether the document in question should be accepted. At a time when efforts were being made to diminish the Cold War, the document seemed to be a departure from reality. In any event, the opinions of the Radio Conference and the C.C.I.R. should be obtained before any decision were taken, since much of the data in the document needed to be studied by experts.

The Delegate of Sweden said that he had no objection whatever to the documents being studied by the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that the Swedish request that the Plenipotentiary Conference should issue a form of certificate, would, if acceded to, constitute a somewhat unusual proceeding. If there were any proposals in the document which came within the purview of the Radio Conference, that Conference could, if it so desired, include them in the Radio Regulations. He stressed that he was not opposed to the contents of the document, but was merely doubtful of the propriety of following the course suggested by Sweden.

The Delegate of Italy supported the Swedish request. In reply to the Delegate of Ceylon, he wished to point out that the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires had issued a statement similar to that requested by the Delegate of Sweden with regard to the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War. There was thus no question that a precedent would be created if the Swedish request were agreed to.

The Chairman proposed that he and the Chairman of the Radio Conference should set up a small Working Group to look into the whole matter.

The Delegate of the United States supported the Chairman's proposal

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

4. 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).

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting take note of Document No.98.

It was so agreed.

5. Proposed distribution of the various sections of Proposal No. 290 among the committees of the Conference (Document No. 146)

The Delegate of Paraguay made the following statement:

"I should like to refer to Document No. 146 which contains a proposed distribution of the various sections of Proposal No. 290 among the various committees of the Conference.

" The Paraguayan delegation wishes to restate its position with regard to Document No. 16, which contains a proposal for an entire revision of the Convention.

" The size of the task undertaken by this Conference already involves considerable effort and the consideration of our proposal would as you pointed out, Mr. Chairman, at an earlier Plenary meeting, be another cause of reducing even further the limited time available to us to finish our work by the appointed date. In addition, there is the practical question that the delegations present have not had an opportunity to make a thorough study of the substance of our proposal.

" We nevertheless believe that our work has a certain value which might be used to improve the legal machinery of the Convention. For that reason we suggest to this Plenary that it be referred to the Administrative Council for study as to its future application. A similar procedure was adopted by the recent Telegraph and Telephone Conference with regard to a document submitted by our delegation, in which we had made complete revision of the Telegraph Regulations.

" That is the wish of our delegation and we shall willingly accept whatever the meeting may decide with regard to our request."

It was agreed that Document No. 16 be referred to the Administrative Council.

#### 6. Future work of the Conference

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the time of the Conference was running short. Both the Plenipotentiary and the Radio Conferences were in process of studying the question of the Union's participation in Technical Assistance. He therefore requested the Chairman to ask the Radio Conference to reach decision as soon as possible on any proposals which might require revision of the Convention, and to submit them to the Plenipotentiary Conference, so that Committee E could take such action as was necessary. He hoped that the Chairman of Committee E would not mind his having raised the point.

The Chairman of Committee E said that he thought the point raised by the Delegate of Ethiopia was an extremely sound one, and was on full agreement with it.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.

Rapporteurs:  
C. Mackenzie  
R. Umberg

Deputy Secretary of  
the Conferences  
Clifford Stead

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

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 221-E  
21 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

PARTICIPATION OF C.C.I.'s IN THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PROPOSALS BY THE VICE-DIRECTOR OF C.C.I.R.

Modifications to the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention

CHAPTER 16 - Add the following paragraph:

4bis. In cases of urgency when a study group is of the opinion that the delay involved in awaiting the next Plenary Assembly to approve its findings is unduly long, the Director shall, at the request of the Study Group Chairman, consult administrations by post. The replies received within a period of three calendar months shall be taken into account and if approved by a 2/3 majority of those voting the Recommendation or Report shall be issued by the Director as a C.C.I. Recommendation or Report.

CHAPTER 17 - Add the following paragraph:

6bis. Exceptionally the Director of a C.C.I. is authorised to give advice on questions arising in connection with the Union participation in technical assistance, directly to the administrations concerned without reference to a study group and the Plenary Assembly.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 222-E  
21 November 1959COMMITTEE GACTUARIAL VIEWS ON THE PLAN FOR TRANSFERRING STAFF  
FROM THE I.T.U. SAVINGS FUND AND PENSION FUND TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

This plan provides for guarantees in favour of the persons concerned. The question in abeyance in Committee G is: to what extent are the assets remaining in the I.T.U. Funds sufficient to cover the cost of such guarantees? Hence the financial problem comprises two sub-questions:

1. What are the total remaining assets?
2. What would be the actuarial assessment of the cost of these guarantees?

These questions were referred to Dr. W. Schöb, actuarial expert, whose report appears in Annex 1 hereinafter. His findings were confirmed by another expert, Professor Dr. Hans Wyss.

1. Total remaining assets:

The balance-sheet for the transfer is appended. It shows 818,000 Swiss francs available for the guarantees.

Approximate figures have been given in Document No. 33 (page 2); they reproduce the data supplied to the Administrative Council at its Fourteenth Session, in May, 1959 (Working Document 7/Pe, Fourteenth Session). The following figures supplement these data.

Separate balance-sheets have been drawn up for the Savings-Insurance and the Pension Funds. The column which relates to both Funds gives the figures shown in Document No. 33, with two corrections:

- a) The amount to be held in reserve for current pensions has been slightly increased to provide for a new disability pension which took effect last May;
- b) Provision is made for the actuarial value of the additional contributions made by members of the Pension Fund. These are the contributions paid by members of the Pension Fund who have elected to pay the entrance fee to the Pension Fund in instalments. These payments to the Guarantee Fund will continue after transfer until all of the instalments have been completed.



Balance-sheet for the Transfer of Members of the  
Savings-Insurance Fund and Pension Fund to the  
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

## I. ASSETS

Assets on 31 December 1959 .....	7,850,000
Present value of additional contributions by members of the Pension Fund .....	<u>117,000</u>
	<u>7,967,000</u>

## II. LIABILITIES

Amount required by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the retro- active insurance of all members .....	4,641,000
Amount to be reserved for current pensions (present value) .....	<u>2,508,000</u>
	<u>7,149,000</u>

## III. AVAILABLE FOR GUARANTEES (I-II):

Guarantee Fund .....	818,000
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## IV. COST OF GUARANTEES (until obligations cease):

Actuaries' estimates (round figures) .....	<u>1,200,000</u>
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The balance-sheet shows 300,000 Swiss francs to be held in reserve for reinsurance provided for in current contracts. In the event of an accident, the insured sum reverts to the I.T.U. Funds, and hence the cost of reinsurance should be considered as part of the assets available for guarantees.

As shown in Document No. 2289/CASp, the 2,508,000 Swiss francs to be reserved for current pensions (as shown in the balance sheet) was calculated on extremely severe bases (the calculations were based on the scales used for private group insurance schemes). According to another actuarial estimate making use of the actuarial standards now employed for the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (EVK 36), no more than 1,900,000 Swiss francs are required for this purpose.



## 2. How much would the guarantees cost?

The actuarial estimate of the cost of the guarantees will depend on actuarial factors, such as death rate, disability rate, etc. Since the guarantees relate to a difference in benefits, which themselves vary with the level of staff salaries, these costs will also depend on the progress made with salaries within the United Nations Common System.

We asked the actuaries to make their calculations for progress in staff salaries (quite apart from advances in grade, which can be forecast in the classes at present occupied), on two assumptions:

- a) pessimistically: that there will be no change in the United Nations salary scale and that the staff as a whole will enjoy no promotion to higher classes.
- b) secondly: that promotions and improvements in the salary scale lead to an average increase in insured earnings of roughly 1% a year.

The following are the figures arrived at by the actuaries:

Assumption a) (no salary increases): cost of the guarantees:	2,696,000 Swiss francs.
Assumption b) (average increase of 1% a year): cost of the guarantees:	1,206,000 Swiss francs.

The difference between these two figures (some 1,500,000 Swiss francs) show how greatly they depend on the basic assumptions. The actuaries emphasize this difference, and in so doing declare that assumption b) should be considered "reasonable" rather than "optimistic". They say that the actuarial value of the guarantees could be reasonably assessed at some 1,200,000 Swiss francs. This figure, they think, is a maximum.

It can be concluded from the actuaries' study that:

- (1) the amount of residual assets so far taken into account (about 700,000 Swiss francs) was inaccurate and much too conservative. Assuming the most costly situation, that is, buying retroactive insurance for all officials, and taking into account very severe commercial actuarial bases, the figure is 818,000 Swiss francs. Taking into account the present I.T.U. Funds bases (which for the time being seem sound enough since the Funds are amply balanced), the figure is about 1,400,000 Swiss francs;
- (2) the cost of the guarantees (until all obligations cease) has been evaluated at 1,200,000 Swiss francs with very severe bases as regards the evaluation of the actuarial value of retirement pensions. This is assuming an increase of 1% a year in insured earnings through promotions and improvements in the salary scales. Experience and current economic trends show that this figure of 1% is low. Furthermore, the actuary said that in practice any promotion in class means cancellation of the guarantee

and it can be assumed that a good proportion of existing I.T.U. officials will enjoy a change of class;

(3) the residual assets taken at their lowest are amply sufficient in any case to cover the guarantees during the next ten years;

(4) after ten years, the situation may be reviewed in order to assess the necessity of further re-insurance of the guarantees in order to avoid any deficit which at present appears to be improbable.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: Report by Dr. Schöb

Note: Preparation of a balance-sheet for the transfer on 1 January 1960, presupposes that single contributions for step increments due on that date will not call for any single contributions by the Union to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

A N N E X

LETTER FROM DR. W. SCHÖB

To the General Secretariat,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

13 November, 1959

Gentlemen,

In your letter dated 19 October, you asked some questions about integration of I.T.U. staff in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Thus you clearly showed what you expected of us. Also, the problem being so exceedingly difficult and complicated, you saw fit to send three of your officials to talk things over with us on 31 October. They were Mr. Chapuis, Mr. Mathon, and Mr. Prélaz.

Full explanations were given on that occasion. Furthermore, with these gentlemen's assistance, a programme and formulae were drawn up for the exceedingly numerous calculations required.

Here, then, are the conclusions to which we have come. This report is brief, but it contains, we feel, all you need to know to take the requisite decisions. Clearly, we are very much at your disposal, either in Basel or in Geneva, to provide any further information.

1. We have summarized as follows the questions raised in your letter of 19 October and in that of 22 October:

A. "If the officials concerned are transferred to the United Nations Joint Fund on 1 January, 1960, and are all insured retroactively with that Fund as regards their service in the I.T.U. after 1 February, 1946, would the combined asset balance of the Pension Fund and Savings Fund of the I.T.U. suffice - is it likely to suffice - to cover the expenses involved, due to certain guarantees which it is proposed to provide for the staff? These guarantees are described in Document No. 2145/CA14. If this balance does not suffice, then what extra expenses will probably have to be borne by the I.T.U. budget?"

B. ".... The Administrative Council's special session has just considered a proposal to grant the staff in the Savings Fund the SAME GUARANTEES AS ARE ENJOYED BY members of the Pension Fund. The Council asked us to say how much the extension of those guarantees was likely to cost, so as to see whether the asset balance likely to remain in the S.S. and B. Funds would be enough to cope with it. Hence we should be exceedingly obliged if you would calculate how much should be set aside to provide these guarantees, on the following assumption :

"All members of the Savings Fund shown in Annex IV will, it is supposed, become full members of the United Nations Joint Fund. These would be considered as having been transferred to the I.T.U. Pension Fund on 31 December, 1959. In this connection, kindly compute the sum to be transferred to the Pension Fund under the existing Regulations. Neither the Union nor the members would pay any entrance fee to cover the actuarial reserve, but the RETIREMENT and DISABILITY pensions would then be reduced by the appropriate actuarial amount."

C. ".... it would be well, I think, if you were to undertake your calculations on the following assumptions :

a) the most pessimistic assumption: the United Nations salary scale would not in future be amended and, as a whole, the staff would enjoy no promotion from class to class.

b) Assuming that promotions and improvements in the salary scale will entail an average increase of about 1 per cent a year, besides the ordinary annual advance in step provided for in the existing United Nations scale affecting salaries subject to deductions for the provision of pensions for I.T.U. officials."

## 2. Methods of calculation

Annex 1 shows a typical individual calculation sheet. A similar form was drawn up for every official in the Pension Fund and for every official in the Savings-Insurance Fund. Thus, for every person concerned, the following figures were obtained :

- i) the additional amount for the disability pension,
- ii) the additional amount for the retirement pension,
- iii) the additional amount in the widow's benefits to be guaranteed by the I.T.U.

We did not bother to compute the requisite complements for the orphans' benefits, since this risk has no decisive influence on your future balance-sheets.

We then worked out the actuarial values of the complements to be guaranteed. In paragraph 3 below, I shall show you what were the actuarial bases we used.

All these calculations were based on two assumptions :

- a) the most pessimistic: the United Nations salary scale would not be changed during the years of employment of the officials concerned, and they would merely enjoy ordinary advances in step;
- b) the second assumption you suggested, namely, that besides the regulation advances in step provided for under the United Nations system, salaries would increase by 1% a year.

Annexes 2 and 3 hereinafter will show you, for each individual instance, how much the annual pensions to be guaranteed would amount to on both assumptions.

### 3. Actuarial bases

In your letter dated 22 October last, you left us to choose our own actuarial bases, although you asked us to use the same ones throughout.

This we have not been able to do, because the result would have been figures which to our manner of thinking would not have been realistic. Hence, we decided to proceed as follows :

- i) to assess the guarantees of disability and widows' pensions, the actuarial bases used in your present Fund, that is to say, EVK/I/1936 3%, were used;
- ii) in assessing the major part of the guarantees, where the risk is greatest, I had to adopt more rigorous actuarial standards, because here we were dealing with practically a closed group of people. Thus, in calculating the guarantees for old-age pensions, we chose the actuarial standards at present used by private insurance companies for group insurance. This is mortality table RG/53, the actuarial rate of which is 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ %. This prudent choice was made in your own interests.

### 4. Amounts available for financing the guarantees

On the second visit to Basel of your three gentlemen (5 November, 1959), they handed me a transfer balance-sheet. This shows that the sum available for guarantees amounted to 818,000 Swiss francs, of which

300,000 Swiss francs comes from the reciprocal value of current reinsurance. Hence, in our calculations, we assumed that 818,000 Swiss francs was available.

5. Importance of guarantees

As we briefly explained in paragraph 3, the old-age pension guarantee is that which has to be taken most seriously. The widow's pension comes to about the same thing. On the other hand, we have less cause for anxiety as regards the disability pension, since experience shows that very rarely indeed do people become invalids today. Hence, this latter factor can be overlooked. The risk for the I.T.U. is so exceedingly slight that it cannot possibly influence your budget estimates.

Nevertheless, if you feel any apprehension with regard to disability risks, you could, as an extra precaution, take out at very little cost, either with a Swiss or a foreign assurance company, a reinsurance policy to cover additional risks, at a premium which at present is very reasonable. The reinsurance of additional risks operates in such a way that the company intervenes only when the damages - in this case the disability payments to be made under the terms of the guarantee - exceed a certain limit. It would be premature to go into greater detail in this report since the matter is one of secondary importance in your problem.

However, we have calculated the actuarial values of the disability pension guarantees; these may be found in one of the recapitulatory tables below.

Time being so short, we have been unable to calculate the disability pension which would have to be guaranteed in the case of assumption b) (salaries increased by 1 per cent per annum). On the other hand, we have taken the precaution of assessing these values actuarially.

In making all these calculations, we have used Annex IV contained in your letter of 19 October, 1959, as a basis. The errors which had crept into that Annex were pointed out to you over the telephone, and the corrected basis may now be regarded as being in order. In addition, the Annex has been checked against your technical cards.

6. Amount of the pension guarantee

The following table contains information on the pensions to be guaranteed and on their actuarial values.

Assumption a) - without increase in salaries

	Disability pension		Retirement pension		Widow's pension	
	Guarantee	Actuarial value	Guarantee	Actuarial value	Guarantee	Actuarial value
a) Pension fund						
- men	155,697	364,473	46,211	375,097	125,809	430,514
- women	72,400	169,811	37,033	451,215	-	-
Sub-total (A)	228,097	534,284	83,244	826,312	125,809	430,514
b) Savings Fund						
- men	33,592	118,798	9,871	48,616	51,143	167,861
- women	48,088	272,366	31,553	297,811	-	-
Sub-total (B)	81,680	391,164	41,424	346,427	51,143	167,861
Total (A) + (B)	309,777	925,448	124,668	1,172,739	176,952	598,375

Assumption b) - salaries increased by 1 per cent per annum

	Disability pension		Retirement pension		Widow's pension	
	Guarantee	Actuarial value	Guarantee	Actuarial value	Guarantee	Actuarial value
a) Pension fund						
- men			18,887	174,122	65,073	237,109
- women			17,994	251,595	-	-
Sub-Total (A)		Estimated 193,833	36,881	425,717	65,073	237,109
b) Savings Fund						
- men			-	-	23,814	86,410
- women			10,786	120,956	-	-
Sub-total (B)		Estimated 142,100	10,786	120,956	23,814	86,410
Total (A) + (B)		Estimated 335,933	47,667	546,673	88,887	323,519

In the case of assumption a) (without increase in salaries), the actuarial values of the pensions guaranteed under the Pension and the Savings-Insurance Funds are as follows :

	Sw.frs.
- Disability pension	925,448.-
- Retirement pension	1,172,739.-
- Widow's pension	598,375.-
Total for the three types of pension	<u>2,696,562.-</u>

In the case of assumption b) (salaries increased by 1 per cent per annum), the calculated actuarial values of the pensions guaranteed under the Pension and the Savings-Insurance Funds are as follows :

	Sw.frs.
- Disability pension	335,933.-
- Retirement pension	546,673.-
- Widow's pension	323,519.-
Total for the three types of pension	<u>1,206,125.-</u>

Examination of these figures, which differ very considerably (about 1,500,000 Sw.frs.), gives rise to the question of which of the two assumptions should be used as a basis. You yourself have labelled assumption a) as "pessimistic". We, for our part, feel that assumption b) is reasonable and not "optimistic"; and therefore believe that you should adopt it in preference to, say, a mean of a) + b).

Here we have a most important result, that is, the actuarial value of the guarantees entailed which you can reasonably use as a basis. The amount is 1,200,000 Swiss francs in round figures.

It should be noted that in our calculations we have taken no account of any changes in class. It may be assumed that an appreciable percentage of existing I.T.U. personnel will benefit from a change in class. In practice, each promotion to a higher class will entail the cancellation of the guarantee. It is certainly reasonable to take that fact into account in considering the total guarantees of 1.2 million Swiss francs. It is obviously impossible for us to allow for this factor in our calculations since we do not know at present precisely who will be promoted, and when. However, assuming such a development to be inevitable, we can safely say that the amount of guarantees of 1,200,000 Swiss francs may be regarded as a maximum.



To cover these guarantees you have available residual assets amounting to 818,000 Swiss francs. Thus, for total coverage, you are approximately 382,000 Swiss francs short.

If you decided to provide for this deficit straight away over a period of 20 years, you would have to pay a sum of 25,000 annually into the guarantee funds, assuming the actuarial rate to be 3 per cent.

However, there is no need for such a course, since our calculations show that the balance of assets of 818,000 Swiss francs will be sufficient to cover the guarantees for the next ten years. In our opinion, this is most important, since you will thus be able to await developments in the coming decade, to re-examine the situation at the end of it and to begin then, and only if necessary, the payment of sums into the guarantee funds.

In the course of our task we found, in connection with the costs of the guarantees, that certain officials are really "bad risks". The worse than average cases are shown in the attached tables. For these cases, it would be as well to see whether the retroactive insurance years should not be bought back on entry into the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. W. Schöb

Annexes : 3

Secretariat Note :

The technical Annexes can be consulted in the Secretariat

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 223-E  
21 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE G

### DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

At the ninth meeting of Committee G on 20 November, 1959, during the discussion on Document No. 180, a working party was established for the purpose of preparing a draft resolution concerning Geographical Distribution. The proposed resolution follows:

"The Plenipotentiary Conference

having examined the report of the Administrative Council

considering

that it is particularly important that geographical distribution of the Union staff should be improved, and that such a policy requires that the staff concerned should be entitled to the benefits of international recruitment such as home leave, etc.,

resolves

1. that 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.
2. Exceptionally where the vacancies in classes f, g and h are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis.
3. Where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 1. above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. In 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 forego 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."

W.A. Wolverson  
Chairman

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 224-E  
21 November, 1959COMMITTEE F

## SUMMARY RECORD

of the Tenth Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Friday, 10 November, 1959, at 1500 hours

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order at twenty minutes past three, and submitted the agenda (Working Document No. 58), which was adopted.
2. The Chairman called for adoption of the summary record of the eighth meeting (Document No. 165) and its annexes. The summary record was adopted with the following amendments, proposed by the Chairman: Page 11, Annex 3, Article 10, paragraph 5 (1), add: "An Extraordinary Administrative Conference shall be convened when at least twenty.....". And in the same paragraph, as well as in paragraph 6 (1) b) on page 12, add: "and Associate Members" after "Members" (a point made by the United States). Paragraph 6 (1) b), on page 12, read: "...one quarter of the Members and Associate Members of the region concerned".

When Annex 2 was being considered (new wording for Article 9 of the Convention), the Delegation of Sweden inquired when the existing wording of this Article could be discussed (the Committee having decided to delete therefrom all reference to the periods between conferences), since several delegations wanted to raise that question afresh. The Chairman said the texts adopted were the consequence of a final decision. They would go straight to Committee I. Hence the matter could be raised only in the Plenary Meeting, when the blue documents were submitted.

3. Mr. Woodward (Chairman, Drafting Party) submitted the draft resolution prepared by the Working Party with respect to Greek Proposal 308 (all conferences to be held at Union headquarters).

The Italian Delegation was against the proposed text. Very serious difficulties were experienced in convening conferences in Geneva, besides which, the text proposed would prevent the Swiss Government from inviting the next Plenipotentiary Conference (on the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Union) anywhere in Switzerland other than Geneva.



There was much discussion, and the Delegates of Belgium, the United States, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with those of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Greece, the Roumanian People's Republic and the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, took the floor. It was eventually decided to make the text proposed by the Working Party into a recommendation on the lines of the text set forth in the annex hereinafter. This decision was taken by 28 votes in favour to 7 against, with two abstentions.

The Delegate of France had abstained because with a wording as vague as that proposed the kind invitation of the Swiss Government might well be jeopardized.

The Italian Delegation agreed.

The Swiss Delegation could accept the recommendation; the Swiss Government would maintain its invitation.

Italy reserved the right to revert to the matter in plenary assembly.

4. The Delegate of Mexico submitted Proposal 328 (Document No. 162) about Article 10. The Roumanian People's Republic supported, as did the United States, which suggested an amendment which Mexico could accept. Sweden could agree in theory, but wanted the Drafting Committee to consider the possibility of inverting the order of the ideas put forward. In the end, Article 10, paragraph 2 (2) b) was adopted in the form : "give instructions about the Board's activities and review the same."
5. The Chairman of Sub-Group 1 (Mr. Vargues) offered an oral progress report. His Sub-Group had held one meeting and its decisions appeared in Working Document 99. Two further meetings would be required.
6. Mr. E.M. Koran (Chairman, Sub-Committee F2) said that his Sub-Committee had had three meetings, and its findings appeared in Document No. 164. Two further meetings, in all likelihood, would be needed. He would propose that a series of proposals in Working Document No. 57 be considered by Committee F, to save time. The Chairman said the Committee would consider that suggestion at another meeting.
7. The meeting rose at twenty minutes to five.

Rapporteur:  
Ramon Fernandez de Soignie

Chairman:  
O.H. Carli

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Recommendation .....

WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES ARE TO BE HELD

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959:

Considering

How expensive ordinary administrative conferences are, both for the Union itself and for Administrations, when they are held outside the headquarters of the Union;

Recommends

That ordinary administrative conferences should ordinarily be held at Union headquarters.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 225-E  
23 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE F.2

## SUMMARY RECORD

Fourth Meeting of Sub-Committee F.2

Wednesday, 18 November 1959, at 5 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. E. M. Koram (Ghana) called the meeting to order.
2. The Agenda (Document No. DT/57) was approved, without comment.
3. Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 152)

1. After the Summary Record had been approved, the Chairman enquired the position as regards clarification in Chapter 5 of the points of difficulty set out in paragraph 35) of the Record. The Delegate of Italy said that a re-wording of paragraph 3 (2) of Chapter 5 had now been put forward in Document No. 159 as Proposal No. 326 to cover the point about credentials for administrative conferences. He considered that no action was called for as regards the question of the language to be used in letters of credentials as the Secretariat had had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary translations. To meet the difficulty about the submission of credentials by telegram, he suggested an addition to paragraph 2 (2) of Chapter 5 to provide for the confirmation of telegrams by letter. After some discussion, in the course of which the Delegate of the United Kingdom queried the logic of the latter suggestion as a telegram would have no status if it had to be confirmed by letter, it was agreed (1) that a sentence should be added to paragraph 2 (2) of Chapter 5 to the effect that powers sent by telegram were not acceptable and (2) that Proposal No. 326 in Document No. 159 should be adopted as regards paragraph 3 (2) of the same Chapter.

2. Re Proposal No. 186 (Paragraph 4.2) of the Record)

In reply to the Chairman, the Delegate of Poland said that the actual wording of this Proposal suggested and adopted at the second meeting, was "When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the Assembly or the Chairman, with the approval of the author, thinks it fit ....."

4. Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 154)

This was approved, subject to the following:-

1. Paragraph 3. Second sentence. Amend to read:

"The Delegate of India, who had not been present during the discussion, declared his full support for Proposal No. 194".

2. Paragraph 3. Sixth sentence. Amend to read:-

"The Delegate of France said that Chapter 12 contained a clause providing for submission of the report direct to the Administrative Council by the Director, whereas Proposal No. 214 omitted reference to this direct transmission and thus reduced the Director's initiative."

3. Paragraph 10. Page 4. Statement of the Delegate of the United Kingdom. Amend second sentence to read:-

"Paragraph 2 (2) of Chapter 16 provided for the agreement of the Chairman's administration, and for consultation with the Director and the Study Group; these were the people most able to decide whether any meeting was desirable."

4. Paragraph 10. Page 4. Statement by the Delegate of Italy. Amend to read:-

"The Delegate of Italy, on the other hand, considered that delegations to meetings of C.C.I. Study Groups were not qualified to accept financial obligations for their administrations."

5. Approval of new texts of the General Regulations so far modified (Document No. 154 Addendum No. 1)

Document No. 154 Addendum No. 1 was adopted, subject to the following qualifications:-

1. Re Proposals Nos. 166, 169 and 172. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to the fact that adoption of the amendments suggested could impose a restriction as regards application of the second sentence of paragraph 7 of Chapter 1 ("In case of need, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented.") in the case of conferences meeting without an inviting Government; the provision should be valid whether there was an inviting Government or not. After some discussion whether an addition should be made to Chapter 4 to the effect that the provisions of Chapter 1 were equally applicable, or whether reversion to the original titles was preferable, it was agreed that the difficulty should be referred to Committee F for decision about the best means of clarifying the position.

2. Re. Proposal No. 202. In reply to Mr. Hayes (Vice-Director, C.C.I.), the Chairman said that, in arriving at the decision on Proposal No. 202, the Sub-Committee had decided against the election of a new Vice-Chairman by correspondence, and had taken into account the possible recurrence of the case quoted by Mr. Hayes in which both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a study group had been unable to carry out their duties; the Delegate of France had emphasized that in the unlikely event of a recurrence of the type



of case quoted, the Director of the Consultative Committee could be trusted to take the necessary steps to allow the word to continue. The question would, however, be brought to the attention of Committee F, for further consideration if necessary.

3. Re. Proposal No. 204. Replying to Mr. Hayes (Vice-Director C.C.I.R.), who stressed that adoption of the last part of Proposal No. 204 could hold up the work of a study group for a whole year, the Chairman said that this aspect of the matter had been fully discussed at the previous meeting, when it had been decided that special attention would be drawn, in the Report of the Sub-Committee to Committee F, to the narrow majority on the vote.

4. Re. Proposal No. 214. It was agreed, on a suggestion by Mr. Hayes, (Vice-Director, C.C.I.R.), that the last part of § 6 of Chapter 17, after the semi-colon, should be more simply worded as follows:

"this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General who shall submit it to the Administrative Council".

6. Report of the Drafting Group (Document No. DT 63)

The Chairman of the Drafting Group (Mr. R. Vargues, Delegate of France) said that the proposals regarding Chapters 2 and 5 had now been covered in Document No. 154, Addendum No. 1. The only point of difficulty in Document No. DT 63 concerned Proposal No. 179. The Delegate of Italy said whilst he did not object to the proposal of the Working Group in its entirety, he did object to inclusion in the General Regulations of the suggested paragraph 1 of Rule 1 of Chapter 9; the meeting of the heads of delegations was not an official meeting. He was also unable to accept the suggested paragraph 3 (2) of Rule 1, which he would like replaced by paragraph 4 of the Italian Proposal No. 179, subject to amendment to incorporate the United States' suggestion about alteration of the words "the oldest head of delegation". The Delegate of France outlined the difficulties encountered by the Working Party in connection with the adoption of § 4 of Proposal No. 179, amended to meet the United States' suggestion, and said that he considered that the proposal in Document No. DT 63 represented the most practical solution. It would be difficult to designate the person with the longest service to the Union and to consult the 80/90 Delegates present. He also considered that the meeting of heads of delegations, which always preceded the Conference, should be officially recognized in the Convention. It was finally decided that, as agreement could not be reached on this Proposal, the whole matter should be referred to Committee F. The Sub-Committee raised no objection to any other part of the Document.

7. Proposals Nos. 184, 188, 192, 198, 199 and 219

The Chairman suggested that these Proposals, which were purely of a drafting nature, should be referred direct to the Drafting Committee I. This was agreed.

8. Proposal No. 189

A text would be produced by the Drafting Group to take into account the decision on a consolidated budget.

9. Proposals Nos. 193, 195, 196, 197, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 217 and 286.

The Chairman said that, in order to save time, and subject to the agreement of the Chairman of Committee F, he proposed to submit these Proposals, which were dependent upon decisions in Committee D, to Committee F. (Note. Proposals Nos. 206, 210, and 212 have now been withdrawn. Document No. 176)

10. The Chairman then announced that the Sub-Committee had completed its work. The meeting closed at 6.35 p.m. with an expression by the Delegate of the United States of the Sub-Committee's appreciation of the able way in which the Chairman had carried out his task.

Rapporteur  
V.M. Nullis

Chairman  
E.M. Koram

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 226-E  
23 November, 1959COMMITTEE F

## REPORT

of Sub-Committee F2 to Committee F

Sub-Committee F2 held four meetings at which the following countries were represented:-

Argentina, Belgium, Bielorussia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, United States Territories, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Federal Republic of Germany, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Venezuela. Representatives of the Secretariat, C.C.I.R. and U.P.U. were also present.

2. All the proposals listed in Annex 2 of Document No. 60 have been examined and a report on proposed modifications of the relative regulations is contained in Document No. 154, Addendum No. 1. During the examination of the above Document, although agreement had been reached on all the modified texts at previous meetings, certain delegations raised objections against the texts listed below:-

Proposal

166	Title	Chapter 1
169	Title	Chapter 2
172	Title	Chapter 4
202		Chapter 15 § 3
204 (second part)		Chapter 16 § 2 (2).

3. As the Sub-Committee had already taken some pains to arrive at the modified texts, it was decided to bring the above proposals to your notice for a further consideration if necessary. Documents Nos. 113, 154 and 225 are relevant in this connection. The modification of Chapter 16 § 2 (2) (Proposal No. 204) was decided by a narrow majority of 13 to 12 with 3 abstentions. It was also requested that this modification should be brought to your notice for re-examination.



4. In its examination of Document No. 154, Addendum No. 1, the Sub-Committee agreed, in the interest of simplicity, to amend the last part of Proposal No. 214, after the semi-colon, to read "this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General, who shall submit it to the Administrative Council."
5. Since Document No. 154, Addendum No. 1 was prepared, the following modifications have been agreed by the Sub-Committee:-

<u>Proposal</u>		<u>Text as modified</u>
(See Document No. 225)	Chapter 5 paragraph 2(2)	In order to sign the Final Acts of the Conference, delegations must be furnished with full powers signed by the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) a) above. Powers sent by telegram are not acceptable.
326	Chapter 5 paragraph 3(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.
186	Chapter 9 Rule 15 § 8 (1)	When the author so requests, or when the Assembly or the Chairman, with the approval of the author, thinks it fit .... (remainder unchanged).

6. The following proposals have a bearing on the structure of the Union and are pending decisions of Committee D.

<u>Proposals</u>	<u>Chapter</u>
193	12 a)
195 )	
196 )	13 § 1
286 )	
197	13 § 3 (1) & (2)

<u>Proposals</u>	<u>Chapter</u>
208	17 § 1 (3) & (4)
209	17 § 1 (3 bis)
211	17 § 2
217	18

7. In order to save time, it was decided that the remaining proposals listed at 6 above should be dealt with at the main Committee F, subject to your approval.
8. The Report of Drafting Group of Sub-Committee F2 was issued in Document No. DT 63 and adopted with the exception of the proposal regarding Rule 1 of Chapter 9. It was decided that as agreement could not be reached on this proposal, the matter should be referred to Committee F. The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 225) refers. The Drafting Group has yet to produce a draft for Proposal No. 189, to take account of the decision regarding a consolidated budget.
9. A few proposals require drafting by Committee I and these have been referred to the Chairman in Document No. 231.

E.M. Koram

Chairman.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 227-E  
23 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### S P A I N

#### Number of Proposal

333

Article 47 : Replace the existing title and text as follows :

#### FALSE OR DECEPTIVE DISTRESS SAFETY OR IDENTIFICATION SIGNALS

Members and Associate Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress, safety or identification signals, and to collaborate in locating and identifying stations transmitting such signals from their own country.

#### Reasons :

To clarify the text and bring it up to date with current radio practice. In some services there are stations which use other recognized identification signals instead of call-signs (e.g. geographical location, name of station, operating agency). It is therefore important that the Article should cover all possible cases and not merely apply to cases where a call-sign has been assigned.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 228-E  
23 November 1959

## SUB-COMMITTEE D.2

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Second Meeting of Sub-Committee D.2

Thursday, 19th November, 1959 at 3.00 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. H. A. Daniels (United Kingdom) called the meeting to order.
2. The Agenda (Document No. DT 61) was approved.
3. The Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 188 was approved.
4. Amendments to the Convention regarding method of appointment of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General (Document No. DT 59).

1) In introducing Document No. DT 59, the Chairman referred to the decision taken that morning in Committee D that there should be only one Assistant Secretary-General. There had also been a proposal that the post should be re-named Deputy Secretary-General; he was not sure whether this now fell within the Sub-Committee's terms of reference, but proposed that, for the time being at least, the point merely be noted for resolution later. This was agreed.

2) Article 5. It was agreed, without comment, that sub-paragraph 12 c) should be deleted.

3) Article 8. It was agreed that a new sub-paragraph 1 (1 bis) should be added as follows:-

"The Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Conference, and they shall then be eligible for re-election."

In the course of the discussion leading to this agreement, it was decided not to qualify the eligibility for re-election by reference to the relevant provisions in the Staff Regulations, as, in view of the decision to limit the terms of office of the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-



General, the Regulations would have to be revised by the Administrative Council. It was agreed, however, that the question of the applicability of the Staff Regulations should be mentioned in the Sub-Committee's Report.

- 4) Article 9. It was agreed that a new sub-paragraph 1 e (bis) should be added, as follows:-

"elect the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General, and fix the dates of their taking office."

5. Provisions for dealing with vacancies for Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General arising between Plenipotentiary Conferences (Documents Nos. DT 60 and DT 65)

1) In introducing the documents, the Chairman referred to subsequent developments in Committee D, from which the Committee's intention had emerged that, if the Secretary-General were temporarily unable to carry out his duties, the Assistant Secretary-General should act for him in his absence. The Sub-Committee had now only to consider the position where a true vacancy arose.

2) There was at first a division of opinion among the Sub-Committee between the alternatives of automatic filling of the Secretary-General's post by the Assistant Secretary-General and the making of an interim appointment by the Administrative Council. Some delegates favoured the former course, as it would avoid any delay in filling the vacancy and accord with the spirit of Committee D's decision that the Plenipotentiary Conference, not the Administrative Council, should make the selection. Others considered that the Administrative Council should be left free to decide the best thing to do in the light of the circumstances of the particular case, provided that it was clear that any action taken by the Administrative Council would not prejudice later action by the Plenipotentiary Conference. After discussion it was agreed that the Secretary-General's post should be filled ad interim by the Assistant Secretary-General, but that the filling of the Assistant's vacancy thus created should be left to the Administrative Council, who could decide whether replacement was necessary or not; for example, the vacancy might arise shortly before the Plenipotentiary Conference, and could then be left unfilled for the time being.

- 3) The draft amendments to the Convention finally adopted were as follows:-



Article 5, paragraph 12. Amend sub-paragraph m) to read:-

- " m) co-ordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union and take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such organs.

and add two new sub-paragraphs:-

- m. bis) fill vacancies ad interim, if necessary, in respect of the Assistant Secretary-General
- m. ter) fill vacancies ad interim in respect of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

Article 8. Add new paragraph 1 (2 bis) as follows:-

"If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant the Assistant Secretary-General shall assume the duties ad interim."

Rapporteur :

V. M. Nullis

Chairman :

H. A. Daniels.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 229-E  
23 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE F1SUMMARY RECORDSecond meeting of Sub-Committee F1

(Definitions)

Friday, 20 November, 1959

The Chairman, Mr. R. Vargues (France) stated that the Sub-Committee should approve the Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 99) and continue the examination of the definitions appearing in Document No. DT 19.

1. Approval of the Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 99).

The Delegate of the United States of America requested that the following sentence should be inserted in the 6th paragraph on page 2 : "The Delegate of the United States of America was not in favour of maintaining the definition of telephone calls given in Annex 3 of the Convention. He considered that the definition was not necessary: in his opinion the text provided did not give an exact definition of a telephone call".

He recalled his suggestion to delete the definition; that suggestion was finally adopted by the Sub-Committee.

After a remark by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman recalled that the definitions "Councillor", "Alphabetic telegraphy" and "Facsimile Telegraphy" would be examined during the following meeting.

Document No. 99 was approved without further comment.

2. Private operating agency (Proposal No. 135)

After an exchange of views, the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew his Proposal No. 135 to delete the definition from the Convention.

The Sub-Committee decided to keep the existing definition.

3. Recognized private operating agency (Proposals Nos. 136 and 266)

Proposal No. 136 was withdrawn and Proposal No. 266 was adopted.

4. International Service (Proposal No. 141)

Adopted without comment.



5. Telecommunication (Proposals Nos. 144, 145, 146 and Document No. 326, (Radio Conference))

The Chairman stated that that definition, like some others that were to be examined during the meeting, had been the subject of decisions by the Administrative Radio Conference, which had as a rule maintained the definitions in Annex 3 of the Buenos Aires Convention. The Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme authority of the Union, might take a different view. He suggested that in the event of differences of opinion, the text adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference should be submitted for re-examination by the Radio Conference. If difficulties arose, a joint working group of the Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences could be set up in order to bring the texts into line with each other.

This idea was adopted.

The Delegates of France and the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew proposals Nos. 145 and 146. Proposal No. 144 did not receive any support.

The Sub-Committee decided to maintain the existing definition taken up again by the Radio Conference (Document No. 326).

6. Telegraphy (Proposals Nos. 147 and 282)

The Chairman stated that the Radio Conference had kept the old definition.

After a long discussion in which the Delegates of Austria, the United States, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Portugal and the Chairman took part, the Delegate of Austria withdrew Proposal No. 147 in favour of Proposal No. 282.

The Sub-Committee adopted Proposal No. 282 (amended). The new definition of the expression "telegraphy" was as follows :

"Telegraphy : A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter such as written or printed matter or fixed images or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form."

In view of the discussion under item 5 above, the new text would have to be submitted to the Radio Conference.

7. Telephony (Proposal No. 148 and Document No. 326 of the Radio Conference)

The Radio Conference had kept the old definition.

In his capacity as the Delegate of France, the Chairman withdrew Proposal No. 148.

The text appearing in Annex 3 of the Convention was maintained.

8. Telegram (Proposal No. 149 and Document No. 326, Radio Conference)

The Chairman stated that the Radio Conference had kept the existing definition.

The Delegates of France and Japan supported Proposal No. 149 by Australia, and the Delegates of the United States of America, Argentine and the United Kingdom were in favour of keeping the status quo.

The vote proposed by the Chairman on Proposal No. 149 gave the following results :

For:	6
Against:	6
Abstentions:	0

Proposal No. 149 was **therefore** rejected.

On account of the small number of delegates, the Delegate of Austria reserved the right to revert to the question in Committee F.

This view was shared by the Sub-Committee.

9. Government Telegrams and Government Telephine Calls (Proposals Nos. 151, 269 and 152)

a) 4th paragraph of the definition

In the absence of the delegates who had submitted the proposals, the Sub-Committee accepted the suggestion to entrust the Delegates of the Belgian Congo, the Colonies of the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom with the task of contacting the delegates of countries which had made the proposals in order to find a draft text which would be generally agreed to for the 4th paragraph of the definition : "The Head of a colony, protectorate, etc ...".

b) 5th paragraph of the definition

The Sub-Committee unanimously rejected the 2nd paragraph of Proposal No. 152 and decided to keep the existing text : "Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air".

c) 7th paragraph of the definition

In accordance with a proposal by the Chairman, the Sub-Committee unanimously decided to replace the 7th paragraph of the existing definition by the following text : "Secretary-General of the United Nations".

10. Service Telegrams (Proposal No. 153)

After a remark by the Delegate of the United States of America, Proposal No. 153 was adopted.

11. Service Telephone calls (Proposal No. 155)

Adopted unanimously. The definition of service telephone calls would no longer appear in the Annex to the Convention.

12. Mobile Service

The Sub-Committee followed the Radio Conference by approving the maintenance of the existing definition.

13. Broadcasting Service (Proposals Nos. 142 and 281)

The Chairman stated that the Radio Conference had slightly modified the existing text of this definition.

After some comments, the Sub-Committee decided to adopt the text accepted by the Radio Conference, i.e. :

"Broadcasting Service : A radiocommunication service of transmissions to be received direct by the general public. This service may include transmissions of sound or transmissions by television or other means."

14. Radiocommunication (Proposals Nos. 283, 156 and 157)

The Sub-Committee adopted, without discussion, the new definition approved by the Radio Conference, as follows :

"Radiocommunication : Telecommunication effected by means of radio waves or Hertzian waves."

15. Hertzian waves (Proposals Nos. 284, 158 and 159)

The Chairman recalled that at the first meeting the Sub-Committee had decided to delete this definition in the annex to the Convention.

The decision was confirmed in spite of statements by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Canada in favour of maintaining the definition in the Convention or of inserting a footnote on the page giving the definition of radiocommunication.

16. Radio (Proposals Nos. 285, 161 and 152)

The existing definition, which reads as follows in the English text: "Radio : A general term applied to the use of Hertzian waves" had been amended as follows by the Radio Conference :

"Radio : prefix applying to the use of radio waves or Hertzian waves".

The Sub-Committee adopted ~~that~~ wording.

17. Harmful Interference : (Proposal No. 154)

The Sub-Committee approved the definition adopted by the Radio Conference. The note at the foot of the page would be amended to correspond with the definition of safety service (see annex).

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

J. Dupouy  
Rapporteur

R. Vargues  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

## DEFINITIONS ADOPTED BY SUB-COMMITTEE F1

2nd meetingg- 20 November, 1959

\* \* \*

NOC Private operating agency:

Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service, or which is capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

MOD Recognized private operating agency:

Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 19 are imposed by the Member or Associate Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member or Associate Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate telecommunications on its territory.

MOD International service:

A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in different countries or are subject to different countries.

NOC Telecommunication:

Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

MOD Telegraphy:

A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form.

NOC Telephony:

A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls:

These are telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

the Head of a State;

the Head of a Government and members of a Government;

the Head of.....

..... (reserved.....

.....

NOC Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;

diplomatic or consular agents;

MOD the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

MOD Service Telegrams:

Telegrams exchanged between:

a) Administrations;

b) recognized private operating agencies;



c) Administration and recognized private operating agencies;  
d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on  
the one hand, and the Secretary-General, on the other;  
and relating to public international telecommunication.

SUP Service Telephone Calls:

Delete this definition

NOC Mobile Service:

A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations,  
or between mobile stations.

MOD Broadcasting Service:

A radiocommunication service whose transmissions are to be received  
direct by the general public. This service may include transmissions of  
sound, or transmissions by television, or other means.

MOD Radiocommunication:

Telecommunication effected by means of radio waves or Hertzian  
waves.

MOD Radio:

prefix applying to the use of radio waves or Hertzian waves.

(Note: in the French text this definition replaces the definition of the  
term "Radioélectricité").

MOD Harmful Interference:

Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of  
a radionavigation service or of other safety services <sup>1)</sup>, or causes a serious

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MOD <sup>1)</sup> Any radio service operated permanently or temporarily to ensure the  
safety of human life and the safeguarding of property shall be considered  
as a safety service.

deterioration in the quality of a service operating in accordance with the present Regulations, or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts it.

**NOO** Telegram:

Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified (Note: see Para.8 of the Summary Record).

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 230-E (CP)  
Document No. 628-E (CAR)  
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE C  
COMMITTEE 3

## SUMMARY RECORD

### Third Meeting of Committee C/3

#### (Joint Finance Control Committee)

Monday, 9 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. J.B. Darnell (New Zealand)

Vice-Chairmen : Mr. Joyce (Ireland) and Mr. Senk (Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia)

1. The Agenda was approved.

Summary Record of the second meeting (Document No. 133 (CP) and Document No. 514 (CAR)).

The Delegate of India said that his statement had not been reproduced faithfully in the last paragraph of page 5 and asked that the text be replaced as follows:

"The Delegate of India expressed concern regarding the possible overspending of the Conference budget on account of the printing of the Final Acts, which has been agreed upon by the Administrative Council. There was no difference of opinion about the printing of Final Acts but he stressed that every effort should be made to effect economy on the expenses of the two conferences so that the cost of printing the Final Acts may be met, as much as practicable, from within the overall budget of the conferences approved by the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of Colombia requested that the version of his statement on the last paragraph of page 4 be replaced by the following :

"The Delegate of Colombia stated that, following the discussion and explanations given by various speakers, he accepted in broad outline Document No. 46 on the cost of "The Morning Electron", but did not agree with the way it was presented from the accounting standpoint."



Thus modified, the record was adopted.

2. Report by Working Group C2/3B on Expenditure of the Conferences (Document No. 134 (PC) and Document No. 515 (ARC))

Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark), Chairman of the Working Group, submitted the Report. He pointed out that Annex 1 showed for the first time, on pages 1, 2 and 3, the interest on advances and that pages 4, 5 and 6 gave the estimated extraordinary expenditure for the printing of the Final Acts and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous interpretation. The general table on page 7 was, on the whole, favourable.

The Group had also examined Annex 2, which was self-explanatory. Some participants in the Conferences had, however, not announced their contributory class; and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) had not been exempted from contributing to the cost of the Conferences, because its application had reached the General Secretariat after the last meeting of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Nielsen for his explanations and noted that expenditure remained within the limits set in the Conference budgets.

The Delegate of India congratulated the Secretariat on its management of the finances of the two Conferences. If it were possible to effect economies in future expenditure of the Conferences, and thus to avoid the need to touch the sum set aside for any future contracts, the cost of printing of the Final Acts and the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous interpretation might possibly be met within the existing budget for the Conferences.

Mr. Stead assured the Committee that everything possible would be done to achieve economies, but he warned members not to be too optimistic. For example, it had been found necessary to draw on the sum set aside for future contracts in order to engage proof-readers. It was not yet clear that the daily output of documents had reached its peak. However, it should be possible to cut down staff in certain sections before the Conferences ended.

The Delegate of India thanked Mr. Stead for his explanations and the Chairman expressed the Committee's gratitude to the Secretariat for its efforts to cater adequately for the interests of participants in the two Conferences.

Annex 1 was adopted.

The Committee then considered Annex 2. The Chairman proposed that the Secretariat should approach those participants in the two Conferences who had not announced their contributory class.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Colombia on the procedure for inviting recognized private operating agencies to participate in the work of the Conferences, Mr. Stead recalled the provisions of Chapter 2, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations, whereby Members and Associate Members of the Union were authorized to extend to such agencies the invitations they had themselves received. That provision had been mentioned in the terms of invitation to the Conference in session and Members and Associate Members had been requested to state which of the private agencies they recognized wished to participate. Paragraphs 3 (2) and 5 of Article 13 of the Convention were sufficiently clear to leave no doubt regarding their part in defraying the cost of the Conference.

The Delegate of Colombia thanked Mr. Stead for his explanations and the Committee instructed the Secretariat to request participants in the Conferences in session who had not done so to announce the contributory class they had chosen. Mr. Stead would inform the Committee of the results of his action at its next meeting.

Annex 2 was adopted.

3. Contributions of two countries represented by delegations having the status of Observers.

Mr. Stead explained the legal situation in relation to the Convention, of Liberia, which was participating in the work of both Conferences, and of Ecuador, which was participating in the Radio Conference only. Neither of those countries had signed the Buenos Aires Convention, but they were listed in Annex 1, having been Members of the I.T.U. under the Atlantic City Convention. They had therefore been invited to the Conferences in session. Article 13, paragraph 3 (1) of the Convention merely stipulated that Members and Associate Members should participate in the extraordinary expenditure of the Union, but it seemed that those two countries, which enjoyed all the facilities at the disposal of delegates, and in particular the distribution of documents, should also help defray the cost of the Conferences. The Government of Liberia had enquired by letter whether it would be required to participate in the expenditure of the Conferences and if so to what extent. Since the Convention made no provision for such a case, the Committee would have to consider the question and communicate its decision to the two countries concerned.

The Delegate of India asked why those two countries appeared in Annex 2 of Document No. 134 (PC)/515 (ARC) with a contributory class indicated. Mr. Stead replied that it was because they had always paid their share of ordinary expenditure in the contributory class shown.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of France, Mr. Stead said that the two countries had been Members of the I.T.U. under the Atlantic City Convention, but they had neither signed nor acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention. Under Article 1, paragraph 2 of that Convention, they were therefore no longer Members of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of France said that the other Committees of the Conference should be informed of the situation, since they were concerned in the legal position of the various countries with regard to the Union.

In reply to the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Stead said that Honduras and Yemen were in a similar position but were taking no part in the work of the Conferences.

At the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer the question to the Plenary Assemblies of the two Conferences for a final decision, recommending that Ecuador and Liberia should be asked to contribute to the cost of the Conferences in session.

#### 4. Free distribution of files and other supplies to Delegates

Mr. Stead explained that after the second and third series of proposals had been distributed, the Yellow Books had become too congested and the Secretariat had arranged for delegates to be supplied with a file for new proposals. Unfortunately, the distribution of the files had not been organized as well as it might have been and some delegations had been given a large number, and were using them not only for the new proposals but also for ordinary Conference documents, while other delegations had received none at all. The supply of files was not exhausted and it was necessary to take a decision with a regard to future supplies.

Mr. Stead asked the Committee to say whether further supplies should be obtained and, if so, whether they should continue to be distributed to participants gratis or at the cost price.

After lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of Colombia, Italy, India, Ireland, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom took part, it was decided to continue free distribution, but under stricter control and up to a maximum of 2,000.

The meeting rose at 11 a.m.

Rapporteur  
B. Delaloye

Chairman  
J. B. Darnell

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 231-E

24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE I

## NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF SUB-COMMITTEE F2

## TO THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE I

At the third and fourth meetings of Sub Committee F2 held on Tuesday, 10 November and Wednesday, 18 November it was decided that the under-mentioned proposals, which are a matter of drafting, should be referred to your Committee for necessary action:-

<u>Proposal No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
184	168
188	175
192	181
198 ) (For decision as to best form of words as between 199 ) the two proposals)	185
219	197
220	197
221	197
222	198 Rev. 1
223 (The Sub-Committee drew attention to an error of translation in the French text of the Buenos Aires Convention; designer should read "inviter")	198 Rev. 1

E.M. Koram

Chairman  
Sub-Committee F2

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

TEXTS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE F

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Preamble

MOD                    While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations and cooperation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention.

                      The countries which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, sign and ratify the Convention, and those which accede thereto, constitute the International Telecommunication Union.

CHAPTER I

COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION

Article 1

Composition of the Union

- NOC.    Paragraphs 1 and 2
- SUP     Paragraph 3.(1) (2)
- NOC     Paragraphs 4 and 5
- SUP     Paragraph 6
- NOC     Paragraph 7



ADD Article 1 bis ( §§ 3 and 6 of Article 1 )

Rights and obligations of Members and Associate Members

NOC 1. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.

MOD (2) Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of a permanent organ of the Union of which it participates.

NOC 2. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any Conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

PRESENT PROVISIONS

Article 2

Seat of the Union

NOC The seat of the Union and its permanent organs shall be at Geneva.

Article 3

Purposes of the Union

NOC 1.

a)

b)

c)

MOD 2.

a) 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.

NOC            b)

NOC            c)

MOD           d) Undertake studies, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information on telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

Article 9

Plenipotentiary Conference

1.            The plenipotentiary conference shall:

ADD           zero) Determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 3 of this Convention.

NOC           a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

MOD           2.            The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet at a date and place decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

NOC\*) 3. (1) The date or place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference may be changed:

MOD            a) when at least twenty Members or Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General.

NOC            b)

NOC            (2)

#### Article 10

##### Administrative Conferences

NOC            1.

a)

b)

c)

NOC            2. (1)

(MOD)           a)\*\*)

NOC            b)

NOC            (2)

NOC            a)

MOD            b) Issue instructions about the activities of the Board and examine them.

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\*) Note from Committee F to Committee I: The Drafting Committee is left to decide when, in Articles 9 and 10, "Members or Associate Members" should be changed to "Members and Associate Members".

\*\*) French text only.

MOD 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 or Associate Members of the Union have addressed individual requests to the Secretary-General.

ADD (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.

NOC 4. (1) The date or place of an ordinary administrative conference may be changed:

MOD a) when at least twenty Members or Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General.

NOC b)

NOC (2)

NOC 5. (1) An extraordinary administrative conference may be convened:

NOC a)

MOD b) when at least twenty Members or Associate 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

NOC c)

NOC (2)

NOC 6. (1) A special conference may be convened:

NOC a)

MOD                    b) When at least twenty Members or Associate 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.

NOC                    c)

NOC                    (2)

NOC                    Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9

Article 11

MOD                    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.

NOC                    Article 12

Article 14

Languages

NOC                    1.

MOD\*)                2. (1) The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, as well as their final acts, protocols and resolutions shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union in versions equivalent in form and content.

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\*) Your attention is drawn to the possible application of this addition to other texts in the Convention.

NOC (2)

NOC Paragraphs 3 and 4

MOD 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.

ADD (1 bis) When all participants in a meeting agree, the debates may be conducted in less than the four languages mentioned above.

MOD 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 may be used.

(the rest without change)

## CHAPTER II

### APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

#### Article 15

#### Ratification of the Convention

NOC Paragraph 1

NOC Paragraph 2 (1)

(2) in suspense

NOC Paragraphs 3 and 4

Article 19

- NOC 1.
- MOD 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.

NOC Article 48

Article 49

(In suspense)

CHAPTER VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 50

Effective Date of the Convention

The present Convention shall enter into force on January first nineteen hundred and sixty between countries, territories or groups of territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 233-E  
23 November 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### FIRST REPORT

by Sub-Committee F1 (Definitions) to Committee F

Sub-Committee F1 held two meetings, on 27 October and 20 November, 1959.

It was agreed that the following definitions should remain unchanged:

Administration - Delegate - Representative - Delegation -  
Private telegrams - Public correspondence.

The definition of "Expert" was corrected from the grammatical standpoint in the French text.

The definitions "Hertzian waves" and "telephone call" were thought to be superfluous in the annex to the Convention and it was proposed that they should be deleted.

Finally, the Sub-Committee agreed that the establishment of a suitable expression to replace the long formula "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies" fell more within the province of administrative conferences and that a draft recommendation should be prepared for use by those conferences.

The above decisions, set out in the two annexes attached hereto, are submitted to Committee F for study.

R. Vargues  
Chairman, Sub-Committee F1

Annexes: 2



A N N E X 1

A N N E X ...

(see Article)

DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
CONVENTION AND ITS ANNEXES

NOC Administration:

Any governmental department or service responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

NOC Delegate:

A person sent by the government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member or Associate Member of the Union at an Administrative Conference, or at a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

NOC Representative:

A person sent by a recognized private operating agency to an Administrative Conference, or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

(MOD) Expert:

A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

NOC Delegation:

The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representatives, attachés or interpreters sent by the same country.

Each Member and Associate Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates or advisers, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in the field of telecommunication.

NOC Private telegrams:

Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

NOC Public correspondence

Any telecommunication which offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

Delete the following definitions:

- Hertzian Waves
  - Telephone Call.
-

A N N E X 2

DRAFT

Recommendation No. ...

EXPRESSION TO REPLACE THE TERM "ADMINISTRATION AND/OR  
RECOGNIZED PRIVATE OPERATING AGENCIES"

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-  
cation Union, Geneva, 1959,

considering:

- 1) the proposal of Sweden that some such expression as "Responsible organization" be found in place of the term "Administration and/or recognized private operating agencies";
- 2) the fact that the latter term does not appear in the Convention, and therefore does not call for definition in the annex to the Convention;
- 3) the fact that the various articles of the Regulations in which the term appears would be considerably easier to understand if a simple expression could be authorized and defined in the Regulations in place of the cumbersome term used at present;

recommends:

that the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference and the Telegraph and Telephone Conference consider whether the text of certain articles of the Regulations might not be made less clumsy by adopting some concise expression in place of the term "Administration and/or recognized private operating agencies".

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 234-E  
23 November, 1959COMMITTEE G

## SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting - Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Wednesday, 18 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman submitted the Agenda to the meeting. It was agreed without comment.
2. Extension of the Mandate of the Present Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. (Document No. 18)

The Chairman explained that whether or not the post was retained was a matter for decision by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference. Committee G must not prejudge the issue : its only task was to advise the Plenary Assembly whether what was proposed as regards the present incumbent was in conformity with the Staff Regulations and the Convention. After considerable discussion the Committee agreed that a Resolution should be drafted for the Plenipotentiary Conference which took account of the recommendations of the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

3. Proposal No. 290 by Paraguay (Document No. 16)  
Questions remitted to Committee G according to Document No. 146-FES page 8

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out that it was his understanding that, at the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, the Paraguayan proposal had been withdrawn and referred to the Administrative Council. The Chairman said that this had been his understanding but that the Delegate of Paraguay had since informed him that he wished the proposals to be considered by the Committee. In the absence of a Delegate of Paraguay it was agreed to postpone discussion of this item and to instruct the Secretariat to ascertain the wishes of the Paraguayan Delegation.

4. Co-ordination of administrative and Budgetary activities between the United Nations and the I.T.U. (Document No. 8)

The Chairman explained that paragraphs 42-46 of the Section entitled 'Conditions of Service in the I.T.U.' on Page 14 of the Report of the United Nations Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions (U.N. Document No. A/4148), annexed to Document No. 8

was of particular interest to the Committee. He suggested that the Committee should report that paragraphs 42-46 of the Document had been noted and taken into consideration in its studies.

The Delegate of the United States of America referred to the following sentence in paragraph 46 which bore on assimilation proposals for I.T.U. staff. "There would be serious difficulty if the effort were directed at retaining the more advantageous elements concurrently with the improvement of the less favourable ones". He suggested that a note should be added to the effect that the Committee gave particular attention to the point made in this sentence.

It was agreed that the Report should be noted as proposed by the Chairman, and by the Delegate of the United States of America.

5. Report of the Ad-Hoc Working Group to Committee G

Salary Scales for Classes D and above (Document No. 189)

The Chairman invited the Committee to comment on the Report.

The Acting Secretary-General said that his participation in the discussion of this Document would be strictly confined to the proposals concerning Classes C and D. He did not consider it appropriate that he, as an elected official of the I.T.U., should comment on the salaries of elected officials, unless required to do so in response to questions from the Chairman. He would then feel bound to give frank replies, however embarrassing they might be. He felt sure that his colleagues, members of the Co-ordination Committee, who were also present, would feel the same. The salary scales for Classes C and D proposed in Document No. 189 would have an unfortunate effect on the morale of the whole staff. In his view they would prevent full assimilation to the U.N. Common System Salaries and Allowances. Referring to Document No. 77, Annex 1 on Page 7 he said that from the table it would seem possible for an official in the career service appointed by the Administration to assume possible promotion up to the highest career post, D2, in the U.N. System. If the highest I.T.U. career post was equated with a level lower than this it would lead to compression all the way down the line. Since the publication of the Report of the Ad-Hoc Group, there had been evidence of deep unrest among the staff. He therefore felt it his duty to call attention to this matter.

M. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., said that although he would remain in the Committee Room if the discussion was limited to posts in Classes C and D, he would like to leave if discussion turned to the question of salaries for elected posts.

The Delegate of New Zealand asked for details of the posts in the I.T.U. which were in Classes C and D.

The Acting Secretary-General explained that the officials concerned come immediately under the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General.

Serving officials in Class C were M. Persin, who had had to substitute for the Acting Secretary-General in his absence, Mr. Lewis who had acted as Secretary to the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, but who was unfortunately probably going to have to retire prematurely on medical grounds next year, and M. Besseyre who, in the absence of a Vice-Director of the C.C.I.T.T., occupied the most senior post under M. Rouvière, and who was presently going to represent the I.T.U. at a meeting of E.C.A.F.E. in Bangkok.

In the Class D below, there were 7 Officials.

2 Counsellors in the C.C.I.T.T.

1 Counsellor in the C.C.I.R.

(who has already received an extension on age of retirement).

1 Official in the I.F.R.B.

3 Officials in the General Secretariat.

The Chairman referred the Committee to the table annexed to the minutes of the fifth meeting of Committee G in Document No. 195, which set out the salaries of the top career posts.

Referring to this table and replying to the Chairman, the Acting Secretary-General considered that the top career post in the I.T.U. should show a fixed salary of 53,750 Swiss francs without allowances.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Resolution 20 by which the salary of Class C was raised to 38,000 Swiss francs and the salary of Class D to 32,000 Swiss francs. On 1 January, 1958 the maximum step of Class C was again raised to 42,280 Swiss francs and that of Class D to 38,280 Swiss francs per year to which has been added cost of living and other allowances. The proposed salary scale on Page 13 of Document No. 195 would establish even greater increases. He had data regarding salaries in other Specialized Agencies, not in New York, but in Geneva where the cost of living was the same as that for I.T.U. personnel. By comparison, the salary of I.T.U. personnel did not seem to be inferior. It was not essential to take the U.N. salary scale in its entirety as practice in other organizations showed. The World Meteorological Organization, for

example, had a salary scale which was different from that of the U.N. In the W.M.O. the Assistant Secretary-General received a salary of \$10,000 per year and the Secretary-General a salary of \$12,000 per year plus an expense account of \$1,000 per year. Document No. 189 proposed more than this. For this reason he thought that while arguments could be produced for reducing the proposed scales none could be found for increasing them.

The Acting Secretary-General said that the total staff of the W.M.O. was 76, as compared with that of the I.T.U. He had also had further information that as from 1 January, 1960 the salary of the Secretary-General would be \$14,000, equivalent to 60,000 Swiss francs, plus cost of living allowance etc., and that of the Assistant Secretary-General would be \$12,000 or 51,600 Swiss francs.

The Chairman said that progress in the Committee's work might be facilitated if it could be established that there was acceptance by the Secretariat of the view that assimilation of Union classes a to k could take place over the range G1 to P4 with the possibility that some of the 7 posts now in Class (a) would be included in P5 instead of P4. After some discussion this was accepted by the Acting Secretary-General.

As the latter part of the discussion led to references to Classes A and B the Chairman decided that the meeting should continue in camera.

The subsequent discussion gave rise to the presentation to the Committee of two proposals.

The first, put forward by the Delegate of the United States of American, proposed that the Assistant Secretary-General, the Directors of the C.C.I.s and the Members of the I.F.R.B. should be included in Class A and that the Assistant Secretary-General should be given the same representation allowance as the C.C.I. Directors, that is, 3,500 Swiss Francs. This in effect would leave all posts up to, and including, Class B as career posts.

In regard to this proposal he made the following points :

- 1) The post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. might be abolished.
- 2) The Plenary Assembly had approved the election of the Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of by the Administrative Council, thus raising the status of the post.

- 3) With only one Assistant (or Deputy) Secretary-General he would deputise for the Secretary-General and apart from his other responsibilities it would be unsuitable to have the Acting Secretary-General subordinate as regards salary to other elected officials.

The second proposal put to the Committee was made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. It was that Class A should be reserved to Directors of the C.C.I.s, to the Assistant Secretary-General and to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., Class B would be retained for Members of the I.F.R.B. and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. The responsibilities and duties of a Member of the I.F.R.B. were not comparable with those of the Assistant Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I.s. In so far as the adoption of the Class B scale for I.F.R.B. Members meant a reduction in the present scale, a new election of the I.F.R.B. would shortly be held and new contracts would be involved. Officials taking up these posts would do so in the light of the reduced salary. The reduction was more symbolic than real. In most, if not all, cases it would be offset by the adoption of U.N. Common System allowances.

Some might refuse to take the posts, but this was unlikely because the posts were valued in other respects.

The Delegate of New Zealand supported the proposal of the United States. If permanent officials were raised to D2 posts it would raise difficulties above D2. The United States proposal would avoid this.

The Delegate of France made the following statement :

"The remarks at the bottom of the page in Document No. 189 do not reflect my views on the salary scale proposed by the majority of the Group.

" Using the preliminary work carried out by the Group for fixing the salaries of I.T.U. officials in the intermediate classes as a basis I had come to the conclusion that, taking account of the hierarchical structure established by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires, it was necessary, in order to preserve the existing and satisfactory harmony of that structure, to fix a salary for the Secretary-General in such a way that the amount of the increase in relation to the salary fixed at Buenos Aires should be at least equivalent to that for the salaries of officials in the intermediate classes. With that in mind I had suggested a salary for the Secretary-General.

" The Working Group having decided that the salary should not exceed 63,000 francs, it would have been natural to take that limit into



account when fixing the total amount of the salaries. However, this was not done and the Group decided that innovations should be made in the salary structure. It was then that I pointed out that the new salary scale did not seem to be in line with the system adopted in the past which was satisfactory to all the officials of the I.T.U. That is what my observations were meant to convey.

" As regards the representation expenses provided for in Document No. 189, these are merely the reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Union, since accounts will have to be submitted.

" Thus the old method which provided for the inclusion in the Union budget of a total sum for use by the higher officials of the Union would be more in line with the spirit underlying the provision of these representation expenses and would not give rise to the misconception that the sums in question represent a concealed increase in salary".

The Delegate of the U.S.A. could agree with the proposal of the U.S.S.R. except as regards the position of I.F.R.B. Members on the scale. Furthermore, the Chairmanship of the I.F.R.B. rotated. It was undesirable that he should be in competition with other Members of the Board. The equal status of the Members of the Board had been maintained by the Plenipotentiary Conference and it would be wrong for anything to be done in the Personnel Committee to upset this.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. maintained that to put the I.F.R.B. Members in the D2 Class would be consistent with practice in other Specialized Agencies. If the I.T.U. was assimilating with the U.N. Common System it should apply the same rules.

The Delegate of France supported by the Delegate of Colombia called for adjournment of the discussion in view of the serious and important implications of the two proposals. The proposals needed careful thought and consideration and a decision should not be made immediately.

The Delegate of the United States reminded the Committee of the further recommendation in his proposal before the Committee that the representation allowance for an Assistant Secretary-General should be raised to 3,500 Swiss francs, that is, the same as that recommended for C.C.I. Directors.

The Delegate of Ceylon, reverting to the question of allocating D2 posts to permanent officials, considered that Class C should not automatically be considered to be equivalent to a D2 post. The Administrative Council should be charged with deciding which duties and posts should be classified D2.

The Chairman agreed that this would be a wise precaution. He also agreed, in view of the request for time to consider the two proposals before the Committee, that discussion should be adjourned until the next meeting of the Committee on 20 November. He emphasised, however, the imminence of the I.F.R.B. and other elections which made it important for the Committee to reach a decision at its next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

P.A. Panichelli  
Rapporteur

W. A. Wolverson  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 235-E  
24 November 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fifteenth Meeting of Committee D

#### (Organization of the Union)

Thursday, 19 November 1959

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman, before tackling the items on the agenda, gave the floor to the Delegate of Morocco, who expressed himself thus :

"One little thing I should like to say as a result of yesterday's debate on Document No. 170.

" Now, Mr. Chairman, in your speech closing the discussion, you invited the delegates most carefully to examine the contents of that document and of the annex thereto, adding that we should discover a monstrosity therein, namely, subordination of the Council to the Secretary-General. I have received certain explanations this morning, from you yourself, Mr. Chairman, about your statement, which referred to the change in Article 5, paragraph 12 d), proposed by the Moroccan Delegation. Let me read the passage in question :

" '..... in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposals, ..  
...'

" I had merely used the wording employed by Sub-Committee D1, which was supposed to reproduce the terms we used in Proposal No. 323 (Document No. 126). Observe that the French text says : 'sur proposition du Secrétaire-général' (Spanish : 'a propuesta del Secretario-General') so that I can but regret - I can with difficulty explain - a deplorable distortion in the reproduction of a remarkably clear text."

The Chairman said that the Committee would continue with its discussion of the questions tackled at the previous meeting. The proposals on page 4 of Document No. 170 remained for consideration. But Committee H (Finance) was awaiting Committee D's decisions about how many Assistant Secretaries-General there should be, and whether the post of Vice-Director in the International Radio Consultative Committee should be done away with. Hence he would suggest that the Committee first consider item 3 of the agenda (Document No. DT 56), and the proposals listed in Part II, page 5, of Document No. 170.

The Delegate of Italy said that Proposal No. 74, on page 57, had been withdrawn.

Proposals Nos. 73 and 75.

The Delegate of the United States submitted Proposal No. 73. The Assistant Secretary-General should replace the Secretary-General when the latter was away. If the post of Secretary-General fell vacant between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Council would be empowered to appoint a deputy.

The Delegatos of Argentina, Afghanistan, Sweden, Spain, Greece, Denmark, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany were all in favour of keeping no more than one Assistant Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Kuwait wanted two such posts, in view of the fresh burdens shouldered by the Union, especially in Technical Assistance matters.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia drew attention to his Proposal No. 252 (page 69 Rev. 1), dealing with the geographical representativity of all the senior officials.

The Chairman declared that the matter would be considered immediately after the vote on whether there should be one Assistant Secretary-General or two.

The Committee decided by 57 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions, that thenceforward there should be but one Assistant Secretary-General.

The Chairman thereupon observed that the Committee would have to settle the problem of the nationalities of senior officials. The existing rule was that they should all be nationals of different countries within two separate groups. On the one hand, the Secretary-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General; on the other, the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

The Committee was confronted with Proposals Nos. 72, 82 and 252, in favour of having one single group, made up of the senior I.T.U. officials, all of them.

The following countries wanted a single group, comprising all the senior I.T.U. officials :

The United States, the Argentine Republic, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, India, the People's Republic of Poland, Ceylon, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jordan, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Australia and Ghana.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic, too, favoured a single group. In addition, it might be well to introduce the concept of different parts of the world.

The Delegates of Canada, the Belgian Congo and Belgium feared lest that might lead to practical difficulties and preferred the existing two groups.

The Delegate of Denmark felt that a candidate's nationality was probably less important than what sort of man he was.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt it was undesirable to introduce such provisions into the Convention. It was exceedingly unlikely that a Plenipotentiary Conference or a Consultative Committee Plenary Assembly, made up of the same countries, would choose candidates of the same nationality.

The Chairman called for a vote on the following proposal :

The Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General, the Consultative Committee Directors, and the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee, should all be citizens of different Member-countries.

The proposal was adopted by 54 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

The Chairman said that the Committee would now have to consider what qualifications the Assistant Secretary-General should possess.

The Deputy Secretary of the Conference was induced by something the Delegate of the United States had said to observe that in the Buenos Aires Convention the expression "Assistant Secretary-General" was used, while Proposal No. 73 spoke of a "Deputy Secretary-General". Both those expressions were translated by the same term in Spanish and French.

Considerable discussion ensued. The feeling of the Committee seemed to be that the Assistant Secretary-General should deputize for the Secretary-General, and possessed certain duties of his own in addition.

Several delegates felt that the Convention ought to be rather more specific. For example, the sentence :

"The Assistant Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General and shall deputize for him".

might conceivably be introduced.

It was pointed out that difficulties might arise if the Secretary-General had to preside over the Coordination Committee, and the Assistant Secretary-General was called upon to stand in for him.

In the end it was decided to entrust the whole matter to Sub-Committee D2, under Mr. Daniels.

The items in Part II of Annex 1 to Document No. 170 had by now been exhausted, so the Chairman rules that Part I thereof should be considered.

The Chairman, on behalf of Italy, announced the withdrawal of Proposal No. 317 (Document No. 107).

The Delegate of Japan withdrew Proposal No. 321 (Document No. 122) - the whole of it.

Proposal No. 325 (Document No. 128).

This proposal, seconded by the Delegate of Mexico, was adopted nemine contradicente. But the diagram is to be considered as an annex to the resolution, given just for information's sake.

Proposal No. 290 (Document No. 16, page 32, Art. 27).

Proposal No. 290, unseconded, fell through.

\* \*  
\*

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic recalled that at the previous meeting the Committee had discussed amalgamation of the special Consultative Committee secretariats. It had then been suggested that the Plenipotentiary Conference should urge the Administrative Council to take such action as it might see fit to save money without decreasing efficiency. Proposal No. 330 having been rejected, had that proposal fallen through?

The Chairman said that nothing of the kind had happened. A draft resolution on that matter could be submitted by the authors of the proposal which had been rejected, or for that matter by anybody else.

\* \*  
\*

Item 5 of the agenda - Consultative Committee Directors and Vice-Director,  
International Radio Consultative Committee - Proposals Nos. 28, 66 and 72.

The Delegate of Sweden said that Proposal No. 28 had been tacitly rejected as a result of the Committee's decision that the Secretary-General should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the Consultative Committee Directors by the Plenary Assemblies of those bodies.

He supported Proposal No. 66. At Atlantic City, the post of Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, had been created so that broadcasting might be properly represented in the Union. But the position was no longer the same. Twelve long years had elapsed, and a case could no longer be made for having a Vice-Director.

Of course, the existing Vice-Director would have to stay in office until he retired. The post should only then be done away with.

Dr. Metzler, Director of the C.C.I.R., drew attention to Document No. 199, giving his own views on the matter.

The senior posts in his Committee were not classified in the same way as in the C.C.I.T.T. The burdens shouldered by his Committee were steadily increasing as radio became ever more extensive, and it would be entirely unreasonable to reduce the staff thereof.

The post in question would, he trusted, be kept by the Conference.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 12.30 p.m. The discussion would continue at the next meeting.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Text of a draft resolution adopted by Committee D

during its 15th meeting

DRAFT RESOLUTION

COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1959,

considering :

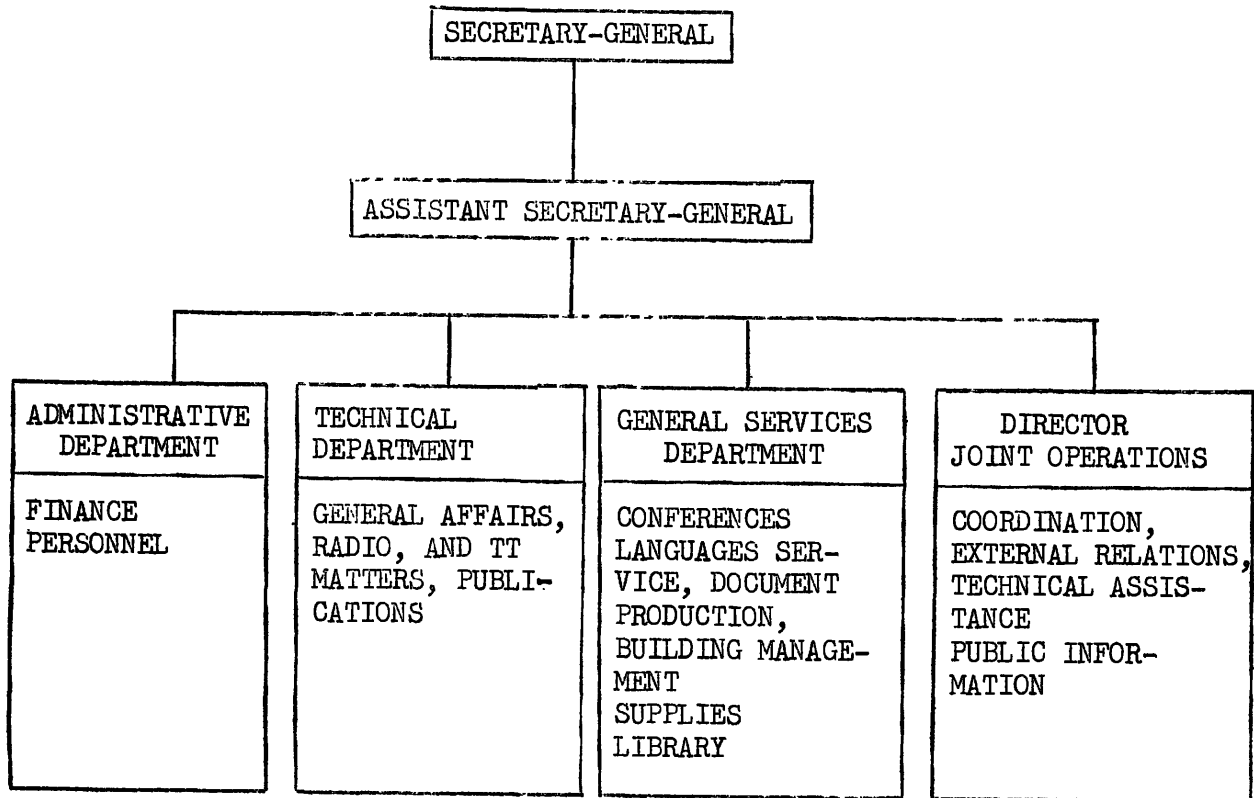
1. that in view of the existence of the four permanent organs which deal to some extent with similar matters, especially in the fields of Technical Assistance, external relations and public information, there is a need for thorough inter-organ coordination;
2. that the Coordination Committee which is a consultative body would work more efficiently if coordination were properly prepared at working level;

decides :

that the organization of the General Secretariat should be so established as to provide for inter-organ coordination 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.

The kind of organization required is shown in 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. 236-E  
24 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Sixteenth meeting - Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Friday, 20 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 69), which required the following additions :

- item 3 : Document No. 16, Page 24, Article 16;
- item 4 : Document No. 16, Page 29, Article 25;  
and Page 30, Article 26;
- item 5 : Document No. 16, Page 32, Article 27.

Thus expanded, the Agenda was adopted.

#### Item 1. Summary records of the twelfth and thirteenth meetings

##### Document No. 186 (Twelfth meeting)

In the French text, in the last line of the ninth paragraph on Page 1 :

for "Convocation" read "Convention".

In the French text, in the first line of the third paragraph on Page 2 :

delete the word "ne".

In the French text, in the last line of the last paragraph on Page 2 :

after "doit" insert "pas".

The Delegate of Ghana requested that the names of his country be deleted from the list given at the end of the fourth paragraph on Page 3, beginning "The Secretary-General".

With the above corrections and the one amendment, Document No. 186 was adopted.

##### Document No. 187 (Thirteenth meeting)

In the French text, in the eighth and ninth paragraphs on Page 2, switch the respective third lines.



In the English text, in the eighth paragraph on Page 2:  
for "Soviet", read "U.S.S.R."

The Delegate of Sweden wanted the last sentence of the last paragraph but one on Page 1 to be replaced as follows :"

"The Plenipotentiary Conference could elect him, but he could only take office after the entry into force of the new Convention".

With the above corrections and the one amendment, Document No. 187 was approved.

Item 2. Proposals about the Directors and Vice-Directors of Consultative Committees (continued) - Proposals Nos. 66, 68 and 72.

The Delegate of the United States of America recalled that the Convention provided for the replacement of the Director of the C.C.I.R. in case of absence. The reasons given for Proposal No. 66 stated that the present incumbent should remain in office until he was retired which would probably be after the Plenary Assembly at New Delhi. The 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference might then review the situation if the post were found to be essential.

The Delegate of Denmark described the circumstances in which the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. had been created, and asked whether the considerations which had prevailed at Atlantic City were still valid. There were strong ties between broadcasting and the other forms of telecommunication, and if the existence of the post of Vice-Director at the C.C.I.R. was an argument in favour of retaining broadcasting within the I.T.U, then the post should be retained.

The Delegate of Australia felt likewise and believed the conditions to be the same as at Atlantic City. The Vice-Director's field of action was not confined to broadcasting and in view of the constant increase in the C.C.I.R.'s responsibilities (space communication, technical assistance), it was wrong to take any action which might limit its scope.

The Delegate of Iran thought the post of Vice Director should be retained.

Reverting to the replacement of the Director in case of absence, the Delegate of Kuwait felt that the provisions by Article 5, § 12m) of the Convention were rigid and unpractical. He did not support Proposal No. 66 and thought that there should be a Vice-Director at the C.C.I.T.T. too.

The Delegate of France said two main arguments had been put forward to justify retaining the post of Vice-Director :

- the accumulation of work at the C.C.I.R., which really meant that more executive staff were required in order to cope;
- the replacement of the Director in case of absence, which was covered by the Convention and which the Administrative Council could always see to in an emergency.

Technically, there was no longer any necessity for the post of Vice-Director. However, if there were any other reasons hidden to him that made such a post necessary, it would only be logical to have such a post at the C.C.I.T.T. also.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo was against keeping up a superfluous senior post.

The Delegate of Sweden reverted to the close links between broadcasting and other forms of telecommunication, pointing out that Study Groups 10 and 11 of the C.C.I.R. collaborated with broadcasting organizations. The C.C.I.T.T. was also concerned with broadcast relays and had no special Vice-Director to look after such questions. Any gap caused by abolishing the post could be filled in other ways.

The Delegate of the United States of America emphasized that the work of the I.F.R.B. had increased by leaps and bounds and that the Plenipotentiary Conference had nevertheless not increased the number of its Members. With regard to the C.C.I.s, the work was done by the Administrations, the Director; duties being primarily concerned with coordination and Secretariat work. Since it was not easy for the representatives on the Administrative Council to evaluate the work of the C.C.I.s, he suggested that the Administrative Council might use the services of an efficiency expert, who would be able to supply precise information.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. acknowledged that the work of the C.C.I.R. was constantly increasing and pointed out that the same applied to the C.C.I.T.T., which represented two Committees that had been amalgamated. However, a Vice-Director had not been requested for the latter, which had a post for a Senior Counsellor, filled by a highly qualified engineer. The work of the C.C.I.s was done by the Administrations, and the post of Vice-Director should not be retained. On the other hand, he was prepared to agree to an increase in the staff of the C.C.I.R. if it was found to be necessary. He therefore supported the proposal to abolish the post.

The Delegate of Costa Rica said that for reasons of economy he supported the statements by Sweden and France.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic was also in favour of abolishing the post of Vice-Director.

In the opinion of the Delegate of Ethiopia, Proposal No. 66 provided for the abolition of the post of Vice-Director but not of the duties attaching to the post. He agreed with the Delegate of the United States of America regarding the creation of a post of expert to advise the Administrative Council, and in the meanwhile he was in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Delegate of Jordan also favoured the abolition of the post.

The Delegate of Italy thought it would be logical to provide a replacement for the Directors of the C.C.I.s, as had been done for the Secretary-General whose task was not more onerous than that of the Directors of the C.C.I.s.

It was a matter of regret to him that the Plenipotentiary Conference should overlook the international aspect of the Union and behave like an administrative council, giving first consideration to economy rather than to international collaboration.

He emphasized that despite the desire for economy the number of members of the I.F.R.B. had been kept at 11, and the recruitment of a further 70 people had been contemplated to cope with the new duties of that organ. He could not understand why economies should be reserved for the International Consultative Committees.

He ended by saying that the Administrations were spending a great deal of money on the C.C.I.R. and sending their best specialists to it, and it would not be logical to jeopardise the work in order to save the salary of a Vice-Director.

The Delegate of Ceylon admitted that the work of the Vice-Director was a job of coordination, but in his opinion that did not imply that the post should be abolished. The question should first of all be studied by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. If a vote were taken on Proposal No. 66 he would feel it his duty to abstain in the present circumstances.

The Delegate of Brazil, having observed that the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had not asked for a Vice-Director in spite of the amalgamation decided at Buenos Aires, said he favoured the abolition of the post.

The Delegate of Canada had calculated that the salaries of the Director and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. represented about 25% of the salaries of the entire staff of the C.C.I.R. He found the percentage excessive, and thought it unnecessary to have two senior officials to direct 8 engineering specialists, assisted by non-technical staff.

He supported Proposal No. 66.

The Delegate of the Rumanian People's Republic observed that the question of replacing the Director rarely arose, and that there were more economical solutions than the appointment of a Vice-Director. He recalled that for many years an Assistant Secretary-General had been Interim Director of the C.C.I.T.

He regretted that the Conference had not made any economies in regard to the I.F.R.B., and thought that savings should be made wherever possible.

The Delegate of Tunisia did not consider that a substantial saving would result from abolishing the post in question. He felt, on the contrary, that the post should be retained and a similar one created in the C.C.I.T.T. He therefore opposed Proposal No. 66.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic noted that the Conference as a whole was seeking economies, and it could do more in that direction by revising the salaries of the members of the I.F.R.B., for example. He could see no valid reason for keeping the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., and supported Proposal No. 66.

The Delegate of Israel thought that the desire for economy had not been shown either as regards the I.F.R.B. or the Administrative Council, but it was nevertheless being advocated in the case of the C.C.I.s. He considered it an illogical solution and thought it advisable to retain the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and create a similar post in the C.C.I.T.T. He was not in favour of Proposal No. 66.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that most of the delegations in favour of abolishing the post of Vice-Director were Members of the Administrative Council and hence were well aware of how the I.T.U. functioned.

The Delegate of Portugal observed that the C.C.I.T.T. was doing good work without a Vice-Director, and saw no reason why the post should be retained in the C.C.I.R.

The Chairman put Proposal No. 66 to the vote.

By 43 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions, the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Italy withdrew Proposal No. 68, and hence Proposal No. 72 was dropped.

Item 3. Proposals about the structure of the Union - Proposals Nos. 17 and 235

Proposal No. 235 consisted of general comments and did not call for a decision.

Proposal No. 17 was adopted without comment.

As a result, the proposal on page 24 of Document No. 16 (Article 16 - Structure) was dropped.

Item 4. Proposals concerning Article 5

1. Proposal No. 290, Document No. 16, Page 29, Article 25

The Delegate of Paraguay said he would not insist on that proposal, which was primarily concerned with drafting matters.

2. Proposal No. 277

Proposal No. 277 was adopted in principle; the Drafting Committee would improve the text.

3. Proposal No. 243

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia withdrew Proposal No. 243, which was consequential on Proposal No. 246, that had not been accepted.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that Proposal No. 243 contained an interesting idea. He considered it **desirable** that the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should be authorized to attend Council meetings, and made a proposal to that effect.

The Chairman said that the Conference had before it two proposals on the subject : the one just made by the Delegate of the United States of America and Proposal No. 23 by Italy. He suggested that the latter should be discussed first, if supported, since it was further removed from the existing provisions.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo supported Proposal No. 23.

The Delegate of Belgium withdrew Proposal No. 22 and supported Proposal No. 23, since it was more comprehensive and better adapted to the decisions already reached.

The Delegate of the United States of America drew attention to the difference between Proposal No. 23 and the existing provisions. Whereas the senior officials of the Union participated "as of right" in the deliberations, they would, according to the proposal, have to be invited by the Chairman of the Administrative Council. He would like to have the views of those concerned. Moreover, he would prefer some other criterion for the choice of the secretary at meetings confined to Members of the Administrative Council only (Paragraph 7 (2) of the proposal).

Mr. Gracie (I.F.R.B.) said that experience had shown that the presence of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. in the Administrative Council served a useful purpose. It might be a good idea if the Vice-Chairman could also take part in the meetings. However, he did not wish to see either of them rigorously compelled to do so, since such a course might hamper them in the exercise of their duties.

Mr. Hayes (C.C.I.R.) shared Mr. Gracie's views and said that the senior officials who took part in the Council did not leave their normal work in abeyance for a month but carried out their duties outside the hours when the Council was in session.

Mr. Rouvière (C.C.I.T.T.) was of the same opinion. The heads of the various organs were Members of the Coordination Committee and it was therefore necessary that they should have an overall grasp of the Union's affairs. Consequently, they should be present in the Council throughout its sessions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the provision in paragraph 7(2) of Proposal No. 23 should be dealt with in the Administrative Council's rules of procedure, without being mentioned in the Convention.

The Delegate of Italy accepted that point of view and withdrew paragraph 7 (2).

The Delegate of the United States of America was in favour of retaining the existing text in the Convention, with the addition of "the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B." It would be for the Council and not for its Chairman, to issue invitations to senior officials.

The Delegates of Brazil, Canada and Pakistan supported the Delegate of the United States.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo, while confirming that he supported Proposal No. 23, thought that the Chairman should be empowered by the Council to request the presence of the heads of I.T.U. organs.

The Delegate of Italy agreed and suggested that the text of the proposal should consequently be amended. The proposal had the advantage of not placing the Council in an awkward position when there was a closed meeting. It was, in fact, easier to issue invitations to the persons concerned for each separate meeting than to ask them not to come to some of them. He would be prepared to add the Assistant Secretary-General to the list.

The Delegate of France did not think that the text of paragraph 7 of Article 5 placed any obligation on the senior officials and could thus be retained.

The Delegate of Argentine shared that view.

The Delegate of Italy then withdrew Proposal No. 23.



The Chairman said that the text of paragraph 7 of Article 5 would read as follows :

"The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Board, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees may participate as of right ...."

In the original English text the word "shall" should be replaced by "may" and in the Spanish text the present tense of the verb should be used as it was in French.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E XTEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE D  
DURING ITS SIXTEENTH MEETING

## CONVENTION

Article 7

- § 4 c) c) a Director, who shall be appointed by the Plenary Assembly  
(Proposal No. 66) for an indefinite period, but with the reciprocal right of  
terminating the appointment;

Article 4

- 3 3. the Administrative Council  
(Proposal No. 17) 4. the permanent organs of the Union which are :
- a) the General Secretariat
  - b) the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)
  - c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)
  - d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

Article 5

- § 2 At the end, add :  
(Proposal No. 277) ..... and so far as possible shall avoid replacing that  
representative during his term of office.
- NOTE : The task of finding a more appropriate text has been  
left to the Drafting Committee.

Article 5

- § 7 The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General, the  
Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency  
Registration Board, the Directors of the International Con-  
sultative Committees may participate as of right in .....
- NOTE : In the English text the verb "may" shall replace  
"shall". In the Spanish text the verb shall be put in  
the present as in French.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 237-E(CP)  
Document No. 643-E(CAR)  
24 November 1959

COMMITTEE C  
COMMITTEE 3

## SECOND REPORT

### of Joint Working Group C2/3B to Committees C and 3

The Joint Working Group held its second meeting on 19 November 1959 at 9.30 a.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 10 November 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex.

Carl B. Nielsen

Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE - PREPARATORY WORK BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER 1959		B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 10.11.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I Staff expenses</u>					
.1	Administration.....	-	-	-	-
.2	Languages.....	-	-	-	-
.3	Rcneo.....	-	-	-	-
.4	Insurance.....	-	-	-	-
<u>II. 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 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 Preparatory work</u>					
.13	Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals).....	328,882.85	417,821.84		417,821.84
		329,795.50	418,734.49	12,200	430,934.49

2. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE - PREPARATORY WORK BY THE I.F.R.B.

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 1959	B U D G E T 1955 - 1959	Expenditure on 10.11.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>				
.1 Administration.....	300,899.20	284,537.30	-	284,537.30 *)
.2 Languages.....	-	-	-	-
.3 Roneo.....	-	-	-	-
.4 Insurance.....	30,218.35	37,447.50	-	37,447.50 **)
<u>II. 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. Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances	16,286.05	16,286.05	18,300	34,586.05
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
<u>VI. Preparatory work</u>				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports	66,781.79	70,617.04	-	70,617.04
	414,185.39	408,857.89	18,300.--	427,187.89

\*) 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

<u>Position on 10 November 1959</u>	BUDGET 1959	Expenses at 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
I. <u>Staff expenses</u>				
.1 Administration . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.2 Languages . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.3 Roneo . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.4 Insurance . . . . .	-	-	-	-
II. <u>Premises and equipment</u>				
.5 Premises, furniture, machines . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.6 Document production . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other equipment . . . . .	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen . . . . .	-	-	-	-
III. <u>Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances . . . . .	-	-	3,300.—	3,300.—
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
VI <u>Preparatory work</u>				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book or proposals and Administrative Council Report) . . . . .	146.300.—	110,374.80	-	110,374.80
	146.300.—	110,374.80	3.300	113.674,80

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER 1959

## 4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

Items and Subheads	B U D G E T	Expenditure by 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contingencies	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
1. <u>Staff expenses</u>								
1. <u>Administrative Services</u>								
Secretariat. ....		22,560.—	22,141.—		44,701.—			
Administration.....		8,195.85	6,800.—		14,995.85			
Delegates' service.....		21,007.40	17,245.—		38,252.40			
Document service.....		33,840.05	36,340.—		70,180.05			
Messengers.....		26,060.05	26,530.—		52,590.05			
Public relations.....	289,000.—	14,416.05	30,203.—		44,619.05			
Sundry staff ... (.....)		10,922.—	13,066.—		24,058.—			
Travel expenses (Recruit) ..		1,871.—	4,680.—		6,551.—			
Overtime.....		8,021.10	10,000.—		18,021.10			
Compensation for extra expenses.....		246.35	1,000.—		1,246.35			
Sundry.....		—	785.15	10,000.—	10,785.15			
	289,000.—	147,209.85	168,790.15	10,000.—	326,000.—	+ 37,000.	—	
2. <u>Language services</u>								
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day..		336,408.90	295,085.—		631,493.90			
Translators.....		157,047.35	140,650.—		297,697.35			
Shorthand-typists & typists	1,442,000.—	105,290.05	106,380.—		211,670.05			
Technical operators.....		17,797.45	22,120.—		39,917.45			
Travel expenses (Recruit) ..		15,982.75	10,210.—		26,192.75			
Overtime.....		7,615.30	17,000.—		24,615.30			
Compensation for extra expenses.....		4,819.25	8,000.—		12,819.25			
Sundry.....		127.20	466.75	100,000.—	100,593.95			
	1,442,000.—	645,088.25	599,911.75	100,000.—	1,345,000.—	-55,000.	-40,000.—	+2,000.—

\* For the two notes, see page 8.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 10.11.59	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
<b>.3 Document Reproduction</b>								
Roneo .....		40,556.85	41,934.--		82,490.85			
Draftsmen .....		7,128.35	5,310.--		12,438.35			
Proof readers .....	133,750.--	--	7,439.--		7,439.--			
Travel expenses (Recruit) ..		131.60	140.--		271.60			
Overtime .....		9,735.10	19,000.--		28,735.10			
Compens. for extra exp. ..		3,697.86	5,000.--		8,697.86			
Sundry .....		--	927124	10,000.--	10,927.24			
	133,750.--	61,249.76	79,750.24	10,000.--	151,000.--	+18,000.--	--	+ 750.--
<b>.4 Insurance</b>								
Contrib. to S.S and								
B Funds .....	18,000.--	4,840.45	3,200.--		8,040.45			
Other insurance .....		501.65	9,457.90		9,959.55			
	18,000.--	5,342.10	12,657.90		18,000.--	--	--	--
<b>II PREMISES AND SUPPLIES</b>								
<b>.5 Premises, furniture, machines</b>								
Premises - rents .....		83,970.90	153,950.--		237,920.90*)			
Premises - rearrangement ..	265,000.--	33,435.50	5,150.--		38,585.50			
Furniture .....		5,334.40	4,750.--		10,084.40			
Machines .....		9,850.90	15,558.30		25,409.20			
	265,000.--	132,591.70	179,408.30	--	312,000.--	+30,000.--	+17,000.--	--
<b>.6 Document Production</b>								
Cyclostyle paper .....		110,458.10	23,000.--		133,458.10			
Stencils .....		6,743.05	5,000.--		11,743.05			
Ink, other roneo req. ....	250,000.--	9,225.95	2,500.--		11,725.95			
Printing .....		29,846.90	13,500.--		43,346.90			
Final Acts, A.R.C. ....		--	140,000.--		140,000.--**)			
Final Acts, P.C. ....		--	46,700.--		46,700.--**)			
Sundry .....		--	18,026.--		18,026.--			
	250,000.--	156,274.--	248,726.--	--	405,000.--	--	--	-155,000.--

\*) and \*\*) For the 2 notes, see page 8



4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 10.11.59	Estimated Expendi- ture	Provision for fut. contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits		BALANCE
						from item to item	from sub-head to sub-head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>.7 Office supplies and overheads</u>								
Office supplies .....		30,841.80	7,000.--		37,841.80			
Taxis .....		2,935.90	2,230.--		5,165.90			
Transport of supplies .....		3,071.50	6,000.--		9,071.50			
idem - I.T.U. car .....		621.60	6,000.--		6,621.60			
Postal charges .....		259.70	500.--		759.70			
Telegrams .....	60,000.--	1,068.45	600.--		1,668.45			
Telephones .....		3,290.--	7,500.--		10,790.--			
Medical .....		248.--	--		248.--			
Sundry .....		6,386.45	7,446.60		13,833.05			
	60,000.--	48,723.40	37,276.60	--	86,000.--	--	+23,000.--	--3,000.--
<u>.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment</u>								
S.I. - I.T.U. ....		7,057.80	81,000.--		88,057.80			
S.I. - others .....	140,000.--	2,484.30	12,080.--		14,564.30*)			
Sundry .....		1,047.30	6,330.60		7,377.90			
	140,000.--	10,589.40	99,410.60	--	110,000.--	-30,000.--	--	--
<u>.9 Unforeseen</u> .....	20,000.--	4,673.50	15,326.50	--	20,000.--	--	--	--
<u>III. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</u>								
<u>.10 Interest on advances</u>	50,000.--	6.15	37,993.85	--	38,000.--	--	--	-412,000.--
Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th Session .....	2,667,750.--	1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	-443,250.--
Carried forward :								

\*) For the 2 notes, see page 8

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenditure at 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future con- tingencies	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
Brought forward:		1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	- 143,250.--
<u>Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th Session</u>	2,667,750.--							
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council as possible additional ex- penditure resulting from the printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous inter- pretation .....	200,000.--							+ 200,000.--
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference as possible additional expenditure resulting from the prin- ting of the Final Acts of that Conference .....	31,700.--							+ 31,700.--
	2,899,450.--	1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	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
<b>C R E D I T S :</b>			
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>
<b>E X P E N D I T U R E :</b>			
Total (see page 7)	2,811,000.—		
Expenses to be shared: ./.. Final Acts ARC/PC	2,811,000 <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.

RECAPITULATION

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 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	430,934.49	329,795.50	430,934.49		
2. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	427,187.89	414,185.39	427,187.89		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals & Administrative Council report)	113,674.80				146,300.--	113,674.80
4. International Telecommunication Conferences (see page 8)						
Budget	2,667,750.--)		1,778,500.--)		889,250.--	921,465.--
Supplementary estimates	231,700.--)	2,811,000.--	165,000.--)	1,889,535.--	66,700.--	
5. Special expenses:						
Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	79,100.--	150,000.--	79,100.--		
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,241.90			18,700.--	3,241.90
	3,958,430.89	3,865,139.08	2,837,480.89	2,826,757.38	1,120,950.--	1,038,381.70

Annex to Document No. 237-E(CP)

Annex to Document No. 643-E(CAR)

Page 11

5. SPECIAL EXPENSES

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 1959

Articles and items	B U D G E T	Expenditures at 10.11.1959	Estimated expenditures	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.--	42,462.65	26,637.35	10,000.--	79,100.--			70,900
<u>PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE</u>								
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,241.90	-.--	-.--	3,241.90			+15,458.10

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 238-E  
24 November, 1959COMMITTEE H

## SUMMARY RECORD

of the Eighth Meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

held on Friday, 20 November, 1959, at 9. 30 a.m.

The Chairman recalled that the Plenary Assembly had accepted the consolidated budget and rejected the working capital fund. He then introduced the Agenda, saying that only Documents Nos. 147 and 160 would be studied since Documents Nos. 171 and 191 referring to the 6th and 7th meetings of the Committee had not been issued.

The Agenda set out in Document No. 67 was adopted and the Summary Records contained in Documents Nos. 147 and 160 approved.

Replying to a question from the Chairman, on what amendments should be made to the Convention in respect of the consolidated budget, the Delegate of the United States thought that Proposal 116 from the United States might provide the most suitable basis for modifying Article 13 of the Convention.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of establishing first and foremost a comprehensive principle regarding the consolidated budget since certain delegations felt that the cost of regional conferences should not be borne by the Union.

The Delegate of the United States felt that regional conferences of minor interest, not held under the auspices of the Union, should be paid for by the countries concerned and that the recognized private operating agencies should be called upon to participate financially on a fixed basis determined by agreement and not within the framework of the Convention.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the question of regional meetings. Finally, the Committee agreed that if Article 13 was to be retained, the Plenipotentiary Conference should instruct the Administrative Council as to what categories of conference should be covered by the consolidated budget; the Secretariat would be requested to prepare a document to that effect.

The Delegate of Ceylon felt that the private agencies should not carry too heavy burden and proposed that their fixed contributions should be limited to a unit equivalent to their present payments.



The Delegate of Italy thought that extra special attention should be paid to that matter, since the Union had within its framework not only private operating agencies, but also the scientific organizations and companies producing equipment. That factor should be borne in mind when fixing the amounts of the contributions. There were private agencies which took part in the Conferences because they had interests to look after and others which participated only in the meetings of the International Radio Consultative Committee. In principle, a difference should be established so that the recognized private operating agencies were required to pay higher contributions than the scientific organizations; however, both classes of contributions should be a little higher than they had been up to now.

The Delegate of the United States did not think that the insertion of those details in the Convention, if at the same time certain parts of paragraph 3 of Article 13 were retained, could prove helpful; on the contrary, such a course would have a deleterious effect on the Convention, a document which constituted an entity.

Mr. Persin suggested that the Secretariat might prepare a text on the Finances of the Union for the Convention to replace Article 13, together with the directives to be given to the Administrative Council. The present provisions in the Convention for participation by private agencies were out of date, a fact recognized by the Committee, which had likewise accepted the proposals made by the delegates of Italy and France, who felt that a limit should be placed on the presence of alien organizations at Conferences of the Union, in view of the large number of existing international organizations.

A United States proposal to do away with interest on overdue payments was heavily defeated.

The meeting rose at 12. 30 p.m.

R. Arciniegas  
H. Heggli  
T.P. Seoighe

Jose Garrido  
Chairman

Rapporteurs

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 239-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

25 November, 1959

COMMITTEE G

PROVIDENT FUND OF THE I.T.U.

Studies by the actuary

A study of the position of members of the provident fund according in the I.T.U. scales as compared with those proposed by the United Nations.

(Ref. : point 2, page 2, Document No. 239-E)

Annex : 1



## A STUDY OF THE POSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVIDENT FUND ACCORDING IN THE ITU SCALES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE PROPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Case No.	Age	No. of years of continuous service on 1.1.60	I.T.U. grades	Position in I.T.U. on 31.12.1959						Position in I.T.U. on 1.1.1960					Final basic salary in ITU grades	Position in U.N. on 1.1.1960 (Rate \$1 = 4.30 Sw. frs.)										Pension at 65 years		Difference	
				Basic salary	Allowances			Total Earnings	Survivors' 15% on 31.12.59	Basic salary	Allowances			Total Earnings		Salary				Allowances				7% contribution of insured earnings 2)	Total earnings on 1.1.60	I.T.U. 60% of final salary	U.N. 30/55 of average salary + 5%	Earnings on 1.1.60	Pension at 65 years
					5% cost-of-living	Family	Total				5% cost-of-living	Family	Total			Antici-pated minimum on 1.1.60	Final	Average final	Post (cost-of-living)	Dependent Spouse	Family	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
								(5) + (8)						(11) + (14)											(17)+(23)-(24)	(v.col.16)	(v.col.19)	(25) - (15)	(27)-(26)
1	50	29	b	28.200	1.410	800	2.210	30.410	4.230	29.640	1.482	800	2.282	31.922	31.080	29.640	34.400	34.400	1.505	860	1.290	3.655	2.178	31.117	18.648	19.601	- 805	+ 953	
2	56	30	a	28.200	1.410	800	2.210	30.410	4.230	29.640	1.482	800	2.282	31.922	35.400	31.390	39.775	37.625	1.720	860	1.290	3.870	2.307	32.953	21.240	21.550	+1.031	+ 310	
3	56	25	d	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	3.582	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	23.880	24.940	27.520	27.520	1.290	860	1.290	3.440	1.834	26.546	14.328	15.761	+ 672	+1.433	
4	59	34	b	28.200	1.410	--	1.410	29.610	4.230	29.640	1.482	--	1.482	31.122	31.080	29.640	34.400	32.357	1.505	860	--	2.365	2.178	29.827	18.648	18.532	-1.295	- 116	
5	54	30	d	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	3.582	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	23.880	24.940	27.520	27.520	1.290	860	1.290	3.440	1.834	26.546	14.328	15.761	+ 672	+1.433	
6	47	20	h	14.640	732	1.600	2.332	16.972	2.196	14.640	732	1.600	2.332	16.972	14.640	15.372 <sup>1)</sup>	15.372	15.372	--	900	1.440	2.340	1.076	16.636	8.784	8.385	- 336	- 399	
7	53	28	d	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	3.582	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	23.880	24.940	27.520	27.520	1.290	860	1.290	3.440	1.834	26.546	14.328	15.761	+ 672	+1.433	
8	56	23	b	28.200	1.410	1.600	3.010	31.210	4.230	29.640	1.482	1.600	3.082	32.722	31.080	29.640	34.400	34.185	1.505	860	2.580	4.945	2.178	32.407	18.648	19.479	- 315	+ 831	
9	38	13	d	18.120	906	--	906	19.026	2.718	18.120	906	--	906	19.026	23.880	20.640	27.520	27.520	860	--	--	860	1.519	19.981	14.328	15.761	+ 955	+1.433	
10	55	31	b	28.200	1.410	800	2.210	30.410	4.230	29.640	1.482	800	2.282	31.922	31.080	29.640	34.400	34.400	1.505	860	1.290	3.655	2.178	31.117	18.648	19.601	- 805	+ 953	
11	49	31	f	16.440	822	--	822	17.262	2.466	16.440	822	--	822	17.262	16.440	17.262 <sup>1)</sup>	17.600	17.600	--	--	--	--	1.209	16.053	9.864	9.600	-1.209	- 264	
12	58	36	b	28.200	1.410	--	1.410	29.610	4.230	29.640	1.482	--	1.482	31.122	31.080	29.640	34.400	33.175	1.505	860	--	2.365	2.178	29.827	18.648	19.000	-1.295	+ 352	
13	48	26	n	28.200	1.410	2.400	3.810	32.010	4.230	29.640	1.482	2.400	3.882	33.522	35.400	31.390	40.850	40.850	1.720	860	3.870	6.450	2.307	35.533	21.240	23.396	+2.011	+2.156	
14	58	31	d	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	3.582	23.880	1.194	800	1.994	25.874	23.880	23.880	23.880	23.880	1.075	860	1.290	3.225	1.756	25.349	14.328	13.676	- 525	- 652	
15	59	29	g	16.140	807	--	807	16.947	2.421	16.140	807	--	807	16.947	16.140	16.947 <sup>1)</sup>	16.947	16.947	--	900	--	900	1.187	16.660	9.684	9.244	- 287	- 440	
16	59	27	g	16.140	807	--	807	16.947	2.421	16.140	807	--	807	16.947	16.140	16.947 <sup>1)</sup>	16.947	16.947	--	--	--	--	1.187	15.760	9.684	9.244	-1.187	- 440	
17	60	22	f	16.440	822	--	822	17.262	2.466	16.440	822	--	822	17.262	16.440	17.262 <sup>1)</sup>	17.262	17.262	--	--	--	--	1.209	16.053	9.864	9.415	-1.209	- 449	
18	64	40	c	28.200	1.410	--	1.410	29.610	4.230	28.200	1.410	--	1.410	29.610	28.200	28.200	28.200	28.200	1.290	860	--	2.150	2.073	28.277	16.920	16.151	-1.333	- 769	
19	64	36	D	35.400	1.770	--	1.770	37.170	5.310	36.840	1.842	--	1.842	38.682	36.840	37.450	37.450	37.450	1.935	860	--	2.795	2.753	37.492	22.104	21.448	-1.190	- 656	
20	66	38	D	35.400	1.770	--	1.770	37.170	5.310	36.840	1.842	--	1.842	38.682	36.840	37.450	37.450	37.450	1.935	860	--	2.795	2.753	37.492	22.104	21.448	-1.190	- 656	

1) Including the 5% cost-of-living allowance.

2) Insured earnings in the Professional Grades (P and above) : basic salary + 5% increase approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1958.  
Insured earnings in the General Services : basic salary + 5% cost-of-living allowance.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 239-E  
24 November 1959

## COMMITTEE G

### PROVIDENT FUND OF THE I.T.U.

#### Studies by the actuary

During the 6th meeting of Committee G several delegates wished to know the exact financial and actuarial situation of the Provident Fund which is intended to provide disability and retirement pensions for staff recruited before 1949.

The actuary made two studies, one relating to the financing of the proposed system and the other containing an actuarial balance for the purpose of determining whether the assets of the Fund are sufficient for it to fulfil its present or future obligations on the basis of the insured salaries on 31 Dec. 1959. For the first study the actuary was requested to take the data appearing in the appended table as a basis. This contains information on the present situation for members of the Provident Fund and on the situation which would arise for members of the Provident Fund on their transfer to the United Nations common system.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

I. FUTURE FINANCING OF PROVIDENCE FUND

An overall view of the problem led the actuary to take things in the following order in this statement :

- 1) Single contributions\* which the I.T.U. should pay on 1 January, 1960, to the Provident Fund, if at that time the existing system was still in force.

These single contributions would be as follows :

\* Note by the Secretariat : A "single contribution" means the sum paid into the Provident Fund to insure each increment in salary and thus enable the fund to meet its responsibilities on an actuarial basis.

TABLE 1

Case	Increase in insured earnings on 1 January, 1960:	Single contributions:
1	1,440	5,627
2	1,440	6,353
3	-	-
4	1,440	6,997
5	-	-
6	-	-
7	-	-
8	1,440	6,353
9	-	-
10	1,440	6,353
11	-	-
12	1,440	6,822
13	1,440	5,214
14	-	-
15	-	-
16	-	-
17	-	-
18	-	-
19	1,440	7,997
20	1,440	7,455
21	-	-
22	-	-
Total	-	59,171

Thus, if the existing system is still in force on 1 January, 1960, 59,171 Swiss francs would have to be paid for single contributions.

2) Single contributions which would be necessary if, on 1 January, 1960, all members of the Provident Fund were insured for the "final basic salary in the I.T.U. class" (column 16 of the table)\*.

The insurance of this "final basic I.T.U. salary" must result in the pensions, as shown in Column 26, which each member must obtain as a minimum, even if the United Nations salary scale be introduced. Calculation gives the following single contributions:

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\*A note by the Secretariat : see the table attached.

TABLE 2

Case	Insured earnings on 31.12.59	Final basic salary in the I.T.U. scale: final insured earn- ings, I.T.U. class:	Single contributions
1	28,200.-	31,080.-	11,260.-
2	28,200.-	35,400.-	31,765.-
3	23,880.-	23,880.-	-
4	28,200.-	31,080.-	13,993.-
5	23,880.-	23,880.-	-
6	14,640.-	14,640.-	-
7	23,880.-	23,880.-	-
8	28,200.-	31,080.-	12,706.-
9	18,120.-	23,880.-	16,395.-
10	28,200.-	31,080.-	12,706.-
11	16,440.-	16,440.-	-
12	28,200.-	31,080.-	13,644.-
13	28,200.-	35,400.-	26,166.-
14	23,880.-	23,880.-	-
15	16,140.-	16,140.-	-
16	16,140.-	16,140.-	-
17	16,440.-	16,440.-	-
18	28,200.-	28,200.-	-
19	35,400.-	36,840.-	7,997.-
20	35,400.-	36,840.-	7,455.-
21	49,000.-	49,000.-	-
22	49,000.-	49,000.-	-
TOTAL	-	-	154,087.-

We see now what capital sum would have to be paid on 1 January, 1960, into the Provident Fund to provide all members with the pensions to which they would be entitled, based on the final basic salary in the I.T.U. class. The amount of 154,087 Swiss francs (value on 1 January, 1960) would be required for this minimum guarantee. But this includes the single contributions (59,171 Swiss francs) which would perhaps be paid on 1 January, 1960. If this latter sum were paid on 1 January, 1960, the actuarial burden of the minimum guarantee would still amount to 94,916 Swiss francs.

3) Additional actuarial burden on the assumption that the United Nations salary system is introduced and if the old-age pensions resulting therefrom, taking as a basis the final mean salary (United Nations system) and the United Nations pension system, were provided.

The table, shows, in Column 29, the additional pensions which would result on these assumptions, whereas, because of the minimum guarantee, the positive differences only in the pensions should be counted. The following table will show you the additional actuarial burden to which these positive differences in pensions would give rise without taking Cases 21 and 22 into account overlooked.

TABLE 3

Case	Additional pension as a result of the introduction of the United Nations system	Additional actuarial burden of these pensions
1	953.-	6,210.-
2	310.-	2,279.-
3	1,433.-	10,790.-
4	-	-
5	1,433.-	10,040.-
6	-	-
7	1,433.-	9,799.-
8	831.-	6,110.-
9	1,433.-	6,798.-
10	953.-	7,007.-
11	-	-
12	352.-	2,779.-
13	2,156.-	13,059.-
14	-	-
15	-	-
16	-	-
17	-	-
18	-	-
19	-	-
20	-	-
TOTAL	11,287	74,871

Thus we see what the additional actuarial burden would amount to for the Provident Fund, namely, (if we overlook Cases 21 and 22) 74,871 Swiss francs (value on 1 January, 1960).

We shall now have to deal with Case 21. Since Case 22 does not constitute an additional actuarial burden as defined in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, we can overlook it here.

With Case 21, the position is as follows :

Assumed salary : 15,000 United States dollars<sup>1)</sup> (64,500 Swiss francs)

- Additional pension as in Column 29 .7,542 Swiss francs
- Actuarial value thereof 55,456 Swiss francs

1) Editorial Note : Estimate based on Class B being equated to lowest of equivalent U.N. salary levels for three unclassified ranks in the specialized agencies (Director-General, Deputy Director-General and Assistant Director-General - see Annex 3, Document No. 77).

Now let us assemble all the additional actuarial charges:

a) Supposing no single contribution is paid on 1 January, 1960:

- Actuarial burden in accordance with paragraph 2), including that in accordance with paragraph 1)	Fr. 154,087
- Actuarial burden in accordance with paragraph 3) (without Case 21)	74,871
- Actuarial burden for Case 21	55,456
Total burden for the Provident Fund	Fr. 284,414

b) Supposing single contributions are still being paid on 1 January, 1960

- Actuarial burden in accordance with paragraph 2), without that in accordance with paragraph 1)	Fr. 94,916
- Actuarial burden in accordance with paragraph 3) (without Case 21)	74,871
- Actuarial burden for Case 21	55,456
Total burden	Fr. 225,243

Thus all your questions about the liabilities involved have been answered.

4) Financing according to proposal submitted to the Conference:

According to the instructions given to the expert the benefits mentioned above have to be financed as follows:

- a) by a member's contribution equal to 7.35% of the final mean United Nations salary, as in Column 19.
- b) by an I.T.U. contribution of 14% of the difference between the I.T.U. basic salary as in Column 11 and the United Nations salary as in Column 17.

Present value of these contributions:

The 7.35% contribution ought to be paid by all members, even those who derive no profit at all from the new system. My calculations give the following figures:

TABLE 4

Case No.	7.35% contribution by member (A)	14% I.T.U. con- tribution (B)	Present value of the con- tribution:	
			(A)	(B)
1	2,528	-	22,949	-
2	2,765	245	17,198	1,524
3	2,023	148	11,379	833
4	2,378	-	9,010	-
5	2,023	148	14,950	1,094
6	1,130	102	12,084	1,091
7	2,023	148	16,109	1,179
8	2,513	-	15,631	-
9	2,023	353	30,930	5,397
10	2,528	-	15,724	-
11	1,294	115	9,031	803
12	2,438	-	10,764	-
13	3,002	245	32,103	2,620
14	1,755	-	8,817	-
15	1,246	113	5,501	499
16	1,246	113	1,169	106
17	1,269	115	-	-
18	2,073	-	-	-
19	2,753	85	2,538	78
20	2,753	85	-	-
TOTAL	41,763	2,015	235,887	15,224
			Total Fr. 251,111	

Cases 21 and 22 give the following:

	Case 21	Case 22
i) 7.35% contribution	4,741	4,741
ii) I.T.U. 14% contribution	2,170	2,170
Present value of contribution i)	29,489	4,371
Present value of the contribution ii)	13,497	2,001
Total present value	42,986	6,372
Total	49,358 Sw.Frs.	

\* \* \*



We have thus all the basic data ready to answer your question as set forth in the fifth paragraph of your letter dated 24 October, 1959.

Situation I

Conditions

- all 22 cases
- single contributions due on 1 January, 1960, will not be paid

Liabilities:

- total actuarial burden 284,414 Sw.Frs.

Assets:

- present value of contributions as in Table 4 251,111 Sw.Frs.
- present value of contributions for Cases  
Nos. 21 and 22 49,358 Sw.Frs.

Total assets 300,469 Sw.Frs.

Surplus assets 16,055 Sw.Frs.

Situation II

Conditions

- all 22 cases
- single contributions due on 1 January, 1960, will be paid

Liabilities:

- total actuarial burden 225,243 Sw.Frs.

Assets:

- same as for Situation I 300,469 Sw.Frs.

Surplus assets 75,226 Sw.Frs.

Considered purely from the point of view of figures, the above shows that both alternatives are possible.

II. TECHNICAL BALANCE SHEET OF PROVIDENT FUND

The expert opinion is given in the following letter:

" Gentlemen,

You ask me to confirm that the assets of the Provident Fund are enough to pay all the benefits provided for in the Regulations without the payment of further contributions, single or periodical, assuming that there are no increases in insured earnings after 31 December, 1959.

As regards the capital assets of this Fund, I learn the following from your document No. 3/91, dated 1 October, 1959.

Assets of the Provident Fund on 30 September, 1959:

Invested in current account with the Federal Treasury and Accounting Departments, at 3.75%.....	1,790,780.29 Swiss francs.
In 3-1/4, 3½ and 4% bonds (face value 2,292,000 Swiss francs)	2,235,434.05 Swiss francs
Debentures at 3 3/4%.....	13,117.40 Swiss francs
Making, all in all.....	<u>4,039,331.74 Swiss francs</u>

Let me offer one comment :

The above shows, amongst other things, first-class bonds at 3-1/4, 3½, and 4%, amounting, all in all, to 2,235,434.05 Swiss francs, but representing a face value of 2,292,000 Swiss francs. The former sum probably represents bonds assessed at the daily rate, and hence the difference is 56,565.95 Swiss francs. For your "Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds" this shortfall can be entirely overlooked, for your actuarial rate is 3% and the yield on these bonds everywhere exceeds 3%. Hence, if you intend to submit a technically correct balance-sheet, you must, at very least, enter the face value, 2,292,000 Swiss francs, in the assets of the Provident Fund.

In your statement (a commercial balance-sheet!) you have been unable to enter the value of the insurance policies ceded to finance voluntary insurance of survivors, in whole or in part. These ceded policies represent, actuarially, 263,515 Swiss francs (on 31 December, 1959). Furthermore, you were unable to enter the actuarial value of the monthly contributions by members paid to meet the cost of survivors'

insurance, in whole or in part. This figure is 102,118 Swiss francs (on 31 December, 1959).

Hence your Fund at present possesses assets to the tune of 4,404,964 Swiss francs. These are the assets we must use in answering your question.

Having carefully reflected on the problem, I hereby declare that the Provident Fund will be able to honour its obligations, present and future, without any call for further single or periodic contributions by you into the Fund.

Yours faithfully,

W. Schöb  
(Dr.)

Enclosed: Actuarial balance-sheet for the Provident Fund on 31 December, 1959, in view of which the above statement was made.

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A S S E T S

1)	With the Confédération (3.75%)	Fr. 1,790,780.-
2)	3-1/4, 3½ and 4% bonds	Fr. 2,235,434.-
3)	Mortgages	Fr. 13,117.-
4)	Actuarial value of ceded insurance policies (voluntary insurance of survivors)	Fr. 263,515.-
5)	Actuarial value of members' monthly contributions for voluntary insurance of survivors	Fr. 102,118.-
Total ASSETS		Fr. 4,404,964.-

L I A B I L I T I E S

1)	Actuarial value of deferred disability and old-age pensions	
	- males	Fr. 2,398,226.-
	- females	Fr. 284,555.-
2)	Actuarial value of deferred widows' pensions (voluntary insurance of survivors)	Fr. 416,718.-
3)	Actuarial value of current pensions	
	- old-age pensions	Fr. 1,026,969.-
	- widows' pensions	Fr. 213,611.-
4)	Actuarial value of deferred widows' pensions for the widows of people drawing pensions	Fr. 73,434.-
Total LIABILITIES		Fr. 4,413,513.-

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 240-E  
24 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### SECOND REPORT

#### by Sub-Committee F1 (Definitions) to Committee F

1. Sub-Committee F1 held its third and last meeting on 24 November, 1959.
2. The definitions adopted appear in the Annex to the present Document.
3. a) The Sub-Committee thought it should draw the Committee's attention to the fact that the definitions chosen for "Telegraphy" and "Telegram" differ from those adopted by the Administrative Radio Conference. If the Committee confirms the two terms proposed by Sub-Committee F1, they will have to be forwarded to the Administrative Radio Conference for approval. In the event of difficulty, it is suggested that a joint working group, consisting of delegates from both conferences, be set up to achieve uniformity in the texts to be inserted in the Convention and the Radio Regulations.  
  
b) In this connection, a discrepancy was pointed out in the definition of "Radio" as adopted by the Radio Conference (Document No. 326, Addendum No. 2). In French the definition reads : "Préfixe s'appliquant à l'emploi des ondes radioélectriques ou des ondes hertziennes" and in English "A general term applied to the use of radio waves".
4. The Sub-Committee considered that the definition "Councillor" (Proposal No. 140) should not be adopted since the word does not appear in the Convention. Similarly, no decision was reached on the definition "Alphabetic telegraphy" and "Facsimile telegraphy" (Proposals Nos. 267 and 268); for the latter, however, it was pointed out that facsimiles were mentioned in Article 7 § 1 in the duties of the C.C.I.T.T.
5. Finally, Proposal No. 165 regarding a new classification of definitions was referred to the Drafting Committee for study.

R. Vergues  
Chairman of Sub-Committee F1

Annex: 1



A N N E X

DEFINITIONS ADOPTED BY SUB-COMMITTEE F1

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NOC      Private operating agency:

Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or which is capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

MOD      Recognized private operating agency:

Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 19 are imposed by the Member or Associate Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member or Associate Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate telecommunications on its territory.

MOD      International service:

A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in different countries or are subject to different countries.

NOC      Telecommunication\_:

Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

MOD     Telegraphy

A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form.

NOC     Telephony:

A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls:

These are telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a Government and members of a Government;
- MOD     - the Head of a territory, or the head of a territory forming part of a group, Member or Associate Member ;
- MOD     - the Head of a territory under the trusteeship or mandate of the United Nations or of a Member or Associate Member;
- NOC     - Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- MOD     - the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

MOD     Service Telegrams:

Telegrams exchanged between:

- a) Administrations;
- b) recognized private operating agencies;

- c) Administration and recognized private operating agencies;
  - d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand, and the Secretary-General, on the other;
- and relating to public international telecommunication.

SUP Service Telephone Calls

Delete this definition

NOC Mobile Service:

A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

MOD Broadcasting Service:

A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmissions.

MOD Radiocommunication:

Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

MOD Radio:

A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

MOD Harmful Interference:

Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services 1), or seriously

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MOD 1) Any radio communication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.



degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with these Regulations.

MOD Telegram:

Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy in view of delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

MOD Observer:

A person sent by :

- the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention;
- one of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations to participate in the work of a Conference;
- the Government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a special conference of a regional character held under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 241-E  
24 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE F1

## SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting of Sub-Committee F1  
(Definitions)

Tuesday, 24 November, 1959

1. The Chairman, Mr. R. Vargues (France), invited the Sub-Committee to approve the summary record of the second meeting (Document No. 229).

Following a comment by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Chairman suggested the deletion of the second line of Point 8, page 3 of Document No. 229. It was so agreed.

In response to a request by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the following addition was made in Point 9, paragraph c, on page 3 of the same document :

"This amendment has been adopted in accordance with the considerations set out in Section 14-3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference to the effect that, according to the observations made by a United Nations observer, almost all United Nations telegrams are sent by the Secretary-General or on his behalf."

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the definition of "Radio", page 5, point 16 of Document No. 229 differed in the English text from that adopted by the Radio Conference, and that it would be advisable to keep to the text adopted by the latter conference, i.e. :

"Radio : A general term applied to the use of radio waves."

It was so agreed. The difference between the English and French texts would nevertheless be brought out.

Document No. 229 was approved with these amendments. As the document had been delivered late, the Delegate of the United States reserved the right to raise certain points, if necessary, in Committee F.

2. Approval of the first report by Sub-Committee F1 to Committee F (Document No. 233)

Approved without comment.



3. Government telegrams and Government telephone calls (Proposals Nos. 151, 269 and 152), paragraph 4 of the definition.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo who, with the Delegates of the United Kingdom Colonies and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was responsible for contacting the delegates of the countries who had written the proposals, with a view to preparing a generally acceptable text, reported on his activities. He thanked the delegates who had collaborated with him and gave the Sub-Committee the following text, which appeared likely to be acceptable to all the countries authors of the proposals :

"the Head of a territory or Head of a territory forming part of a Group, Member or Associate Member;

the Head of a territory under trusteeship or mandate of the United Nations or of a Member or Associate Member;"

The Delegates of Czechoslovakia, the United Arab Republic, Jordan and the Sudan stated that they were willing to accept the above text.

Sub-Committee F1 adopted the new definition for Government telegrams and Government telephone calls (paragraph 4), submitted by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo on behalf of his Group.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the Belgian Congo and all the delegations which had contributed to preparing the text and made possible its unanimous adoption.

4. Observer

The Chairman recalled that this definition had been left in abeyance at the first meeting pending a decision by Committee F on paragraph 5 of Chapter 1 of the General Regulations. In view of the decision by Committee F in the matter, paragraph 2 of the existing definition : "the Government of a country not a party to the Convention;" should be deleted.

There being no comment, this amendment was adopted.

5. Alphabetical telegraphy (Proposal No. 267) and Facsimile telegraphy (Proposal No. 268)

After a comment by the Delegate of the United States the Committee thought it did not seem indispensable to include these new definitions in the Annex to the Convention.

6. Councillor (Proposal No. 140)

The delegates of the countries from which the proposal emanated (Ukrainian S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R.) were absent.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out that in the past the Administrative Council, when preparing its rules of procedure, had decided not to use the term "Councillor" to designate a person instructed by a Member Country of the Administrative Council to sit on the Council.

This opinion was shared by the Delegate of the United States.

The Sub-Committee decided that the definition of Councillor should not appear in the Annex to the Convention.

7. The Chairman said that Proposal No. 272 by Morocco concerning the retention of certain definitions in the Buenos Aires Convention should be considered as having been examined.
8. At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of Belgium agreed that Proposal No. 165, suggesting a new classification of the definitions, should be referred to the Drafting Committee. It was so agreed.
9. Telegram

Reverting to the discussion on this definition at the second meeting, the Delegate of the United States said he was prepared to propose a new text that might be acceptable to the Delegate of Austria. It read as follows :

"Telegram : Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy with a view to delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified."

The Delegate of Austria gave his agreement to this text and the Sub-Committee adopted it without further comment.

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The Chairman stated that Sub-Committee F1 had finished its work, and thanked the delegates for their collaboration in bringing the Sub-Committee's work to a successful conclusion. He also thanked the rapporteur and the interpreters for their able assistance.

The Delegate of Belgium, speaking for all the delegates, thanked the Chairman for the work he had done and congratulated him on the able manner in which he had guided the Sub-Committee in its discussions.

Rapporteur :

J. Dupouy

Chairman

R. Vargues

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. 2  
3 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### C O R R I G E N D U M

#### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Seventh Meeting of Committee

Page 4 - Replace second sentence, fourth paragraph, by the following:

The Chairman then suggested that the Committee discuss Document No. 183. During the discussion of this document, the Delegate of Canada suggested that the words "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" be replaced by the following: "through every means at its disposal especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations."

Page 5 - Add the following to "The Delegate of the Netherlands stated that he found Paragraph 5 acceptable as it stands."

"However, he still favours to have the administrative and operational services costs on Technical Assistance already now being borne by the Union, in order to have a higher amount available for technical assistance purposes in the telecommunication field."

Add under "subject to the approval by the members and in accordance with Protocol X".

"In order to clarify the point of view of the Netherlands Delegation for the Delegation of Ethiopia, the Delegate of the Netherlands requested the Acting Secretary-General to confirm that the administrative and operational services costs are deducted from the amount available for technical assistance purposes.

Document No. 242-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 2

Page 2

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, explained that the administrative and operational services costs of all the participating organizations were actually deducted from the overall amount available for technical assistance purposes, but that the increase in the I.T.U. administrative and operational services costs would not involve a corresponding reduction of the amount available for I.T.U. technical assistance projects."

Page 6 - Insert the following statement as the next to the last paragraph on this page:

"The Delegate of Belgium expressed the intention of abstaining on the question of Document No. 198, Administration of Technical Assistance Projects."

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 242-E

CORRIGENDUM No.1

1 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### C O R R I G E N D U M

#### Summary Record

#### Seventh meeting of Committee E

Page 6 - 7, last paragraph

Replace statement by the Delegate of United Kingdom by the following:-

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom stressed that her Government was anxious to give all possible help to new and developing countries and as a proof of this had announced that it would increase its contribution to the Special Fund in 1960 to \$ 5 million. In the sphere of telecommunications technical assistance it was important that the relations between the I.T.U. and the United Nations should continue to be harmonious and efficient. As regards the questions raised in Document No. 13 about co-operation between the I.T.U. and the Special Fund it was clear that new and important tasks would be placed on the I.T.U. in advising Governments and the Management of the Special Fund about the technical aspects of telecommunication projects and in the execution of projects approved by the Fund. These tasks would require careful definition; the draft form of agreement in the Annex 2 to Document No. 13 required careful consideration and she suggested that the Committee should either set up a working group to examine this or, as time was short, that it should be examined by the Committee."

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 242-E

24 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE E

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Seventh Meeting of Committee E

Thursday, 19 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, the Chairman called the meeting to order and stated that Mr. W. Stubbs, who had been serving as Vice-Chairman of Committee E, had left Geneva and that his place would be taken by Mr. Lee of the Delegation of the Federation of Malaya. The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the co-operation he had received from Mr. Stubbs, and welcomed the new Vice-Chairman, Mr. Lee, who made the following statement:

"I thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee for accepting me as one of the vice-chairmen of this Committee in the place of Mr. Stubbs, Director-General of Telecommunications, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, who has unfortunately had to return to Malaya on urgent official business.

"First of all I would like to pledge my services to the members of this committee and to our Chairman. I would also like to extend my fullest co-operation to the honourable delegate of Mexico who is the other vice-chairman of this committee.

"As this is the first time that I am attending a meeting of this Committee in the capacity of a vice-chairman I hope you will bear with me if I take this opportunity of reviewing the position with regard to the subject of Technical Assistance in order that I might fix in my own mind the work that this Committee has been charged to do and also to raise in the capacity of delegates of my country a few points for the consideration of this Committee.

"Our terms of reference so far as technical assistance is are as given in Annex 1 to Document No. DT 21. I now quote from this document :

"Terms of Reference of Committee E :

"To consider the following questions and to submit to the Plenary Meeting suitable draft decisions or recommendations :

"(1) Participation of the I.T.U. in the expanded programme of Technical Assistance and in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund.





" (2) Technical Assistance activities peculiar to the I.T.U. within the scope of the Convention and the regulations annexed thereto.'

" With regard to Question Number 1, i.e., participation of the I.T.U. in the expanded programme, we have already made what, most of us feel, is an improvement to the existing administrative machinery when we considered the report of the Secretary-General, as given in Document No. 12, and agreed that the administrative tasks at present undertaken by the United Nations Office in New York could be carried out at Union Headquarters in Geneva. This was agreed on the understanding that the resulting increase in expenses of the Union would be covered by an allocation from the UNTAA special account. Draft resolutions in Documents Nos. 197 and 198 cover this proposed re-arrangement of administrative duties.

" With regard to participation in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, this is envisaged in Document No. 13 which will be submitted in due course to the Plenary Assembly. We shall no doubt also discuss this matter in this Committee when we consider the draft resolution contained in Document No. 196.

" Finally we have the question of technical assistance activities peculiar to the I.T.U. These activities are at present limited to the assistance given by the C.C.I.'s and by the I.F.R.B. We have I think agreed that this assistance could be given in a more simple and practical form so that it will be of immediate use to the new and developing countries.

" In discussing all the above questions, we will inevitably come up against such other questions as whether or not the Union should expand its scope of technical assistance activities and if so, in what direction should this expansion take. Should the Union confine this expansion to an increase in the present form of activities of the C.C.I.'s and the I.F.R.B. or should the Union embark on its own technical assistance programme with its own fund? Various administrations have put forward their views on these additional questions and these will no doubt be considered by this Committee, and, after a decision has been arrived at, proper draft recommendations will be made to the Plenary Meeting. That I believe sums up the position at present in this committee in regard to Technical Assistance.

" And now sir may I, speaking as delegate of my country, give my own views on these questions :

" First, in considering the setting up of an I.T.U. fund, we have to bear in mind the existence not only of the channels of technical assistance available through the U.N.O. but also of other bilateral and world-wide channels of technical assistance. The creation of further channels of technical assistance will, in my opinion, not increase the overall amount of technical assistance available and in fact may result in wasteful duplication of administrative effort. The countries which will be asked to contribute voluntarily to an I.T.U. fund will be the same as those which are already

contributing to the existing U.N. and other funds and it may well be that contributions to the I.T.U. fund will be reflected by a decrease in contributions to the other funds.

" Second: There appears to be grounds for the establishment, on a scale compatible with the scope of technical assistance activities which we finally agree on, of a technical assistance department in the Union. If this is eventually done, I would like to suggest that the official who is to direct this department should be one who has had considerable administrative and practical experience of telecommunications in the new and developing countries in order that he will be in a position to assess accurately any requests for technical assistance, the majority of which come from such countries.

" Third: There is an urgent need for Regional and National Training Schools to serve the Far East Area. This has been emphasized by the working party of Telecommunication experts which held a meeting at Tokyo in May 1959, and which in fact recommended in its report to the ECAFE Inland Transport and Communications Committee the establishment of such schools in this area. Now I understand that the Inland Transport and Communications Committee will be meeting very soon in Bangkok and that an I.T.U. representative will be attending this meeting. It occurs to me that it would be an opportune time for this Plenipotentiary Conference to instruct the Secretary-General:

" to ensure that the I.T.U. representative at the Inland Transport and Communications Committee emphasises to the governments represented in that Committee

" a) the urgent need to provide facilities for basic and advanced telecommunications training at schools or training centres to be established in the E.C.A.F.E. Region;

" b) the need for the various governments concerned to consult together and to decide what training schools are required and where they should be located, and to draw up, with the agreement and approval of the country in which the training school is to be established, suitable plans for their establishment;

" c) the need for the various governments to take early steps to submit projects to the United Nations Special Fund, or if they so wish to other schemes for providing financial aid, to obtain the necessary funds for building and equipping telecommunication training schools;

" d) that advice and assistance may be sought from the study groups of the Consultative Committees to assist countries, Members of the I.T.U. to plan suitable equipment and courses for telecommunications training schools;

" e) that if requested by the country in which a training school is to be established, the I.T.U. would be pleased to assist them to find the necessary training staff for the school when they are established either through the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or from any other administrations that may be prepared to make suitable staff available for this purpose subject at all times to the agreement of the countries concerned.

" I apologise for taking up so much of your valuable time. Thank you, Sir."

The Chairman announced that the agenda was contained in Document No. DT 66. He also stated that the Summary Records of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings had not been distributed and that they would be considered at the next meeting.

The Delegate of Ethiopia referred to the Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting, Document No. 118, and requested a number of editorial changes. These corrections are shown in Annex 1 of this Report.

The Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Gross, commented on the importance of the statement by the Delegate of the Federation of Malaya, and indicated his agreement in principle with Mr. Lee's remarks. He indicated that Mr. Besseyre, Senior Counsellor of the C.C.I.T.T. would be proceeding to Bangkok in the near future to participate in the work of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E. and had received instructions along the general lines just described by Mr. Lee.

The Delegate of Japan said he supported the statement of the Delegate of the Federation of Malaya. The Chairman then suggested the Committee discuss Document No. 183 as amended by the Delegate of the Federation of Malaya. During the discussion of Document No. 183, the Delegate of Canada suggested the following additional revision:

"b bis) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by providing technical assistance by every means at ~~its disposal~~, especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations."

Document No. 183 was adopted as amended and, at the Chairman's suggestion, the Committee next considered Document No. 184. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested the deletion of "deal with" in the last paragraph of this Document, and the substitution of "study and make recommendations about". It was also agreed to insert after "developing countries" the following: "as well as in those regions where telecommunications facilities are inadequate". Mr. Leslie Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. referred to Document No. 184 and also C.C.I.R. Resolution No. 64, and stated that technical assistance activities are not mentioned in connection with the C.C.I's. He added that no formal proposals have been made regarding this matter. At the Chairman's suggestion, he agreed to submit a concrete proposal regarding this

item. The Delegate of Belgium enquired whether the C.C.I.'s would have to increase their staff to take care of the administration of technical assistance programmes. Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T., stated that it would not be necessary to increase the staff over the present number of fifteen.

Document No. 184 was approved as amended. The Chairman then proposed that Document No. 51 be considered next, and asked the Delegate of Mexico to introduce this paper. In explaining the document, the Delegate of Mexico pointed out that it had been drafted last October, and that in the light of recent developments, it would be necessary to make a slight revision in the text of this proposal. After a brief discussion, it was agreed to change this proposal to read as follows :

- "3. Promote international co-operation for the provision of technical assistance through every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the U.N. to the new and developing countries . . ."

The proposal of the Delegate of Mexico was supported by the Delegates of Australia, India, and the Delegate of the United States of America who referred to the action of Committee D that morning in approving Document No. 128. In the absence of Mr. Fathey Gheith, consideration of Document No. 64 was postponed until the next meeting. The Chairman suggested that Document No. 197 be considered next. He proposed the deletion of the word "regrets" and the substitution of "decides". Agreed. During the discussion of this document, it was proposed that Paragraph No. 2 on Page 2 of this document be revised to read as follows :

"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 purposes of fixing the limits on Union expenditure." Agreed.

Mr. Gross agreed to draft new language for Paragraph 5 of this document by the next meeting.

The Delegate of the Netherlands stated that he found Paragraph 5 acceptable as it stands. The Delegate of Ethiopia expressed the hope that the United Nations will not oblige the Union to take care of the Technical Assistance Administration expenses in the foreseeable future. The Chairman suggested that the following words be added to the end of Paragraph 5 :

"subject to the approval by the members and in accordance with protocol X."

Document No. 197 was approved as amended and with the understanding that Mr. Gross and Miss Perry would submit a new text for Paragraph 5.

The Chairman announced that Document No. 198 would be considered next. At the suggestion of the Representative of the United Nations, Paragraph 2 on Page 1 of this document was revised to read as follows :

" . . . . that the expenditure that the General Secretariat will incur in taking over this new work shall be included in the Union's request to the Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC for allocations for administrative and operational service costs".

It was also agreed to take "Bureau of" out in Paragraph 1 and to substitute "and its", and to insert the word "Board" after "Technical Assistance".

The Delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement :

" Dealing with the Draft Resolution appearing in Document No. 198 I would like to give you once more the opinion of the Netherlands Delegation.

" Technical Assistance is a matter to which my Government has always given and still gives special and very sympathetic attention. High amounts have been contributed by my Government to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. At the last pledging Conference, the Netherlands Representative at that meeting has announced a contribution of 2,440,105 U.S. dollars to the Special Fund and of 1,323,052 U.S. dollars to the Expanded Programme for the year 1960.

" In order to keep the amount available for Technical Assistance as high as possible, the Netherlands Delegation thinks it necessary to avoid any increase of the administrative and implementation expenses which will reduce the amount available for Technical Assistance. That is why the Netherlands Delegation is not in favour that the I.T.U. General Secretariat takes over the administrative work now done on its behalf by the United Nations. We are even of the opinion that the TAO will probably review its position with respect to the transfer of that work when it appears that this transfer will result in a considerable increase of cost which will be debited against the U.N. Special Technical Assistance account. You will allow me to refer in this respect to the increase of this cost indicated under Point 5 of Document No. 12 and which amounts to 75,000 Swiss Francs. Under these circumstances the Netherlands Delegation will vote against this resolution being in favour of the maintenance of the provisional agreement between the UNTAA and the I.T.U."

At the Chairman's request, Document No. 13 (Special Fund) was considered next. The Chairman referred to Page 15 of Annex 2 of this Document and inquired whether this form of agreement should be used by the I.T.U. Mr. Gross stated that this was merely a sample form of agreement and that each organization will require its own special agreement. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that his country contributes to the Capital Special Fund along with other countries, and suggested the approval of Document No. 13. The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that his country

will contribute five million dollars to the Special Fund during 1960. He added that the arrangements between the I.T.U. and the U.N. should be harmonious and efficient.

At the Chairman's suggestion, a working party consisting of Miss Perry and Mr. Gross will be established to prepare a revised text for Document No. 196.

R. L. Harrell  
Rapporteur

Francis Colt de Wolf  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT NO. 118

Page 20

Paragraph beginning "in the first five years" last line amend to read - "from our Ministry of Education" also delete "of" from last line at bottom of page.

Page 21

Paragraph beginning "We would also"

First line to read "We would also suggest the setting-up of similar centres in the future, time could be saved" etc.

Paragraph beginning "Regarding the scholarship";

second line to read "must be a burden on some administrations to train foreign staff."

Page 22

Paragraph beginning "Concluding I would like";

first line should read, "Concluding I would like to state that my administration" etc.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 243-E  
25 November 1959

COMMITTEE G

ARGENTINA

Draft Resolution No.....

GRANT OF COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES FOR RETIRED STAFF OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva,

In view of

Resolution No. 24 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, which prescribes "...that cost-of-living allowances may, if circumstances warrant, be granted to pensioners, such allowances to be financed by withdrawals from the ordinary budget;"

I

Considering

a) that the cost of living in Switzerland has increased by rather more than 12% since the Atlantic City salary scale came into force and

b) that in order to compensate for this increase the Government of the Swiss Confederation has granted its retired officials cost-of-living allowances which at present amount to 12% of the pensions granted in 1947,

Resolves

1. to grant a cost-of-living allowance payable immediately equal to 12% of the pensions of all officials of the Union retired on the basis of the Atlantic City salary scale;

2. that if the cost of living continues to increase in the future in Switzerland, this grant shall be revised in line with the decisions taken in this respect by the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its officials;

3. that the funds required for this purpose shall be taken out of the ordinary budget of the Union;

II

Considering, moreover

a) that the Atlantic City salary scale was revised in 1957;





b) that on that occasion I.T.U. posts were reclassified on the basis of the United Nations, and

c) that since this revision the cost of living has increased by 5%.

Resolves

1. to grant a cost-of-living allowance of 5% of their pensions to all ex-officials of the Union whose retirement salary is based on the new scale;
2. that if the cost of living continues to increase in the future in Switzerland, this allowance shall be revised in line with the decisions taken in this respect by the United Nations Organization for staff resident in Geneva, and
3. that the funds required for this purpose shall be taken out of the ordinary budget of the Union.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 244-E  
24 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE TO SERVE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(As Approved During the Tenth Plenary Meeting on 21 November 1959)

1. As the election must take place on a geographical basis, countries are grouped into five regions A, B, C, D and E as follows:

#### Region A - The Americas (23 countries)

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, United States of America, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Territories of the United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Venezuela.

#### Region B - Western Europe (21 countries)

Austria, Belgium, Vatican City State, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

#### Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (10 countries)

People's Republic of Albania, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### Region D - Africa (15 countries)

Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Ethiopia, Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Liberia, United Kingdom of Libya, Kingdom of Morocco, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, United Arab Republic, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa.

#### Region E - Asia and Australasia (27 countries)

Afghanistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of Burma, Kingdom of Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Republic of Korea,



Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Iraq, State of Israel, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Kingdom of Laos, Lebanon, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen.

2. The numbers of countries, Members of the Union, to be elected from each of the regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows:

Region A - 6  
Region B - 6  
Region C - 3  
Region D - 4  
Region E - 6

3. The election shall take place by secret ballot.

4. Each delegation shall receive a single voting slip bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the countries, Members of the Union, which are candidates, grouped into the regions A, B, C, D and E.

5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.

6. Each delegation should indicate on its voting slip the names of the countries it supports, by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of:

6 countries for Region A  
6 countries for Region B  
3 countries for Region C  
4 countries for Region D  
6 countries for Region E

7. Voting slips bearing respectively for any region more than 6, 6, 3, 4 or 6 crosses will be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.

8. After the count a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of candidate countries in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.

9. If, for any region, several countries tie for the last place or places, a special vote shall be taken to decide between the candidates.

10. The following shall be declared Members of the Administrative Council:

The 6 countries which obtained the most votes for Region A  
" 6 " " " " " " " " B  
" 3 " " " " " " " " C  
" 4 " " " " " " " " D  
" 6 " " " " " " " " E

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 245-E  
4 December 1959

SERIES 2

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The Editorial Committee, having examined the attached texts, submits them for the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

## ANNEX 3

(See Article 49)

### **Definition of Terms used in the International Telecommunication Convention and its Annexes**

*Administration:* Any governmental department or service responsible for implementing the obligations undertaken in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

*Private operating agency:* Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or which is capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

*Recognized private operating agency:* Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 19 are imposed by the Member or Associate Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member or Associate Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory.

*Delegate:* A person sent by the government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member or Associate Member of the Union at an Administrative Conference, or at a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

*Representative:* A person sent by a recognized private operating agency to an Administrative Conference, or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

*Expert:* A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the Government or the administration of its country

to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

*Observer:* A person sent by:

- the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention;
- one of the international organizations invited or admitted in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations to participate in the work of a conference;
- the Government of a Member or Associate Member of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a special conference of a regional character held under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention.

*Delegation:* The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representatives, attachés or interpreters sent by the same country.

Each Member and Associate Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates or advisers, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in the field of telecommunication.

*Telecommunication:* Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

(*Pending*) *Telegraphy:* A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form.

*Telephony:* A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, others sounds.

*Radiocommunication:* Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

*Hertzian Waves:* (*deleted.*)



*Radio:* A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

*Harmful Interference:* Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services <sup>1)</sup>, or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

*International Service:* A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in different countries or are subject to different countries.

*Mobile Service:* A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

*Broadcasting Service:* A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmissions.

*Public Correspondence:* Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

(Pending) *Telegram:* Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

*Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls:* Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a Government and members of a Government;
- the Head of a territory, or the Head of a territory forming part of a group, Member or Associate Member;

<sup>1)</sup> Any radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

- the Head of a territory under the trusteeship or mandate of the United Nations or of a Member or Associate Member;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations;
- the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

*Private Telegrams:* Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

*Service Telegrams:* Telegrams exchanged between:

- a) Administrations;
  - b) recognized private operating agencies;
  - c) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
  - d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand, and the Secretary-General, on the other
- and relating to public international telecommunication.

*Service Telephone Calls: (deleted.)*



## RECOMMENDATION No.:

**Expression to replace the term "Administrations and/or  
Recognized private operating Agencies"**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*considering*

- 1) the proposal of Sweden that some such expression as "Responsible organisation" be found in place of the term "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies";
- 2) the fact that the latter term does not appear in the Convention, and therefore does not call for definition in the Annex to the Convention;
- 3) that understanding of the various articles of the Regulations in which the term appears would be facilitated if a simple expression could be authorized and defined in the Regulations in place of the above-mentioned cumbersome term used at present;

*recommends*

that the Administrative Radio Conference and the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference consider whether the text of certain articles of the Regulations might not be made less clumsy by adopting some concise expression in place of the term "Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies".

## ANNEX 5

### **General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention**

#### **PART 1**

#### **General Provisions Regarding Conferences**

#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences, when there is an Inviting Government**

1. The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the Conference.
2. (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union and to each Associate Member of the Union.  
(2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
3. The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.
4. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite such specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations as grant to the Union reciprocal representation at their conferences, to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity.
5. *(deleted)*
6. The replies of the Members and Associate Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening

of the conference, and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.

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

8. The following shall be admitted to plenipotentiary conferences:

- a) delegations as defined in Annex 3 to the Convention;
- b) observers of the United Nations;
- c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with paragraph 4 above;
- d) *(deleted)*

## CHAPTER 2

### Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences, when there is an Inviting Government

1. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 6 of Chapter 1 above shall be applicable to administrative conferences.

(2) However, as regards extraordinary administrative conferences and special conferences, the time-limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months.

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

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

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

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

3. (1) The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences:

- a) delegations as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention;

- b) observers of the United Nations;
- c) observers of the specialized agencies in conformity with Chapter 1, paragraph 4;
- d) observers from international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2;
- e) *(deleted)*;
- f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member country to which they belong;
- g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in Chapter 1, paragraph 7.

(2) Moreover, observers from Members and Associate Members which do not belong to the region concerned shall be admitted to special conferences of a regional character.

### CHAPTER 3

(present Chapter 4)

#### **Special Provisions for Conferences meeting without an Inviting Government**

1. When a conference is to be held without an inviting government the provisions of Chapters 1 and 2 are applicable. The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. *(deleted)*.

### CHAPTER 4

(present Chapter 3)

#### **Time-limits for presentation of Proposals to Conferences and conditions of submission**

1. Immediately after the invitations have been despatched, the Secretary-General shall ask Members and Associate Members to send



him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.

2. All proposals submitted, the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Regulations, must carry references identifying by chapter, article or paragraph number those parts of the text which will require such revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.

3. The Secretary-General shall assemble and co-ordinate the proposals received from Administrations and from the International Consultative Committees and shall communicate them, at least three months before the opening of the conference, to all Members and Associate Members.

## CHAPTER 5

### Credentials for Conferences

1. (1) Delegations sent by Members of the Union to take part in a conference must be duly accredited to exercise their right to vote and must be furnished with the necessary powers for the signing of the Final Acts.

(2) Delegations sent by Associate Members of the Union to take part in the conference must be duly accredited to participate therein in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of the Convention.

2. For plenipotentiary conferences:

(1) *a)* delegations shall be accredited by instruments signed by the Head of State or by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

*b)* however, they may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission accredited to the government of the country in which the conference is held;

*ba)* 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.

(2) In order to sign the Final Acts of the Conference, delegations must be furnished with full powers signed by the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) *a)* above. Powers sent by telegram are not acceptable.

3. For administrative conferences:

(1) the provisions of paragraph 2 above are applicable.

(2) In addition to the authorities mentioned in paragraph 2 (1) a) above, a delegation may also be accredited and empowered to sign Final Acts by the Minister responsible for the matters dealt with at the Conference.

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

5. (1) The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise its right to vote from the moment when it begins to take part in the work of the conference.

(2) However, a delegation shall no longer have the right to vote from the time that the Plenary Assembly decides that its credentials are not in order until this state of affairs has been rectified.

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

7. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In this case it must notify the Chairman of the conference.

8. A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote in any of the cases referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

## CHAPTER 6

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

1. Any Member of the Union wishing to have an extraordinary administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Chapter 4 shall apply.

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



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

7. The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene an extraordinary administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council.

## CHAPTER 7

### **Procedure for convening Special Administrative Conferences at the request of Members of the Union or on a proposal by the Administrative Council**

1. The provisions of Chapter 6 shall be applicable in their entirety to special conferences of a world-wide character.

2. In the case of a special conference of a regional character, the procedure described in Chapter 6 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that Region.

## CHAPTER 8

### **Provision common to all Conferences Change in the Time or Place of a Conference**

1. The provisions of Chapters 6 and 7 above shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the time or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned have pronounced in favour.

1a. It shall be the responsibility of any Member or Associate 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 and Associate Members.

2. Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the



communication referred to in Chapter 6 paragraph 2 the probable financial consequences of a change in the time or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the Conference at the place initially chosen.

## CHAPTER 9

### Rules of Procedure of Conferences

#### RULE 1

##### Inauguration of the Conference

1. (1) The inaugural meeting of the conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the Heads of Delegation to prepare the agenda for the first Plenary Assembly.

(1a) The Chairman of the meeting of Heads of Delegations shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of 2 below.

2. (1) The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting Government.

(2) When there is no inviting Government, it shall be opened by the oldest Head of Delegation.

3. (1) At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman of the conference shall be elected; generally, he will be someone appointed by the inviting Government.

(2) If there is no inviting Government, the Chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposal made by the Heads of Delegation at the meeting described in paragraph 1 above.

4. The first Plenary Assembly shall also:

- a) elect the Vice-Chairman of the conference;
- b) set up the conference committees and elect their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen;
- c) constitute the conference Secretariat, made up of the staff of the General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting Government.

**RULE 2****Order of Seating**

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

**RULE 3**

*(Deleted)*

**RULE 4****Powers of the Chairman of the Conference**

1. The Chairman, in addition to performing any other duties incumbent on him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Assembly, direct its deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted.

2. He shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at meetings of the Plenary Assembly. He shall give his ruling on motions of order and points of order, and in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide to postpone the convening of a Plenary Assembly or meeting thereof should he consider it necessary.

3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.

4. He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

**RULE 5****Appointment of Committees**

1. The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint sub-

committees. Committees and sub-committees may form working groups.

1a. However, committees and sub-committees may appoint sub-committees and working groups only when it is absolutely necessary.

## RULE 5a

### **Budget Control Committee**

1. At the opening of each conference or meeting, the Plenary Assembly shall appoint a budget control committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference or meeting. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General and where there is an inviting Government, a representative of that country.

2. Before the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the conference or meeting is exhausted, the budget control committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference or meeting, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure already incurred to the Plenary Assembly. The Plenary Assembly shall take this statement into account in considering the question whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference or meeting after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted.

3. At the end of each conference or meeting, the budget control committee shall present a report to the Plenary Assembly showing as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure at the close of the conference or meeting.

4. After consideration and approval by the Plenary Assembly, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Assembly, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council at its next annual session.

## RULE 6

### **Composition of Committees**

1. *Plenipotentiary Conference:*

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and Asso-



ciate Members and the observers referred to in Chapter 1 paragraph 8 of the General Regulations, who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Assembly.

**2. *Administrative Conferences:***

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

**RULE 7**

**Reporters. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Sub-Committees**

**1. *(Deleted)***

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

**RULE 8**

**Summons to Meetings**

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

**RULE 9**

**Proposals presented before the Opening of the Conference**

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

**RULE 10**

**Proposals or Amendments presented during the Conference**

1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference

rence must be delivered to the Chairman of the conference, or to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be. They may also be handed to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.

2. No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy.

2a. The Chairman of a conference or of a committee may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.

3. Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.

4. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment submitted during a meeting shall be made orally or presented in writing for publication and distribution in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

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

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

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

## RULE 11

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

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

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

## RULE 12

**Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed**

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

## RULE 13

**Rules for Debates of the Plenary Assembly****1. *Quorum***

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

**2. *Order of debates***

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

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

**3. *Motions of order and points of order***

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

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

**4. *Priority of motions of order and points of order***

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



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

#### 5. *Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting*

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

#### 6. *Motion for postponement of debate*

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

#### 7. *Motion for closure of debate*

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

#### 8. *Limitation of speeches*

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

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

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

#### 9. *Closing the list of speakers*

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

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

#### 10. *Question of competence*

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

#### 11. *Withdrawal and re-submission of a motion*

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

### RULE 14

#### **Right to Vote**

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

2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Chapter 5 of the General Regulations.

### RULE 15

#### **Voting**

#### 1. *Definition of a majority*

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



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

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

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

(5) (*Deleted.*)

1a. *Non-participation in voting*

Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall be considered neither as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in Rule 13, paragraph 1, nor as abstaining for the purpose of paragraph 3 of this Rule.

2. *Special majority*

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

3. *Abstentions of more than fifty per cent.*

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

4. *Voting procedures*

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

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

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

5. *Secret ballot*

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

#### 6. *Prohibition of interruptions during votes*

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

#### 7. *Reasons for votes*

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

#### 8. *Voting on parts of a proposal*

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

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

#### 9. *Order of voting on concurrent proposals*

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

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

#### 10. *Amendments*

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

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

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

#### 11. *Voting on amendments*

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

(2) When two or more amendments are submitted to a proposal, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first;

of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until all the amendments submitted have been considered.

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

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

## **RULE 16**

### **Committees and Sub-committees Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures**

1. The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 4 on the Chairman of the Conference.

2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Assembly shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum.

3. The provisions set forth in Rule 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees, except as regards paragraph 2.

## **RULE 17**

### **Reservations**

1. As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority.

2. However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its Government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the revision of the Regulations, the delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding this decision.

## **RULE 18**

### **Minutes of Plenary Assemblies**

1. The minutes of Plenary Assemblies shall be drawn up by the secre-



tariat of the conference, which shall endeavour to ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible before the date on which they are to be considered.

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

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

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

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

## RULE 19

### Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-committees

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

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

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

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

## RULE 20

**Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports**

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

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

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

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

## RULE 21

**Editorial Committee**

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

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

## RULE 22

**Numbering**

1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary

Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "a", "b", etc....

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

## RULE 23

### Final Approval

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

## RULE 24

### Signature

The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the full powers defined in Chapter 5 of the General Regulations.

## RULE 25

### Press Notices

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

## RULE 26

### Franking Privileges

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



## **PART II**

### **International Consultative Committees**

#### **CHAPTER 10**

##### **General Provisions**

1. The provisions of Part II of the General Regulations supplement Article 7 of the Convention defining the duties and structure of the International Consultative Committees.

2. (1) The Consultative Committees shall also observe the applicable Rules of Procedure of Conferences contained in Part I of the General Regulations.

(1a) In order to facilitate the work of the Consultative Committee the Plenary Assembly may adopt additional provisions 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 11**

##### **Conditions for participation**

1. (1) The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

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

(2) The first request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members and Associate

Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned. A request from a recognized private operating agency must be approved by the Member or Associate Member recognizing it.

2. (1) International organizations which coordinate their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities may be admitted to participate in the work of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

(2) The first request from an international organization to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform by telegram all the Members and Associate Members and invite Members to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and Associate Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

3. The conditions under which any administration, recognized private operating agency or international organization may withdraw from participation in the work of a Consultative Committee are laid down in Chapter 20, paragraph 5 of these Regulations.

4. (1) Scientific or industrial organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services, may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the study groups of the Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received the approval of the administrations of the countries concerned.

(2) The first request from a scientific or industrial organization for admission to meetings of study groups of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Director of the Consultative Committee; such a request must be approved by the administration of the country concerned.

## CHAPTER 12

### Duties of the Plenary Assembly

The Plenary Assembly shall:

a) consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject



the draft recommendations contained in these reports;

- b) decide news questions to be studied in conformity with the provisions of Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Convention; and if need be, establish a study programme;
- c) so far as necessary, maintain existing study groups and set up new study groups;
- d) allocate to study groups the questions to be studied;
- e) consider and approve the report of the Director on the activities of the Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly;
- f) approve a report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly, for submission to the Administrative Council;
- g) consider any other matters deemed necessary within the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention and Part II of the General Regulations.

## CHAPTER 13

### Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet every three years at a time and place fixed by the preceeding Plenary Assembly.

2. The date of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union which participated in the previous meeting of the Plenary Assembly, or which, not having so participated, have informed the Secretary-General of their wish to take an active part in the work of the Consultative Committee concerned.

3. (*Deleted.*)

4. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the country in which the meeting

is held or, in the case of a meeting held at the seat of the Union by a person elected by the Plenary Assembly itself; the Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.

5. The secretariat of the Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be composed of the specialized secretariat of that Committee, with the help, if necessary, of the personnel of the administration of the inviting Government and of the General Secretariat.

## CHAPTER 14

### Languages and Method of Voting in Plenary Assemblies

1. (1) The languages used in the Plenary Assemblies shall be as provided in Article 14 of the Convention.

(1a) The preparatory documents of study groups, the documents and minutes of Plenary Assemblies and the documents published after these Assemblies by the International Consultative Committees shall be issued in the three working languages of the Union.

2. 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. 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

### Composition of Study Groups

1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up the necessary study groups to deal with questions to be studied. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations admitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of Chapter 11 which wish to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.

2. In addition, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Chapter 11 of these Regulations, experts of scientific or industrial organizations may be admitted to take part in an advisory capacity in any meeting of any study group.

3. The Plenary Assembly shall appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each study group. If in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a Group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place, and the study group concerned shall elect, 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.

## CHAPTER 16

### Treatment of Business of Study Groups

1. Study groups shall normally conduct their work by correspondence.

2. (1) However, the Plenary Assembly may give directives concerning the convening of any meetings of the study groups that may appear necessary to deal with large groups of questions.

(2) 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.

3. However, in order to avoid unnecessary journeys and prolonged absences, the Director of a Consultative Committee, in agreement with the Group Chairmen of the various study groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of study groups which are to meet in the same place during the same period.

4. The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private operating agencies



of the Consultative Committee and, as occasion may demand, to such international organizations as have participated. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. 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

### Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

1. (1) 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.

(2) He shall be responsible for the documents of the Committee.

(3) The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee.

(3a) The staffs of the specialized secretariats, laboratories and technical installations of a Consultative Committee shall be under the administrative control of the Secretary-General.

(4) *(Deleted)*

2. The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director. The final decision for appointment or dismissal rests with the Secretary-General.

3. The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups. He shall make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups.

4. *(Deleted)*

5. The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the Consultative Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly. After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council.

5a. 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.

6. The Director shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly a report on the financial needs of the Consultative Committee up to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this report, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Administrative Council.

6a. 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, based on the report on the financial needs of the Committee approved by the Plenary Assembly.

6b. The Director shall participate as necessary in Technical Assistance activities of the Union within the framework of the Convention.

## CHAPTER 18

### Proposals for Administrative Conferences

1. In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Consultative Committees may make proposals for modification of the Regulations mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2 (1), of the Convention.

2. Such proposals shall be sent to the Secretary-General in good time for assembly, coordination and communication, as laid down in Chapter 3, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations.

## CHAPTER 19

### **Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves and with other International Organizations**

1. (1) Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees may set up joint study groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.

(2) The Directors of Consultative Committees may, in collaboration with the Group Chairmen, organize joint meetings of study groups of both Consultative Committees, to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly of each Consultative Committee.

2. The Plenary Assembly or the Director of a Consultative Committee may invite a representative of this Committee to attend, in an advisory capacity, meetings of the other Consultative Committee or of other international organizations to which that Consultative Committee has been invited.

3. The Secretary-General, the Deputy 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.

## CHAPTER 20

*(Deleted)*

RECOMMENDATION No. ...

**Place of holding Ordinary Administrative Conferences**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959,

*considering*

the costs involved both for Administrations and for the Union, of holding ordinary administrative conferences away from the seat of the Union;

*recommends*

that ordinary administrative conferences shall normally be held at the seat of the Union.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 246-E  
24 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OR OF AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(As approved during the Tenth Plenary Meeting  
on 21 November, 1959)

1. Votes concerning nominations to the posts of Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General of the Union shall be taken by secret ballot.
2. Any candidate obtaining a majority of votes shall be elected. \*
3. Each delegation shall receive a single ballot paper bearing the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.
4. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the candidate it supports by means of a cross against the name of that candidate.
5. Abstentions, blank or invalid ballot papers, and ballot papers containing more than one cross, shall not be counted.
6. If, in the first ballot, no candidate is elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above, one, or if necessary two, further ballots shall be taken, after successive intervals of at least six hours, in order to obtain a majority.
7. If, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained a majority, there shall, after an interval of at least twelve hours, be a fourth ballot in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.
  - 7 a) If, however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, one or, if necessary two additional ballots, after successive intervals of at least six hours, shall be held to distinguish between the candidates in question.
  - 7 b) If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 7 a) above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.
8. If, after the fourth and last ballot, there is a tie the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

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\* A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting.





# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 247-E  
24 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

In connection with the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference, announced by Circular Telegram to all administrations on 17 November 1959 (reproduced in Document No. 203), certain questions have arisen which require clarification and for this reason I have decided to convene a short plenary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference for 9.30 a.m., Monday morning, 30 November 1959. I hope that the procedural questions can be clarified fairly rapidly, so that the rest of the morning may be devoted to the normal committee work which is of course, quite urgent at this time.

I am summarizing below the particular procedural points I have in mind :

1. The Administrative Council had before it at its last session nominations for the post of Secretary-General of six persons and a nomination for the post of Assistant Secretary-General of one person. Unless there is objection, or unless the particular nominations are withdrawn or superseded, it is my intention to circulate to the Plenipotentiary Conference the relevant Administrative Council documents as turned over to me on November 24th and to consider them as validly received before 4 December 2400 hours, so that re-submission of these nominations will not be necessary as a result of my telegram of 17 November.
2. Under the Administrative Council's rules of procedure for the election to the post of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary General, candidacies could be received not only from administrations, from officials of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, in accordance with Annex 6 to the Convention, Article 8, but also from any individual on his own behalf provided he is a national of a country Member of the Union. Unless there is objection, this rule will also be followed.
3. Before the last meeting of the Council, documents were circulated as and when received, i.e. chronologically, so that all members could be fully informed as soon as possible of developments as they took place, the absence of objection, this rule will also be followed.

4. From the decisions so far taken, I derive that the intent is that the term of the Secretary-General and of the Deputy Secretary-General would be the period in between plenipotentiary conferences. Consequently, the term of the newly elected Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General to be elected at this Conference would be presumably from the date of taking of office of the new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General (probably 1 January 1960) until that of those to be elected to these posts by the next Plenipotentiary Conference (anticipated for 1965). The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to confirm this.

5. If my interpretation is correct under paragraph 4 above, the term of the present Assistant Secretary-General, who was elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City for a life term until retirement, should be terminated forthwith. The applicable provisions of the existing Staff Regulations concerning termination allowances and retirement (Article 25) should be applied.

In the absence of objection, I would propose to send a notice to the present incumbent setting forth this decision, based on a change in the International Telecommunication Convention.

Before carrying out the provisions set forth above I would like to get the guidance of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It is my intention to include also in the agenda of the plenary meeting of 30 November the fixing of the dates of the various elections.

J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman, Plenipotentiary  
Conference

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 248-E  
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE I

FIRST REPORT

by the Chairman of Committee E

I have the honour to submit the following texts, which have been approved by Committee E, to the Drafting Committee, for forwarding to the Plenary Meeting :

Modifications to the International Telecommunication Convention	Annex 1
Resolution No. .... : I.T.U. Collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund	Annex 2
Resolution No. .... : Administration of Technical Assistance Projects	Annex 3
Resolution No. .... : Debiting of administrative and operational costs resulting from the I.T.U.'s participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	Annex 4

F. Colt de Wolf  
Chairman of Committee E

Annexes : 4

A N N E X 1

MODIFICATIONS

TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Article 3

Paragraph 2

Add the following paragraph :

- b) bis.     forter the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new and developing countries by providing them with technical assistance by every means at its disposal, especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.

Article 5

Paragraph 12

Add the following paragraph :

- o) bis.     Promote international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance, through every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of United Nations, to the new and developing countries in accordance with the purpose of the Union to promote, by all possible means, a more satisfactory development of telecommunications.

Article 7

Paragraph 1

Add the following paragraph :

- 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, in the regional framework and international field 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.

A N N E X    2

RESOLUTION No.

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 provide continuous and systematic assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries by, inter alia, facilitating new capital investments of all types by creating conditions which would make investments either feasible or more effective;

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;

instructs the Secretary General and Administrative Council, each for its own concern

1. to study the problems that will be created by I.T.U. participation in the United Nations Special Fund as an executing agency.

2. to negotiate and approve suitable forms of agreement between
    - a) the Union and the United Nations Special Fund based on the Draft Standard Agreement recommended in SF/L.12/Add.15/Rev.1, and
    - b) the Union and Governments as regards the execution of telecommunication projects by the Union.
  3. to define the responsibilities of the Union in
    - a) advising Governments about the preparation of telecommunication projects for submission to the Management of the Special Fund;
    - b) advising the Management of the Special Fund about the technical aspects of telecommunication projects submitted by Governments;
    - c) implementing the execution of telecommunication projects approved by the Management of the Special Fund.
  4. to make the necessary administrative and financial arrangements for the execution and supervision by the Union of telecommunication projects approved by the Special Fund, it being understood that the Special Fund will reimburse the costs to the Union.
  5. to present a full report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
-

A N N E X 3

RESOLUTION NO. ....

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 and its Technical Assistance Board, 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 that the General Secretariat will incur in taking over this new work shall be included in the Union's request to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council for allocations for administrative and operational services costs.
  3. to instruct the Administrative Council
    - a) to ensure, at each of its Sessions, that the work thus taken on 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.
-

A N N E X    4

RESOLUTION NO. ....

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 Telecommuni-  
cation 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 partici-  
pating organizations of all administrative and operational  
service expenses,
- b) The consolidated review of these expenses by the legis-  
lative 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 following recommendations made by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 385;

1. any method of debiting the costs in question should make allowances for the special situation of each organization; it does not, in fact, seem essential to apply a common formula to all organizations, whose structures and budgets are so different;
2. the present system of financing the administrative and operating costs incurred by the Union through its participation in the Expanded

Programme of Technical Assistance is satisfactory since the costs actually incurred by the Union are refunded; the amount of these costs may vary from year to year according to

- a) the scope of the programme;
- b) changes in the position of the very limited staff of the Technical Assistance Service (staff changes, home leave, variations in salaries, allowances, etc.);

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 in the budget 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 partially 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. 249-E

24 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE H1SUMMARY RECORDSecond meeting of Sub-Committee H1

Thursday, 19 November, 1959, at 3.p.m.

1. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who explained that no Agenda had been issued because the task of the Sub-Committee was quite clear. He asked for comments on the minutes of the First Meeting, Document No. 174.
2. The Delegate of Colombia wished the following to be inserted in the minutes after the words "..... thoughtful studies," in paragraph 8:

"He considered that the best way to speed up the work of the Sub-Committee would be to examine the comments made by the Administrative Council on the accounts submitted to them each year. If these comments were not of much importance, the Working Party could adopt the accounts without further effort and regard its work as having been completed. If, on the other hand, these comments were once of substance or principle, the Sub-Committee should give them careful study so as to enable the points so considered to be brought to the attention of the main Finance Committee H."

Subject to this addition, the minutes were approved.

The Delegate of Colombia then explained that from his examination of the records, he wished to obtain information and explanations as regards various points.

For ease of reference the observations made, and the replies given by the Secretariat are below:

- 1) Accounts for 1952, Council Document No. 1400, Annex 4, Item 3.
- 2) Accounts for 1953, Council Document No. 1586, Annex 1, Item 1

Question

Had such savings and reorganization been effected? And what policy decision had been reached with regard to the extent to which the C.C.I.R. should engage in research and experimentation?



Reply:

Dealing first with expenditure on plant, two types of equipment were involved; small purchases of test equipment for the C.C.I.R. and the lease of punch-card equipment for the I.F.R.B. With regard to the former, the question of equipment purchases had been discussed in 1959 at Los Angeles and the Plenary Assembly had requested permission for 6,000 Sw.frs. to be spent in 1960, subject to ratification by the Plenary Conference. In general, no items of equipment were purchased without a clear statement of need being submitted. With regard to the latter what was particularly in mind at the Working Group at that time related to the policy to be followed as regards I.F.R.B. punch-card equipment. After an exhaustive study by the Administrative Council a policy decision was taken that it was cheaper to hire equipment rather than purchase: this system avoided costs for repairs and maintenance, and enabled the Union to ensure that modern equipment was being used and the work performed in the most economical manner.

With regard to the savings on travelling, postage and telephone expenses there had been a general tightening up of the control system. For example, all private telephone calls by staff members now had to be paid for; all packages for the same destination were associated before despatch to minimize postage costs. It was not possible to say that no further improvements could be obtained, but the higher officials of the Union constantly impressed upon all the staff the need for strict economy, and enforced these exhortations by suitable control procedures where appropriate.

3. Accounts for 1953, Council Document No. 1607, pages 7 to 8.

Item regarding payment for leave not taken.

Question:

What was the outcome of the study carried out by the Secretary General?

Reply:

The Staff Regulations then in operation were no clear on the right of an individual to take pay in the absence of an ability to take leave accrued due. This case was quite exceptional; the Secretary-General at that time was not able to take his accumulated holidays for reasons connected with the burden of work arising from the Buenos Aires Convention, and the inauguration of a new Secretary-General. The oral report later made to the Administrative Council had been accepted by them, but it could be seen that the then Secretary-General at the time of his retirement had made a contribution of 2,500 Sw.frs. to the Relief Fund of the Union. The Staff Regulations had now been drawn up more clearly.

4. Accounts for 1955, Council Document No. 1726, Annex 1, Item 2

Question:

Had the system of authorization now been tightened up?

Reply:

The budget control system had now been enforced. It was necessary to put this question in its proper perspective. It was difficult for officials proceeding on missions to forecast with accuracy the duration of their stay. The excess expenditure to which this comment referred related to the visit of I.F.R.B. officials to Montreal where the duration of the meeting was extended, and of necessity advance authority could neither have been foreseen nor obtained. It was the practice for all details of overseas visits to be reported to the Secretary-General and the Co-ordination Committee for advance approval, and to the Finance Section for budgetary provision to be made.

5. Accounts for 1955, Council Document No. 1858, Page 2 of the Report, Item 1 and 2.

Question:

Do Administrations themselves now bear the cost of visits to them as had been recommended by the Committee?

Reply: No.

The question had been fully discussed by the Administrative Council. It was in the interest of the Union for Members of the I.F.R.B. (in respect of whom this question had been raised) to visit Administrations in their home regions when on their periodical home leave. In this way they were able to discuss at first hand problems of frequency assignments, etc. and obtain the personal contacts so essential to the efficient performance of their work. Such trips in extension of their home leave period, or which give rise to additional cost, are authorized in detail by the Secretary General.

6. Accounts for 1956, Council Document No. 2109, Annex 1, Items 1 and 2.

Question:

What were the particular circumstances behind these comments?

Reply:

As regards Item 1, this was a specific case where an individual had been able to arrange for the removal of his furniture from Switzerland to Holland as part of a round trip by a firm who were also transporting

furniture from Holland to Switzerland. He had been able in this way to obtain a very low quotation, but had had to pay the living expenses of the removal team during their period of stay in Switzerland during which they packed his furniture. It had been confirmed that the overall cost to the Union was less than would have been required had there been a straight-forward transshipment direct from Geneva. As regards Item 2, the circumstances of overtime payments in this case were unusual. It concerned officials in Classes e to k who were in Los Angeles. Normally overtime is not paid for and compensatory leave is given in lieu. But because of the difficulties of recruiting local staff and the need to pay such local staff overtime, coupled with high local rates, it was decided exceptionally to permit Union officials who accompanied the mission to receive an "ex-gratia" payment for long hours worked. The position has now been regularized in the Staff Regulations (Paragraph 50). No senior officials get overtime in any circumstances.

7. Accounts for 1958, Council Document No. 2664, Annex 1 paragraph 2.

Question:

Did the present Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference propose to adopt this procedure for the printing of the Final Acts of their respective Conferences?

Reply:     **Yes.**

The question had been examined fully by Committee 3 of the Radio Conference whose decisions had been confirmed by Committee C of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The present procedure was based on experience, and should avoid corrections except for minor details.

8. Accounts for 1958, Council Document No. 2264, Annex 1, paragraph 6.

Question

What were the Circumstances relating to this payment of 18,000.Sw.Frs.?

Reply:

A report about this case was given to the Administrative Council in Council Document No. 2277 on pages 7 and 8. The question referred to the employment of an assistant required by the Acting Secretary-General in connection with the work of the Telephone and Telegraph Conference, and for a specialized study of problems arising from assimilation of staff to United Nations conditions of service. The individual in question had been graded Class d. She had arrived from North America with high references. In the event, she had not found Geneva congenial and by mutual consent her services were terminated. It had been necessary to pay her return fare and grant her a termination allowance in accordance with the provisions of the



Staff Regulations. The Acting Secretary-General had accepted full responsibility for the choice of the individual and the Administrative Council had accepted the position.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Colombia for his helpful and detailed comments. It was clear that he had covered much of the ground that would otherwise have been raised by other Delegates.

In reply to his request for further comments, the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany wished for clarification as regards the two following items:

9. Accounts for 1955, Council Document No. 1877, Page 3.

Reply:

Council resolution 326 no longer operated. The whole budgetary system had been changed specifically in 1955, and control was much stricter. Officials are not now sent on missions without the approval of the Coordinating Committee and, in general, they are expected to cover all aspects of any work thrown up during their period of visit.

10. Accounts for 1957, Council Document No. 2108, Committee Report, Page 1, Item (a):

Question:

Had the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference been drawn to the proposed change in the conditions of payment for educational and travel allowances?

Reply:

Not directly.

Buenos Aires Resolution 21 and the amended provisions in Council Resolution 280 would be automatically cancelled by the adoption of assimilation terms to United Nations conditions of service. The question had been covered impliedly by the Administrative Council Report in paragraph 12.1.2.

The Delegate of Japan wished for clarification as regards the comment made in the 1958 Financial Operating Report on page 8, Item 2.

"The I.T.U. continued to take part in the U.N. and Specialized Agencies Joint Purchase Group ..... and saved an approximate sum of 5,000 Sw.Frs. ...."

Reply:

All U.N. Agencies co-operated in a bulk purchasing system. The forward requirements for each Agency are estimated in the autumn of each year and competitive tenders placed throughout Europe and Overseas for the bulk quantities so calculated. It is clear that under this system low prices can be obtained and the amount of 5,000 Sw.frs. is a statistical estimate of the saving.

No further questions arising, the Chairman summed up by saying that inclusion of the above items in the minutes in detail would suffice to draw attention to them. He wished the Report to the main Committee to be brief and to be accompanied by a draft Resolution concerning approval of the Accounts for the years 1952 to 1958.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia presented a draft report to the Committee based on his previous audit experience in connection with the Administrative Council. The Chairman thanked him for this, but asked that detailed consideration be left until the Third and Final meeting of the Sub-Committee. In reply to a question from the Delegate of Colombia, he considered that the intention of Committee H to ask the Administrative Council to arrange for an external audit should suffice to ensure that questions of the type that had been raised would be brought to light, either during the Financial year or immediately thereafter, and would not recur.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland observed that most of the afternoon's discussion had related to certain weaknesses of definition and expression in the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations. These had given rise to payments of a questionable nature but it was to be noted that each such weakness had been remedied by a tightening up of the Budgetary Control System and an improvement in the wording of the Staff or Financial Regulations. If the Union adopted a form of external audit outlined in Annex 4 to Document No. 7, and the arithmetical check by the Swiss Confederation was retained, no further system of internal check appeared justified.

The Chairman expressed agreement with this point of view, but thought that further discussion should be postponed until the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 18.40.

T.C. Weaver  
Rapporteur.

R. Arciniegas  
Chairman

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 250-E  
10 December 1959LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE  
CONFERENCE

No. 201 to 250

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
201	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record of the 5th Meeting 10 November, 1959 3 a.m.
201 CORR; 1	" "	" "	" "
202	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea."
203	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Circular telegram: Election of Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General
204	Committee B	Committee B	Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting 13 November 1959, 3 p.m.
205	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting 13, November 1959
206	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting 16 November 1959, 9 a.m.
206 ADD. No.1	" "	" "	Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting 16 November 1959, 9 a.m.
207	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Circular telegram: Election of Members of the I.F.R.B.
208	Japan	Committee D	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 324
209	Mexico	Committee F	Draft resolution submitted in connection with Mexican Pro- posal No. 234, on Page 2.
210	Ad Hoc Group	Plenary Meeting	Report by the Ad Hoc group (I.F.R.B.)



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
211	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Agenda--10th Plenary Meeting 21 November, 1959, 10:30 a.m.
212	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting 16 November 1959, 3 p.m.
212 CORR. No. 1	" "	" "	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting, 16 November 1959, 3 p.m.
213	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record--6th Meeting, 11 November 1959, 3 p.m.
213 CORR. No. 1	" "	" "	Summary Record--6th Meeting 11 November 1959, 3 p.m.
214	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 8th Plenary Meeting 17 November 1959, 9:40 a.m.
215	Ad Hoc Group	Plenary Meeting	Procedure for the election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council
216	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record--7th Meeting, 12 November, 3 p.m.
217	Special group	Committee E	I.T.U. collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund
218	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record--14th Meeting 18 November 1959
219	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Texts submitted for the ap- proval of the Plenary Meeting Blue Series 1
220	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 9th Plenary Meeting, 17 November 1959, 3:15 p.m.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
221	Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.	Committee E	Participation of C.C.I.'s in the technical assistance Proposals by the Vice-Director of C.C.I.R.
222	General Secretariat	Committee G	Actuarial views on the plan for transferring staff from the I.T.U. Savings Fund and Pension Fund to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund
223	Committee G	Committee G	Draft Resolution Concerning Geographical Distribution
224	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record, 10th Meeting, 10 November 1959 3 p.m.
225	Sub-Committee F2	Sub-Committee F2	Summary Record, 4th. Meeting, 18 November 1959, 5 p.m.
226	Sub-Committee F2	Committee F	Report of Sub-Committee F2
227	Spain	Plenary Meeting	Proposal No. 333: Art.47
228	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record, 2nd Meeting, 19 November 1959, 3 p.m.
229	Sub-Committee F1	Sub-Committee F1	Summary Record, 2nd Meeting, 20 November 1959
230	Committee C	Committee C	Summary Record, 3rd Meeting 9 November 1959 9.30 a.m.
231	Sub-Committee F2	Committee I	Note by the Chairman of Sub-Committee F2 to the Chairman of Committee I
232	Committee F	Editorial Committee	Texts approved by Committee F
233	Sub-Committee F1	Committee F	First Report by Sub-Committee F1

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
234	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record, 8th Meeting 18 November 1959, 3 p.m.
235	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 15th Meeting 19 November 1959
236	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record, 16th Meeting 20 November 1959
237	Joint Working Group C2/3B	Committee C	Second Report of Joint Working Group C2/3B
238	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record, 8th Meeting 20 November 1959, 9.30 a.m.
239	General Secretariat	Committee G	Provident Fund of the I.T.U. Studies by the actuary
239 ADD.NO.1	" "	" "	Provident Fund of the I.T.U. Studies by the actuary
240	Sub-Committee F1	Committee F	Second Report by Sub- Committee F1
241	Sub-Committee F1	Sub-Committee F1	Summary Record, 3rd Meeting 24 November 1959
242	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record, 7th Meeting 19 November 1959, 3 p.m.
242 CORR.NO.1	" "	"	Summary Record, 7th Meeting 19 November 1959, 3 p.m.
242 CORR.NO.2	" "	"	Summary Record, 7th Meeting 19 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
243	Argentina	Committee G	Grant of cost-of-living allowances for retired staff of the Union
244	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Procedure for the Election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
245	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Text submitted for the approval of the Plenary Meeting - Blue Series 2
246	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Procedure for the Election of the Secretary-General or of an Assistant Secretary-General of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference
247	Chairman of the Conference	Plenary Meeting	Question of procedure: Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General
248	Committee E	Committee I	First Report by the Chairman of Committee E
249	Sub-Committee H1	Sub-Committee H1	Summary Record, 2nd Meeting 19 November 1959, 3 p.m.
250	Secretariat		List of the Documents published by the Conference Nos. 201 to 250.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 251-E  
25 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Eleventh Meeting of Committee F (Convention and General Regulations)

Friday, 20 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 3.10 p.m. and submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 71), which was duly adopted.
2. The Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting (Document No. 194) was adopted without comment.
3. The Chairman called for discussion of Japanese Proposals 2 (paragraph 3) and 99, which were closely connected.

The Delegate of Japan, explaining the Japanese proposals, said that the last sub-paragraph in Section 3 of Proposal 2 should read : "Finally, the Japanese Government considers it advisable that the General Secretariat do the necessary preparatory work for re-arrangement of the Regulations." His country wanted the Committee to come to some general decision, so that a draft resolution might be drawn up and referred to the Plenary Meeting. That draft resolution would indicate that a part of the Radio Regulations and of the Additional Radio Regulations might conceivably be shifted to the Telegraph or Telephone Regulations, and that the General Secretariat should undertake the requisite preliminary investigations and preparatory work.

The Delegate of the United States supported Japanese Proposal 2, Section 3, as amended. Should the Committee decide in favour thereof, Proposal 99 could be dropped. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland saw no reason why the General Secretariat should not investigate a re-arrangement of the provisions appearing in the various sets of Regulations, and agreed with the United States that Proposal 99 was superfluous.

The Delegate of Mexico wholeheartedly supported the Japanese attitude and backed the United States as well.

The Delegate of France said that the existing apportionment of provisions between the various sets of Regulations left a great deal to be desired. The first thing was to decide which provisions might be deleted from the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations, so that they could be transferred to either the Telegraph or the Telephone Regulations. The question should be studied by the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. as well as by the General Secretariat. Otherwise he agreed with the Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom.



The Delegate of Italy recalled that the Radio Conference had already decided on some related questions, which might mean a clash with the Japanese proposals. Although he was in favour of the basic idea, he felt obliged to point out the obstacles to its practical application.

The Delegate of the United States said that the proposal was simply for a resolution calling on the Secretariat to study, with the assistance of its experts, possible ways of roadjusting the different Regulations. It was neither practical nor necessary to bring in the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. for such study, which was entirely within the capacity of the Secretariat. The Delegate of India found the idea suggested by Japan completely logical. The preparatory work should be undertaken by the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Japan was prepared to withdraw his Proposal No. 99, provided the Committee approved in principle the third paragraph of his Proposal No. 2.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the Delegate of Italy that the action proposed was not a simple matter, since it touched on both the Regulations and the Convention. It was not a task for the Secretariat alone, in fact it was essentially the concern of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the United States thought that perhaps the Committee was digressing; the task concerned the operative part of the Regulations and should be entrusted exclusively to the General Secretariat.

The Chairman summarized and clarified the issues of the discussion and proposed that a working group should be set up composed of Colombia, Japan and the United States, to prepare a relevant draft resolution. The Chairman's proposal was adopted and a Working group set up with instructions to incorporate in its draft the principle contained in paragraph 3 of Proposal 2, while expressing the general feeling of the Committee on the matter. The draft resolution would be studied at the following meeting of the Committee (see Annex 1 attached hereto).

The Delegate of Mexico submitted a draft recommendation based on his Proposal No. 234 which the Committee had authorized him to prepare at its Ninth Meeting. He outlined the background of the plans for development of the telecommunication network in Central and South America and asked for a favourable reaction to his draft.

The Delegate of Venezuela, while supporting the draft, proposed, as an amendment, that it should be in the form of a resolution. The Delegate of Mexico agreed and invited the future members of the Plan Sub-Committee, if set up, to take part in the meetings in Mexico in 1960.

The Delegate of Japan gave his wholehearted support to the Mexican proposal and recalled the hopes centred on the Sub-Committee for the Far East which had already been established. Mr. Hayes of the C.C.I.R. approved the proposal and pointed out that the English text spoke of a "Working Group" while the Spanish and French texts referred to a "Sub-Committee". Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.R., stated that the correct term was "Sub-Committee" and not "Working Group"; at first, a Working Group would be set up which at a later stage would become a Sub-Committee. He added that the C.C.I.T.T. supported the Mexican proposal.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that in the English text of the resolution the word "resolves" should be replaced by "directs". Mr. Hayes thought that, in line with Resolution No. 32, the word "instructs" should be used in the English text and "charge" in the French text. Colombia supported the suggestion and proposed that the word "encarga" should be used in the Spanish text.

The Delegates of Ceylon, France and the United Kingdom likewise supported the Mexican proposal. The Delegate of Italy conveyed the congratulations and support of the Director of the Plan Committee who was an Italian National. The Delegate of Ghana, supporting the Mexican proposal, was confident that in the future the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. would be able to extend to the African Continent the activities of the Plan Committee.

The Chairman summarized the debate and, in line with the feelings of the Committee, said that the draft submitted by Mexico in Document No. 209, transformed into a Resolution, and subject to the word "recommends" being replaced by "instructs" ("charge" and "encarga" in the French and Spanish texts respectively), could be regarded as adopted. (See Annex 2 attached hereto).

5. Since there were no further items on the Agenda, the meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.

R.F. de Soignie  
Rapporteur

O.N. Carli  
Chairman

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

Text presented by the Working Group constituting  
the United States of America, Colombia and Japan

RESOLUTION No. ...

STUDY OF THE TRANSFER OF PROVISIONS OF THE ADDITIONAL RADIO REGULATIONS  
INTO THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, OR RADIO REGULATIONS  
AND TRANSFER OF PROVISIONS OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS  
INTO THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH OR  
TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-  
cations Union, Geneva, 1959,

considering

1. that certain provisions of the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations similar in scope to regulations contained in the International Telegraph Regulations and the International Telephone Regulations might better be included in these latter Regulations;
2. the desirability that regulations relating to classifications of services of public correspondence in the Mobile Services enter into effect at the same time as similar regulations in the Fixed Services of public correspondence.

instructs

the Secretary-General to make a study of the Radio Regulations and of the Additional Radio Regulations for the purpose of recommending to the Administrations at least one year prior to the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference and to the next Administrative Radio Conference what provisions of these Regulations, if any, should be transferred into the International Telegraph Regulations or into the International Telephone Regulations or from the Additional Radio Regulations into the Radio Regulations.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN CONNECTION WITH MEXICAN PROPOSAL No. 234

RESOLUTION No. ...

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-  
tion Union, Geneva, 1959,

In view of

1. Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 32;
2. Resolution No. 383, adopted by the Administrative Council at its Thirteenth Session about extension of the plan for development of the telecommunication network to the Far East, to Africa, and generally speaking, to any part of the world to which countries ask for the plan to be extended;

Instructs

the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. to extend the activities of the Plan Committee on Development of the International Telecommunication Network to Latin America setting up an appropriate Working Party for that purpose.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 252-E  
25 November, 1959COMMITTEE G

## SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting - Committee G (Personnel Questions)

Friday, 20 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. The Agenda was agreed without comment.
2. Continuation of consideration of the report of the ad hoc Working Group to Committee G. Salary Scales for Classes D and above (Document No. 189)

No members of the General Secretariat were present for this item of the Agenda.

The Chairman set before the Committee details of the two proposals, put forward by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. respectively, which were the outcome of the discussions at the previous meeting and which they were now called upon to consider.

That submitted by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Class A scale should apply to Directors of the C.C.I.'s, the Assistant or Deputy Secretary-General and to the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Class B would be retained for the members of the I.F.R.B. In making the proposal the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had pointed out that although this meant a reduction in the salary of the I.F.R.B. members this reduction would, in most cases, be compensated for by the improved allowances payable to the I.F.R.B. as well as to other I.T.U. staff. He pointed out also that members of the I.F.R.B. had no representational duties comparable to the grades he proposed for Class A.

The proposal made by the Delegate of the United States of America was that the Class A scale should cover Directors of C.C.I.'s, the Assistant or Deputy Secretary-General and all members of the I.F.R.B. The effect of the proposal, leaving aside the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., which post was likely to be abandoned in the future, would leave Class B open to career officials.

The Delegate of Colombia opposed the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the grounds that all I.F.R.B. members should be on an equal footing.



The Chairman, replying to a question from the Delegate of India confirmed that under the proposal by the U.S.S.R., the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would receive the Class A salary for one year only and at the conclusion of his term of office would revert to the Class B salary.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that his proposal arose from a desire to assimilate fully and realistically to United Nations salaries. It compared closely with the standards of grading used in other Agencies. The Directors of the C.C.I.'s and the Acting Secretary-General acted as representatives of the I.T.U. to other organizations. The I.F.R.B. members, on the other hand, only carried out work laid down for them under the direction of the Chairman. For this reason, they could not be considered equal to Directors and it was desirable to make a distinction. The proposal to make I.F.R.B. members Class D2 in the I.T.U. could, in fact, be considered as liberal by comparison with the distribution of D2 posts in other organizations. He was satisfied that with this scale there would be no scarcity of candidates. As new contracts were involved there could be no misunderstanding. Members would take on the job with their eyes open.

The Delegate of Roumania supported the views of the U.S.S.R. The Directors and the Chairman were experts and administrators and should be in Class A. Counsellors of a high quality in the C.C.I. received lower salaries than members of the I.F.R.B. Therefore, it was more equitable that the Board members should be in Class B.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that the high salaries of the I.F.R.B. were often the subject of debate at Conferences of the I.T.U. Directors of the C.C.I.'s had to organize the work of the Secretariat of the C.C.I.'s, the Committees and Sub-Committees, in addition to corresponding with Administrations and providing the necessary liaison services. The I.F.R.B. had not the same responsibility. Members of collective organizations should receive lower salaries than a Director. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. carried out additional work by directing the Secretariat of the Board and during his term of office represented the I.F.R.B. in other organizations. No member could object to the Chairman receiving a higher salary.

The Delegate of the United States of America then recapitulated the reasons for his alternative proposal, which were as follows:

- 1) If I.F.R.B. members were graded as Class B there would be intermingling of appointed and elected officers. Class B should be retained as the highest career post.

- 2) In the present Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences, all relevant Committees had not only confirmed the work of the I.F.R.B., but had increased its importance. Any move to reduce its importance would be in conflict with actions of other Committees. It would be wrong for Committee G to do this.
- 3) Members of the I.F.R.B. could not be considered to be working under the Chairman of the Board. The Board consisted of eleven co-equal members. It could not be separated for salary purposes.

The proposal and the arguments put forward by the Delegate of the United States were supported by the Delegates of New Zealand, Brazil, Paraguay, Sweden and Portugal.

The Chairman, therefore, suggested that the proposal of the Delegate of the United States be put to the vote.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for a secret ballot and, having the necessary support, the ballot took place. The result was as follows:

In favour 23

Against 12

No abstentions.

The proposal of the Delegate of the United States was, therefore, accepted.

The Committee then considered the remainder of the salary proposals in Document No. 189 and decided to recommend the following salaries:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary Proposal</u>		<u>Representation Allowance to</u>
	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>U.S. dollar equivalent*</u>	<u>be Repaid against Vouchers</u>
Secretary-General	63,000	14,651.16	7,000
Class A	59,000	13,720.93	3,500
(to cover the Assistant or Deputy Secretary-General, Director of the C.C.I.'s and all members of the I.F.R.B.)			for the Assistant or Deputy Secretary-General and for each C.C.I. Director
			5,000
			for I.F.R.B. at the discretion of the Chairman of the Board

\*At the Exchange Rate of 4.30 Swiss francs = 1.00 U.S. dollars)

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary Proposal</u>		<u>Representation Allowance to be Repaid against Vouchers</u>
	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>U.S. dollar equivalent*</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Class B (including present Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.)	53,750	12,500	
Class C	43,000	10,000	
	51,600	12,000	
Class D	37,625	8,750	
	47,300	11,000	

During the discussions on the salaries for Classes A and B, the Delegate of France said that he did not share the general acceptance of the salaries shown for Class A and B, and drew attention to his statement, made during the Eighth Meeting as reproduced in full in the Summary Record of that Meeting.

The Delegate of Sweden suggested, and the Chairman agreed, that the Report of the Committee should clearly indicate the situation regarding cost of living allowances under the new scales; that is, that the 5% Post Adjustment Allowance (which would replace the present 5% Cost of Living Allowance) would be payable to all Grades from Pl up to and including the Secretary-General.

The Chairman referred to the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., which, if the recommendation of Committee D was endorsed by the Plenary Assembly, would lapse after the expiration of the present holder's term of service. It would, therefore, be possible to deal specially with the salary of the present holder of the post. It was agreed, in the absence of objection, that the salary of 53,750 Swiss francs should apply to the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. on assimilation.

The Chairman then drew attention to the remaining point arising from the Acting Secretary-General's statement at the previous meeting, with regard to the possibility of some I.T.U. career officials reaching the U.N. D 2 grade. In reply to a question from the Delegate of India, he explained that the main reason put forward by the Acting Secretary-General in support of making provision for a Class D 2 in the I.T.U. on assimilation, was that additional duties might be imposed on the General Secretariat as a result of recommendations for re-organization by the

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\*At the Exchange Rate of 4.30 Swiss francs = 1.00 U.S. dollars



Plenipotentiary Conference, or by the Administrative Council as a result of the Plenipotentiary Conference decisions. Only three or four such posts had been visualized, but in any case, the Committee were not called upon to say whether or not D 2 posts should be created. The case for any such posts would have to be made before the Administrative Council as a part of the assimilation proposals.

After some discussion, it was agreed, that it should be made clear in the Report of the Committee that although the salary structure recommended would include the D 2 scale for career officials, this decision would be entirely without prejudice to the question whether such posts were justified in the Union.

3. Proposal No. 290 by Paraguay (Document No. 16). Questions remitted to Committee G according to Document No. 146, page 8

At this point, the General Secretariat joined the Meeting.

The Chairman said that the parts of the Draft Convention in Document No. 16 which were of interest to the Committee were as follows:

- a) Article 12, Page 19, Paragraph 24, regarding the grant of privileges and immunities;
- b) Article 39 - Page 42 - Status
- c) Article 40 - Page 43 - Duties
- d) Article 41 - Page 43 - Termination.

The Delegate of Paraguay, in introducing the proposals, apologized for his absence from the previous meeting owing to engagements in other Committees. He said that his Delegation would not insist on the proposed new Articles if they did not meet with support.

The Delegate of Colombia considered that the proposals should be looked at in entirety and not piecemeal out of context. It was, therefore, agreed, with the concurrence of the Delegate of Paraguay that the Report of the Committee should recommend remission of the proposals to the Administrative Council for study.

With regard to the proposal on Article 41 concerning termination of employment, the Delegate of the United States stated that his Delegation would be very much opposed to, and could not agree to, any provision that officials should lose their posts if the countries of which they are nationals ceased to be Members of the Union. Legal questions concerning their contracts would also be involved.

The Chairman agreed that this statement would be coupled with Article 41 in the recommendation in the Report.

4. Geographical Distribution as applied to Recruitment of Staff (Document No. 180)

The Chairman said that Document No. 180 had been produced as a result of the suggestion of the Delegate of India at the last meeting in order to facilitate the study of this question. The subject was also dealt with in the Table on Page 40 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and also on pages 60 - 61 of the Report. He referred the Committee to the Draft Resolution submitted to the Administrative Council, Annex 1 on page 11 of Document No. 180. The question was whether the terms of the Resolution were now consistent with the state of affairs under assimilation to the U.N. Common System. The Committee might like to consider whether this could be clarified.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with this proposal, and queried whether Paragraph 4 (b) on Page 12 was precise enough. He did not think it should be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General to judge whether a recruit could be classed as international or not. The onus should be on the individual to prove that he or she had come to Geneva specifically to take up an international post.

The Chairman said that it nevertheless seemed reasonable that the Secretary-General should satisfy himself that the proof offered was genuine, but agreed that the point could be borne in mind in considering any re-draft of the resolution.

During consideration of paragraph c) on Page 11, the Vice-Chairman (the Delegate of Ceylon), enquired whether the salaries of the U.N. Scale G1 - G7 were better or lower than that paid by either the Swiss Administration or private enterprise in Geneva.

Mr. Russell Cook said that they were related to the best prevailing local rates. Sometimes it might be a little higher, sometimes lower.

The Vice-Chairman (the Delegate of Ceylon) said that he felt that this comparison was very relevant to discussion of this subject.

There was then some general discussion on the points in the Draft Resolution which were thought to need amendment. Criticisms of the existing draft were made by the Delegates of India, Ceylon and Pakistan. The Chairman, therefore, suggested and it was agreed, that a

small Working Group should be set up to study the Draft Resolution on page 11 of Document No. 180 for the purpose of suggesting the terms of a new draft. The Delegates of India, Ceylon, New Zealand and Pakistan were appointed to the Group with the Delegate of the United Kingdom as Chairman.

The Meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur:

P. A. Panichelli

Chairman:

W. A. Wolverson

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 253-E  
25 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Eleventh Plenary Meeting

Monday, 30 November 1959, at 09.30 hours

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 206).
  2. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 212).
  3. Approval of the Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 214).
  4. Approval of the Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting.
  5. Approval of the Minutes of the Tenth Plenary Meeting.
  6. Confirmation of the decision of Committee D that the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I.'s should all be of different nationality.
  7. Memorandum by the Chairman  
(Document No. 247).
  8. Miscellaneous.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 254-FES  
25 novembre 1959

NOTE DU SECRETARIAT DES CONFERENCES

La coupure ci-jointe de la "Tribune de Genève" du mardi, 24 novembre 1959, est distribuée à titre d'information.

NOTE BY THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

The attached extract translated from the "Tribune de Genève", dated Tuesday, 24 November 1959, is distributed as of interest, for information only.

NOTA DE LA SECRETARÍA DE LAS CONFERENCIAS

A título informativo, se adjunta copia de un artículo aparecido en "La Tribuna de Ginebra" el martes, 24 de noviembre de 1959.

Secrétaire des Conférences  
Secretary of the Conferences  
El Secretario de las Conferencias,  
Gerald C. Gross

Annexe:  
Annex: 1  
Anexo:

# LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE

## Armistice dans le conflit entre les médecins et les caisses-maladie

se rappelle qu'il y a quelques semaines, l'association de médecins du canton de Genève a dénoncé la convention du 15 septembre 1955 qui la liait aux caisses-maladie. L'éclatant comme un coup de foudre, le calme serein — serein pour ceux qui ne sont pas au courant de la situation réelle — a provoqué une vive émotion parmi les médecins et dans le monde politique. M. Treina, chef du département de la prévoyance sociale et de l'hygiène publique, l'admission consultative en matière d'assurance-maladie, créée le 4 avril 1956 par le Conseil d'Etat, étaient immédiatement intervenus pour tenter d'apaiser le

la réponse à une question écrite de M. Fazan, député, le gouvernement maintenant qu'une solution transitoire a été trouvée. Au cours d'une séance du Conseil d'Etat, M. Treina, les représentants des caisses-maladie et des mutualistes ont signé l'accord suivant : « Les pourparlers concernant le tarif médical doivent être terminés dans les prochains jours et poursuivis jusqu'à la convention conclue entre les caisses-maladie et les mutualistes le 15 septembre 1955 est prorogée jusqu'au 31 décembre 1960 ».

Les caisses-maladie et les mutualistes se sont donc donné rendez-vous pour aboutir à un accord définitif. Espérons qu'ils parviendront à conclure la convention annoncée pour le 15 septembre 1955. Le gouvernement a promis de ne pas manquer de suivre avec intérêt le développement des pourparlers et forcera d'aplanir les difficultés.

## M. Jean Treina président du Conseil d'Etat

Dans sa séance de mardi matin, le Conseil d'Etat a nommé son nouveau président la personne de M. Jean Treina, chef du département de la prévoyance sociale et de l'hygiène publique. M. Treina entrera en fonctions le 1er décembre. M. Edouard, chef du département des finances et contributions publiques, a été nommé

Les organisations internationales touchées par la crise du logement

## M. Hammarskjöld charge le B.I.T. d'effectuer une grande enquête dans notre ville

M. Hammarskjöld, secrétaire général, ainsi que les chefs des diverses institutions spécialisées des Nations unies se sont mis d'accord pour confier à leur collègue M. David Morse, directeur général du Bureau international du travail, le soin de mener à bien une enquête approfondie sur le problème du logement à Genève.

Les organisations internationales se trouvent, en effet, devant un problème très grave : non seulement elles sont dans l'impossibilité d'engager du personnel faute de pouvoir loger les nouveaux arrivants, mais elles ne peuvent même pas rappeler à leurs sièges de Genève des fonctionnaires qui ont été envoyés en mission à l'étranger et qui ne disposent plus de leur ancien appartement.

Les cas extrêmes sont ceux du fonctionnaire qui a campé sous la tente à son retour à Genève, de la famille dont le père, la mère et les enfants sont répartis à différents étages dans une pension, enfin le problème des nouveaux collaborateurs qui doivent investir toutes leurs économies personnelles pour acheter de petites villas en territoire genevois bien que leurs contrats d'emploi soient de deux ans seulement.

Cette enquête, qui a commencé par l'envoi aux fonctionnaires internationaux d'un questionnaire, est conduite avec le désir non pas de critiquer les autorités genevoises,

mais au contraire de collaborer avec elles et de les aider à résoudre les difficultés actuelles. Les institutions internationales ayant leur siège à Genève se considèrent comme faisant partie de la communauté, et leur désir est de contribuer de même que les Genevois eux-mêmes à la solution d'un problème qui devient angoissant. Il s'agit avant tout de trouver une issue à l'impasse actuelle sans qu'il y ait des frictions inutiles entre la population locale et ses hôtes étrangers.

**M. David Morse fera rapport en avril prochain**

Le rapport qui est préparé sous la direction de M. David Morse et de ses collaborateurs contiendra des éléments importants d'information statistique sur notre ville, ainsi que des suggestions concernant d'éventuelles solutions : construction de logements grâce à la collaboration des autorités locales et à l'initiative des organisations internationales, éventuel déplacement sur territoire français d'une partie des fonctionnaires internationaux travaillant à Genève, etc. Un financement inter-

national, sous une forme ou sous une autre, n'est pas exclu.

L'importance de l'enquête en cours est soulignée par le fait que ses résultats seront soumis au Comité administratif de coordination qui se réunira dans notre ville en avril prochain sous la présidence de M. Hammarskjöld. Il comprend M. Morse lui-même, ainsi que MM. Davies, de l'Office mondial de météorologie, Candau, de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, Gross, de l'Union internationale des télécommunications — organisations ayant leur siège à Genève —, et les directeurs généraux de la F. A. O., de l'Unesco, de la Banque mondiale, du Fonds monétaire international, de l'Agence atomique, de l'O. A. C. I. (aviation civile), de l'Union postale universelle, et du Fonds spécial des Nations unies.

S'adressant au Conseil du B. I. T., la semaine dernière, M. David Morse avait déjà déclaré : « Je fais tout ce qui est possible en collaboration avec mes collègues des organisations internationales et les autorités genevoises pour amener une amélioration dans la situation actuelle. Les logements ne se construisent pas du jour au lendemain, cependant nous ferons tout ce qui est matériellement possible pour résoudre le problème ».

En conclusion, le directeur général du B. I. T. a donné des indications sur les mesures qu'il entend prendre dans l'immédiat en matière d'indemnité d'installation et de remboursement des frais de garde-meubles pour rendre plus facile la situation des fonctionnaires nouvellement engagés ou rentrant d'un poste à l'étranger.

**Le Réveil civique**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED BY THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

Mr. HAMMARSKJÖLD INSTRUCTS THE I.L.O.  
TO CARRY OUT A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION IN OUR CITY

Mr. Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of United Nations, and the heads of various United Nations Specialized Agencies, have agreed to request their colleague, Mr. David Morse, Director General of the International Labour Office, to carry out a detailed investigation into the problem of housing in Geneva.

The International Organizations are indeed faced with a most serious problem: besides being unable to engage staff because of the impossibility of housing new arrivals, they cannot even recall to their offices in Geneva officials sent on missions abroad who no longer have the apartments they occupied before leaving the City.

The most striking cases are those of an official who was forced to camp in a tent on his return to Geneva, of a family, the father, the mother and the children of which are staying on different floors in a boarding house, and lastly that of new staff who are forced to invest all their personal savings in the purchase of small houses in and around Geneva on the strength of no more than a two years' contract.

The investigation, the first stage of which has been to circulate a questionnaire to international officials, is being carried out not for the purpose of criticizing the Genevese Authorities, but on the contrary, in an effort to cooperate with them and to help them to solve the difficulty. The international institutions whose headquarters are in Geneva regard themselves as members of the community and are anxious to contribute to the same extent as the Genevese themselves, to the solution of a problem which is fast becoming acute. First and foremost, a way out of the present impasse must be found without creating useless friction between the local population and their foreign guests.

Mr. DAVID MORSE  
TO REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN APRIL

The report to be prepared under the guidance of Mr. David Morse and his associates will contain important statistical information on our City as well as suggestions for a possible solution: new apartments built in cooperation with the local authorities and through the initiative of the international organizations themselves, housing of some of the international officials working in Geneva in France, etc. International schemes for

financing the project in one form or another are not altogether unlikely.

The importance of the investigation is stressed by the fact that the findings will be submitted in April next to the Coordinating Administrative Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hammarskjöld. Other members of the Committee are Mr. Davies of the W.M.O., Mr. Candau of W.H.O., Mr. Gross of the I.T.U. - All these Organizations have their headquarters in Geneva - and the Directors General of F.A.O., UNESCO, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Atomic Agency, I.C.A.O. (Civil Aviation), Universal Postal Union and the United Nations Special Fund.

When addressing the I.L.O. Council last week, Mr. David Morse said : "I am doing all I can, in cooperating with my colleagues in other International Organizations and with the help of the Genevese Authorities, to improve the present situation. Although buildings do not go up overnight, we will do all we possibly can to solve the problem."

Finally, the Director General of the I.L.O. described the measures he proposes to take in the near future with regard to the installation allowance and the reimbursement of storage expense to alleviate the plight of newly engaged staff and of personnel returning from a mission abroad.



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 255-E  
26 November, 1959COMMITTEE EREPORTby the Working Group on Technical Assistance procedures

With reference to the discussions which took place at the Eighth Meeting of Committee E, on 23 November, 1959, the Working Group on Technical Assistance procedures - composed of Mr. Pathy Gheith (Kuwait), Mr. J.L. Skerrett (Australia) and assisted by Mr. J.R. Symonds (United Nations TAB) and Mr. Jean Persin (Secretariat) - considered what steps might be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference for dealing with the proposals made in Document No. 64 and which have been generally accepted by Committee E.

In view especially of the directives already formulated by the Administrative Council in Resolution No. 244 (see Document No. 62, pages 5 to 13), the Working Group felt that the Conference might limit itself to giving general instructions to the Administrative Council for the revision of the present directives and procedures. The Group therefore respectfully submit to the Committee the attached draft resolution.

The Working Group noted that the Conference will probably adopt also a resolution on the lines of Resolution No. 25 of Buenos Aires. It is therefore proposed that the attached text be published as part B of a single Resolution on "Participation of the I.T.U. in the E.P.T.A.", of which part A would be the text to be adopted in replacement of Resolution No. 25 of Buenos Aires.

Annex: The Working Group recommends that the directives in the attached Resolution should be incorporated in the brochure - "Procedures Relating to I.T.U. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance" - as published by the I.T.U. Geneva, 1959.



A N N E X

PROPOSALS CONCERNING I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS  
EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical Assistance can be classified into three categories:

1. giving expert advice to an Administration on a certain problem or project;
2. planning and estimating a project, and arranging a scheme for the execution;
3. execution of the project.

First category

Sufficient preliminary information should be prepared beforehand by the Administration concerned. In the majority of cases the expert advice can be adequately given within ten days. Only in the most exceptional circumstances should the loan of an expert for this category exceed one month and only after a careful study by the I.T.U.

Second category

All possible detailed information should be prepared beforehand by the Administration concerned. The I.T.U. should indicate to the Administration concerned what this detailed information should be.

The expert or experts would then start their planning and estimating. It is quite understood that the time necessary for such tasks would range from one to six months depending on the nature of the project. In the great majority of cases it will be possible for the I.T.U. to determine the necessary period within the above-mentioned limits.

The Administration concerned can then commence its own duties of allocating the necessary costs and expenditures, advertise the tenders and take other necessary steps.

During the examination of the tenders, these Administrations may need the help of the experts for another period ranging between one and three months.

#### Third category

The Administration would, by then, have completed the necessary preparations for the execution of the project, for example, buildings, staff, etc. The expert can then be seconded to the Administration for the supervision of the execution and providing any help in the meantime, that he finds necessary for the efficient operation of the system afterwards.

The aim of this plan is to avoid any lost intervals of time between the successive stages of the work.

Administrations may be in a position to require the services of the expert between stages or after the execution of the scheme to help in the operation and maintenance of the project. In such a case, if the I.T.U. provides the expert, then it shall also determine in collaboration with the T.A.B. the extent of the contribution that the Administration concerned shall make towards the total cost.

#### Supervision

1. The I.T.U. should determine the most effective and economic methods for supervision of projects.
2. The action taken in each case shall be examined by the Co-ordination Committee and by the Secretary-General and reported to the Administration Council.

3. Once work commences on a project it shall be incumbent on the applicant Government, as well as the expert, to submit regular monthly reports to the I.T.U.
4. The Administration concerned shall also be furnished with a copy of the expert's monthly report.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 256-E  
26 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE D2

## SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting of Sub-Committee D2

Tuesday, 24 November, 1959 at 3.00 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. H. A. Daniels (United Kingdom) opened the meeting.
2. The Agenda (Document No. DT 76) was approved. The Chairman pointed out that Item 4, i.e. consideration of a paragraph to be included in the Convention regarding the duties of the Assistant Secretary-General, had been laid upon the Sub-Committee by Committee D at its last meeting.
3. The Summary Record of the Second Meeting (Document No. 228) was approved.
4. Terms of Contract of the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General.
  - 1) The Sub-Committee decided to confine its consideration to the terms to be applied in the case of the first appointments only made under the new procedure, i.e. those it was proposed to make at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. This would give time for the new system to "run in" and allow the next Plenipotentiary Conference to reach a decision about permanent arrangements in the light of experience. The Sub-Committee would recommend that, in the meantime, the Administrative Council should give early attention to a revision of the relevant staff regulations, which would be necessary as a result of the change of status of the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General from permanent to temporary. It was also agreed that mention be made in the Sub-Committee's Report of a suggestion that the regulations concerning the Secretary-General, or all elected personnel, be separated from the remainder.
  - 2) The Sub-Committee reached the following conclusions as regards the terms of contract and conditions for the initial appointments:
    - i) Term of Office. It was agreed that a minimum period of employment should be specified; it would be unreasonable to expect an appointee to leave his home and take up duty, perhaps in a distant country, without some indication of the probable period of employment. As it was to be expected that the next Plenipotentiary Conference would not take place until 1965, five years was agreed



upon as the minimum. The recommendation agreed by the Sub-Committee was that the term of office should extend to a date to be decided by the next Plenipotentiary Conference, but that in any event it should be for a minimum period of five years, subject to the satisfactory performance of the duties stipulated for the post.

- ii) Notice of Resignation. It was agreed that three months' notice should be given by the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General.
- iii) Age of Recruitment. It was agreed to be unnecessary to lay down any rules about this, at least for the first appointment. Attention should be drawn in the Sub-Committee's Report, however, to the fact that if the appointee were under 60 years of age, he would be eligible for admission to the I.T.U. Pension Fund or to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, if assimilation to the United Nations Common System were to be agreed.
- iv) Oath of Office. It was agreed that the oath, or declaration, should be taken before the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference, if possible. If this were not possible then it should be left to the Plenary Assembly to prescribe a procedure.
- v) Letter of Appointment. It was agreed that this should be signed by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, he being the representative of the appointing body.
- vi) Age of Retirement, Remuneration and other Staff Regulations. It was agreed that no special problem arose regarding age of retirement. The question of remuneration was being pursued by the Personnel Committee, and all other provisions of the staff regulations not mentioned above as calling for special action, should apply to both posts.

5. Dismissal of the Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General and Report on Performance of Duties.

It was agreed that the Administrative Council should have the right to suspend the Secretary-General or his Assistant from duty, without pay, but that the final decision as regards dismissal should be made by the majority of Administrations, Members of the Union, either at the Plenipotentiary Conference, if its timing was suitable, or by such means as a postal vote. This led to discussion about the need for a report to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the performance of the Secretary-General or Assistant Secretary-General's duties. Some delegates considered this a logical procedure if the Plenipotentiary Conference were to form an opinion,

for example, on the wisdom of a particular re-election. Finally, however, it was agreed that it would be invidious to single out the most senior official of the Union for a special report, which could hardly be kept confidential, and that the question should not be mentioned in the Sub-Committee's Report, and so be left to the Administrative Council for decision.

Duties of the Assistant Secretary-General.

It was agreed that a new sub-paragraph 2 bis) should be added to Article 8 of the Convention, as follows:

"The Assistant Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific duties as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter."

7. Re-naming of the Assistant Secretary-General.

The Chairman said that the question of a new name for the Assistant Secretary-General had not yet been resolved in Committee D, but a general desire had been expressed that, so far as the English title was concerned, the designation should be "Deputy Secretary-General". This being in harmony with the Sub-Committee's decision as regards the duties of the Assistant Secretary-General, it was agreed that the Sub-Committee would recommend adoption of the title "Deputy Secretary-General" for the English text.

3. In closing the meeting, the Chairman said that he hoped to have the draft Report prepared in time for consideration by the Sub-Committee at its next meeting.

V. Nullis  
Rapporteur

H.A. Daniels  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 257-FES

CORRIGENDUM No 1

27 novembre 1959

COMMISSION G

## CORRIGENDUM

### au Projet de Résolution concernant la répartition géographique

Dans le Document No 257, sous "décide", lire le premier alinéa de A comme suit :

"A. afin d'améliorer la répartition géographique des fonctionnaires des classes e et au-dessus :"

\_\_\_\_\_

Concerns the French text only.

\_\_\_\_\_

Concierne únicamente el texto francés.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 257-E  
26 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE G

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### CONCERNING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference,

#### considering

- a) Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Buenos Aires Convention;
- b) the present geographical distribution of Union staff;
- c) the need to improve geographical distribution still further, both generally and for particular regions of the world;
- d) and that such a policy requires that the staff concerned should be entitled to the benefits of international recruitment;

#### resolves

A. in order to improve geographical distribution of staff in Classes e and above:

1. that, in general, vacancies in these grades shall be advertised to the Administrations of all the Members and Associate Members of the Union, subject to maintaining reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff;

2. that, in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions which are at present insufficiently represented;

B. that officials in Classes f to k shall:

1. so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons residing in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;

2. exceptionally, where the vacancies in Classes f, g and h, are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;



3. where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph B.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify the vacancy to all administrations but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;

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 -

i) they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph B.1 above; or,

ii) they are recruited from the area referred to in paragraph B.1, but the date and circumstances of their having established a residence in that area are such that the Secretary-General is satisfied that the residence was established solely for the purpose of working for international organizations;

C. that staff already in service would have been entitled to the benefits of international or semi-local recruitment under the policy of paragraph B.4 above, but for the fact that they have agreed to forego such benefits as a condition of employment, shall become entitled to those benefits with effect from 1 January, 1960;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep this matter under review in order that the objective of a wider and more representative geographical distribution be achieved.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 258-E  
26 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Seventeenth meeting of Committee D

#### (Organization of the Union)

Monday, 23 November, 1959

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m.

The Chairman informed delegates that Mr. Dr Vries, Vice-Chairman of Committee D, had had to leave the Conference to undergo an operation in his own country. A telegram of sympathy would be sent in the Committee's name.

The Chairman then stated that the Agenda (Document No. DT 72), submitted to the meeting, should be amended as follows:

a) delete what related to Document No. 16 in items 1 and 2. The Delegate of Paraguay had confirmed that he would not insist on the discussion of that document by the Committee, since it was to be referred to the Administrative Council with an eye to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

b) in item 2, delete Proposals 83 and 86 which had already been withdrawn.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that consideration of Proposals Nos. 30 and 87 be deferred until Sub-Committee D2 had submitted its Report.

The Committee adopted that view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. withdrew Proposal No. 32.

The Delegate of Japan suggested that Proposal No. 85 concerning Technical Assistance be dealt with by Committee E.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed that Proposal No. 32, of which he was co-sponsor, should be withdrawn and stated that he proposed to withdraw Proposal No. 254.

The Agenda, as amended, was adopted.

#### Item 1. Proposals Concerning Article 5.

##### 1. Proposal No. 24

In the discussion on the proposal, the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany observed that the question was one of representatives



of Members of the Council and not of countries. It was proposed that the text should consequently be amended.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that, to make it perfectly clear that the expenses of participation by a representative of a Member country of the Council as an observer at meetings of a permanent organ of the Union were to be borne by his Administration, the words "in this capacity" in § 10 be replaced by "in attending meetings of the Council".

The text of § 9 bis and 10, amended as shown in the Annex to this Record, was adopted by 36 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions.

2. Proposal No. 25

As the Committee in general did not seem to think it necessary to introduce the specifications contained in Proposal No. 25 in the Convention, the Delegate of Italy withdrew the proposal.

3. Proposals Nos. 245 and 33.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. withdrew Proposal No. 33 in favour of Proposal No. 245, which was adopted unanimously.

4. Proposal No. 34

Adopted.

5. Proposal No. 35

Following various amendments, which were accepted by the Delegate of Italy, the Committee adopted unanimously the text appearing in the Annex.

Item 2. Proposals Concerning Article 8.

1. Proposal No. 78

The Delegates of France, Italy and Sweden supported Proposal No. 78

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thought that it was undesirable that the Secretary-General should be responsible to two authorities. The status quo was, in his view, a more satisfactory solution.

He also believed, together with the Delegates of Sweden and the United States, that the last sentence of the proposal should be held over pending the conclusions of Sub-Committee D2.

The Committee adopted Proposal No. 78, subject to the reservation regarding the last sentence, by 45 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.

2. Proposal No. 84

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the proposal.

The Delegates of Bielorussia and the U.S.S.R. stressed that some technical standards were published by the I.F.R.B. and others by the International

Radio Consultative Committee, and that differences had been noted between the two sets of publications. They believed that there was no call to insert provisions in the Convention sanctioning such duality of publication.

In the light of explanations given by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. and the Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, the Committee decided by 48 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, to adopt Proposal No. 84.

3. Proposals Nos. 251 and 252.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that Proposal No. 251 was a consequence of Proposal No. 252.

He observed that § 1 of Proposal No. 252 had been adopted as far as its principle went, and stated that § 2 and 3 were intended to bring together provisions at present scattered throughout the Convention and that they were purely drafting in character.

The Chairman believed that in that case Proposals Nos. 251 and 252 as a whole might be sent to the Drafting Committee.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE D  
AT ITS SEVENTEENTH MEETING

Article 5

Prop. No. 24

Add, after paragraph 9, the following paragraph 9b) :  
9b). The representatives of each Member of the Administrative Council shall have the right to attend, as observers, all meetings of the permanent organs of the Union mentioned in Article 4, sub-paragraphs 3 b), c) and d).

Article 5 MOD

10. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in participating in the Council's meetings shall be borne by the Union.

Article 5 §12

Prop. No. 245

MOD

Article 5 §12

Prop. No. 34

MOD

g) Review and approve the annual budget of the Union, with an eye to the strictest economy;

m) Co-ordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union, take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such organs, fill vacancies ad interim in respect of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, and review the annual reports on the activities of the permanent organs of the Union;

Article 5 §12

Prop. No. 35

After sub-paragraph n), insert the following new sub-paragraph n (ii):

n (ii) Take the necessary steps, with the agreement of the majority of Members of the Union, provisionally to

settle questions which are not covered by the Convention and its Annexes and cannot await the next competent Conference for settlement.

Article 8 §1  
Prop. No. 78

MOD

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

Note : The last sentence is held over

Article 8 §2  
Prop. No. 84

MOD

j) Publish the technical standards of the International Frequency Registration Board, as well as such other data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies as are prepared by the Board in the discharge of its duties.

Article 8  
§ § 4 and 5

Proposals Nos. 251 and 252, page 69, (Rev.1), have been referred to the Drafting Committee.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 259-E  
26 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Eighteenth meeting of Committee D (Organization of the Union)

Tuesday, 24 November, 1959

The Meeting opened at 9.35 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the Agenda (Document No. DT 79), which was adopted as it stood.

#### Item 1 - Document No. 170 (Annex 4), page 12

The Delegate of Sweden felt the Convention should recognize the existence of the co-ordination Committee, and suggested that the text of Para 2, 2 a), on Page 12 of Document No. 170, be added to Article 8 of the Convention.

With one amendment proposed by the Delegate of Ceylon, the Committee adopted the text annexed, without further comment.

#### Item 2 - Proposals relating to the International Consultative Committees (Article 7)

##### 1. Proposals Nos. 278 and 297 (Document No. 44)

The two Proposals had the same purpose and were both adopted, it being left to the Drafting Committee to smooth out any slight divergence between them.

##### 2. Proposal No. 64

The Delegate of Sweden presented his Proposal and pointed out that the smaller countries had not always enough specialists to enable them to transform C.C.I. recommendations into proposals for conferences.

The Delegates of Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia and the Belgian Congo and Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., spoke in favour of Proposal No. 64.





The Delegates of the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ethiopia and Denmark and Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., were against the idea of the Consultative Committees submitting proposals direct to conferences.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that Chapter 18 of the General Regulations made quite sufficient provision for conferences to be informed of Recommendations by the C.C.I.'s.

Mr. Stead, Deputy Secretary of the Conference, said that although Chapter 18 of the General Regulations provided for proposed modifications to be drawn up on the basis of C.C.I. recommendations it did not say what should be done with such proposals.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic was not in favour of Proposal No. 64, to which he preferred Proposal No. 60 subject to the last part of it being altered.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the Delegate of Sweden would agree to limit his text to cover Proposals based on recommendations or relating to questions already under consideration, in which case an acceptable compromise could be worked out.

The Delegate of Sweden signified his agreement, and the Chairman ruled that the meeting should adjourn for the text of a new proposal to be worked out.

On the resumption, the Delegate of Sweden proposed the following text, arrived at after consultation with the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom:

"The plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees are authorized to submit to Administrative Conferences proposals arising directly from their recommendations or from findings on questions under their study."

He was prepared to withdraw the text concerning the submission of proposals to plenipotentiary conferences.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany explained that the reference to "findings on questions under their study" was made because there might be proposals to be drafted before recommendations had been finalized.

The Delegates of the Bielorussian S.S.R., Belgium, Roumania, and Mexico were in favour of the new joint Proposal.

The Delegates of Argentina, Ceylon, Ethiopia, and India wanted the status quo maintained.

The Delegate of Italy felt that the Consultative character of the C.C.I.'s could be guaranteed by adapting chapter 18 of the General Regulations to read:

"At its last meeting before the competent administrative conference each plenary assembly of a C.C.I. may extract from among the recommendations issued by the committee since the preceding administrative conference any proposals for alterations to the appropriate regulations. Such proposals shall be communicated to the administrations in time for them to submit them to the administrative conference in question, if they deem fit."

The Chairman remarked that, as far as the General Regulations were concerned, any decision was a matter for Committee F.

The joint Proposals of Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom was put to the vote and adopted by 36 in favour to 16 against, with 14 abstentions.

Thus, Proposal No. 60 no longer applied.

3. Proposal No. 59

The Delegate of Japan announced the withdrawal of paragraph 3 bis of his Proposal. Paragraph 3 ter having been referred to Committee E, only paragraph 3 remained for consideration. The reason for the Proposal was to adapt operation to progress in radio technique.

The Delegates of the Philippines and Roumania seconded Proposal No. 59.

The Delegates of France and Belgium thought it best to stick to the old text in order to avoid any conflict of responsibility between the two C.C.I.'s.

Mr. Hayes, Vice Director of the C.C.I.R., stated that study group 13 in that organ dealt with operating questions. He read out its terms of reference and said that there had so far been no difficulty.

With an amendment proposed by the Delegate of Ethiopia and seconded by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic, paragraph 3 of Proposal No. 59 was adopted in the form as annexed, by 30 in favour to 24 against, with 13 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE D AT ITS EIGHTEENTH MEETING

Article 8 § 2. Insert the following text before 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 Assistant Secretary-General and 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."

Article 7 Combination of 1.(1) and 1.(2)

Proposals 1.(1) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone  
Nos  
278 and 297 Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

Note: The Drafting Committee is to determine whether the terms "telegraphy and telephony" or "the telegraph and the telephone" should be used.

Article 7 s 2. Add the following new paragraph 2:

Proposal "The Plenary assemblies of the International Consultative  
No.64  
amended Committees are authorized to submit to Administrative Conferences proposals arising directly from their recommendations or from findings on questions under their study."

Article 7 § 1.(3) Replace existing text as follows:

Proposal (3) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee  
No. 59,  
amended (C.C.I.R.) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating to  
radiocommunication and to issue recommendations on them".

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 260-E  
26 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

MEXICO

Proposal

Number of  
Proposal

334

Establishment of an International Telecommunication Development Bank

The Mexican Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
considering

- 1) That it is the duty of the I.T.U. to define the general policy for promoting and increasing international co-operation for improving telecommunications of all kinds;
- 2) That it is the duty of the I.T.U. by all possible means to encourage the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication networks and installations in all parts of the world.
- 3) That to solve fundamental problems such as those relating to the ever-increasing restrictions on the use of the high-frequency part of the radio spectrum, radical changes will have to be made in the type of telecommunication systems at present being used, which will soon call for an increase in the amounts internationally invested in telecommunication projects
- 4) That the funds available for Technical Assistance as provided for example by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund pay for only part of what is required for the development of international telecommunication.
- 5) That the "new and developing" countries particularly need financial aid to keep up to date and to provide for future needs on the basis of sound development plans.
- 6) That the interdependence and harmonious development of telecommunication systems throughout the world is not only necessary but obligatory.



- 7) That the constructive guidance and the future of the I.T.U. depend to a large extent on its practical management in economic affairs as well as technical and legislative matters.
- 8) That it is necessary to obtain credits from financial organizations so as to establish special funds for telecommunications, and that credits should be granted on easy terms to administrations or private operating agencies.
- 9) That telecommunications as a public service may be considered as investments of the "self-financing" type, and that as such their value on a worldwide basis is considerable.
- 10) That it conduces to the attainment of the Union's aims to request governmental or private international organizations to establish credits for telecommunications.
- 11) That many telecommunication enterprises and also some private operating agencies do in fact make indirect isolated grants for such purposes, and that they are able to make it their policy to contribute considerable capital sums to a joint fund, especially if the latter is intended for sound international or national projects of a major kind and that such projects would be eagerly sponsored by the I.T.U.
- 12) That existing world banks for industrial promotion and development lack special capital credits for telecommunications.

Proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference take action towards the eventual setting-up of an International Telecommunication Development Bank or Banks by resolving:

"To instruct the General Secretariat to carry out the necessary negotiations with the consent of the Administrative Council with the official or private organizations concerned to set up an international credit organization for telecommunication development".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 261-E  
27 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED  
"GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES  
REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND  
TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY"

The attached letter has been received from the Delegation of the  
"Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French  
Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency".

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT STATES  
AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY  
THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND  
TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY

Geneva, 26 November, 1959

The Secretary-General,  
International Telecommunication  
Union,  
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

I have to request an alteration in the designation of the Member hitherto known as the "Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency".

I should be most grateful if the following title could henceforth be used:

"Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories".

This applies to all documents of the Administrative Radio and the Plenipotentiary Conferences, as well as to all documents published by the Union, and in particular to Annex 1 to the Telecommunication Convention.

Yours faithfully,

For the Head of the Delegation of the  
Group of the Different States and  
Territories represented by the French  
Overseas Postal and Telecommunication  
Agency at the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
Geneva, 1959

(Signed) C. RAMANITRA

Acting Head of the Delegation



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 262-E  
1 December, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE H1SUMMARY RECORDThird Meeting of Sub-Committee H1

Thursday, 26 November 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order and explained that at his request the Rapporteur had prepared a Draft Report for submission to Finance Committee H, together with two Draft Resolutions on the lines of those of Resolutions 9 and 10 of the Buenos Aires Convention. Their task this morning would be to agree these drafts.

First, however, it was necessary to agree the minutes of the Second Meeting as contained in Document No. 249.

2. Mr. Chatelain (General Secretariat) drew attention to two discrepancies in the French text only.

- i) In the reply on page 2 in the middle of the page, the word "private" had been omitted in relation to the payment for telephone calls by Union staff.
- ii) In the reply to Question 4, the English text used the following words : "for budgetary provision to be made".

This reasonably represented the situation in English but the sense of the French text was not so appropriate. What, in fact, occurred was that the Co-ordination Committee and the Secretary-General first approved the visits to be made by officials of the Union within the framework of the overall budgetary credits that had been made available for purposes of travelling, etc. by the Administrative Council. It was the task of the Finance Section to allocate the specific sum required within those limits for the purposes of the particular travelling being authorised, and the English text should be read in the context of meaning :

"for the appropriate budgetary credits to be made available

It was agreed that these references in the minutes would discharge the item.

3. Introducing the Draft Report, the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he wished in particular to draw attention to three particular points :



1) The careful use of the words in paragraph 3 "that to the best of their knowledge and belief". He felt that as time had not permitted the Sub-Committee to make an exhaustive study of the financial management and accounts for all the years since Buenos Aires, the Committee should make some reference to the limited nature of their examination. These particular words recognised this situation.

2) In paragraph 3 he had drawn attention to the adoption of a budget of ordinary expenditure for 1959 outside the ambit of Buenos Aires Additional Protocol IV. The task of the Sub-Committee did not extend to an examination of financial management beyond the year 1958 but nevertheless it did seem appropriate for the Finance Committee to know the budgetary ceiling adopted for the current year under the present Convention.

The Sub-Committee agreed that, whilst not strictly required, the attention of the Main Committee could be usefully drawn to the position by means of this reference and agreed that it should remain.

3) Paragraphs 3 (3) and 3 (4) of the Report exactly reflected the situation as had been ascertained by the Sub-Committee, that is that the financial management was necessarily carried out year by year within the ambit of the regulations in force year by year. These regulations were in a constant state of evolution to reflect the varying circumstances that pertained.

The Draft Report was discussed and agreed with minor amendments.

4. As regards the Draft Resolutions, that which related to approval of the accounts for the years 1952/58 called for no comment. In relation to the second draft, however, it was necessary to point out that unlike the years before Buenos Aires, since 1952 the Union had been in the happy position of not needing to borrow very substantially from the Swiss Confederation. The right to make such borrowings was most valuable and all shared in their expression of gratitude to the Swiss Confederation for this assistance. To reflect the facts, however, the Draft Resolution referred only to borrowings during the period when these applied - which were in fact in the sum of :

At the end of 1952	2,800,000 Sw. frcs.
" " " " 1953	600,000 " "
" " " " 1954	Nil
" " " " 1955	Nil
" " " " 1956	Nil
" " " " 1957	Nil
" " " " 1958	1,500,000 " "

Mr. Weber thanked the Rapporteur for his reference to this question in that it might help to dispel a misunderstanding that could be inferred

from the references to borrowing that had been made in Document No. 8. For purposes of the record he thought that the following statement should be inserted in the minutes :

"Sub-Committee H1 notes that loans by the Swiss Confederation were made only in the years 1953, 1954 and 1958, which shows that in recent years the Union's accounts have been balanced satisfactorily.

" It further notes that, in note 14 on page 14 of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly of the United Nations, annexed to Document No. 8 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it is mentioned that about 1950 the loans reached 16,000,000 Swiss francs. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Union held fourteen different Conferences in the years 1948 to 1950, which accounts for the fact that the loans by the Swiss Confederation reached such an exceptional level."

The Sub-Committee took note of the statement and approved the Resolution.

5. In reply to a general question, the members agreed that a further meeting would not be necessary to clear the present minutes and that the work of the Sub-Committee could be regarded as finished.
6. The Chairman expressed his thanks to the General Secretariat for their very valuable assistance and the efficiency with which all the questions of the Group had been promptly and satisfactorily dealt with; to the Rapporteur for his work and to the members for their co-operation and assistance.

All members associated themselves with the comment of Mr. Senk that the task of the Sub-Committee had been greatly aided by the ability and understanding of the Chairman.

T. C. Weaver  
Rapporteur

R. Arciniegas  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 263-E  
27 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### REPORT

#### of the Working Group on Financial Management (Sub-Committee H1)

1. The Working Group was set up with the following terms of reference :

"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)."

For these purposes it has held three meetings and the summary records are contained in Documents Nos. 174, 249 and 262.

2. To carry out their work the Group has studied the following documents :

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) has been considered;
- d) the resolutions of the Administrative Council approving the annual accounts.

iii) The report of the Administrative Council, Chapters 11.2; 11.3; and 11.4.

iv) Document No. 6.

3. As a result of the studies they have made the Group confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief :

i) the ordinary budgets of the I.T.U. for the financial years 1953 to 1958 were approved by the Administrative Council in conformity with the



provisions of Additional Protocols III and IV of the Buenos Aires (1952) Convention and were within the limits of the ceilings fixed for each relevant year; and notes the adoption by the Administrative Council of a ceiling of ordinary expenditure for the year 1959 in the sum of 6,712,550 Swiss francs exclusive of contributions from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for administrative expenses;

ii) the expense accounts of the Union for the financial years 1952 to 1958, which were adopted by the General Secretariat after approval by the Administrative Council were within the limits set by the Administrative Council;

iii) the administration of the finances by the General Secretariat has been carried out in conformity with the Administrative Regulations of the Union which were in force at the appropriate time (i.e. the Financial Regulations, Staff Regulations, Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, and the Resolutions of the Administrative Council);

iv) the General Secretariat has borne in mind wherever possible the observations made on the accounts of the Union by the auditors of the Swiss Confederation and the Administrative Council through its Audit Committee. Appropriate amendments to the Administrative Regulations were later approved by the Administrative Council where necessary.

4. The Group therefore submit the following draft resolutions to the Finance Committee for submission to the Plenary Assembly :

i) Draft Resolution regarding assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation on the lines of Resolution No. 9 of the Buenos Aires Convention;

ii) Draft Resolution regarding approval of the accounts for the years 1952-58 on the lines of Resolution No. 10 of the Buenos Aires Convention.

T. C. Weaver  
Rapporteur

R. Arciniegas  
Chairman

A N N E X    1

DRAFT

RESOLUTION NO. ....

APPROVAL OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION  
FOR THE YEARS 1952 - 1958

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-  
tion Union, Geneva,

considering

1. the provisions of Article 9.1 (d) of the Buenos Aires Convention;
2. the report by the Administrative Council on the Financial Manage-  
ment of the Union and Documents Nos. 6 ..... and ..... of the present  
Conference;

resolves

1. to give final approval to the Accounts of the Union for the years  
1952 - 1958;
  2. to express to the Secretary-General and to the staff of the General  
Secretariat its satisfaction with the way in which the accounts have been  
kept.
-

A N N E X    2

DRAFT

RESOLUTION NO. ....

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS  
CONFEDERATION TO THE FINANCES OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-  
tion Union, Geneva,

considering

1. that in the years 1953, 1954 and 1958, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union;
2. that the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Confederation very carefully audited the accounts of the Union for the years 1952 to 1958;

expresses

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its collaboration with the Union in the field of finance, a collaboration which offers the Union advantages and is conducive to economy;
2. the hope that it may be possible to maintain this collaboration in the future;

instructs

the Secretary-General to inform the Government of the Swiss Confederation of the contents of this Resolution.

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PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 30 NOVEMBRE AU 6 DECEMBRESCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 30 NOVEMBER TO 6 DECEMBERPROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 30 DE NOVIEMBRE AL 6 DE DICIEMBRE

	30 Lundi Monday Lunes				1 Mardi Tuesday Martes				2 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				3 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				4 Vendredi Friday Viernes				5 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 1)																					
Com. A																				E) 3)		
Com. D					A	A			A	A												
Com. E							PW	PW							PW	PW						
Com. G							E	E														
Com. H			E	E							E	E							E	E		
Com. I		G 2)											G	G			G	G				

1) A 9 heures

2) Après l'Assemblée plénière, éventuellement - After the Plenary Assembly, if possible - Después del pleno, eventualmente.

3) A 18 h. 30.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 265-E  
27 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### REPORT

#### COMMITTEE H (Finances of the Union)

Ninth Meeting - Wednesday, 25 November, at 9.30 a.m.

The Committee approved the agenda appearing in Document No. 74, and the reports of Committee meetings appearing in Documents Nos. 160, 171 and 191.

The Chairman opened the discussion on Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73.

The Delegate of Canada favoured simplification of the provisions in the Convention referring to the budget, and thought that the references to publications and conferences not included in the consolidated budget should be deleted, since such references were not in accordance with the principle that had been adopted.

The Delegate of Colombia did not agree. There was no doubt that not all the conferences should be included in the consolidated budget and he proposed an amendment to paragraph (2) of the Annex. The Delegate of France was opposed to the amendment, however, since it did not seem to take service conferences into account.

A lengthy discussion ensued regarding Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73, and the Delegate of Ceylon proposed that a working group be set up to draft a final text to replace the present Article 13 of the Convention. That proposal was supported by the Delegate of Bielorussia.

The Chairman proposed that the Delegate of Canada preside the group, and that it should consist of the following delegations: United States, France, Italy, Sweden, U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom. The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal.

It was decided to postpone consideration of item 2 of Annex 1. ~~the~~ Committee had studied item 2 b) of the Agenda: The concept of a limit on expenditure.

Paragraph 3 of Annex 1, paragraphs 4 and 5 (1), (2) and (3) were approved without amendment. Paragraph (4) was approved with the following amendment proposed by the Delegate of Italy: "Any application submitted after the time-limit fixed in paragraph 5 above, and entailing..."



The Delegate of Canada recorded his abstention in regard to paragraph 5 (4) of Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73, even in its amended form, on the ground that it served no useful purpose. He objected as a matter of principle to loading any international convention with superfluous provisions.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

R. Arciniegas  
H. Heggli  
T.P. Secighe  
Rapporteurs

J. Garrido  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 266-E  
27 November, 1959

## SUB-COMMITTEE D2

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fourth Meeting of Sub-Committee D2

Thursday, 26 November, 1959, at 3.00 p.m

The Chairman, Mr. H.A. Daniels (United Kingdom) called the meeting to order, and mentioned a temporary change of Rapporteur owing to the indisposition of Miss V. M. Nullis.

The only item for consideration by the meeting was the Draft Report of the Working Party D2 (DT 84).

#### Consideration of the Draft Report of Working Party D2 (DT 84)

The Committee first agreed the general layout of the draft Report. The draft was then studied paragraph by paragraph.

##### Paragraph 1

There were no comments on this paragraph, which was agreed

##### Paragraph 2

The Delegate of India pointed out that India had been omitted in the English and Spanish texts of Document No. DT 84 from the list of countries constituting the Working Group. It was further found on examination that Canada had been omitted from the French text. Subject to these corrections, the text of the paragraph was agreed.

##### Paragraph 3

The Chairman explained that this paragraph set out the amendments agreed at the previous meeting arranged in the form of proposals.

##### Article 5 312 (m)

The Delegate of South Africa drew attention to an apparent typographical error in the English and Spanish Documents, by which the proposed amendment to sub-paragraph 12 m) of Article 5 had been included under the heading 'Reason' at the bottom of the page. It was agreed to rectify this in the Report.



(m bis) (Page 2)

There was some discussion regarding the use of the plural "vacancies". It was finally agreed that the plural should be retained in the English text as referring to successive vacancies, but that in the French and Spanish texts the singular would be appropriate.

Article 8

It was agreed that:

"Add new paragraph 1 (2 bis)"

should be amended to read

"Add new sub-paragraph 1 (2 bis)"

The Chairman, in pointing out how the two new sub-paragraphs would fit in with the existing paragraphs 1 (1) and (2), explained that these would need amendment to take account of the decision to have only one Assistant or Deputy Secretary-General. This would, however, be a matter for the Drafting Committee.

Page 3 Article 9

There was a typographical error in the first line:

the space between the 1 and e bis) should be increased.

Paragraph 4

It was agreed that the first sentence of paragraph 4 should be amended to read:

"The decision to make the Secretary-General an official elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as well as other decisions of the present Conference, will call for a revision of the Union's Staff Regulations".

It was also agreed that the last sentence of paragraph 4 should be amended to read:

"The Regulations applying to these officials and other elected officials of the Union might,..... Staff Regulations."

Paragraph 5

The Chairman explained that the only action required of the Committee with regard to Paragraph 5 would be to recommend that a letter in these terms be drafted.

There was no objection to this paragraph as it stood.

Paragraph 6

At the suggestion of the Delegate of India it was agreed to complete the paragraph as follows:

".... three months notice in writing addressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council."

Paragraph 7

There were no comments on this paragraph.

New paragraph 7 (bis)

The Chairman explained that provision must also be made for dismissals. He therefore submitted the following draft paragraph 7 bis to the Committee for consideration :

7 bis "It is recommended that in the event of the performance of the stipulated duties being unsatisfactory, the disciplinary measures open to the Administrative Council should not exceed provisional suspension from duty without pay. Power to dismiss would be reserved to the next Plenipotentiary Conference."

Some misgivings were expressed by members of the Committee as to whether provision should be made for payment of a subsistence allowance during suspension and also for a right of appeal. The Chairman pointed out however, that the paragraph as worded represented the maximum penalty. The Administrative Council would be free to suspend an official under its own conditions within this limit. There was already a right of Appeal prescribed in Article 7 of the Staff Regulations by which an official could appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O. This would be one of the conditions of employment under Paragraph 8 of the draft recommendations.

There was also some feeling in the Committee that the draft paragraph did not go far enough with regard to the nature of the offence. It was, therefore, decided that the draft text for 7 bis submitted by the Chairman should be agreed subject to the insertion after "stipulated duties" of the words "or the officer's conduct, being ....."

Paragraph 8

The Chairman suggested and it was agreed that to clarify the point regarding the official's right of appeal the following addition should be made to Paragraph 8:

"In particular they should have the right of appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization prescribed in Article 71 of the Staff Regulations".

Subject to this addition the paragraph was agreed.

This concluded the examination of the draft Report as set out in Document No. DT 84.

At the request of the Delegate of Canada it was agreed to add an additional paragraph 8 (bis) regarding a reservation by the Canadian Delegation.

The Chairman then referred to the new task that had just been passed to Working Group D2 by the 16th Meeting of Committee D, namely, to consider whether it would be possible to draft an Article for inclusion in the Convention which would prescribe the terms of employment of elected officers. This would be considered at a later meeting and would form the subject of a Second Report. He suggested, therefore, that a further paragraph 8 (ter) be added to the present draft First Report as follows:

"8 (ter) At the 16th Meeting of Committee D further duties were laid on Working Group D2 and these will be the subject of a further report"

During the final discussion of the draft Report, the Chairman explained that the revision of the Staff Regulations to which reference was made in paragraph 4 would be undertaken by the Administrative Council for approval by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. In the meantime, however, the provisions in recommendations in paragraphs 5 to 8 should be included in the letters of appointment approved by the present Plenipotentiary Conference, which would be valid until the next election, when the new Staff Regulations approved by the next Plenipotentiary Conference would presumably come into effect.

With this explanation and with the amendments and additions indicated the draft Report was approved.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

Miss P.A. Panichelli  
Rapporteur.

H.A. Daniels  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 267-E  
27 November, 1959

COMMITTEE D

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Memorandum by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

1. The Radio Conference proposes to insert the following provision in Article 12 of the Radio Regulations :

"The members of the Board shall elect from among their number a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, each to hold office for a term of one year or until their successors are duly elected. Thereafter, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed annually to the Chairmanship and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected."

It is suggested that, in the light of the discussion at the nineteenth meeting of Committee D on the 26 November 1959, a similar provision might be included in paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Convention.

2. The Radio Conference proposes to include the following provision in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations :

"The Board shall have the assistance of an adequate specialized secretariat of the requisite qualifications and experience, who shall work under the immediate direction of the Board to enable it to discharge its prescribed duties and functions."

This wording is in accordance with that proposed in Document No. 153 which was adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Since reference is made in Article 7 of the Convention to the specialized secretariats to assist the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, it may be considered appropriate to include in paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Convention, a provision on the lines of that proposed by the Radio Conference. If so, it is suggested that the last words "its prescribed duties and functions" should be amended to read : " .....the duties prescribed for it in the Convention and in the Radio Regulations."

In this connection, attention is invited to Proposal No. 58 (page 47 of the Grey Book) of the United States of America, the text of which is substantially in accordance with that proposed by the Radio Conference, but includes the provision, which is supported by the I.F.R.B., that the staff of the I.F.R.B. specialized secretariat should be attached to the General Secretariat for administrative purposes.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 268-E  
27 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

At its Ninth Meeting held on 26 November, 1959, Committee E decided that the proposal by the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. set out below did not fall within its terms of reference but that it could perhaps be examined by Committee F. The text, taken from Document No. 221, has been slightly amended to take account of certain observations made in Committee E.

---

### PROPOSAL BY THE VICE-DIRECTOR OF C.C.I.R.

Modification to the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention

#### CHAPTER 16 - Add the following paragraph:

4bis. In cases of urgency when a study group is of the opinion that the delay involved in awaiting the next Plenary Assembly to approve its findings is unduly long, the Director shall, at the request of the Study Group Chairman, consult administrations by post. The replies received within a period of three calendar months shall be taken into account and if approved by the majority of those replying the Recommendation or Report shall be issued by the Director as a C.C.I. Recommendation or Report.



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 269-E (Rev.)

2 December 1959

WORKING GROUP H2

## REPORT

of Working Group H2Chairman: Mr. R. Harry Jay

The Working Group, originally entrusted with the redrafting of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73, and later given similar responsibility for the other paragraphs in the suggested revision of Article 13 of the existing Convention, held two meetings, on Thursday, November 6 and on Tuesday, December 1. Representatives of Canada, France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. took part in some or all of the Group's lengthy discussions.

At the first meeting the Chairman summarized the task then facing the Working Group. Bearing in mind the decision taken with regard to the adoption of the consolidated budget, it was necessary to incorporate in the Convention a short account of the items to be covered by the consolidated budget, and those to be omitted from that budget. The group's first task was therefore to establish the items not to be included in the consolidated budget, such items relating particularly to special conferences.

The Delegate of France thought that a distinction should be made between: (1) special conferences of world-wide interest, the costs of which should be borne by all I.T.U. Members; (2) special conferences of a regional nature, of interest only to a region. He felt that the costs of the latter category should be borne by the members of the Region concerned; (3) special small-scale conferences the costs of which should be borne by the Members agreeing to take part, or actually taking part.

Owing to the difficulty of defining in a text the way in which (2) and (3) should be apportioned, he suggested that the matter should be left to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. approved paragraph 1(1)b) of Document No. 73. He felt it would be unfair to make the participants responsible for all the costs of special small-scale conferences since certain other Members might well benefit from the work accomplished at such conferences.

The Delegate of Sweden was in favour of avoiding the use of such ambiguous terms as "interested" or "concerned". Although the arguments advanced were convincing, there was a danger of putting the Administrative Council in an awkward position; it might be fair to say that a non-participating country should pay, but if that country contested that decision, who would make it pay?

The Delegate of the United States thought that the Working Group should first of all decide on the items to be excluded from the consolidated budget. The Convention should make no mention, from the standpoint of the Union's expenses, of any conferences other than those concerning all its Members.

The Chairman stated that a unanimous agreement had been reached with regard to world-wide conferences. It was now for the group to examine the question of regional conferences.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of France thought that the expenses of such conferences should be borne by all the members of the Region concerned.

The Chairman was prepared to agree to that principle, but who would decide if these conferences were of a regional nature? Could the Administrative Council, consisting of Members representing the countries of the world as a whole, settle a question which only concerned countries from one specific Region?

The Delegate of Sweden asked for the meaning of "regional". Did it mean the regions established for election to the Administrative Council or regions in the sense given in the Radio Regulations or any other groupings of countries?

The Delegate of the U.S.A. still thought that there was no need to provide regulations for that kind of conference. The countries concerned could decide for themselves.

The Delegate of France remarked that for conferences held under the auspices of the I.T.U., the principle of distribution by contributory units should be applied. If the question of such conferences was not dealt with, the apportionment of expenses would be queried.

The Chairman summarized the discussion. Some delegates proposed that the question should be settled by the Administrative Council; others were of the opinion that only countries which had agreed to participate or participated in a Conference should pay; finally a third group considered that nothing could be said on the subject in the Convention. After a further exchange of views on the advisability of leaving the Administrative Council to make a decision, it was suggested that the principle of a majority of Members should be added.

In the opinion of the Delegate of the United States, only the Administrative Council could make a decision on the financial aspect of the question, if the reference to the conferences was kept in the Convention.

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out the difficulties which would arise if a Conference has to be held on short notice after the close of a meeting of the Administrative Council but before its next scheduled meeting.

The Chairman, noting that there was a majority in favour of payment for regional conferences by all the members of the region, and for association of the Administrative Council with the necessary decisions in regard to them, read out a draft text covering these two ideas. The draft was adopted.

He then raised the question of special restricted conferences not regional in character. The majority of the members of the group agreed that for that type of conference, the expenses should be borne entirely by the Members which agreed to participate or actually did participate.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom then submitted a draft text, which was adopted after a slight drafting amendment.

The Delegate of the United States of America was of the opinion that the inclusion of extraneous detail in the Article governing the Finances of the Union was harmful to the importance of the Convention as a whole and only created an undue amount of phraseology which might require interpretation. This in turn could lead to differences in interpretation and the possibility of countries querying the imposition of contributions on them. He felt that the Article on finances should include only those costs to be covered by the consolidated budget and that the financing of all other activities should be the responsibility of the limited number of countries concerned.

The Chairman, while in the main agreeing with the U.S.A. viewpoint, felt he should point out that if the group's suggestions were eventually accepted and inserted in the new Convention, the countries ratifying or acceding to it would have to abide by the financial provisions appearing therein. The suggested text might, therefore, go some way towards reducing the possibility of queried contributions.

The Delegate of Sweden considered that the text was a compromise of the various opinions expressed, and that it might be submitted to the Committee as a proposal by the group.

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During its second meeting, at which the French and U.S.S.R. Representatives were unable to be present, the group agreed that it would facilitate the work of Committee II if Document No. 269 reporting on its first meeting were replaced by a report covering both meetings of the group and including a suggested redraft for the whole of a new Article 13. On this basis the group decided to split its first redraft of the opening two paragraphs into paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 appearing in the attached text which is now recommended to the Committee for approval. It then went on to reach general agreement on the remaining paragraphs.

Throughout, the group sought to give effect, in the clearest language it could find in the time at its disposal, to what it understood to be the majority wishes of the Committee. For that reason there would appear to be few new questions of substance raised in paragraphs 4 to 12 of the suggested Article.

Attention is, however, drawn to paragraph 7(3) which attempts to incorporate in general terms the sense of the second paragraph of the proposed Protocol 1. Paragraph 7(5) sets forth in a positive fashion, so as to avoid any possibility of future dispute, the fact that no reduction in a unit classification of a contribution can take effect between the date of six months before the Convention enters into force and the date of termination of the life of the Convention.

It will be noted that paragraph 10(3) not only welds together several thoughts appearing in different paragraphs in Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73, but also envisages leaving a degree of discretion to the Administrative Council. The group appreciated that some recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations would undoubtedly elect to pay in advance the amounts due from them. Others might only pay on receipt of the accounts of the conferences and meetings at which they had agreed to participate or had, in fact, participated. Obviously the date at which interest might begin to run would not be the same in each case. After giving deep thought to this problem the group concluded that it would be cumbersome and of doubtful value to detail separate provisions for each in the Convention. Moreover it seemed reasonable to leave these details to decision of the Administrative Council, which would in any case have to reach agreement with the private bodies concerned and, in addition, was being given a more important authority in regard to fixing the amount and nature of the contributions of such agencies. It is this conclusion which is reflected in paragraph 10(3).

Having completed its redraft of the Article, the group considered what, if anything, might usefully be included in a resolution. It reached the decision that there is, in fact, no real need for a supplementary resolution such as that contained in Annex 2 of Document No. DT 73. However, the representative of Japan was of the opinion that the provision in paragraph c) of that draft resolution should be retained in the Convention.

If the Committee were to decide that it would be appropriate and desirable to inaugurate some or all of the new financial provisions in the year 1960, this might be accomplished through the Final Protocol of the Convention. This possibility was not examined by the Working Group.

R. Vargues  
Rapporteur

R. Harry Jay  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT TEXT PROPOSED BY WORKING GROUP H-2  
OF COMMITTEE H

The text of Annex 1 of Document No. DT 73 should be replaced by the following:

ARTICLE

FINANCES OF THE UNION

1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of:
  - a) The Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, the Union's laboratories and technical equipment;
  - b) Conferences, which, with regard to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, are convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union.
  - c) All meetings of the International Consultative Committees.
2. Expenses incurred by Special Conferences referred to in Article 10 § 1c) of the Convention which are not covered in paragraph 1b) above, and which are of a regional nature as determined by the Administrative Council after ascertaining the majority view of the Members and Associate Members of the region in question, shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by all the Members and Associate Members of that region.
3. Expenses incurred by other Special Conferences not covered by paragraphs 1b) and 2 above, shall be borne in accordance with their unit

classification by those Members and Associate Members which agree to participate, or have participated in such Conferences.

4. The Administrative Council shall examine and approve the budget for all annual expenses of the Union, within the limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5. Union expenditure shall be met from the contributions of the Union's Members and Associate Members, each Member and Associate Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale:

30 Unit class	8 unit class
25 " "	5 " "
20 " "	4 " "
18 " "	3 " "
15 " "	2 " "
13 " "	1 " "
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "

6. Members and Associate Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

7. (1) At least six months before the Convention comes into force, each Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary-General of the class it has chosen.

(2) This decision shall be notified to Members and Associate Members by the Secretary-General.

(3) Members and Associate Members who have failed to make known their decision before the date in sub-paragraph (1) above will be required

to contribute in accordance with their unit classification under the previous Convention.

(4) Members and Associate Members may at any time choose a class higher than the one already adopted by them.

(5) No reduction in a unit classification established in accordance with the above sub-paragraphs (1) to (3) can take effect during the life of the Convention.

8. Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

9. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3% (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

10. (1) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the Conferences or meetings in which they agree to participate, or have participated.

(2) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they agree to participate, or have participated, unless exempted by the Administrative Council on a basis of reciprocity.

(3) The amounts of those contributions shall be fixed by the Administrative Council and appear as income in the accounts of the Union. They shall bear interest in accordance with rules established by the Administrative Council.

11. Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union, in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of Members or Associate Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members, groups, organizations or others.
12. The sales price of documents sold to Administrations, recognized private operating agencies, or individuals, shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that the cost of printing and distribution should in general be covered by the sale of the documents.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 269-E  
27 November, 1959

## WORKING GROUP H2

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Meeting of Working Group H2

Thursday 26 November, 1959

Chairman: Mr. R. Harry Jay

The Chairman summarized the task of the Working Group. Bearing in mind the decision taken with regard to the adoption of the consolidated budget, to incorporate in the Convention a short account of the items to be covered by the consolidated budget, and those to be omitted from that budget. The group's first task was therefore to establish the items not to be included in the consolidated budget, such items relating particularly to special conferences.

The Delegate of France thought that a distinction should be made between: 1) special conferences of world-wide interest, the costs of which should be borne by all I.T.U. Members; 2) special conference of a regional nature, of interest only to a region. He felt that the costs of the latter category should be borne by the members of the Region concerned; 3) special small-scale conferences the costs of which should be borne by the Members agreeing to take part, or actually taking part.

Owing to the difficulty of defining in a text the way in which 2 and 3 should be apportioned, he suggested that the matter should be left to the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. approved paragraph 1 (1) b) of Document No. 73. He felt it would be unfair to make the participants responsible for all the costs of special small-scale conferences since certain other Members might well benefit from the work accomplished at such conferences.

The delegate of Sweden was in favour of avoiding the use of such ambiguous terms as "interested" or "concerned". Although the arguments advanced were convincing, there was a danger of putting the Administrative Council in an awkward position: it might be fair to say that a non-participating country should pay, but if that country contested that decision, who would make it pay?

The Delegate of the United States thought that the Working Group should first of all decide on the items to be excluded from the consolidated budget. The convention should make no mention, from the standpoint of the Union's expenses, of any conferences other than those concerning all its Members.

The Chairman stated that a unanimous agreement had been reached with regard to world-wide conferences. It was now for the Group to examine the question of regional conferences.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of France thought that the expenses of such conferences should be borne by all the members of the Region concerned.

The Chairman was prepared to agree to that principle, but who would decide if these Conferences were of a regional nature? Could the Administrative Council, consisting of Members representing the countries of the world as a whole, settle a question which only concerned countries from one specific Region?

The Delegate of Sweden asked for the meaning of "regional". Did it mean the regions established for election to the Administrative Council or regions in the sense given in the Radio Regulations? The members of the Group agreed to the latter definition.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. still thought that there was no need to provide regulations for that kind of Conference. The countries concerned could decide for themselves.

The Delegate of France remarked that for conferences held under the auspices of the I.T.U., the principle of distribution by contributory units should be applied. If the question of such conferences was not dealt with, the apportionment of expenses would be queried.

The Chairman summarized the discussion. Some delegates proposed that the question should be settled by the Administrative Council: others were of the opinion that only countries which had agreed to participate or participated in a Conference should pay: finally a third group considered that nothing could be said on the subject in the Convention. After a further exchange of views on the advisability of leaving the Administrative Council to make a decision, it was suggested that the principle of a majority of Members should be added.

In the opinion of the Delegate of the United States, only the Administrative Council could make a decision on the financial aspect of the question, if the reference to the conferences was kept in the Convention.

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out the difficulties which would arise if a Conference was held approximately ten months before a meeting of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman, noting that there was a majority in favour of payment for regional conferences by all the members of the region, and for intervention, if necessary, by the Administrative Council, read out a draft text covering these two ideas. The draft was adopted, and he then raised the question of special restricted conferences.

The majority of the members of the Group agreed that for that type of conference, the expenses should be borne entirely by the Members which agreed to participate or actually did participate.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom then submitted a draft text, which was adopted after a slight drafting amendment.

The Delegate of the United States of America explained once more that it was an error to try to settle the question of conferences other than those which concerned all the Members. He feared that the queried debts would be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman felt he should point out that if the group's suggestions were eventually accepted and inserted in the new convention, the countries ratifying or acceding to it would have to abide by the financial provisions appearing therein.

The Delegate of Sweden considered that the text was a compromise of the various opinions expressed, and that it might be submitted to the Committee as a proposal by the group.

R. Vargues  
Rapporteur

R. Harry Jay  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT TEXT PROPOSED BY WORKING GROUP H-2  
OF COMMITTEE H

The text of paragraph 1 of Annex 1 of Document No. DT 73  
should be replaced by the following :

1. (1) The expenses of the Union shall comprise :

- a) the current expenses entailed by the functioning of the Union's organs : the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees, the Union's laboratories and technical equipment;
- b) expenses incurred :
  - i) by those Conferences, which, with regard to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention are convened by the decision or with the agreement of the majority of the Members of the Union.
  - ii) by all the meetings of the International Consultative Committees.

2. Expenses incurred by Special Conferences referred to in Article 10 § 1 c) of the Convention other than those covered by § 1.b above and held under the auspices of the I.T.U. shall be shared in accordance with the number of units chosen by Members or Associate Members on the following basis :

- a) expenses incurred by Special Conferences referred to in Article 10 § 1 c) of the Convention which are of a regional nature and

are determined if necessary by the Administrative Council after consultation with the Members and Associate Members of the Region (or Regions) concerned, shall be borne by all the Members and Associate Members of the Region (or Regions) concerned.

- b) expenses incurred by other Special Conferences not covered by §§ 1 (1) b i) and 2 a) above, shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members which agree to participate or which participate in such Conferences.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 270-E  
27 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 21 November, 1959, at 10.40 a.m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)
<u>Secretary of the Conference:</u>	Mr. Gerald C. Gross
<u>Deputy Secretary of the Conference:</u>	Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 190 and Corrigendum 1)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 192)
3. Report of the Ad Hoc Group - I.F.R.B. (Documents Nos. 153, 210 and 207)
4. Proposal No. 332 - Institution of the New Administrative Council (Document No. 185 and Corrigendum 1)
5. Procedure for the election of the new Administrative Council (Documents Nos. 193 and 215 (Annex 1)).
6. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General and possibly for an Assistant Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 203 and 215 (Annex 2)).
7. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 202)
8. Future work of the Conference.



Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia (Republic of); Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruandi-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador (Republic of); Group of the different Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; 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; Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); 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); Sweden; Swiss 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 is 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). British East Africa (Associate Member).

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1. Approval of the Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 190)

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that he wished the statement attributed to him on page 10 of Document No. 190 to be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of Argentina referred to the idea of the speaker who had previously suggested that the existing Administrative Council continue in office. He wished to point out that, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the present Conference had to elect the new Council. It could, if it wished, re-elect the previous Council, but it was essential that the election should be held. He fully supported the view that it was necessary to work out the suitable procedure to enable the additional countries to participate in the Administrative Council immediately".

The Minutes, as amended, were approved.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 192)

Following corrections in the Minutes indicated by the Chairman and the Delegates of the Philippines, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Switzerland, the Minutes were approved. (A revised version of Document No. 192 will be issued).

3. Report of the Ad Hoc Group - I.F.R.B. (Documents Nos. 153, 210 and 207)

The Chairman drew attention to the Report by the Ad Hoc Group (I.F.R.B.) and to its Annex which contained a draft new wording for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The new wording represented an attempt to find a compromise solution to the much discussed problem of whether the members of the I.F.R.B. should be countries or persons.

The Delegate of Iran said that he had no objection to the new wording, but thought that the phrase "one candidate per country" in sub-paragraph (1) was unnecessary. It was not clear from Document No. 210 whether the draft new wording was intended to replace the whole of Article 6, paragraph 3, in the existing Convention. Some parts of the former text should, he thought, be retained.

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, said that he wished to stress that the draft new wording had been adopted unanimously by the Group.

The draft new wording contained ten sub-paragraphs, as opposed to five in the existing text of paragraph 3 of Article 6. That meant that the new wording entirely replaced the existing text, although sub-paragraph (2) had been retained. The most important features of the new wording were, firstly, that a provision was made for the election to the Board of persons sponsored by Member countries, rather than for the election of countries as such, and, secondly, an attempt was made to increase the independence of the Board. However, the idea of country membership of the Board had not been abandoned, as was shown by sub-paragraph (5) where it was provided that, if a member of the Board resigned the country of which he was a national had the right to nominate a replacement. Moreover, the word "national" figured repeatedly in the new wording, which showed that the link between the members of the Board as individuals and their countries, which sponsored them, was being preserved.

A further sentence should be added at the end of sub-paragraph (8) to read as follows: "If that person is not available, the country concerned shall be invited to appoint a replacement who shall be a national of that country". The sentence had originally been proposed by the Delegate of Ceylon. Sub-paragraph (10) had been included with the object of giving increased independence to the members of the Board.



He drew attention to paragraph 4 of the Report where it was stated that, if the new procedure proposed was to be applied when the members of the next Board were elected, the Plenipotentiary Conference should take the appropriate action. In conclusion, he wished to thank all members of the Ad Hoc Group for the spirit of co-operation which they had shown.

The Delegate of Canada said that he approved of the purpose underlying sub-paragraph (10) - mainly, to strengthen the independence of members of the Board. Nevertheless, the fact that such a provision had not appeared in the Conventions of Buenos Aires and Atlantic City and that it was stated that countries "shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling", Board members might give rise to the idea that they could in fact do so provided that they did not do it too often. The effect of the sub-paragraph might thus be precisely the reverse of what was intended. He therefore suggested that it might be wiser to delete the sub-paragraph, although, in the interests of general agreement, he would not insist on the point.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he wished to congratulate the Ad Hoc Group and its Chairman on the draft new wording that had been produced. He understood that several compromises had been made in order to reach an agreed text, and he fully supported the new wording.

The point raised by the Delegate of Canada was, however, an important one. The Delegation of the United States had always opposed the right of re-call.

He, therefore, felt that the words "as far as possible", or the sub-paragraph as a whole, might be deleted. However, since the draft new wording was a considerable improvement on the text in the existing Convention, and returned to the original idea of the Board as conceived at Atlantic City, his Delegation was very anxious to see the new text approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. For that reason, he would, like the Delegate of Canada, refrain from insisting on the suggested deletion.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that he also wished to congratulate the Ad Hoc Group on the draft new wording, which contained all his Delegation's ideas on the subject and which he, therefore, fully supported. With regard to sub-paragraph (10), he also thought that the words "as far as possible" should be deleted. In the Spanish text of the same sub-paragraph, the word "promoverlo" should be replaced by "removerlo".

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, said that he could not agree with the deletions suggested by the Delegates of Canada, the United States and Argentina. The Ad Hoc Group had been faced with the difficult task of reconciling two contradictory views - some Delegates had said that the members of the Board should be elected as individuals without any reference to countries, while others had maintained that countries should be elected without reference to individuals. As the Delegate of the United States had just pointed out, the holders of both those views had had to make considerable concessions for the draft new wording - which was a hard-won compromise - to be adopted. He, therefore, urged the meeting to adopt the draft new wording exactly as it stood. The slightest modification would probably lead to the whole subject being re-opened, which would cause interminable discussion and would mean that the Ad Hoc Groups work would be entirely undone.

The Delegate of China said that he fully supported the draft new wording, which was a happy solution to a particularly difficult problem.

He agreed with the Delegate of France that sub-paragraph (10) should be left as it stood. As had been said, the draft new wording was a compromise reflecting the views of as many Delegations as possible. If the words "as far as possible" were to be deleted, some Delegations would then say that the sub-paragraph in its amended form was an infringement of the sovereignty of countries which, having the right to nominate members of the Board, should also have the right to recall them. It was clear that the work of the Board should not be constantly interrupted by countries' recalling members, but he felt that it should be left to the good-will of countries to refrain from doing so.

The Delegate of Mexico said that, as a member of the Ad Hoc Group, he wished to congratulate the Delegate of France for having achieved such a clear synthesis of the different views in the Conference on the subject under discussion. He could not agree with the view that either a part or the whole of sub-paragraph (10) should be deleted. Any such deletion would give rise to the idea that the sovereignty of countries was being infringed, and would thus lead to lengthy re-discussion of the whole subject. The draft new wording should be adopted as it stood and a vote on the question should be taken immediately.

The Delegate of Denmark said that he did not find the draft new wording entirely satisfactory for the reason given by the Delegate of Canada. It was, however, a considerable improvement on the provisions relating to the I.F.R.B. in the existing Convention, and also represented a realistic compromise for which the Ad Hoc Group should be congratulated. The Delegation of Denmark would fully support the new procedure if adopted.

The Delegate of the United States agreed with the Delegate of Mexico that a vote should be taken immediately. His Delegation would vote in favour of the draft new wording. With regard to what had been said concerning sub-paragraph (10), however, he would only point out that, since there were more than 100 Members of the Union responsible for financing the eleven members of the Board, the overwhelming majority of Members would, he thought, have an interest in preserving the independence of Board members.

The Delegate of Venezuela also thought that a vote should be taken at once. He wished to join those Delegates who had congratulated the Ad Hoc Group, and its Chairman, on the excellent compromise reached. He wondered, however, whether the number of members of the Board should not be given in Article 6, paragraph 2 (1) of the Convention, instead of in sub-paragraph (1) of the draft new wording of paragraph 3 of the same Article.

The draft new wording for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, as contained in the Annex to Document No. 210, with the addition to sub-paragraph 8 mentioned by the Delegate of France, was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said that the draft new wording was a considerable achievement, and he wished to join in the congratulations which had been offered to the Ad Hoc Group and its Chairman.

The Delegate of Italy, speaking as Chairman of Committee D, said that, as a result of the vote that had just been taken, he assumed that all further proposals regarding the functions and membership of the I.F.R.B. would automatically lapse, with the exception of Proposals Nos. 37 (China), 44 (Sweden) and 55 (Italy), which still had to be considered by Committee D.

The Chairman confirmed the assumption of the Delegate of Italy.

Referring to Document No. 153, he observed that the Plenipotentiary Conference had adopted the Reply to Question No. 1 given by the Radio Conference, the last paragraph of which stated that "The Administrative Radio Conference has under consideration appropriate modifications to Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations to this end." Article 10 of the Radio Regulations laid down the duties of the I.F.R.B., and its wording would be more or less identical with that of Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention. Following the adoption of the Radio Conference's Reply by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Radio Conference would be in a position to draft the proper wording of Article 10. The Plenipotentiary Conference could then leave it to Committee D to draw up the new version of Article 6 in its entirety, for submission to the Drafting Committee. With regard to the Reply to Question No. 2 in Document No. 153, he recalled that an earlier Plenary had adopted paragraph c) on a provisional basis, subject to what was decided by Committee D. The decision in Committee D now having been taken, he proposed that paragraph c) be definitively adopted.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman then drew attention to paragraph d) of the Reply to Question No. 2 in Document No. 153, and to the footnote thereto, which stated that "The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the possible adoption of an appropriate Protocol to deal with the financial aspects." He observed that the question should be dealt with as part of the Budget, and should therefore be referred to Committee H (Finances of the Union). The Radio Conference could provide Committee H with the necessary data to calculate the cost involved.

The Delegate of India pointed out that, when the question mentioned in paragraph d) had come up in the Working Group which drafted the original Question to the Radio Conference, it had become clear that it was far from easy to calculate the magnitude of the specialized secretariat referred to or the details connected therewith. The Group had therefore decided that such calculations would best be carried out by the Administrative Council.

The matter could, however, be dealt with in a preliminary way by Committee H, though it should be remembered that the Radio Conference would only be able to supply rough estimates, and that the final calculations would have to be made by the Administrative Council. On that understanding, he agreed that the matter be referred to Committee H for consideration of the financial implications connected with the specialized secretariat.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic agreed with what had been said by the Delegate of India. He wished, in that connection, to draw attention to Article 5, paragraph 12 d) of the Convention, where it was stated that the Council should "decide on the number and grading of the staff ... of the specialized secretariat of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference."

It was agreed that the question of the financial aspects connected with the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. be referred to Committee H.

The Delegate of the United States said that the meeting still needed to consider paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Report by the Ad Hoc Group (I.F.R.B.) (Document No. 210), and the action that was considered necessary.

The Delegate of Canada agreed with the Delegate of the United States, but pointed out that there was no need for the meeting to consider the first part of paragraph 3, since the new wording of Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention had already been adopted. It would be sufficient to ask the Administrative Council to look into the matter mentioned in that part of the paragraph.

The Delegate of the United States said that it would still be necessary to take up paragraph 4. The Plenipotentiary Conference should take a decision to inform the Radio Conference that the forthcoming election for the I.F.R.B. should be carried out according to the procedure contained in the new wording of Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, and, since that wording amounted to a derogation of the Buenos Aires Convention, it should also take a decision with regard to the Additional Protocol necessary to bring the new procedure into force.

The Chairman said that the question of such an Additional Protocol could be taken up when the Conference came to consider other Additional Protocols which were pending. It would be sufficient to inform the Radio Conference of the decisions that had been taken at the meeting.

The Delegate of Canada pointed out that the Radio Conference would have to be given instructions to carry out the election for the I.F.R.B. in accordance with the new procedure. An Additional Protocol, which would not be signed until the end of the Conference, would be too late. As it was, the bounds of legality had, in his opinion, already been exceeded.

The Secretary of the Conference proposed, as a solution to the point raised by the Delegates of the United States and Canada, that the Secretariat prepare a letter to be signed by the Chairman and addressed to the Radio Conference giving an account of the action that had been taken by the meeting, together with the necessary instructions.

It was so agreed.

4. Proposal No. 332 - Institution of the New Administrative Council (Documents No. 185 and Corrigendum No. 1)

The Chairman, drawing attention to the proposal of France regarding a draft Additional Protocol to the Convention (Geneva, 1959) concerning a transitional arrangement for the institution of the New Administrative Council (Documents No. 185 and Corrigendum No. 1), asked whether the Ad Hoc Group which had drawn up the new wording for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, would be prepared to draft a complete protocol covering all the points mentioned in the French proposal, and whether the Delegate of France would once again consent to act as Chairman of the Group.

The Delegate of France, observing that the French proposal had been designed to provide the Conference with a draft to work on, said that he took pleasure in acceding to the Chairman's request.

The Chairman proposed that the course he had mentioned be followed.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Denmark said that he supposed that the expression "International Telecommunication Conference" mentioned in the draft Additional Protocol, was incorrect and would be put right.

5. Procedure for the Election of the new Administrative Council (Documents Nos. 193 and 215 (Annex 1))

The Vice-Chairman, speaking as Chairman of the Plenary Ad Hoc Group (Procedures), said that in drawing up a report (Document No. 215), the Group had taken as a basis the procedure followed at Buenos Aires for the election of the Administrative Council and the provisions in the Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council for the election of the Secretary-General. Account had also been taken of the procedure followed for the election of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in 1956. The Group had decided to make a few changes for the purposes of clarification and simplification without altering the substance of the procedures he had mentioned.

The Group had also, on the basis of Proposal No. 294 by Sweden, decided to change former procedure by providing that crosses should be placed on ballot slips when voting instead of deleting names. Such a procedure was evidently simpler.

He wished to thank the Members of the Ad Hoc Group for the spirit of co-operation they had shown, and the Deputy Secretary of the Conference for his valuable assistance.

The Chairman said that the Meeting would consider Annex 1 to Document No. 215 (Procedure for the Election of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council), paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 and 2

Approved without comment.

Paragraph 3

The Delegate of Italy asked whether it would not be possible to fill in the date which was left blank in paragraph 3. There were several Delegations whose Heads were not present in Geneva, and who would need to have adequate notice of the date on which the election was to take place.

The Chairman said that it would be difficult to fix the exact date at the present stage of the Conference. In view of what had been said by the Delegate of Italy, however, he would propose that the dates of the week in which the election was to take place should be inserted in paragraph 3 - namely, the week of 7 to 12 December. The exact date could then be fixed by the Steering Committee.

It was so agreed.

Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6

Approved without comment.

Paragraph 7

The Chairman said that paragraph 7, which read "Voting slips bearing respectively for each region more than 6, 6, 3, 4 or 6 crosses will be considered invalid", was in need of clarification. Was it to be assumed that voting slips bearing less than the number of crosses mentioned would be valid?

The Delegate of Argentina said that the Chairman's assumption was clearly correct, since it was stated in paragraph 6 that Delegations should vote for the countries they supported "by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of: 6 countries for Region A, ....", etc.

The Vice-Chairman and the Delegate of the United Arab Republic agreed with the view of the Delegate of Argentina.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that paragraph 7 raised a more serious question. If a Delegation were to exceed the specified number of crosses in the case of a single Region, did that mean that its entire ballot paper was invalid, or only its vote concerning the particular Region for which it had put too many crosses? The latter alternative was surely the more just procedure.

The Vice-Chairman agreed. Paragraph 7 would have to be amended to meet the point raised by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation had also been struck by the same point. In order to solve the difficulty, he proposed that the words "for the Region or Regions concerned" be added at the end of the paragraph.

The Delegate of Canada supported the United Kingdom amendment.

The United Kingdom amendment was adopted.

The Delegate of Canada proposed that, for further clarification, the word "each" in paragraph 7 be replaced by "any".

The Canadian proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that there was a further point in paragraph 7 that was not clear to his Delegation. Supposing that a Delegate put too many crosses for a given Region, would that invalidate the entire vote so far as that Region was concerned?

The Chairman replied that only the ballot slip - or slips - on which the excess of crosses appeared would be affected.

The Delegate of Spain thought that the whole voting procedure was being overcomplicated. In his view, ballot slips containing either more or less than the stated number of crosses for a given Region or Regions should be invalid as far as that Region - or Regions - was concerned.

The Delegate of Ceylon agreed with the Delegate of Spain. Delegates to a Plenipotentiary Conference should be in a position to select all twenty-five names of the Member countries which they wished to see serve on the Administrative Council, and it should be made compulsory for them to select neither more nor less than the twenty-five. In order to give effect to his view, he proposed that paragraphs 6 and 7 of Annex 1 be combined, that the words "maximum of" in paragraph 6 be deleted and that the sentence in paragraph 7 be re-worded to read: "The vote for any Region will be invalid if it does not contain the correct number of crosses".

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the proposal of the Delegate of Ceylon.

The Chairman ruled that the question raised by Ceylon in its proposal had already been settled by the approval of paragraph 6, with its implications as far as paragraph 7 was concerned, and could, therefore, not be re-opened.

He pointed out that voting slips would also, of course, be invalid if anything other than the crosses were written on them.

The Delegate of Italy said that perhaps a uniform colour should be specified for the crosses.

Paragraph 7, as amended, was approved.

Paragraphs 8, 9 and 10

Approved, subject to a drafting change in the French text of paragraph 9, proposed by the Delegate of France.

The whole of Annex 1 to Document No. 215, as amended, was approved.



The Delegate of Yugoslavia recalled that the Conference had decided that all candidatures for the Administrative Council must be received by midnight on 1 December. It was essential that Delegates should have a complete list of candidates in their possession at the earliest possible moment thereafter.

The Secretary of the Conference said that such a list would be made available in the course of the afternoon of 2 December.

6. Procedure for the Election of the Secretary-General and possibly for an Assistant Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 213 and 215, Annex 2)

The Vice-Chairman, speaking as Chairman of the Plenary Ad Hoc Group (Procedures), said that, as far as the election of the Secretary-General was concerned, the Group had considered the possibility of introducing a requirement for a two-thirds majority of the Delegations present and voting. It had not taken a decision to introduce such a requirement, however, in view of the great difficulty of obtaining a two-thirds majority, especially on the early ballots.

He wished to draw attention to paragraph 5 of Annex 2 to Document No. 215, where, in the French text, the words "un nom" should be replaced by "une croix".

The Chairman said that the Meeting would consider Annex 2 to Document No. 215, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 7 (unnumbered first paragraph)

The Delegate of the Vatican City State asked whether it was not possible for the fourth ballot to be taken immediately after the third, instead of waiting for the twelve hours specified in the paragraph.

The Vice-Chairman said that he did not think it would be possible for the fourth ballot to be taken immediately after the third. With respect to paragraph 7 a), however, he would propose that a six-hour interval be introduced as in the case of the ballots referred to in paragraph 6.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Ceylon asked whether any candidates were to be eliminated after the first ballot.

The Chairman replied that the elimination of candidates only took place after the third ballot, though of course candidates might withdraw from the election at an earlier stage if they wished to.

Paragraph 7, as amended, was approved.

Paragraph 8

Approved without comment.

The whole of Annex 2 to Document No. 215, as amended, was approved.

7. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 202)

The Delegate of Indonesia made the following statement:

"At the Second Plenary Meeting of this Conference, the Indonesian Delegation submitted to this Assembly a reservation regarding Irian Barat (New Guinea) as it appears in Document No. 3.

" Constitutionally, Irian Barat is and will remain an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, notwithstanding the fact that this territory is still being illegally occupied by the Netherlands.

" For this reason, the Indonesian Delegation strongly opposes the move of the Netherlands Delegation, as contained in the Annex to Document No. 202; therefore, it is unable to accept this document and, furthermore, the Indonesian Delegation maintains its statement regarding Indonesia's right on that territory".

The Delegate of the Netherlands then made the following statement:

"With respect to the remarks of the distinguished Delegate of Indonesia, Mr. Leiwakabessy, I will confine myself to refer to the statement made by the Netherlands Delegation during the Second Plenary Meeting of this Conference, which statement you will find reproduced on page 7 of Document No. 41.

" Discussion of the question raised by Mr. Leiwakabessy will serve no useful purpose. It will necessarily be of a political nature and, therefore, falls outside the competence of this Conference".

The Chairman proposed that the Meeting take note of Document No. 202.

It was so agreed.

8. Future Work of the Conference

The Delegate of Argentina, speaking as Chairman of Committee F, asked the Chairman if he would request the Chairmen of Committees D and E to be kind enough to give priority to documents which had to be studied by those Committees preparatory to consideration by Committee F.

The Chairman suggested that the Chairmen of Committees D, E and F should contact each other to make the necessary arrangements.

He drew attention to the work yet remaining to the Conference. If the new Convention were to be signed on 15 December, it would be necessary for the consideration of the pink sheets to be completed by 11 December. That meant that the blue sheets would have to be dealt with by 5 December. He, therefore, requested the Chairmen of Committees to have the work of the Committees concluded by 27 or 28 November and to pass on to the Drafting Committee at the earliest opportunity Articles which they had dealt with. No further special reports should be sent to the Plenary, which would henceforth take action on the basis of the blue sheets submitted to it. Committees should only refer matters to the Plenary if they were unable to proceed with their work without the Plenary's guidance.

The Secretary of the Conference said that he felt he should inform Delegates that a serious situation had arisen with regard to travel facilities. It was virtually impossible to obtain reservations on planes leaving Geneva for London between 18 and 25 December, and the same probably applied in varying degrees to planes bound for other capitals. Thus, if it were necessary to extend the Conference by even a few days, Delegates who already had seat reservations would undoubtedly be put to great personal inconvenience. Delegates would, therefore, appreciate the necessity of keeping to the date-line originally scheduled for the conclusion of the Conference - namely, 15 December.

The Meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

C. Mackenzie  
S. Vittèse

Secretary of the Conference:

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman of the Conference:

J. D. H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 271-E  
27 November, 1959

COMMITTEE E

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighth Meeting of Committee E

Monday, 23 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and announced that the Agenda was contained in Document No. DT 75. There were a number of corrections to the Summary Record of the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of Committee E, Document Nos. 201 and 205, respectively. A corrigendum to Document No. 201 and a revised version of Document No. 205 will be issued in the near future.

The Chairman summarized the work of Committee E to date, and stated that Document No. 64 would be the first item for discussion.

The Delegate of Kuwait introduced this Document and explained the reasons which prompted him to submit this proposal. The Acting Secretary-General, Mr Gross, indicated his support of this Document and recommended its adoption.

The Delegate of Australia said Document No. 64 represented a useful contribution to the work of the Committee. He proposed a number of amendments which in principle were accepted by the Delegate of Kuwait. The complete text of the remarks by the Delegate of Australia is shown in Annex 1.

There was considerable discussion of Document No. 64 and it was finally agreed that a small working group under the Chairmanship of the Delegate of Kuwait and assisted by the Delegate of Australia, the Representative from the United Nations and Mr. Persin of the Secretariat would meet to revise the wording of this paper.

In response to a question by the Chairman as to whether Document No. 64 would be a "directive" to the Secretary-General, it was agreed that the proposal, as amended, would be inserted in the white pamphlet entitled "Procedures Relating to I.T.U. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance". The Representative of the United Nations suggested that the Resident Representatives of T.A.B. could possibly help in the supervision of I.T.U. Technical Assistance



Projects. The Delegate of the United Kingdom inquired as to how the Union could provide supervision of I.T.U. technical assistance projects from the limited resources of the Union. Mr. Gross declared that as the programme expands, additional funds will undoubtedly be made available for supervision of technical assistance projects. He indicated that all other agencies supervise the projects which have been entrusted to them.

The Delegate of Belgium indicated that the title of Document No. 64 is somewhat ambiguous. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he supported Document No. 64 and indicated that it should be drawn to the attention of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman announced that Document No. 51 would be considered next. In introducing this Document, the Delegate of Mexico stated that he had nothing further to add to the statements he had made in previous meetings of Committee E. Mr. Gross indicated his support of this Document. The Delegate of Canada suggested that "programme" be changed to "programmes", and the Delegate of India suggested that "new and developing countries" be changed to "new or developing countries". Agreed.

The Chairman announced that the next item for discussion would be Document No. 197. The Delegate of Ethiopia suggested a revision of Paragraph 5. Mr. Gross agreed to revise this paragraph prior to sending the Document to the Drafting Committee. It was also agreed to change, "under the ordinary expenditure of the Union" to "in the budget of the Union".

Document No. 217 was considered next, and the term, "instructs the Administrative Council" was changed to read, "instructs the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council". In Paragraph 2 the Secretary-General was authorized to negotiate and the Council "to approve suitable forms of agreement ...". In Paragraph 3, "I.T.U. Secretariats" was changed to "Union". The Delegate of France proposed the deletion of Paragraph 3c as the substance of this paragraph was covered by Paragraph 4. The Delegate of Ethiopia declared that the responsibility for Paragraph 3c belongs to the Council, whereas the responsibility for Paragraph 4 belongs to the Secretary-General.

It was agreed to retain Paragraph 3c, substituting the word "supervising" for "implementing".

Proposal No. 85, submitted by Japan, was considered next. In introducing this proposal, the Delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"(1) This Proposal aims at putting a new duty of the Secretary General into the Article 8 §2 of the Convention.

" This is in accordance with the amended purposes of the Union to cover technical assistance.

" In ~~introducing~~ this Proposal, I should like also to refer to the following two points.

- 1) What the Secretary-General does under the present provision, and why it is necessary to make such an amendment to his duty?
- 2) What are the scope of the technical assistance activities of the I.T.U. as a whole and what is the scope of duties of the general Secretariat in that relation?

" (2) a) The main duties of the Secretary-General as laid down in the Convention (Article 8 §2) are : firstly the administrative and financial duties for the permanent organs and secretarial works for various conferences. Other important matters concern with arranging, publishing and distribution of official records, documents and statistics.

b) As for the duty which has something to do with the measures of a somewhat positive nature for the development of telecommunications, it is found in (n) 2. But this limits itself to the aspects of technical method and efficient operation of telecommunications services.

c) In view of wider scope of cooperative activities being discussed at this stage, we believe the present provisions do not cover the desirable action to be expected from the general Secretariat.

" (3) What we want to introduce into the duties of the general Secretariat by this Proposal, is a kind of information ~~activities~~ directly connected with the technical assistance. These ~~activities~~ are, very roughly speaking divided into two different scopes:

one is general information service, and the other is dissemination of technical informations or data useful for the development of telecommunications at large.

" The first includes any informative activities or services useful for encouraging or facilitating the technical assistance. Information not only in the field of telecommunications but also the other

fields covered by the other U.N. organs are useful.

" The second is to prepare and distribute technical literature, operating instruction, general explanation or standard practice regarding planning, operation, and maintenance of various categories of facilities. This sort of work must be done with full cooperation of C.C.I.'s. In addition, information concerning administrative or financial aspects of improvement of telecommunication system could be furnished in likewise manner by the Secretary-General.

" (4) Of course the general Secretariat have other business for technical assistance of the participation to E.T.A.P. or other business related with the management of technical assistance. It will also have to take care of many other forms of activities in case the I.T.U. has its own programmes - such as providing expert service or mission of experts for general survey, planning of telecommunications or for training of technical staff. But our Proposal No. 35 only concerns with basic normal activities which are also very important and which we think it proper for the Secretary-General to look after.

" (5) Finally, I feel I must refer to the relation of the Secretary-General's duty with those of C.C.I.'s though our comment is somewhat inconclusive. As has been suggested many times, the future course of activities of C.C.I.'s or I.F.R.B. should be reorientated for better serving the progress underdeveloped areas. We recall the suggestion made by Mr. Rouvière the other day in this Committee and I think they should be given serious considerations. Anyhow, C.C.I.'s and I.F.R.B. will take a very good turn at this stage, and we have every good reason to hope so. The C.C.I.'s would undertake studies which more directly contribute to the levelling up of under-equipped countries. They will make new studies and also will take stock of past studies which might help the developing countries. The question might arise here, who is in charge of preparing for dissemination of these technical know-how. Surely those technical data are furnished by C.C.I.'s but their dissemination will be done by the general Secretariat. However, as for the ways and means of the cooperation between the general Secretariat and the C.C.I.'s, I feel we can trust to the discretion of organs concerned, and so I feel we can quite safely leave that question open for the present."

The Delegate of Australia indicated his support of this Proposal and suggested the inclusion of the following modified working which was subsequently accepted by the Delegate of Japan : "In cooperation with other permanent organs of the Union maintained an up-to-date

record of information, both technical and administrative, that might be especially useful to new or developing countries, and refer to members and associate members of the Union. As such information, it might facilitate improvement of their telecommunications systems, particularly through participation in the appropriate technical assistance programmes of the United Nations."

The complete text of the statement by the Delegate of Australia is attached in Annex 2.

Mr. Gross warmly supported the Japanese Proposal, and also the amendment suggested by the Delegate of Australia. The Delegate of Ethiopia supported the Japanese Proposal, and stated that he had had difficulty knowing what other countries have done to improve their telecommunications systems, and declared that an annual publication containing this information would be very useful. Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., referred to the proposed documentation service that would be provided by the Secretariat under this Proposal, and stated that it would be necessary to make a substantial increase in the staff to take care of the added work. The Japanese Proposal, as amended, was adopted. It was agreed that Messrs. Gross, Rouvière and Hayes would present a document to the Committee showing the amount of work that would be entailed by the adoption of this Proposal.

The Delegate of British East Africa made the following statement :

"As a result of experience in developing countries, my Delegation would like to emphasize the dissemination of information aspects of the resolution adopted by Committee D, and referred to in Document No. 128, and germane to this discussion. We support strongly the suggestion that an organization be established under the Secretary-General which would function so as to vitalise the public and press relations of the Union and particularly to encourage those in need of technical assistance to regard the Union as the best and most reliable source where advice and help can be speedily obtained.

" A very great deal of the valuable work constantly being conducted by the C.C.I.'s is not sufficiently well publicized and goes unnoticed by many administrations and others who might be able to contribute or to whom the information would be of considerable value.

" A thoroughly live publicity section should play a big part in developing the Union into a much better known and important body in the eyes of the public generally. The organization should develop the



exchange of information among administrations and in so doing make an effective contribution to technical assistance because technical assistance is not a one way traffic from the larger administrations to the smaller ones alone, but functions in reverse as well as technical co-operation. For example, my small Administration has recently completed a mathematical study of interference from power systems affecting telecommunication circuits for practical application. In developing countries the telecommunication and power systems very often grow simultaneously and in our country, the commissioning of one of the longest high voltage lines in the world gave an opportunity of confirming some parts of our studies of the interference problem.

" I have offered the study to the C.C.I.T.T. and I am glad to say it has been accepted.

" This is an example of "technical assistance in reverse" which would doubtless be repeated many times if a good Public Relations organization existed. I say this because I am sorry to admit that when casting about in my mind for the best way to bring this work to the notice of those to whom it might be of value, until I came to Geneva I did not think of sending this particular study to the I.T.U. We are not unacquainted with the Union but it is true to say there is some lack of awareness of the Union in the minds of many small administrations and especially of the very valuable work being done. It is true documents are issued and others can be made available but we feel that what is wanted is a much more positive approach to publicity matters and the dissemination not only of information but even of the problems encountered by others.

" The publicity section would keep alive in the minds of the public and others the fact that the Union is playing a vital part in the development of telecommunications and related scientific investigation over the whole world, a consummation we believe to be most desirable. The publication of the reports of experts too might be valuable to others in many cases with similar problems.

" Circular 1314 was issued in July 1956 - three and a half years ago - and if it were reissued by an organization conscious of public relations it could be much improved. For example, the precise addresses and procedure for obtaining information would be stated so as to help those not aware of the inner workings of the Union.

" Another matter we feel should receive attention is the need for overcoming the delays occasioned by having to wait for plenary sessions before recommendations of the C.C.I.'s are issued. We

appreciate the wish for applying the democratic principle and that the hands of the C.C.I.'s are tied, but on strictly technical recommendations we think some formula ought to be developed to make possible the provision of information or recommendations quickly. I believe something along this line is already contemplated."

Mr. Gross referred to the unanimous adoption of Document No. 128, providing for the establishment of a public relations office, by Committee D, and indicated his strong support for the statement by the Delegate of British East Africa.

The Delegate of the United States of America recommended that a section be established in the Journal entitled "Technical Assistance" and that administrations be urged to contribute articles for this new section. He was of the opinion that the Secretariat had sufficient technical assistance material on hand for use in the Journal for several issues and that new material would be received when administrations became aware of the fact that a special Technical Assistance Section in the Journal was available as a forum for the exchange of information.

Document No. 184, Revised, was approved.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

R. L. Harrell  
Rapporteur

Francis Colt de Wolf  
Chairman

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1FIRST STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF AUSTRALIA

"The Australian Delegation feels that the Annex to Document No. 64 presented by the distinguished Delegate for Kuwait is a very useful contribution in that it offers a positive procedure for the handling of specific technical assistance projects by the International Telecommunication Union. We are indeed indebted to him for the expert advice contained in his address, obviously based on a wealth of personal experience in this field.

" As the distinguished Delegate stated, we hope of course that the Technical Assistance Programme of the I.T.U. will go beyond the three categories mentioned in Document No. 64 which might perhaps be more appropriately entitled - 'Proposals concerning I.T.U. Participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance'. There are of course other important matters in which the Union will be able to participate in technical assistance activities as part of its normal activity; for example the special Ad Hoc study groups at present under consideration by the Director, C.C.I.T.T., the simplification of existing C.C.I. recommendations and literature and the collection and distribution of appropriate information as contemplated in Proposal No. 85 put forward by the distinguished Delegate from Japan.

" There is also the active assistance of the type that Mr. Besseyre is no doubt rendering at the current meeting in Bangkok of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E.

" However, for specific projects of the type contemplated in the Annex to Document No. 64, the suggested procedures and sub-division of work stages seem most logical and certainly offer a basis for a standardized I.T.U. approach and procedures for the handling of technical assistance projects undertaken under the E.P.T.A. and perhaps subsequently under the auspices of the Special Fund.

" The time limits quoted for the various work stages also appear reasonable, but Australia suggests that it may be somewhat prudent to allow a little flexibility in this regard to cover the special cases which must inevitably arise. Perhaps this could best be achieved by minor drafting changes which would not prejudice the purpose of the document - namely, that of furnishing a realistic and economic schedule which should apply to a normal project.

" In this regard Sir, we respectfully suggest that the following amendments might be usefully incorporated in Document No. 64:

"(i) In the text under the heading 'First Category' on page 3, change the words 'under no circumstances' to read 'only in the most exceptional circumstances'.

"(ii) Amend the last sentence of the second paragraph under the heading 'Second Category' to read 'in the great majority of cases it will be possible for the I.T.U. to fix the necessary period within the above-mentioned limits'.

" This brings us to the **last** part of the paper on the question of 'Supervision'. The text as it stands seems to render it mandatory that the Union arrange 'on-the-spot' supervision of the missions of experts as a general rule rather than only in exceptional circumstances.

" It is not perfectly clear how the paper intends that these 'on-the-spot' inspections should be carried out, but if this procedure were to involve expensive travelling and time on the part of the supervisory officials, then in many cases it may well be an unnecessary extravagance. It would seem, Mr. Chairman, that the present procedure for the supervision of experts' missions as laid down in paragraph 3.8 of the published brochure relating to 'I.T.U. Participation in the E.P.T.A.' affords safeguards which would be adequate for the majority of projects.

" At first reading the Australian Delegation is therefore unable to accept this part of the document but we would certainly be most pleased to hear any clarification of the present text that the distinguished Delegate of Kuwait may wish to furnish.

" In conclusion Sir, the Australian Delegation does subscribe to those portions of the document covering the planning and execution of technical assistance projects except for the minor amendments to the wording that we have proposed.

" Furthermore, it is our suggestion that this portion of the document be referred to the Secretary-General as an instrument of guidance to the I.T.U. Administrative and Technical staffs who will be responsible for drawing up procedures to be followed in connection with technical assistance projects."

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A N N E X 2

SECOND STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF AUSTRALIA

"This time I will be brief - might I say Mr. Chairman that at first sight it would appear that the substance of the text contained in Proposal No. 85 is already contained in existing paragraphs of Article 8.

" However, Mr. Chairman there is not the slightest doubt that the proposal is intended to direct specific attention to the functions of the General Secretariat as a further and most important instrument in the field of technical assistance activity.

" With this held prominently in mind amendments have already been approved to Articles 3.5 and 7 covering the purposes of the Union, the Administrative Council and the International Consultative Committees respectively.

" It seems logical that Article 8 covering the General Secretariat should be strengthened in a similar manner and the Australian Delegation therefore is wholeheartedly in agreement with the spirit and principle of Proposal No. 85.

" However, with the question of Technical Assistance held specially in mind, and to obtain a degree of conformity with the references already included in Articles 3.5 and 7 might we suggest that the distinguished Delegate for Japan agree to a modification of the text quoted in Proposal No. 85.

" Might we suggest the following amended text -

'In cooperation with other Permanent Organs of the Union, maintain an up-to-date record of information, both technical and administrative, that might be specially useful to new or developing countries; and refer to Members and Associate Members of the Union any such information that may facilitate the improvement of their telecommunication systems, particularly through participation in the appropriate Technical Assistance Programmes of the United Nations.'

" If this or a similar text is acceptable to the distinguished Delegate from Japan, we would suggest, Sir that it be included in Article 8 as paragraph 0 (bis)."

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 272-E (Rev.)  
5 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

PROPOSAL BY WORKING GROUP H4  
CONCERNING PROPOSAL NO. 335  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SWEDEN

### Resolution

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

#### in view of

a) the statement concerning the Union organization made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions in its eighth report to the United Nations General Assembly, that :

"... 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"; and that :

"... a greater degree of rationalization of the structure of I.T.U. and of the secretariat, without any loss of the long and useful experience of the past, should not prove unduly difficult. It would, in the Advisory Committee's view, lead to a better and more economical administration of I.T.U. activities, facilitate relationships with other international organizations, and permit I.T.U. to play an even more constructive rôle in international co-operative endeavours";

b) the desirability of achieving the greatest possible efficiency at the lowest possible cost in the operation of the secretariats of the different organs of the Union;

considers :

1. that a review for such purposes of the organization of these secretariats should take place in anticipation of the removal of all the organs of the Union into a single building;
2. that it should be made in consultation with experts qualified in office management and rationalization questions, chosen from outside the Union;
3. that the removal will provide a convenient opportunity to implement improvements in the organization;

invites

The Administrative Council

to take the necessary steps to have the organization of the secretariats examined, with the co-operation of the Secretary-General, by such impartial experts, with a view to ascertaining what reforms, within the framework of the Convention, are desirable;

and resolves

that provision for the purpose of obtaining such expert study and advice should be made in the Union's budget from 1960.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 272-E  
30 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING  
COMMITTEE H

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SWEDEN

Proposal

Resolution

Number of  
Proposal

335

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union,

in view of

the statement concerning the Union organization made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions in its Eighth Report to the United Nations General Assembly, to the effect that:

"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"; and that

"a greater degree of rationalization of the structure of I.T.U. and of the secretariat, without any loss of the long and useful experience of the past, should not prove unduly difficult. It would, in the Advisory Committee's view, lead to a better and more economical administration of I.T.U. activities, facilitate relationships with other international organizations, and permit I.T.U. to play an even more constructive rôle in international co-operative endeavours";

and in view of

the desirability of achieving the greatest possible efficiency at the lowest possible cost in the operation of the secretariats of the different organs of the Union;





considers

1. that an overhaul for such purposes of the Union's administrative organization is necessary;
2. that such overhaul should take place prior to, and in connection with the removal of all the organs of the Union into a common building;
3. that it should be effected by consulting experts on office management and rationalization questions, chosen from outside the Union;

instructs

the Administrative Council

to take the necessary steps in order to have the Union's whole administrative organization examined by impartial consulting experts with a view to ascertaining what reforms are possible and making recommendations;

and resolves

that funds for the purpose of obtaining such expert study and advice should be reserved in the Union's Budget.

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 273-E  
30 November, 1959COMMITTEE GReport by the Acting Secretary-General

## COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE FOR RETIRED STAFF

At present, pensioners subject to the 1927 statute receive a 12% cost of living allowance; those who retired under the Atlantic City statute receive a 5% allowance, while those who retired since the revision of the Atlantic City salary scale receive no allowance. At the fourteenth session of the Council, the Staff Committee considered a proposal made on behalf of retired staff as regards this question. It was stated in the Fifth Report of the Staff Committee that

"Reference was made to the point of principle involved in the request and to the fact that the United Nations General Assembly had only granted a 5% allowance to pensioners; the question of principle (which was of even more importance and complexity in the United Nations) would be carefully studied by the United Nations Experts' Group entrusted with the task of making a comprehensive review of the U.N. Joint Staff Pension Fund. Some members argued that conditions in United Nations and I.T.U. might not be comparable. The matter could in any case be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference whose decision, if it so willed, could be given retroactive effect. The Committee finally took a roll call vote and decided not to accept the proposals for the time being by 6 votes for, 6 against and 5 abstentions. It agreed that further consideration of the question should be postponed to the Plenipotentiary Conference by 14 votes for and 2 abstentions."

By its Decision No. 238, the Council postponed consideration of the question of the cost of living allowance for retired staff until the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. It further stated in its Report to this Conference (paragraph 12.2.4) that

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

The Experts' Group studies are in progress but it has not formulated any conclusions as yet. It may however be of guidance to Committee G to have before it the background information which is considered by this Group :



"Improvements in Pensions already in course of payment -

"34. Regulation XXXVII of the Fund provides that the General Assembly may amend the Regulations as regards serving staff. In the absence of special action by the General Assembly, however, improvements in benefits such as those referred to in paragraph 28 above, would not apply to pensions already in course of payment - i.e. they would not apply to staff who had retired, etc., before the amended regulations took effect.

"35. In the case however of the improvements approved by the General Assembly in 1957, and referred to in paragraph 28 above /i.e. the change from sixtieths to fifty-fifths, and in the minimum disability and widows benefits/ the Joint Staff Pensions Board, considering that "there was an urgent need for improvement of the benefits already granted by the Fund" recommended that retirement, disability and widows benefits in payment by the Fund on 1 January 1958 should be revised as of that date in accordance with the new provisions approved for serving staff. This recommendation was approved by the General Assembly in 1958 in Resolution No. 1309B (XIII).

"36. The Joint Staff Pensions Board also recommended, in its 1958 Report (A/3938) that with effect from 1 January 1959 all "pensions and life annuities paid to beneficiaries of the Fund under Articles IV, V, VII and X.1(d)..." should be increased by a temporary allowance amounting to 10% of the regular benefit. This increase, which was proposed because of increase in the cost of living, was to be financed by budget appropriation - i.e. outside the Pension Fund.

"37. When this recommendation was discussed in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly there were objections both to the amount of the proposed increase and to the method of financing. Eventually, a compromise was adopted (paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 1310 (XIII), at Annex 1) by which

- (a) the J.S.P.B. was authorized to increase the pensions and annuities by 5% with effect from 1 January 1959, pending the outcome of the (present) comprehensive review;
- (b) the Secretary-General of the U.N. was authorized to advance the necessary funds to the J.S.P.B. to cover the cost of these increases "such advances to be repaid by the Fund after the next meeting of the Joint Staff Pensions Board" (which is scheduled for May 1960)."

Among the basic problems submitted by the Joint Staff Pensions Board to the Group, the following relates to this question :

"D - Maintenance of the real value of benefits -

"1. Should fluctuations in the purchasing power of money be taken into account so that the value of a benefit is maintained for the period during which it is paid? And if so, how should this be done?

"2. Should benefits in the course of payment be adjusted to take account of changes in international civil service salary levels?

"3. Should the Fund adopt some form of variable annuity scheme under which pensions would vary according to proceeds from investments in common stocks?"

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 274-E (CP)  
Document No. 704-E (CAR)  
30 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## REPORT

by Committee C/3 (Joint Finance Control Committee)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY DELEGATIONS  
HAVING THE STATUS OF OBSERVERS

Committee C/3 has examined the question as to whether a country represented at the Administrative Radio or Plenipotentiary Conference by a delegation with observer status should contribute to the expenses of the Conference.

The case has arisen since Liberia is participating as observer in both conferences, and Ecuador in the Administrative Radio Conference.

These countries were invited to the Conferences since they are listed in Annex 1 to the Buenos Aires Convention, having been Members of the Union under the regime of Atlantic City. They did not sign the Buenos Aires Convention, nor have they acceded thereto, and under these conditions do not have the right to vote at the present conferences.

The question as to whether or not they should contribute to the expenses of the conferences does not appear to be covered by the Buenos Aires Convention, since Article 13, paragraph 3 (1) of the Convention stipulates only that Members and Associate Members should participate in the extraordinary expenditure of the Union.

Bearing in mind that with the exception of the right to vote, the countries in question enjoy all other privileges and in particular the supply of conference documents available to other delegations, the Joint Finance Control Committee recommends to the Plenary Assembly that Liberia and Ecuador should be asked to contribute in the same way as other countries participating in the conferences.

It is perhaps of interest to note that both countries have continued to pay their normal contributions to the ordinary budget of the Union. Liberia contributes in the 3-unit class and Ecuador in the 1-unit class.



J.B. Darnell  
Chairman, Committee C/3

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 275-E  
30 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### PARAGUAY

Further to the decisions reached at the ninth plenary meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No 220, Item 5), the annexed Draft Resolution is submitted to the Conference.

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSAL 290 (Document No. 16)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

considering:

1. that a thoroughly revised version of the International Telecommunications Convention has been proposed by the Delegation of Paraguay (Document No. 16);
2. that it has proved impossible to give adequate consideration to the proposal, because of the characteristics thereof and the time when it was handed in;
3. that the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Conference decided, for the above reasons, to refer Document No. 16 to the Administrative Council, with instructions to consider its future application;

resolves:

- a) to instruct the Administrative Council to study Proposal No. 290 (Document No. 16), submitted by Paraguay and
- b) to report thereon to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, recommending ways and means whereby the proposal could be put into effect;

and invites:

Members and Associate Members of the Union likewise to consider the proposal and submit their comments thereon.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 276-E  
30 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNION

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY-  
GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. Fathy Gheith

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter addressed to the Acting Secretary-General on 26 April, 1959 from the Administration of the United Arab Republic. This letter was published as an Administrative Council Document No. 2188/CA14 dated 5 May, 1959.

It will be noted that this letter "proposes Mr. Fathy Gheith to stand for election as Secretary-General and as Assistant Secretary-General of the I.T.U.".

J.D.H. van der TOORN  
Chairman

Annex : 1



A N N E X

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
Ministry of Communication, Egypt  
Telecommunications Organization

Subject : Candidacies for the posts of  
Secretary General and Assistant  
Secretary General of the Union

In reply please quote No. 57/4/56

Cairo, 26th April, 1959

Acting Secretary-General  
International Telecommunication Union  
G E N E V A

Dear Sir,

Reference your circular 2629/58/AGC dated 12/12/58, I have the honour to state that the U.A.R. Government proposes Mr. Fathy Gheith to stand for election as Secretary General and as Assistant Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, which will take place at the next ordinary session of the Administrative Council due to open in Geneva on 19 May, 1959.

The Union will be approached officially through diplomatic channels.

This candidature has been approved by all Members of the Arab Telecommunication Union, - namely :  
The Hashemite Kingdom, Republic of Sudan, Republic of Iraq, Saoudi Arabia Kingdom, United Arab Republic, Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, United Kingdom of Libya and Yemen Kingdom - at its conference held in Damascus on the 1st of March - 25 March, 1959.

A copy of the curriculum vitae of Eng. Fathy Gheith is enclosed.

I will be much obliged if you take the necessary steps.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully

(sign.) M.M. RIAD

Director General  
Telecommunications Organization

Annex : 1

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Fathy Gheith

Age : 47

Qualifications : Diploma in Electrical Engineering, Cairo University with distinction 1933.

Member - American Institution of Electrical Engineers.

- Activities :
1. Egyptian Government mission for training and research work in England (Dollis Hill research station) and manufacturing companies in England, Belgium and Germany.
  2. 1943 - 1944 - Head of the Official Telecommunication mission to re-establish the Telecommunication network of Ethiopia after the Italian evacuation.
  3. 1946 - 1953 - Head of the Official Telecommunication mission to Syria. Designed and executed all the Telecommunication and Broadcasting networks of Syria.  
Established the Administration and trained the personnel in all the technical and Administrative Posts.
  4. 1953 - 1957 - Held the post of General Manager of the Egyptian Republic Telegraphs & Telephones.
  5. 1957 - now - In the employ of the Kuwait Govt. for establishing the new Telecommunication Administration with designing and executing the adequate projects.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 277-E  
30 November 1959

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PLENARY MEETING

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNION

Mr. M.N. Mirza

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter dated 24 November, 1959 which I received from the Delegation of Pakistan to the Conference. A copy of the letter from the Ministry of Railways and Communications of the Government of Pakistan, received by the Acting Secretary-General on 8 May 1959, and which was published as an Administrative Council Document No. 2198/CA14 dated 8 May, 1959 is also attached.

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

PAKISTAN DELEGATION TO I.T.U. CONFERENCE

Geneva, 24 November, 1959

To,

Mr. Van der TOORN  
Chairman of the Plenipotentiary  
Conference of International  
Telecommunication Union, Geneva

Sir,

With reference to your circular telegram dated 17.11.59, and under the authority vested in the Pakistan Delegation by the Government of Pakistan, this is to inform you that the Government of Pakistan had already sponsored and presented the candidature of Mr. M.N. MIRZA, Director General of Pakistan PTT and joint Secretary to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Communications, for election to the post of Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union. All relevant papers are already available with the Secretary General of International Telecommunication Union. Under instructions again received from the Government of Pakistan, this candidature of Mr. MIRZA as the nominee of Pakistan for election to Secretary General is reaffirmed. An up to date curriculum vitae of Mr. MIRZA is attached. It is requested that the relevant papers be published as soon as possible and receipt of this letter be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. A. SATHAR

Pakistan Delegation

Received 12.45 hours, 25 November 1959

Annex : 1

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: M.N. M i r z a

Born: 28 October, 1908, Age: 51 years

Nationality: Pakistan

Present Position: Mr. M.N. Mirza, B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering) is Director-General of Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs and Joint Secretary to the Government of Pakistan. Also Chairman of the Board of Management of Telephone Industries of Pakistan.

Military Rank and Title: During the last World War he held the Military Rank of full Colonel in the Armed Forces and was also decorated with the title of M.B.E.

Personal History of Services: Joined the service as a directly recruited officer by competitive examination to the "Superior Telegraph Engineering Service - Class-1" in 1931, after Graduation in Electrical Engineering of the University of Bristol. Held charge of Telecommunication Sub-Divisions up to 1936 and of Telecommunication Divisions up to 1944. Was Administrative Director of Telecommunications of Provinces and Chief Controller of Telecommunication Stores from 1945 to 1947. Since 1947, in Pakistan, he was Deputy Director-General, Telecommunications of the Posts and Telegraphs from 1947 to 1949 and became Postmaster-General (Administrative Head of both Post and Telecommunication Services) of the Province of East Pakistan from 1949-1950. Was appointed Chief Engineer of the Pakistan Posts and Telecommunications Department in 1950 and Chairman of Pakistan Wireless Board. Since 1957, he is Director-General of Pakistan Posts and Telecommunication and Joint Secretary to the Government of Pakistan. Has served with distinction in the international sphere, having been elected to positions of high honour by the I.T.U. in all branches of international telecommunications (Administrative, Radio and Consultative Committees), as may be seen by the following Statements.

Name of the International Telecommunication Conference	Representing a country or region	In positions of responsibility to which elected by the Tele- communication Conference
Administrative Council of I.T.U.	Pakistan Served as member of the Administrative Council for Pakistan in the following sessions: 1948, 1950 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1959	1. Served as Chairman of the Committee of the Council on the financial liability of the Union resulting from abandonment of The Hague Conference.  2. <u>Elected as Chairman of the Administrative Council itself in 1956.</u>
Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires - 1952	Alternate leader of Pakistan Delegation	Vice-Chairman of Committee on relations with the United Nations.
Third Region Radio Conference - 1949	Leader of Pakistan Delegation	<u>Chairman of Committee on Frequency Assignments</u>
First Region Radio Conference - 1949	Leader of the Turkish Delegation by Proxy of Pakistan	
Provisional Frequency Board - 1948-1949	Leader of the Pakistan Delegation and Turkish Delega- tion (by proxy)	<u>Chairman of two Working Groups on frequency assignments</u>
C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly, Arnhem - 1953	Representative of Pakistan.	
C.C.I.F. General Interconnection Plan Committee for Middle East and South Asia, Lahore - 1953		<u>Chairman of the Conference</u>
C.C.I.F. Plenary Assembly, Geneva - 1954	Representative of Pakistan	a) <u>Vice-Chairman (Chairman of meetings devoted to organizational matters)</u> b) Vice-Chairman of the Committee on General Inter- connecting Plan
Meeting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of C.C.I.F./ C.C.I.T. Study Groups, Geneva - March 1956		Participated - being one of the Vice-Chairmen of C.C.I.F.
Meeting of the Communica- tions Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Bangkok - 1957		<u>Represented International Telecommunication Union at the meeting</u>
Meeting of General Trunk Plan Committee, Rome - 1958		<u>Vice-Chairman of the General Plan Committee &amp; Chairman of the Committee for Middle East and South Asia</u>

Joint Meetings of General  
trunk plan Com. of I.T.U.  
and ECATE - Tokyo - 1959

Adm. Radio Conference  
Geneva - 1959

Vice-Chairman of both meetings

Chairman of techn. Com. and  
Chairman of AD Hoc Group on  
needs of new and dev. countries

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 278-E  
30 November 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. Shoukry Abaza

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter received by the Acting Secretary-General on 20 May 1959 from Mr. Shoukry Abaza. This letter was published as an Administrative Council Document No. 2220/CA14 dated 21 May, 1959.

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex: 1



A N N E X

15, rue Nabatat,  
Cairo, Egypt

1, Square d'Urfi,  
Paris 16e

The Secretary-General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Palais Wilson,  
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

Candidature to the vacant post of Secretary-General

In pursuance to my telegram of the 16 May 1959, and with reference to the Administrative Council Resolution No. 91 (revised) 1954, paragraph 2, I have the honour to submit to the Council my candidature to the vacant post of the Secretary-General of the Union.

Please find attached the Curriculum Vitae required in such a case.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) Shoukry Abaza

Annex : 1

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Shoukry Abaza  
Date of Birth: 8 October 1901  
Country: United Arab Republic (Egypt)  
Marital status: Married - one son, 18 years of age  
Qualifications:  
1922 A) Academic: Graduate of the Royal High School of Engineering, Gizeh  
Chartered Electrical Engineer (A.M.I.E.E.)  
B) Scientific & Professional Societies:  
(The Egyptian Society of Engineers - Full Member)  
The Institution of Electrical Engineers, London - Associate Member  
Société des Radioélectriciens, Paris - Member

### Decorations:

1948 Officer of the Legion d'Honneur  
1946 Officer of the British Empire (O.B.E.)  
1946 Order of Merit 1st Class (Syrian Republic)

National Activities: A) Administrative & Technical Career:  
(The Egyptian State Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs Administration)  
Controlling in addition the Technical Department of Civil Aviation, Meteorological services and Broadcasting  
Assistant Engineer 1922 - Divisional Engineer 1930  
Assistant Chief Engineer 1935 - Chief Engineer 1938  
Director General, State Telegraphs & Telephones 1947  
Assistant Undersecretary of State, Deputy General Manager of State Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones in charge of Telecommunication 1951  
Retired from Service since 1952  
B) Additional Functions & National Services:  
Member of the Superior Board of Directors of the Egyptian State Broadcasting 1948 - 1951  
Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Administration Conferences 1948  
External Examiner in Telecommunication, Cairo University 1938 - 1950

Lecturer in Telecommunication, Alexandria University	1946 - 1950
President of Official Mission of Tele- communication Experts to the Syrian Republic	1946
In Charge of Telecommunication Censorship and Civil Defense Installations during the World War	1939 - 1949

International Experience:

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| A) European Regional Conferences & Organizations   |             |
| Delegate for Egypt to:   |             |
| The International Broadcasting Union (I.B.U.)<br>Meeting at Ouchy (Lausanne)   | 1935        |
| The International Aviation Telecommunication<br>Conference, Paris  | 1936        |
| European Broadcasting Conference, Montreux   | 1938 - 1939 |
| Chief of the Egyptian and Syrian Delegation<br>to the International Broadcasting Union<br>(I.B.O.) Conference, Brussels              | 1946        |
| Member of the Board of Directors of the I.B.O.   | 1946 - 1949 |
| Vice-President " " " " I.B.O.  | 1947        |
| President of the " " " " I.B.O.  | 1948 - 1949 |
| Chief of the Egyptian and Syrian Delegation<br>to the Plenipotentiary European Broadcasting<br>Conference, Copenhagen                | 1948        |
| B) I.T.U. Conferences and Organs:  |             |
| Delegate to the Telecommunication Conferences,<br>Cairo. (Reporter of the Telecommunication<br>Committee II of the Radio Conference) | 1938        |
| Chief of the Egyptian Delegations to:  |             |
| The International Telecommunication Conferences,<br>Atlantic City  | 1947        |
| The Telephone & Telegraph Conferences, Paris   | 1949        |
| The Extraordinary Radio Conference, Geneva   | 1951        |
| Member of the Administrative Council of the<br>I.T.U., Geneva  | 1947 - 1952 |
| C) U.N.O. :  |             |
| Member of the Transport & Communication<br>Commission of the Economic & Social Council   | 1948 - 1950 |
| Member of the I.T.U. group to negotiate the<br>Agreement between U.N.O. & I.T.U.   | 1947        |
| D) Liberal Profession: Consulting Engineer in<br>International Telecommunication matters.  |             |

The Candidate has no financial interest whatsoever in any private national or international body dealing with any branch of Telecommunication.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 279-E  
30 November, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. Gerald C. Gross

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter I have received from the Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Conference, dated 20 November, 1959. The Administrative Council member from the U.S.A., Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, also formally submitted the candidacy of Mr. Gross for the post of Secretary-General of the Union at the first Plenary Meeting, 14th Session of the Council, held on 19 May, 1959. The minutes of this meeting were published in Council Document No. 2229/CA14, dated 28 May, 1959.

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

20 November, 1959

Dear Mr. van der Toorn:

At the direction of the Department of State, I have the honor to advise you that the United States of America hereby submits the candidature of Mr. Gerald C. Gross for election as Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Department has observed his management of the affairs of the Union during the difficult period of his service as Acting Secretary-General and has every confidence that if elected he will continue to serve the Union well and faithfully.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Francis Colt de Wolf  
Chairman, United States Delegation  
Plenipotentiary Conference (I.T.U.)

Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman, Plenipotentiary Conference  
International Telecommunication Union  
Geneva, Switzerland

Annex: 1

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Gerald C. G r o s s  
Born : New York City, U.S.A., December 27, 1903  
Marital status : Married - 6 children  
Nationality : U. S. A.  
Languages : Reading, writing and speaking knowledge of English,  
French and Spanish.  
Professional Societies : Phi Beta Kappa  
American Institute of Electrical Engineers ( Member )  
Institute of Radio Engineers ( Fellow )  
American Rocket Society ( Member )

### Education and

Professional Experience: Early schooling in France, for 5 years

1917 - 1921 White Plains High School, White Plains, New York  
1921 - 1926 Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.  
Graduated with degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.  
While at College, participated in the design, construction and operation of one of the first College broadcasting stations in the United States.  
During summers, while at College, and also between his 3rd and 4th year, served as a commercial Radio Operator in the Merchant Marine, on various freight and passenger vessels, including the S.S. George Washington, ending up as Chief Operator of the S.S. Orizaba, with a first class commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph Licence.  
1926 - 1928 Served as physicist on the staff of the United States Bureau of Standards, first on the development of the binaural aviation radio beacon, and later in charge of Standard Frequency Transmissions.  
1928 - 1945 (except for war service, noted hereafter)  
Transferred to Engineering Department, Federal Radio Commission, (later Federal Communications Commission), where served successively as Chief of the Engineering Department International Division, Chief of Common Carrier Division, and Chief of Broadcast Division, with title of Assistant Chief Engineer. Served as Secretary Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, Washington.  
Naval service : Active duty during World War II as a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve (January 1943 - December 1945) with rank of Commander; later Captain. Served in European and Mediterranean area, American area, and Far Eastern Area of operations.

Has participated in following international conferences :

Washington Radiotelegraph Conference, 1927; International Aeronautical Conference Washington, D.C., 1928; European Radio Conference, Prague, 1929; International Radio Consultative Committee, The Hague, 1929, Copenhagen, 1931, Lisbon, 1934, Bucharest, 1937, Stockholm, 1948, Geneva, 1951, London 1953, Los Angeles 1959; Canadian U.S. Aviation Conference, New York, 1930; International Telecommunication Conference, Madrid, 1932, Cairo, 1938; North and Central American Regional Radio Conference, Mexico City, 1933; Engineering Conference, Canada - U.S., 1933; International Consultative Committee on Telegraphy, Warsaw, Poland, 1936; Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference, Lima, Peru, 1937; Inter-American Radio Conferences, Habana, 1937; International Scientific Radio Union, Venice, 1938; Radio Conference of Central America, Panama and Canal Zone, 1938; Second Inter-American Radio Conference, Santiago, Chile, January, 1940; Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D.C., 1940; Engineering Conference on the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Washington, D.C., 1941; Preliminary Five Power Conference, Moscow, 1946; International Telecommunication Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947; Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1948; European Broadcasting Conference, Copenhagen, 1948; Region 2 - Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, Washington, D.C., 1949; Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951; European Broadcasting Conference ( VHF Television and Sound Broadcasting), Stockholm, 1952; Baltic and North Sea Radio-telephone Conference, Göteborg, 1955; meetings of the Administrative Council I.T.U. since 1947.

Represented I. T. U. at various meetings of :

OIR in Brussels, Prague and Sliac;  
UIR and UER in Brussels, Lausanne and Lugano;  
ICAO  
Technical Assistance Board and Technical Assistance Committee.  
IMCO  
International Astronautical Federation  
Administrative Committee on Coordination ( ACC )  
ECOSOC and General Assembly, U.N.

1945      Appointed Vice Director, and Head of the Radio Division, Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, by the Swiss Federal Council.

1947      Appointed Assistant Secretary-General (and Head of the Radio Division) by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference of the I. T. U.

September 1952      Served as Acting Secretary-General in charge of the Geneva Headquarters  
to  
January 1953 : of the I. T. U., at the time of the Buenos Aires Conference.

June 1958  
to  
present time: Following the death of Dr. Andrada, served as Acting Secretary-General, I. T. U.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 280-E  
30 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNION

M. Jean Rouvière

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter I received on 25 November, 1959 from the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Paris. An application for the post of Secretary-General was also addressed by M. Rouvière to the Acting Secretary-General on 3 June 1959, and was published as an Administrative Council Document No. 2246/CA14, dated 3 June 1959.

J.D.H. van der TOORN  
Chairman

Annexes : 2



A N N E X 1

The Minister of Posts,  
Telegraphs and Telephones

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T/477/DG

20, Avenue de Ségur  
Paris, VIIe  
France

The Chairman,  
I.T.U. Plenipotentiary  
Conference,  
Bâtiment Electoral  
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your telegram dated 17 November, I have pleasure in announcing that the French Government is sponsoring Mr. Jean Rouviere, at present Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, for the post of Secretary-General of the I.T.U

Yours faithfully,  
(signed) B. Cornut-Gentille  
Minister

A N N E X 2

Geneva, 18 November, 1959

Chairman,  
I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference,  
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for the post of Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union

Yours faithfully,

J. Rouvière  
(~~signed~~) Director of C.C.I.T.T.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Jean R o u v i è r e

Nationality: French

Date and Place of Birth: 19 May 1902, Béziers

Family Status: Married, 1 child

Diplomas: A former pupil of the:  
Ecole Polytechnique (Paris)  
Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité (Paris)  
Ecole Nationale Supérieure des  
Télécommunications (Paris)

Career:

1925 Telecommunication Engineer in the French Administration  
of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

1925 - 1938 In that capacity, attached to Paris Telecommunication  
Headquarters.

1938 - 1941 Chief Engineer to that department.

1941 - 1951 Regional Director of Telecommunication, Toulouse.

1951 - 1957 Director General of Telecommunication, Ministry of Posts,  
Telegraphs and Telephones.

Head of the French Delegation to the I.T.U. Pleni-  
potentiary Conference in 1952 and to the Plenary  
Assemblies of the C.C.I.T. in 1951, 1954 and 1956.

1955 - 1956 Representative of France in the I.T.U. Administrative  
Council.

in December 1956: Elected Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Appointed honorary Director General of the Ministry of  
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones on his departure from  
the French Administration.

since 1 March 1957: Has been Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honour, holder of the  
Resistance Medal and of several other French Foreign  
Orders.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 281-FES

CORRIGENDUM N° 1

30 novembre 1959

COMMISSION G

COMITÉ G

COMISIÓN G

## CORRIGENDUM

### Projet de Premier Rapport de la Commission G

Page 2. Paragraphe 4. Remplacer la citation qui figure dans ce paragraphe par le texte suivant:

"Etant donné que certains éléments du régime des traitements et pensions de l'U.I.T. sont moins favorables que ceux du régime commun et que d'autres le sont plus, toute tentative d'aligner les conditions d'emploi à l'U.I.T. sur le régime commun devra porter sur tous les éléments du régime en vigueur à l'U.I.T. De graves difficultés se présenteraient si on essayait de conserver les éléments plus avantageux tout en améliorant ceux qui sont moins favorables. C'est pourquoi le Comité consultatif espère fermement que, si l'U.I.T. décide d'adopter le régime des traitements et indemnités en vigueur à l'O.N.U. et dans les institutions spécialisées, elle s'affiliera également à la Caisse commune des pensions du personnel des Nations Unies."

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### First Draft Report by Committee G

This corrigendum does not concern the English text.

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### Primer Proyecto de Informe de la Comisión G

Este corrigendum no concierne el texto español.

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FIRST DRAFT REPORT BY COMMITTEE G

THE ASSIMILATION OF I.T.U. STAFF CONDITIONS OF  
EMPLOYMENT TO THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
COMMON SYSTEM

General

1. In Article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U. (Annex 6 to the Convention), both organizations agreed "to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment ...". Further, as regards organizations like the I.T.U. which did not apply the "Common System", the intergovernmental Salary Review Committee of the United Nations (1956) stated in its report that it "would hope that as and when circumstances so warrant, such organizations would adopt the common system ...".
2. The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Secretary-General (Resolution No. 23) to make a thorough study of the whole problem and authorized the Council, if it considered that a change in basic salary scales was justified, to transmit proposals to Members and Associate Members and to implement them if a majority agreed.
3. In 1957, the Council, at its Twelfth Session, sent to Members and Associate Members a circular-telegram saying that it had decided in principle on the ultimate alignment with the U.N. Common System and proposing the immediate adoption of new salary scales which would be a step towards "Common System" salaries. It added that it would later examine proposals for complete integration of salaries, pensions, allowances and benefits system with a view to submitting proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959. The Council's salary proposals were adopted (51 votes in favour, 18 against and 5 abstentions). They entered into force on 1 January, 1958.

4. At its Thirteenth and Fourteenth Session, the Administrative Council considered proposals for assimilation on the basis of a "package deal", covering salaries, allowances and pensions. Subject to certain guarantees it emphasized that there could be no question of adopting in the Union the "best of both worlds" a view which was shared by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations in its 8th Report, dated 17 July, 1959 which stated that:

"Given certain elements in the I.T.U. salary and pension system which are less favourable and other elements which are more favourable than in the United Nations Common System, any attempt to assimilate conditions of service in I.T.U. to those of the Common System should relate to the entire range of the system. There would be serious difficulty if the effort were directed at retaining the more advantageous elements concurrently with the improvement of the less favourable ones. The Advisory Committee trusts, therefore, that participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund will accompany any move in I.T.U. to adopt the United Nations salary and allowance system".

5. As a further step towards clearing the way to assimilation the Council, at its 1958 Session, instructed the Secretary-General to prepare a draft provisional agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, so that this could be communicated to the Fund's Board at its meeting in September, 1958. This draft agreement (Annex 15 of the Council Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference) proved acceptable both to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Joint Staff Pension Board. It will be noted that a feature of the agreement is that the decision to transfer to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund implies acceptance of the Regulations of this Fund.

6. This and further progress in the matter are summarized in Chapter 12 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

#### Salaries

7. As regards the salary structure of the Union, the Committee, by a majority, agreed the following salary scales:

<u>Professional and Director Categories</u> (Subject to Post Adjustment)	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>U.S. dollar</u>
Secretary-General	63,000	14,651.16
Directors C.C.I.'s, I.F.R.B. members, Deputy or Assistant Secretary-General	59,000	13,720.93
*D2	53,750	12,500.00
D1	43,000 - 51,600	10,000. - 12,000.
P5	37,625 - 47,300	3,750. - 11,000.
P4	31,390 - 40,850	7,300. - 9,500.
P3	25,800 - 34,400 (longevity max. 36,550)	6,000. - 8,000. (longevity max. 8,500.)
P2	20,640 - 27,520	4,800 - 6,400.
P1	15,480 - 21,500	3,600.- 5,000.
<u>General Service Categories</u>		
G7	14,000 - 20,200	
G6	12,600 - 17,600	
G5	11,500 - 16,000	
G4	10,380 - 14,380	
G3	9,460 - 12,910	
G2	8,600 - 11,300	
G1	7,850 - 10,200.	

\* Note: (This salary to be open to career grades and to apply to existing incumbent of Vice-Director, C.C.I. Post).

In general, Union classes k to a will be assimilated to Common System Classes G1 to P4 (in accordance with the table shown in Annex 1 of Document No. 77) with perhaps some of the Class a posts in grade P5. In addition, certain P1 posts in the Common System carry the right to automatic advancement to the P2 grade after two years' satisfactory service.

Representation Allowances

8. The Committee agreed the following annual representation allowances to be repaid against vouchers:

up to:

Swiss francs

Secretary-General 7,000

Directors, C.C.I.'s )  
Deputy or Assistant ) 3,500 each  
Secretary-General )

I.F.R.B. 5,000 for  
I.F.R.B. as a whole  
at discretion of  
Chairman.

9. In applying the new scales, the Committee agree that the Secretariat should be guided by paragraph 12.1.1 of Chapter 12 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
10. The Committee noted that salary scales for general service grades are based on the "best prevailing local rates". Also that it is the practice of the U.N. organizations in Geneva to survey periodically the movement in outside rates and, if necessary, amend the scales. (Cost-of-living allowances as such are at present not paid to staff in General Service grades). To provide for adjustments in these scales based upon Geneva conditions, the Committee agree that the Secretary-General should follow explicitly the general service salary schedule established by agreement between the Geneva United Nations organizations.
11. The Committee also noted that rates applicable to short-term staff are determined through inter-Agency consultation. It recommends that the existing rules for fixing rates for these categories of staff (at present employed as supernumerary staff) be maintained in the light of practice in other organizations.



Allowances

12. The Committee endorsed the Council's view that assimilation to "Common System" allowances must be complete. Examination of the summary Comparison of Allowances paid by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, which is shown in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on page 116, Annex 14, shows that whilst the I.T.U. has some allowances that do not exist in the U.N. and some I.T.U. allowances are more generous than those of the U.N. Common System the balance of advantage lies with the U.N. scheme. Assimilation, therefore, must be complete and the Committee was firm in the views that here, in particular, there must be no question of allowing staff the "best of both worlds". However, the Committee endorsed the view of the Administrative Council that should the adoption of the Common System allowances entail a reduction in take-home pay, any cases of hardship should be referred to the Council which would, for each individual case, take into consideration the overall effects of assimilation and decide on any appropriate action. In this connection, the Chairman of the Staff Association felt that the more favourable Union termination allowances should be retained. Payment of termination allowances for the abolition of the post is likely to be exceedingly rare, and the Committee considered that the interest of the existing staff would be safeguarded if, in any particular case, representations of hardship were also referred to the Administrative Council for such ex gratia action to be taken as they may decide having taken all relevant factors into account. No prior action should be taken by the Secretariat or implied undertakings given.
13. Experience shows that the U.N. General Assembly changes its allowances from time to time. As and when these occur the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. should make proposals to the Council for similar adjustments in the allowances of the Union.

Pensions proposals

14. The Union has three pension funds:
- a) The Pension Fund;
  - b) The Savings Fund;
  - c) The Provident Fund.

A comparison of the principal elements of the three funds and of those of the U.N. Common Fund is given at pages 126 - 131 of the Council's Report.

Pensions Fund and Savings Fund

15. A summary of the main proposals examined by the Committee for the affiliation of members of I.T.U. Pensions Fund and Savings Fund to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund will be found at Annex 1.

16. These proposals are based on acceptance of the first alternative in Article 4 of the draft Agreement; as regards the age of the staff to be transferred.
17. The proposals provide for certain guarantees to be granted to officials taking into account the benefits to which they are entitled under present regulations and the contributions they (and the Union) have made into the Funds.
18. The Committee agreed that if assimilation is decided upon, the proposals are acceptable.

Provident Fund

19. The assimilation of the members of this Fund to the U.N. Pension Fund constitutes a difficult problem. This Fund is entirely non-contributory so far as the staff is concerned; and the maintenance of its solvency has demanded subsidies from the Union of 100,000 Swiss francs for every year since 1952 except 1959 when the figure was 53,000 Swiss francs (Buenos Aires Resolution No. 24).

The Fund provides retirement and disability pensions on the same scale as for the Pension Fund but widows' and orphans' pensions are not paid from the Provident Fund as such. Instead the Union pays a sum of 15% of salary into a Savings Fund for each member, established for the purpose of providing survivors' benefits. The amount so accumulated is the property of the individual member to be used according to his instructions; these may include the purchase of widows' and orphans' annuities through contracts of insurance; the annual payment of life insurance premiums; or the accumulation of cash in the form of savings deposits or the purchase of stocks and shares. The payment of 15% is continued from the date of retirement to the date of death at a rate calculated in relation to the retiring pensionable salary: there is no legal obligation for this payment but the practice has been established for each retired member of the Fund and each case since 1948 has been seen by the Administrative Council.

20. The Committee examined the following proposals put forward by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council for the treatment of Members of the Provident Fund.

In brief, they 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 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);
- iii) assure no loss in take-home pay as of the date of implementation;
- iv) continue the payment by the Union of the 15% "survivors' insurance" based on I.T.U. salary at the date of implementation up to the death of each individual member;
- v) the payment by the Union into the Provident Fund of 14.7% of the difference between the U.N. pensionable salary being received and the I.T.U. pensionable salary received at the date of implementation;
- vi) provide retirement pensions (payable from the retained Provident Fund) based on the same general principles as for I.T.U. Pension Fund members, i.e. whichever is greater as between the pension which would have been paid by I.T.U. Fund based on total length of service and the I.T.U. salary the member would have reached within the limit of his existing I.T.U. scale, or a theoretical "U.N." pension based on total length of service and final U.N. average pay and pension assessment.

21. The proposal involves a departure from the notion of a package deal in so far as it envisages the retention of the Provident Fund and of the Survivors' Insurance Fund. That is, members of the Provident Fund will only be assimilated as regards salaries and allowances. They will, however, for the first time, start contributing towards retirement and disability pensions.

22. By majority vote, the Committee agreed to delete point (iii) of the proposal. It noted that according to the information submitted to it, the take-home pay of some members of the Provident Fund would be reduced owing to the contribution they would henceforth have to make into the Fund. However, the introduction of common system conditions would also entail some reductions in the take-home pay of officials at present in the Pension and Savings Funds and in their case the Committee had agreed that instances of hardship should be referred to the Administrative Council for such action as they may decide and that the same procedure should apply in the case of officials in the Provident Fund.

23. By a second majority vote the Committee accepted the proposal as amended. Their acceptance of it is on the clear understanding that should the Provident Fund, despite the actuarial report, become insolvent at any time, then the members will be prepared to consider making a contribution beyond the 7.35% of their new salary which the proposal prescribes. The Committee also assumes future reference of individual cases to the Council regarding continued payment by the Union of the 15% of salary after retirement.

Staff Attitude

24. Committee G took cognizance of the fact that during the course of the study of assimilation by the Administrative Council, the Staff Association was invited to present its views.
25. In this connection, the Association in one statement said it wished "to make clear that the funds of the various welfare schemes of the Union belong, in fact and as of right, to the insured persons". In view of the importance of the question raised by this statement, the Council asked the Acting Secretary-General to secure an opinion from the United Nations Legal Department.
26. The U.N. Legal Department came to the broad conclusion that the consent of members was not required for the transfer by the Union of the assets of the Pension Fund and Saving Insurance Fund to the U.N. Pension Fund (to buy retroactive insurance in that Fund) and that even if "acquired rights" existed the members of the Funds would be fully safeguarded by the guarantees offered as part of the proposals.
- In the light of this opinion there appears to be no legal reason why the Conference should not adopt the proposals made for the affiliation of the Pension and Savings-Insurance schemes with the Union Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.
27. The Staff Association sought its own legal opinion from Dr. Paul Guggenheim. This was also examined by the Committee.
28. It is understood that given the guarantees mentioned in Annex 1 of this paper the staff generally accept the proposals as regards the Pensions and Savings Funds.
29. Having taken due note of the proposals of the Secretariat, the views of the Staff Association and the opinions of the U.N. Legal Department and Dr. Guggenheim, the Committee recommends to the Plenipotentiary Conference that any further action to be taken within this particular context should be based on the advice given by the U.N. Legal Department.

The Dollar Problem arising out of Assimilation

30. For the professional category and above, the basic U.N. salary scales and post-adjustments are fixed in U.S. dollars. The payments to the staff members however are made in Swiss francs at exchange rates established by the U.N. This is an essential part of the Common System.
31. Complete assimilation of the professional categories and above to U.N. conditions of service could, therefore, involve the Union in additional expenses as regards pay, allowances and pension contributions, the nature and amount of which would fluctuate with the extent of dollar/Swiss franc exchange variations and which cannot be foreseen or allowed for. In these respects, however, both Union and individuals would be on equal terms with their counterparts in the U.N. or other specialized agencies.
32. Employees of the U.N. or other specialized agencies outside the U.S.A. generally accept the U.S. dollar as their basic unit of currency for purposes of pay, allowances and pension entitlements. Individuals themselves, therefore, accept the risks inherent in the movement of the U.S. dollar as against the local currency in which they are paid or wish to draw their pension.
33. Certain safeguards exist, however, in the form of:
- i) the adoption of notional exchange rates established by the U.N. for purposes of payments of salaries, etc., in local currency: these avoid day-by-day fluctuations but do vary with significant exchange movements. For example, in the last ten years the following rates have been used:
    - a) at 4.28 Swiss francs = 1 U.S. dollar
    - b) at 4.33 " " = 1 " "
    - c) at 4.28 " " = 1 " "
    - d). current at 4.30 " = 1 " "
  - ii) a system of non-pensionable post adjustments. In relation to the widely differing circumstances for each of the towns in the world where there is a U.N. or a specialized agency office, the U.N. have established a series of "post adjustments" approximately corresponding to 3% steps of the salary scale for staff without dependents and 5% steps for staff with dependents. In the light of a review by an independent expert committee the amount of "post adjustment" applicable to each town is varied in accordance with

fundamental fluctuations in dollar exchange rates or variations in the local cost of living, in such a way that the purchasing power of the "salary and post adjustments together" remain approximately stable. Staff in Geneva at present receive a class 2 post adjustment allowance - i.e. approximately 5% of salary for staff with dependents. These allowances are not pensionable.

34. No problem arises as regards the General Service categories who are paid in Swiss francs.

### The Actuarial Soundness of the Pensions Proposals

#### A. Pension and Savings Funds

35. As explained in paragraph 16, the pensions proposals provide for certain guarantees to the staff. At its Fourteenth Session, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to have an actuarial study made in order to assess the likely cost of the guarantees and the ability of the funds to stand that cost.

36. Committee G considered the results of this actuarial study, which are summarized in the following balance sheet:

<u>I. Assets</u>		<u>Swiss francs</u>
Assets on 31 December, 1959 . . . . .		7,850,000
Present value of additional contributions by members of the Pension Fund . . . . .		<u>117,000</u>
		<u>7,967,000</u>
<u>II. Liabilities</u>		
Amount required by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the retroactive insurance of all members . . . . .		4,641,000
Amount to be reserved for current pensions (Present value) . . . . .		<u>2,508,000</u>
		<u>7,149,000</u>
<u>III. Available for Guarantees (I - II)</u>		
Guarantee Fund . . . . .		818,000

The amount reserved for current pensions (2,508,000 Swiss francs), has been prudently calculated and may be lower, so that the figure of 818,000 Swiss francs may be greater.

37. The cost of the guarantees until obligations cease is estimated by the actuary in round figures at 1,200,000 Swiss francs. This assumes that insured earnings would increase by 1% a year through promotions and improvements in the salary scales. Experience and economic trends show that this figure of 1% is low, and in practice promotions will cancel the guarantees granted to officials. In can, therefore, be said that the cost of the guarantees estimated at 1,200,000 Swiss francs is a maximum and will probably be lower.
38. The actuary said further that the residual assets taken at **their** lowest will in any case be sufficient to cover the guarantees in the next ten years. The Committee agrees with this view but recommends that the situation should be reviewed at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

#### B. Provident Fund

39. Committee G reviewed the information submitted to it as regards the actuarial soundness of the proposals described in paragraph 19 above. It considered two reports by the actuary.
40. In one of these reports, the actuary stated that present assets of the Fund on 31 December, 1959 (4,461,530 Swiss francs) are sufficient for it to fulfil its present and future obligations on the basis of the insured salaries on 31 December, 1959 without any further contributions by the Union into the Fund.
41. In the other report, the actuary, taking into account the additional actuarial burden entailed by the introduction of the United Nations Common System, and the provisions made for financing the scheme, concluded that it was actuarially sound whether or not single contributions were paid in on 1 January, 1960. The conclusions assumed transfer of all members of the Fund to Common System conditions. Some members may not transfer but the Committee felt that this may not invalidate the actuary's general conclusions.

#### Cost of Implementation

42. The cost of adopting the U.N. Common System is difficult to forecast with accuracy until final re-gradings have been established for all members of the Union and detailed calculations made as regards the allowances, etc., payable in each individual case. It is also impossible to forecast precisely the savings that will accrue to future budgets of the Union, particularly as regards pension commitments but, on the assumption that I.T.U. salary scales remain stable, the first year budgetary

saving on "single payments" is expected to amount to about 200,000 Swiss francs. No attempt has been made to establish what this may be beyond the first year in view of the impracticability of forecasting future movements in levels of pay or pension fund liabilities. Similarly the estimates do not provide for the cost of introducing "repatriation allowances" as in force in the United Nations, but these should be small for a good many years.

43. The cost of assimilation has been calculated with reference to the position of officials at the end of 1959 on the assumption that the assimilation will take effect on 1 January, 1960. The net cost has been estimated at 425,000 Swiss francs for the first year. However, since it may be necessary to revise some post gradings, adjust take-home pay in possible hardship cases (subject to the prior authority of the Council), provide for the cost of introducing repatriation allowances, installation allowances, special post allowances, payments after death, and termination allowances, and since it is possible that contributions to the U.N. Pension Fund may increase, it is felt advisable to make this figure a rounded sum of 500,000 Swiss francs. This sum will increase progressively to a maximum of 675,000 Swiss francs in about ten years' time, when the financial effects of the assimilation are at their maximum. It is proposed, therefore, that the Budget for 1960 include a figure on extra expenditure for this purpose of 500,000 Swiss francs.

44. The break-down of the above estimate is as follows:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Class C and below	125,000
Class B and above (including allowances)	150,000
<u>Allowances</u>	
Class C and below	<u>370,000</u>
Total:	645,000
Less saving in 1960 on Union's contribution to Pension Fund	<u>220,000</u>
Net Cost:	425,000
Rounded up to :	500,000

All the figures quoted above are based on present I.T.U. and Common System salaries, etc.



Conclusions

45. Having examined the proposals in the accompanying Report, the Committee
- a) recommends to the Plenary Assembly that the principle of assimilation on the basis of a "package deal" be accepted and that the date of implementation be .....;
  - b) emphasizes the tentative nature of the estimates of cost involved but notes the Acting Secretary-General's assurance that the figure of 500,000 Swiss francs as a first year cost is not likely to be exceeded;
  - c) that any further proposals for assimilation on matters not referred to in the Report should be made the subject of separate and specific submissions to the Council for approval with details of the cost involved.

W. A. Wolverson  
Chairman

- Annexes:
- A. Consequential Amendments to the Convention.
  - B. Draft Resolution - Assimilation to Common System conditions.
  - C. Draft Resolution - Salaries of Elected Officials.
  - D. Draft Resolution - The Provident Fund.

A N N E X A

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION

Approval of assimilation entails the following amendments to the Convention.

Article 5 - Administrative Council - Part B: Duties - Paragraph 12, sub-paragraph e) - Delete and substitute

"e) draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and financial activities of the Union; the administrative regulations to take account of current practice of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies applying the common system of pay, allowances and pensions;"

sub-paragraph i) - Delete and substitute

"adjust as necessary:

- (1) the basic salary scales for staff in the professional and director categories, excluding the salaries for posts filled by election, to accord with any changes in the basic salary scales adopted by the United Nations for the corresponding common system categories;
- (2) the basic salary scales for staff in the general service categories to accord with changes in the rates applied by the United Nations organizations at the seat of the Union;
- (3) the post-adjustment for professional categories and above, including posts filled by election, in accordance with decisions of the United Nations, for application at the seat of the Union;
- (4) the allowances for all staff of the Union, in accordance with any changes adopted in the United Nations Common System;
- (5) the contributions payable by the Union and the staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board."

\* \* \*

Article 5, paragraph j) - Delete

\* \* \*

Article 8, paragraph 2 - Insert new sub-paragraph

The Secretary-General shall: . . . . .

"x) report to the Administrative Council any decisions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies which affect common system conditions of service, allowances and pensions."

\* \* \*

Article 9, sub-paragraph 1 c) - Delete and substitute

"fix the basic salaries, or salary scales, and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union."

A N N E X B

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ASSIMILATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS, TO THOSE OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-  
cation Union, Geneva,

having regard to

1. Article VIII of the Agreement between the Union and the United Nations;
2. the recommendation of the XIth General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1095/XI (b);
3. the report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Salary Review Committee 1957; and
4. the decision by the Administrative Council at its 12th Session on the principle of ultimate alignment with the United Nations Common System;

approves

the principle of alignment of the conditions of service, pay, allowances and pensions of International Telecommunication Union staff with those of the United Nations Common System;

resolves

1. that conditions of service of staff in the Common System shall apply to the staff of the Union;
2. that Common System gradings and scales of salaries shall apply to all the posts of the Union except those filled by election;
3. that Common System allowances shall apply to all the staff of the Union;
4. that the post adjustment appropriate for United Nations organization staff employed at the seat of the Union shall apply to all Union staff in the Professional categories and above;

5. that the International Telecommunication Union shall be affiliated to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

instructs the Secretary-General

- subject to review and final approval by the Administrative Council;
- at a cost not to exceed ..... Swiss francs over the personnel expenditure foreseen in the ordinary budget for .....
- and with effect from .....

1) to apply the specific salary scales for elected officials as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Resolution ....., and also to apply the common system allowances for these same officials;

2) to make the necessary arrangements to introduce common system gradings, salaries and allowances for all permanent and temporary officials in the D2 - D1, Professional, and General Service categories on the basis of the proposals submitted to the Conference;

3) to sign the necessary Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the affiliation of the International Telecommunication Union to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including the first alternative in Article 4 of the Draft Agreement;

4) to re-draft the administrative regulations of the Union to take account of the introduction of common system conditions of service in the Union, and the affiliation of the International Telecommunication Union to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and make these Regulations provisionally effective as from ..... subject to approval by the Council;

5) to present to the Council at its Annual Session in a full report on the measures taken in execution of this resolution, including a revised draft ordinary budget for .....

6) to submit to the Administrative Council for appropriate action any case of hardship caused by a reduction in take-home pay as a result of assimilation of the Common System;

entrusts

The Management Board of the International Telecommunication Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds with the task of

- a) implementing the transfer scheme as regards retroactive insurance of members in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and of
- b) managing the residual assets of the Pension and Savings Funds with a view to achieving their purposes under the transfer scheme.

A N N E X C

DRAFT RESOLUTION

SAALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommuni-  
cation Union, 1959,

resolves

(i) that the Secretary-General, the Deputy (or Assistant) Secretary-  
General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the  
members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be paid the  
following annual salaries with effect from .....

	<u>U.S. \$ per year</u>
Secretary-General	14,651.16
Deputy (or Assistant) ) Secretary-General, ) Directors of the ) Consultative Committees ) I.F.R.B. members )	13,720.93

(ii) that the present holder of the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.  
shall receive a salary of U.S. \$12,500 per year with effect from .....  
..... until he retires;

further resolves

that costs incurred by certain officials for representation will  
be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

	<u>Swiss francs per year</u>
Secretary-General	7,000
Deputy (or Assistant) ) Secretary-General ) Directors C.C.I.'s )	3,500
I.F.R.B.	5,000 for the Board as as a whole at the discretion of the Chairman

instructs the Administrative Council

that, in the event that there is an adjustment in common system salary scales, to propose, for the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union, suitable adjustments to the above salaries.

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A N N E X D

DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE PROVIDENT FUND

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva.

having regard to

1. Resolution No. 24 of the Buenos Aires Convention;
2. the decision by the Administrative Council at its 12th Session on the principle of ultimate alignment with the United Nations common system;

decides

that officials in the Provident Fund shall have a 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) 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);
  - (iv) 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 limited to 14.7% of the salary, the contribution described in (iii) being taken from this amount;



- (v) 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;

instructs

the Secretary-General,

1. to implement this decision with effect from
  2. to submit to the Administrative Council each request for continuation of the 15% survivors insurance after retirement,
  3. to submit to the Administrative Council for appropriate action any case of hardship caused by a reduction in take-home-pay resulting from the application of the above decision.
-

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 282-E  
28 November, 1959

E

COMMITTEE H

## SUMMARY RECORD

Tenth Meeting of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Friday, 27 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting approved the Summary Record in Document No. 238 and continued its study of Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73. In that connection, the Chairman stated that, in accordance with the Committee's decision with regard to the four requests for a transfer to a lower class, any new requests to that effect received before the end of the present Conference should become effective from 1 January, 1961, the date the new Convention came into force. The decision would be communicated to the Plenary Assembly.

Referring to Section 5 (4) of Annex 1 to Document No. DT 73, the Chairman asked whether the Committee was prepared to adopt the principle that the sale price of Union documents should be fixed in such a way as to cover the cost of publication.

The Delegate of Canada was not in favour of including a provision on the price of documents in the Convention. However, if the Committee did not share his views, he would suggest that the provision be inserted in a different place. The Delegates of the United States, the Philippines and New Zealand agreed. A lengthy discussion ensued, during which it was revealed that the majority of members were against the proposal made by the delegate of Canada. On being put to the vote, the proposal was rejected by 25 votes against, with 5 in favour and with 6 abstentions.

Certain delegates thought that the text of point 6 of Annex 1 should be amended. The French text was exceedingly elastic, which was not the case as far as the English version was concerned. The Chairman put to the vote the proposal to maintain the status quo, subject to the English and Spanish versions being brought into line with the French text. The proposal was adopted with the above proviso by 27 votes in favour, none against and with three abstentions.

The Delegate of Switzerland hoped that the summary record of the meeting adequately reflected the opinion of the Committee, which could be summarized as follows: funds arising from a profit-making publication should be used to cover the losses of a publication run at a loss and should not go into the reserve fund.

Section 7 of Annex 1 was approved without modification.

Section 8 of Annex 1 was likewise approved. However, in the course of discussion:

The Delegate of Canada said he was opposed to interest being charged on contributions in arrear. Although Canada paid its share punctually and therefore had nothing to fear from the provision, he was opposed to establishing sanctions in the Convention.

The Delegate of the United States felt that it would not be appropriate for an international and moreover, an intergovernmental organization, to charge interest.

With reference to Section 9 of Annex 1, the Delegate of Sweden felt that the Plenipotentiary Conference should issue directives to the Administrative Council regarding the contributions payable by private operating agencies, scientific organizations and international organizations. Moreover, Section 9 (1) should be divided into two parts, one to contain a stipulation for recognized private operating agencies and "industrial and scientific organizations", and one a provision for international organizations. The proposal was supported by the Delegates of Japan, Italy, Germany and France. The Delegate of France suggested that the word "meetings" should be deleted from paragraph 9 (1) since the expenses of a Conference should obviously not be put in the same class as those of a meeting, as scientific organizations formed part of the Consultative Committees.

Since full agreement could not be reached, the Chairman proposed that the whole of the draft for Article 13 should be referred to the Working Group set up at the previous meeting for study. The proposal was unanimously approved.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

R. Arciniegas  
H. Heggli  
T.P. Seoighe  
Rapporteurs

Jose Garrido  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 283-FES  
CORRIGENDUM N° 1  
2 décembre 1959

SOUS-COMMISSION D2  
SUB-COMMITTEE D2  
SUBCOMISION D2

## CORRIGENDUM

### COMPTE RENDU

#### Cinquième séance de la Sous-Commission D2

1. Page 1. Paragraphe 1. Sous-Paragraphe 3)

Supprimer :

"En temps voulu pour les soumettre officiellement à la prochaine conférence de plénipotentiaires" à la troisième et à la quatrième lignes, et inscrire cette phrase sur une ligne séparée après les trois sous-paragraphe 1) 2) et 3) : cette phrase est commune à ces trois sous-paragraphe.

2. Page 2. Paragraphe 6.

Remplacer "18 h. 40" par "12 h. 40".

## CORRIGENDUM

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fifth Meeting of Sub-Committee D2

1. Page 1. Paragraph 1. Sub-Paragraph 3)

Delete :

"in time for formal submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference" from second and third lines and place on separate line below the three sub-paragraphs. (This phrase is common to all three sub-paragraphs).

2. Page 2. Paragraph 6.

Amend : "6.40 p.m." to read "12.40 p.m."

## CORRIGENDUM

### INFORME

#### 5.<sup>a</sup> sesión de la Subcomisión D2

1. Página 1. Punto 2. Párrafo 3) : No concierne al texto español.

2. Página 2. Punto 7. Sustitúyase "6.40 de la tarde" por "12.40 horas".

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 283-E  
30 November 1959

## SUB-COMMITTEE D2

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### of the Fifth meeting of Sub-Committee D2

Friday, 27th November 1959 at 9.30 a.m.

1. In opening the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Daniels (United Kingdom) said that he had submitted the first report of the Sub-Committee, as agreed at the Fourth Meeting, to the Chairman of Committee D. The Sub-Committee now had to consider a further question, referred to it by Committee D at its last meeting, namely, whether any provision should be made in the Convention about the status and conditions of service of elected, as distinct from appointed, staff. This question had arisen from Italian Proposal 68, which would state in the Convention that C.C.I. Directors had the status of permanent officials rather than the present wording in Article 7 § 4 c) that they should be appointed by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I. for an indefinite period.

It was agreed that it would be unwise, in view of the shortage of time, and the fact that the conditions were still somewhat fluid pending decisions on major issues in Committee G and the Plenary Meeting, for the Sub-Committee to attempt to draw up any code of regulations for inclusion in the next Convention. It was decided that the Sub-Committee should merely extend the recommendations of its first report to all elected officials, i.e. to recommend that the Administrative Council consider the preparation of separate regulations governing all types of elected staff, namely,

- 1) those elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference on a short-term basis, i.e. the Secretary-General and his Deputy.
  - 2) those elected by plenary Assemblies of C.C.I.s on a long-term basis, and normally treated as permanent, i.e. the Directors of the C.C.I. and
  - 3) those elected on a short-term basis by Plenary Assemblies of administrative radio conferences, i.e. Members of the I.F.R.B. in time for formal submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. In reaching this conclusion the Sub-Committee agreed that, although the drawing-up of the regulations was a proper function for the Administrative Council, ultimate approval - at least as regards the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General - should come from the Plenipotentiary Conference as the supreme organ of the Union. It was also agreed that, if regulations about the other elected officials were to be approved outside the Council it would have to be by the Plenipotentiary Conference, because approval by the

different electing bodies could result in differing conditions of service. It was agreed that the question whether the regulations should, in due course, be associated with the Convention, should be left for the next Plenipotentiary Conference to decide.

3. The Sub-Committee then considered what changes, if any, ought to be made in the Convention in the meantime, regarding the conditions of employment of the Directors of the C.C.I. and Members of the I.F.R.B. Some delegates at first favoured specifying in the Convention the main conditions of service of elected officials, such as salary and post classification. After discussion, however, it was generally agreed that references to the conditions of service were best left out of the new Convention and the Administrative Council left unhampered in its consideration of any recasting of the staff regulations.
4. So far as Proposal 68 was concerned, it was generally agreed that the phrase "for an indefinite period" in Article 7 § 4 (c) was ambiguous. The following re-wording was agreed:-

"A Director who shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly and whose status shall be that of a permanent official, but whose conditions of service may be subject to separate regulation".
5. The Chairman said that he proposed to prepare a draft of the Second Report of the Sub-Committee to Committee D, based on the conclusions reached at this meeting, for examination by the Sub-Committee at its next meeting.
6. The meeting was adjourned at 6.40 p.m.

V. M. Nullis

Rapporteur

H. A. Daniels

Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 284-E  
30 November, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### Note by the Chairman of the Conference

#### I.F.R.B. SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

#### Estimate of additional requirements

The attached memorandum by the International Frequency Registration Board has been prepared for the guidance of the Plenipotentiary Conference when the budgetary needs of the I.T.U. for the coming years are considered.

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

MEMORANDUM BY THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

I.F.R.B. SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

ESTIMATE OF ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Although all the details relating to the duties to be given to the International Frequency Registration Board have not yet been finalized by the Administrative Radio Conference, consideration of these duties is sufficiently far advanced to permit an assessment to be made of their repercussions on the work of the Board and its specialized Secretariat. A study has accordingly been made and this memorandum is submitted for the guidance of the Plenipotentiary Conference when the budgetary needs of the I.T.U. for the coming years are considered.
2. The additional tasks to be given to the I.F.R.B. are likely to be extensive. For example, the Radio Conference is insistent that the I.F.R.B. must, in future, provide more effective assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to new and developing countries in need of special assistance. Also, the Conference proposes to institute a new procedure whereby the seasonal schedules of all high frequency broadcasting stations will be co-ordinated by the I.F.R.B. with a view to accommodating the requirements of all Administrations for that service. A further objective of the Radio Conference is the achievement of a much more realistic International Frequency List as a result of systematic investigations by the Board and consultations with Administrations; and it proposes that comprehensive studies should be made of the use of the radio spectrum, particularly in the high frequency bands, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use. Of the tasks which were previously undertaken by the Board, mention should be made of the need, in the future, for the time-delay in the treatment of frequency assignment notices to be maintained at the minimum consistent with the procedures to be applied; of the extension of technical examinations to cover the 2 Mc/s - 4 Mc/s range and, under certain circumstances, some frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s; of the necessity for the Board to endeavour to suggest solutions in the case of unfavourable Findings (involving studies which the Board has hitherto only been able to make in a very few cases); and of efforts to improve the effectiveness of the international monitoring service.
3. The study has been made on the basis of what will be required in order that the I.F.R.B. can give an acceptable minimum of satisfaction to the hopes and expectations which have been expressed so very strongly and repeatedly by many delegations during the Radio Conference and which are being reflected in the expanded duties which are being assigned to the Board. The resulting estimates of future requirements for staff and other material resources, which appear in the Annex to this memorandum, would involve a



substantial increase in the I.T.U. budget and, at first sight, would appear to be somewhat alarming in view of the desire for economy which has been expressed many times by delegations during the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the study has been conducted in as realistic a manner as is possible at this time in the light of the deliberations of the Radio Conference and the experience gained by the Board in past years. While the I.F.R.B. has been commended from nearly all quarters on what has been accomplished since the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), nevertheless the general feeling has been that, in the future, more should be done. Naturally, the increase in accomplishment will be governed to a large degree by the additional facilities to be provided; and it would seem unwise for the Radio Conference to include, in the new Regulations, measures designed to meet the requirements of Administrations if the means are not to be provided to fulfil them to a satisfactory degree.

4. The figures and other information given in the Annex will be the subject of a more detailed review once the final decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference are known; and a revised estimate of the costs, both in respect of staff and other resources, will be submitted to the 1960 session of the Administrative Council. It will then, of course, be for the Administrative Council to decide on the numbers and levels of the posts to be included in the regular establishment, and other items of expenditure.
5. However, it has to be remembered that in the case of staff recruited by outside competition, a period of about six months must usually elapse between the issue of an advertisement and the actual taking-up of duties by the selected candidate. If, therefore, no steps to recruit such staff are taken in advance of the meeting of the Administrative Council in the Spring of 1960, the additional staff which would have to be recruited outside Geneva could not be made available until the late Autumn of 1960.
6. In this connection, it must be pointed out that a number of special tasks must be put in hand immediately after the conclusion of the Radio Conference. For example, although the new Radio Regulations will, presumably, not come into force until the beginning of 1961, the Radio Conference proposes that the new procedure for the co-ordination of high frequency broadcasting schedules should be instituted as from March 1960. Moreover, the impetus which has been given by the Conference to the provision of greater assistance to the new and developing countries has been such that it is clear that Administrations will not wait until 1961 before making requests for such assistance. Also, unless the procedures for fully investigating the apparent incompatibility of assignments which have received unfavourable Findings (and which require for each such assignment, a period of more than nine months) are actively pursued, a progressively increasing number of such assignments which will require investigation will be built up for treatment in future years. Furthermore, it will be necessary to convert the Master Radio Frequency Record into the form of the new Master Register. This will not only involve the bringing up-to-date of all current work in respect of frequency assignment notices (which has fallen into serious

arrears) and the examination and review of a very large number of entries which have already been incorporated into the Master Record, prior to their transfer to the new Master Register; but it will also involve the replacement of the existing mechanical system in order to provide for the additional information in the Master Register required by the Radio Conference and the re-punching of all the existing cards which comprise the Master Record. Immediate authorization of the contracts for the new machines and for the additional technical and other staff required for the above work, is therefore necessary.

7. In order not to tie the hands of the Council, but at the same time to give the Board the possibility of fulfilling its tasks, it is suggested that this authority be given, but that, in the case of the additional staff for the regular establishment, the initial recruitment should be for a period of one year, and that the advertisements and the contracts specify that the possibilities of renewal (or permanency), as well as the eventual classification, will be subject to the decisions of the Administrative Council.

8. It has been considered desirable to show, in the Annex, the additional expenditure under two headings :

- a) additional "normal" expenditure which will be required on a permanent basis to meet the provisions of the new Radio Regulations;
- b) additional "non-recurrent" expenditure which will be required mainly in connection with the conversion of the Master Record to the new Master Register, and which also includes expenditure for the installation of the additional regular staff (removal expenses, office equipment, etc.).

The additional "normal" expenditure is shown for the full year 1960 so that the corresponding provisions for future years including, for example, incremental increases in staff salaries and home leave, may be assessed. In actual fact, it would not be possible to recruit all the required additional staff from 1 January 1960, and some reduction in the additional "normal" expenditure during this year would, therefore, be achieved.

9. It is desired to bring the following to the attention of the Conference :

- a) No provision has been made for any additional work of a special nature which may arise as a result of the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference concerning (i) future policy relating to the radio spectrum 4 - 27.5 Mc/s and the constitution of a Panel of experts or other appropriate body to devise and recommend ways and means to relieve the pressures on this part of the radio spectrum; and (ii) technical planning for radio conferences with a view to reducing their duration.

In this respect, the Board recommends that any work which it may be required to undertake, which it cannot carry out with the facilities available to it, should be chargeable to the "Extraordinary" part of the consolidated budget and that the requirements in this respect should be considered, as they arise, by the Administrative Council. It is assumed, in this connection, that the Plenipotentiary Conference will not attempt to establish annual "ceilings of expenditure" in respect to "Extraordinary" expenditure.

- b) With regard to the new procedure for the co-ordination of high frequency broadcasting services, the Board has formulated its estimates on the basis of preparing the various high frequency broadcasting schedules by the most straightforward and economical processes. Should the resultant publications - which the Board assumes will be sold or will be chargeable to the publications budget - not fully satisfy the needs of Administrations and should it not be possible to improve them without increasing the charge to the Ordinary Budget, the Board would refer the matter to the Administrative Council.

10. The Board is, of course, ready to furnish any further explanations or clarifications, with respect to this memorandum and the annexed estimates, which may be required.

AppendixI.F.R.B. Specialized SecretariatEstimate of additional requirements as a result of the  
consideration of the Administrative Radio ConferenceSECTION I

1. The estimated increase in the normal expenditure of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat based on the considerations described in the foregoing memorandum, would amount to 1,126,900 Swiss Francs for the first complete year, increasing somewhat in the following years as a result of salary increments and home leave, etc.. The details of this expenditure are given in Section II. The additional expenditure which would be incurred either initially or for one year only would amount to 703,700 Swiss Francs; these details appear in Section III. The additional staff requirements, together with the existing posts, are shown in Section IV.
2. Thus, the I.F.R.B. budget, in relation to that provisionally authorized for 1960, would, in summary, be as follows:

Item	Provisional Budget for 1960 (See Doc. No. 1- Report of the Administrative Council)	Additional "normal" expenditure	Additional "non-recurrent" expenditure (For one year only)*
<u>Section 3 - I.F.R.B.</u>			
Salaries: Members	616,000	-	-
Secretariat	1,350,000	725,400	291,200
Other Staff Expenses	603,130	243,800	226,300
Total: Section 3 - I.F.R.B.	2,569,130	969,200	517,500
<u>Section 6 - General Services</u>			
Rent	48,400	17,700	6,600
Office Expenses	162,300	137,000	179,600
Postage	4,000	3,000	-
Other Expenses	83,600	-	-
Total: Section 6 - General Services	298,000	157,700	186,200

\* To be carried over to 1961 as circumstances warrant.

SECTION II - ADDITIONAL "NORMAL" EXPENDITURE

Item	TOTAL
Salaries	725,400
Cost of living Allowance	36,300
Expatriation Allowance	15,000
Family Allowance	57,600
Education: Allowance	12,000
Travel	14,000
Removal Expenses	-
15% Contribution	108,900
Office Equipment	3,000
Office Supplies	38,000
Mechanical System Rental	96,000
Rent	17,700
Postage	3,000
	1,126,900

SECTION III - ADDITIONAL "NON-RECURRENT" EXPENDITURE

(INITIAL & FOR ONE YEAR - 1960/61 - ONLY)

ITEM	TOTAL
Salaries	291,200
Cost of living Allowance	14,600
Expatriation Allowance	-
Family Allowance	28,000
Education: Allowance	-
Travel	-
Removal Expenses	140,000
15% Contribution	43,700
Office Equipment	171,600
Office Supplies	6,000
Mechanical System Rental	2,000
Rent	6,600
Postage	-
	703,700

SECTION IV - ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Class	Existing Posts	Additional Posts for Normal Requirements	Total	Additional Posts for One Year only
D	1*	1	2	-
a	2	-	2	-
b	4	4	8	-
c	8	5	13	-
d	7	4	11	10
e	12	4	16	-
f	11	4	15	-
g	17	16	33	1
h	11	10	21	2 ) 3 )
i	14	9	23	9 ) 3 )
j	2	1	3	-
	89	58	147	22 ) 6 )

\* It is considered that this post should be regraded as Class C.

The classes of staff indicated above are provisional pending a more detailed review of the duties of the I.F.R.B. when these have been finalized by the Radio Conference and will be subject to the consideration by the Administrative Council of the Board's proposals.

ø for 6 months only.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 285-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

1 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero

The attached personal history, which has now been received, should be annexed to Document No. 285.

Annex : 1



A N N E XCURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Santiago QUIJANO-CABALLERO

Born: 29 May, 1920, at Bogota, Colombia.

Nationality: Colombian.

Education:

1925-1927 Private school, Bogota.

1927 (Went to Europe with his father, a member of the Colombian Diplomatic Service).

1927-1938 Primary and secondary education, Berlin, Germany.

1938-1941 Studied electrical engineering at the Technical University (Technische Hochschule), Berlin-Charlottenburg, specializing in telecommunication systems.

1946 Lecturer, Chair of Telecommunication, Colombian National University, Bogota.

Professional activities:

1942 (Returned to Colombia, by way of the United States, on the occasion of a diplomatic interchange).

1943-1944 Was charged with the modernization and reorganization of the Government Broadcasting Centre, Bogota, expansion of transmission and studio facilities, etc.

1944 Entered the Colombian Ministry of Communications as Technical Communication Inspector in the Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Department, responsible in particular for:

Reorganization of the Colombian telegraph network and construction of a new telegraph central office at Bogota;

Preparation of new general regulations for the Colombian Radio Services;

Licensing of stations and local Telephone Exchanges for broadcasting and other telecommunication services;

1947 Colombian Delegate to the Plenipotentiary and International Telecommunication Conferences, Atlantic City.

1948-1950

- Member of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. (five sessions);
- Colombian Representative and Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva;
- Aeronautical Radio Conferences (1948 and 1949);
- High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence/Rapallo (1950).

- 1951 Radio system planning in Colombia VHF and HF.
- 1953 Assisted to the Joint Meeting of the C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T., Lahore.
- 1959 Head of the Colombian Delegation to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary and Administrative Radio Conferences, Geneva.
- 1952-1959 Expert of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and of the I.T.U. in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, dealing with Asia and the Far East. Responsible in particular for the planning of complete international long-distance radio systems and for advice on circuit operation and staff-training.
- In the course of his activities, has had occasion to visit many telecommunication Administrations in different parts of the world.

Speaks and writes: Spanish, English, German and French.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 285-E  
1 December, 1959

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PLENARY MEETING

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNION

Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith the text of a telegram which I received from the Administration of the Republic of Colombia on 28 November, 1959.

J.D.H. van der Toorn

Chairman

Annex: 1



A N N E X

TELEGRAM

1377

Bogotacol teleconference presidente cda27

1959 NOV 28 PM 5 29

Plenipotentiary Conference  
Geneva

Nominate as candidate Republic of Colombia for Secretary-  
General I.T.U. Santiago Quijano Caballero Stop Francisco Lemoa Arbolada  
Minister of Communications

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 286-E<sup>v</sup>  
1 December 1959

## PLENARY ASSEMBLY

### CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. C.A. McFarlane

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly, I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter I received on 30 November 1959 from the Office of the Minister of External Affairs, Wellington.

J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.  
WELLINGTON.

P.M.107/3/15

20 November, 1959

The Chairman,  
Plenipotentiary Conference of the  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Bâtiment Electoral,  
GENEVA, Switzerland.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the recent decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union to elect in the Conference itself, probably during the week 7 to 12 December, 1959, a Secretary-General of the Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. M.A. Andrada. I am informed that nominations for the vacant post are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Conference not later than 4 December, 1959.

On behalf of the Government of New Zealand, I formally nominate for the post of Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, Mr. Charles Archibald McFarlane, Director-General of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department. A copy of the curriculum vitae for Mr. McFarlane is attached. Mr. McFarlane is due to retire from his present position in 1960. He is 57 years of age and has had direct experience previously with the work of the Union, having been the leader of the New Zealand delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union held at Buenos Aires in 1952 and leader of the New Zealand delegation to the E.C.A.F.E. Working Party of Telecommunications Experts and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Sub-Group Meeting in Tokyo, 1959.

The New Zealand Government have the highest regard for Mr. McFarlane both in respect of his personal qualities and of his professional qualifications and experience. They have every confidence that if elected he would discharge the duties of Secretary-General with ability and distinction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C.F. Skinner  
Acting Minister of External Affairs

Annex : 1

MR. C.A. McFARLANE

Mr. McFarlane has had wide experience in the New Zealand Post Office. Prior to his appointment to the administrative position of Divisional Director, in 1948, his service embraced general clerical work in both District and Head Offices, executive accounting positions, several years' specialisation in personnel administration in the General Post Office, and a period on investigation and research.

With the exception of nearly five years spent at Army Headquarters as Assistant Director and later Director of the Army Education and Welfare Service, all of Mr. McFarlane's service has been in the Post and Telegraph Department.

Mr. McFarlane's experience as an administrator in the Post Office dates from June, 1948. As a Divisional Director during 1948-1953 he was first in charge of Public Relations, Organisation and Methods, Transport and Motor Registration Divisions, and later took charge of the Telecommunication Divisions.

In the international communications field, Mr. McFarlane led the New Zealand delegations to the following international conferences:

13th Congress of the Universal Postal Union, Brussels, 1952

Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, 1952

14th Congress of the Universal Postal Union, Ottawa, 1957

E.C.A.F.E. working party of Telecommunications experts, and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee Sub-Group Meeting, Tokyo, 1959.

He also visited Australia during 1956 to discuss overall organisation and administration, and London during 1957 for discussions with the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board on a projected telephone cable network.

He holds the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of New Zealand, the Diploma in Public Administration of the Victoria University of Wellington, and the New Zealand Professional Examination in Accountancy.

He is a past president of the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration.

... Attached is a summary of Mr. McFarlane's personal record.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

**name:** Charles Archibald M c F a r l a n e  
**born:** Auckland, New Zealand, 21 June 1902

January, 1918      Joined the New Zealand Post Office as a Telegraph  
Message-boy at Waipiro Bay

June, 1920      Qualified as a morse telegraphist

June, 1929      Appointed Accountant in the Engineer's Office  
at Christchurch

April, 1934      Appointed Examiner in the Accounts Branch of the  
General Post Office

April, 1938      Appointed Classification Officer, Personnel  
Division, General Post Office

October, 1939      Appointed Private Secretary to the  
Director-General

November, 1942      Entered Army Headquarters as Assistant Director,  
Army Education and Welfare Service (Major)

January, 1946      Appointed Director, Army Education and Welfare  
Service at Army Headquarters (Lieutenant-Colonel)

June, 1947      Resumed in Post Office as Chief Clerk  
Director-General's Office and in this capacity  
had oversight of Public Relations and Statistics  
and Research

June, 1948      Appointed Divisional Director. Additional  
responsibilities were those of Transport, Meter  
Registration and Organisation and Methods and,  
later, Telecommunications

March, 1953      Appointed Second Deputy Director-General with  
functional responsibility for all Telecommunications  
services

January, 1954      Appointed Deputy Director-General

July, 1954      Appointed Director-General

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### Present position

Director-General  
New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department

### Address

General Post Office,  
WELLINGTON,  
New Zealand

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 287-E  
30 November, 1959

## PLENARY ASSEMBLY

### NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN

The attached letter, which I have received from the Head of the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, is drawn to the attention of participants in the Conference.

J. D. H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Dear Sir,

In my former discussion in the Plenary Assembly I have pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference is the legislative body of the Union from which all powers are derived. On this assumption, minor questions, either administrative or technical have to be dealt with by other subordinate bodies. Such Conferences should sit after other organs have completed their work and submitted to them their recommendations and resolutions, otherwise there shall be an overwhelming overlapping and confusion.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, our Plenipotentiary Conference is identical to the General Assembly of the U.N. It is therefore imperative to coordinate our general rules with those of International Institutions and adapt their rules of voting, especially when deciding important questions which should be based on a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. These questions should include the following :

- a) Revision of the Convention
- b) Establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the ordinary expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- c) Establish the basis salary of the Union staff
- d) Conclude or revise agreements between the Union and other International Organizations
- e) Accession to the Convention (this has been already indicated in the provision of Article 1 of the Convention)

Mr. Chairman, I have promised to put before you a summary of the law and practice as to treaties, for general information on this particular subject. Consequently I state the following :

1. A treaty is an agreement between two or more States represented by any kind of instrument or document. It has a moral binding power which means that States are bound to carry out in good faith the obligations they have assumed by treaty and cannot withdraw from them without general consent.

2. Forms and Terminology.

Today the forms and terminology of treaties suffer from a great confusion especially due to the old diplomatic traditions and a general "laissez faire" attitude, but we can distinguish several forms.

The Heads of States form is very solemn and rare; it is a treaty between Sovereigns and Heads of States, High Contracting parties.

The form never affects binding character of the treaty. These are not established forms, they can be formal or informal; what matters is intention of the parties.

3. Treaties go under many names :
- (i) Convention : a formal treaty of multilateral character.
  - (ii) Protocol : a less formal treaty never in Heads of States form.
    - a) Subsidiary instrument to a Convention
    - b) More independent ancillary instrument to a Convention
    - c) Independent treaty
    - d) Proces-Verbal
  - (iii) Agreement : a less formal treaty never in Heads of State form, employed for limited scopes of a technical or administrative character only.
  - (iv) Arrangement : a transaction of temporary nature not subject to ratification.
  - (v) Proces-verbal : the record of the terms of an agreement not subject to ratification.
  - (vi) Statute :
    - a) Collection of constituent rules
    - b) Collection of rules laid down by International Agreement
    - c) Accessory instrument to a Convention setting out certain regulations to be applied
  - (vii) Declaration : a treaty proper, for example the Declaration of Paris 1856
    - a) An appendix to a treaty explaining its provisions
    - b) Agreement on a matter of minor importance

(viii) Modus-vivendi : a temporary agreement to be replaced by an arrangement of a more permanent and detailed character.

(ix) Exchange of notes and of letters : an informal method whereby States recognize, through diplomatic representatives, certain obligations as binding them.

(x) Final Act : records of winding-up of the proceedings of the Conference summoned to conclude a Convention.

(xi) General Act : a treaty of formal or informal character. This title was used by the League of Nations in the case of the General Act of Arbitration 1928.

#### 4. Parties to treaties.

Generally only States fulfilling the requirements of International Law can be parties to treaties but there are many exceptions. A treaty might not impose obligations or confer rights on third parties, but there are exceptions :

- a) Treaties regarding ports and waterways
- b) Multilateral treaties concerning customary International Law
- c) Multilateral treaties creating new rules of International Law
- d) Certain multilateral conventions with intended universal operation may provide for their application to non-contracting parties.

#### 5. Practice as to conclusion and entry into force of treaties.

There are various steps in the creation of obligations by treaty.

- (i) Accrediting of negotiators :

Each representative should be accredited to the others, equipped with the necessary authority and provided with a very formal instrument, the full powers.

The delegates remain in touch with their governments and obtain fresh instructions before signing. There is a standard procedure. Legal and drafting committees review the draft provisions. Multilateral conventions are adapted by international institutions and signed by Members and non-Member States.

- (ii) Signatures:

A formal matter taking place in a formal closing session. Sometimes a convention is left open for signature by certain States until a certain date after the date of the formal session.

(iii) Effect of signature :

This depends on whether or not the treaty is subject to ratification. If the treaty is subject to ratification, signature means that the delegates have agreed upon a text and accepted it and will refer it to their governments for further examination and approval, but if it is not subject to ratification, the instrument is binding from the date of signature.

The Ratification is the approval by the Head of State of the signature and without it a treaty is deemed ineffective.

6. Absence of duty to ratify

There is neither a legal nor a moral duty to ratify a treaty but courtesy prompts a State to convey to other States the reasons for refusing to ratify.

7. Exchange or deposit of ratifications

- a) Bilateral treaties : ratifications are exchanged by the States concerned
- b) Multilateral treaties : all ratifications are deposited in a central headquarters.

8. Accessions and Adhesions

When a State has not signed a treaty it can only accede or adhere to it. Accession means acceptance of the entire treaty and adhesion may be on acceptance of a part only.

9. Entry into force

This depends upon treaty provisions. Generally it comes into force only after the exchange or deposit of the prescribed number of ratifications.

I should be grateful if these internationally accepted provisions be followed as closely as possible by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Yours faithfully,

A. M. Mortada  
Head of the delegation  
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 288-E  
1 December, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE HNote by the SecretariatESTIMATE OF I.T.U. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF THE UNION FOR 1960  
IN THE LIGHT OF DATA AVAILABLE ON 1 DECEMBER, 1959

As a consequence of the decisions taken by various Committees of the Plenipotentiary Conference, certain budgetary provisions beyond those given in Document No. 94 will be necessary. In the light of data available on December 1, 1959 the estimated total amount of I.T.U. ordinary expenditure in 1960 will be brought from the figure of Swiss francs 8,337,350 mentioned in Document No. 94 to Swiss francs 8,539,550. Details are as follows :

1. Provisions total according to Document No. 94	<u>Swiss francs</u> 8,337,350.-
2. Revised estimates for staff in the General Secretariat (including decisions taken by Committee D for Public Relations and external affairs)	+ 175,000.-
3. Increases, in accordance with Document No. DT 42 of the credits under Item 7 of Document No. 94 concerning external audit	+ 5,000.-
4. Increases of credits for the Administrative Council as a result of the increase of the Members to 25 and Russian interpretation (Documents Nos. 141 Rev. and 142) for a session of 30 days.	+ 72,200.-
	<u>8,589,550.-</u>
<u>Less</u>	
5. Suppression of Item 6 in Document No. 94 (internal auditor)	- 50,000.-
<u>Provisional total</u>	<u>8,539,550.-</u>

Note 1 This does not include extra expenditures to cover the decision taken by Committee E concerning the management of the I.T.U. technical assistance programme by the I.T.U. However, I am happy to report that at its meeting held in New York in the last days of November 1959, the

Technical Assistance Committee of the United Nations has approved a total administrative expenditure for the I.T.U. of \$ 54,000 which will be paid to the I.T.U. out of the funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This decision is of course subject to confirmation by the General Assembly following its normal procedure. Consequently no additional I.T.U. budgetary provisions will be required for these posts.

Note 2 The above figures similarly do not reflect additional estimates by the I.F.R.B. resulting from decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference. These figures were submitted to the Chairman of the Conference by the I.F.R.B. and appear in Document No. 284.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Acting Secretary General



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 289-E  
1 December 1959

## Committee D

### FIRST REPORT

#### Working Party D 2

1. At the thirteenth meeting of Committee D it was decided to set up a working party 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.

2. The working party was constituted of the following countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, U.S.A., France, India, Israel, Mexico, United Kingdom, South Africa, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia. It has held four meetings.
3. The working party recommends the following amendments to the Convention:

#### ARTICLE 5

Sub-paragraph 12 c).

Delete.

#### Reason

To withdraw this duty from the Administrative Council.

Sub-paragraph 12 m).

Delete all after "by such organs", and add two new sub-paragraphs:

m bis) fill vacancies ad interim, if necessary, in respect of the Deputy Secretary-General

m ter) fill vacancies ad interim in respect of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees.

Reason

To provide for the filling ad interim of vacancies for Deputy Secretary-General

ARTICLE 8

Insert new sub-paragraph 1 (1 bis):

"The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following plenipotentiary conference, and they shall then be eligible for re-election."

Reason

To specify the terms of office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.

Add new sub-paragraph 1 (2 bis):

"If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant the Deputy Secretary-General shall assume the duties ad interim".

Reason

To provide for the filling ad interim of vacancies for Secretary-General.

Add new paragraph 2 bis:

"The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific duties as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter".

Reason

To specify the duties of the Deputy Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 9

Add new sub-paragraph 1 e bis):

"elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office".

Reason

To place these duties on the plenipotentiary conference.

4. The decision to make the Secretary-General an official elected by the plenipotentiary conference as well as other decisions of the present Conference, will call for a revision of the Union's Staff Regulations. The Working Party recommends that, as part of this revision, the Administrative Council should prepare, for approval by the next plenipotentiary conference, Regulations setting out in detail the terms and conditions of employment of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The Regulations applying to these officials and other elected officials of the Union might, it is suggested, be divorced from the remainder of the Staff Regulations.
5. In the meantime, it is necessary to provide for the appointments now pending. The Working Party proposes that both the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General should be offered, on election, appointment for a term extending to a date to be decided by the next plenipotentiary conference of the Union, but in any event for a minimum period of five years, subject to satisfactory performance of the stipulated duties of the post. In the event of assimilation to United Nations staff conditions a contract for such a term would make them eligible to participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, if they were under 60 years of age.
6. It is recommended that both officers should be free to resign after giving three months' notice in writing addressed to the Chairman of the Administrative Council.
7. It is recommended that the oath or declaration prescribed in Article 2 of the Staff Regulations should be taken or made, as the case may be, before the Plenary Assembly of the present Conference. If that proves impracticable, the Plenary Assembly should itself prescribe the manner in which the oath is to be taken or the declaration made. The letters of appointment should be signed by the Chairman of the Conference.
8. It is recommended that in the event of the performance of the stipulated duties or the officer's conduct being unsatisfactory, the disciplinary measures open to the Administrative Council should not exceed provisional suspension from duty, without pay. Power to dismiss should be reserved to the next plenipotentiary conference.

9. As to other conditions of employment, it is recommended that both officers be subject to the Staff Regulations from time to time in force, so far as they are applicable. In particular, they should have the right of appeal to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization prescribed in Article 71 of the Staff Regulations.
10. The following reservation is made by the Canadian Delegation:

"Canada is of the opinion that the filling of the position of Secretary-General should not be automatic but rather that the Administrative Council, acting on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conferences, should be made responsible for filling this position".
11. At the eighteenth meeting of Committee D further duties were laid upon the Working Party and these will be the subject of a further report.

H.A. Daniels

Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 290-E  
1 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SECOND REPORT

#### Working Party D2

1. At the nineteenth meeting of Committee D, Working Party D2 was asked to examine the possibility of drafting an Article for inclusion in the Convention and setting forth the conditions of employment of elected officials of the Union.
2. The Working Party considers that, in view of the short time at its disposal and the fact that important decisions affecting these conditions of employment have yet to be taken by the Plenary Assembly, it would be unwise to attempt to codify the conditions in the course of the present Conference. In its First Report, the Working Party proposed that the Administrative Council should be asked to draw up Regulations relating to the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General for the approval of the next Plenipotentiary Conference. It now recommends that the scope of this recommendation should be widened, and the Administrative Council should be asked to prepare Regulations covering elected officials in all three categories, that is to say :
  - a) Those elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for a limited term; the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.
  - b) Those elected by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference for a limited term: the Members of the I.F.R.B.
  - c) Those elected by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees for an unlimited term: the Directors of the Consultative Committees.

In drawing up these Regulations, account should be taken of the recommendations contained in the Working Group's First Report. The new Regulations should be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. However, at the discretion of the Administrative Council, they might be applied, wholly or in part, in the meantime.



3. The Working Party has considered whether it would be desirable at the present Conference to provide in the Convention for the conditions of service of elected officials. The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General would, however, be adequately catered for by the arrangements recommended in the Working Party's First Report. None of the other elected officials is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the two Directors of the Consultative Committees are already in post. The Working Party thinks it would be inappropriate to circumscribe the powers of the Administrative Council, as the agent of the Plenipotentiary Conference, to prepare Staff Regulations relating to these officials.
4. Proposal 68 by Italy, which gave rise to the consideration of this question, is directed towards clarification of sub-paragraph 4 c) of Article 7 of the Convention. The Working Party agrees that the present wording is obscure, and recommends that it be revised as follows:

"4 c) a Director, who shall be elected by the Plenary Assembly and whose status shall be that of a permanent official, but whose conditions of service may be subject to separate regulation;"

H. A. Daniels

Chairman

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 291-E  
1 December, 1959COMMITTEE E

## SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting of Committee E (Technical Assistance)

Thursday, 26 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, the Chairman, called the meeting to order and announced that the Agenda was in Document No. DT 85. Document No. 242, Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting, had not been distributed and consideration was postponed until the next meeting. The Chairman referred to Document No. 248 which had just been issued, and stated that there was a correction to be made on page 4, namely, the fourth and fifth lines should read: "...within the regional framework or in the international field..."

Recommendation No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference was considered next. The Chairman read the note submitted by the Secretariat concerning this item in the Book of Proposals, page 246. He also stated that he had received a communication from the U.N. Representative indicating that the U.N. would welcome the retention of this Recommendation in the new Geneva Convention.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported the retention of this Recommendation. It was also supported by the Delegates of Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, Australia and the U.S.A.

Mr. Persin of the Secretariat made the following statement:

"The unrestricted transmission of news referred to in Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 2 is directly related to the general question of freedom of information and in this regard the Secretariat thinks that it ought to remind the Committee of one aspect of this question with which the I.T.U. has again recently been concerned.

" It is well known that UNESCO in its efforts to promote freedom of information frequently takes action to obtain facilities for the press, especially with regard to telecommunications. Moreover, quite often in the United Nations and UNESCO mention is made of the I.T.U. when pointing out shortcomings or deficiencies in existing telecommunications. I think the Plenipotentiary Conference should be told that whenever it has the chance, the Secretariat reminds the United Nations and also users of all categories



of the technical means available which are as extensive and efficient as possible, but it states that it is not responsible for the way in which these means are used. In other words care should be taken to see that responsibilities are not attributed to the I.T.U. which are really the concern of the United Nations and UNESCO. In this regard it might be advisable to comment on the matter in the Convention."

The Chairman requested Mr. Persin of the Secretariat to bring the text of the Buenos Aires Recommendation up to date. The Recommendation was adopted, subject to editorial corrections by Mr. Persin.

Document No. 221 was considered next. It was introduced by its author, Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee. The Chairman declared that the proposed additional paragraph for Chapter 16 was outside the terms of reference of Committee E, and that accordingly it should not be considered by this Committee. He suggested to Mr. Hayes that he bring this item to the attention of Committee F, noting that there was some feeling in Committee E that the two-thirds majority referred to in this document should be changed to a simple majority of the Members of the Union and not a simple majority of those voting.

In discussing the proposed additional paragraph for Chapter 17, the Committee agreed on the following new sentence to be added to the text:

"In addition, the Director shall participate as necessary, within the framework of the Convention, in all Technical Assistance activities of the Union within the framework of the programmes with which the Union is associated."

The Delegate of Canada suggested the inclusion of "technical" before "questions" in line 2. Agreed.

The Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, recalled the suggestions made by him at the sixth meeting of Committee E with regard to the role of the Consultative Committees in the sphere of Technical Assistance.

The following measures were advocated:

- a) Extracts should be made from Consultative Committee recommendations that might interest the under-developed countries, and presented in a clear and practical way.
- b) Sub-Study Groups should be set up with special instructions to deal with problems created by the development of telecommunications in such countries.

These measures could only be applied on the authority of the Plenary Assemblies; but it might be useful to set them down in a recommendation by the Conference.



The Delegate of Yugoslavia referred to Document No. 217 which had been adopted by Committee E and inquired who is going to do the actual work involved in the adoption of this proposal - the Directors of the C.C.I.'s? the Secretary-General? the Council?

The Chairman stated that the ultimate responsibility belongs to the Council and the Secretary-General, not the Directors of the C.C.I.'s.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. inquired whether the additional work contemplated for the C.C.I.'s would require an increase in their staffs. Mr. Hayes said no, but that the adoption of this proposal would legalize what is already being done without specific authority.

The Chairman declared that the Council will be able to check on the addition of staff. The Delegate of Yugoslavia indicated that the Council should be given specific authority to do this. Mr. Persin reminded the members of Committee E that the cost of E.P.T.A. does not come out of the budget of the Union, but that if it is absolutely necessary to increase the staff, the additional cost will be assumed by the U.N. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reminded the Committee that the U.N. does not have an inexhaustible purse to bear these expenses. The Chairman declared that about 12% of the cost of a project is allocated to administrative expenses and pointed out that if the cost of a project is increased, more funds will be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. Metzler, Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, made the following statement:

"Although I have unfortunately been unable to speak to you previously about my Committee's Technical Assistance activities, I would assure you that the interests of countries requiring advice on any questions concerning the development of national and international networks are taken very much to heart by the Committee and its Secretariat.

" It is sad to note that, of the hundred odd Members of the I.T.U., only about 40% take part in the work of the Committee. This is a great pity, for active participation therein enables Members to broaden their knowledge and raise their national telecommunication standards.

" Technical Assistance is administered, as far as we are concerned, through three distinct channels: the Committee itself, fourteen Study Groups which meet as and when required, and a Plenary Assembly which meets every three years.

" The last Plenary Assembly, meeting in Los Angeles, set up a Study Group to deal with Technical Assistance. It made two Recommendations, one of which was submitted to this Conference by the Secretariat of the I.T.U. as Proposal No. 11 (5 October, 1959) and was then referred to your Committee. I sincerely hope that this Conference will be able to adopt those Recommendations.

" A second aspect of Technical Assistance is the general international network development plan. The committee concerned was originally set up by Mr. Valensi, the then Director of the International Telephone Consultative Committee, to cover the countries of the Mediterranean region. The second stage was the inclusion of India in 1954 and the Far East followed in 1958. Obviously, the character of the three large new regions cannot but affect the problems involved and there are countries requiring advice from the I.T.U., that is to say, from the Consultative Committees. It is very important that there should be Consultative Committee Members in these rapidly developing regions ready to advise their fellow-Members. It is to be hoped that those countries which have hitherto held back will in future send their engineers and mathematicians to meetings of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

" The third point of contact between the Consultative Committees and Technical Assistance is the consideration of reports by experts at work in most countries, and that is something to which the Director of the Committee devotes roughly a day a week. I have considerable experience of the work done on the two sides and I can assure you that the results obtained are exceedingly good and hardly to be surpassed."

The proposed additional paragraph for Chapter 17 in Document No. 221 was adopted as amended.

Item 3 of the Agenda (Document No. 11) was considered next.

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, the subject before the Committee is a very exciting one, and the Belgian Delegation is in no way unaware of its importance. Nevertheless, I feel obliged, after hearing the various statements by delegates, to appeal to members' sense of realism.

" We have heard proposals that are both interesting and deserving of attention, such as the Mexican Delegate's idea of an international bank for the development of telecommunication.

" However, I feel impelled to ask where the funds for such a project are to come from.

" It is already clear that the ordinary budget of the Union will reach a very high level and it already seems that the contributory unit may work out so high that many countries will have to cut their contribution to correspond to their means. During discussion the idea was mentioned of setting up a sort of Special Fund to be financed through voluntary contributions. There then arises the danger that such contributions will reduce the amount available under the ordinary budget, since each country only considers its overall contribution to the Union. That would mean sacrificing the main thing for the sake of something less essential, and, however important the problem of Technical Assistance may be, it is subsidiary to the principal concern, namely the very existence of the Union.

" There is moreover the possibility that voluntary contributions to an I.T.U. Special Fund might be deducted from governments' contributions to the United Nations Special Fund. We must make sure that we are not robbing Peter to pay Paul.

" It may be objected that contributions to an I.T.U. Special Fund are meant by the sponsors of the scheme to be an additional effort by Member-countries. I could wish for nothing more dearly, but I feel that many countries will, for one reason or another peculiar to their circumstances, find it impossible at present to increase the financial effort they are already making on behalf of the under-developed countries. This would be particularly true of countries with bilateral or multilateral commitments.

" To take up a point the Delegate of the United Kingdom made, I feel that so little has so far been allocated by the Technical Assistance authorities for telecommunication projects because receiving governments have submitted very few requests touching on telecommunication or have not given them any priority. Nonetheless, the machinery for Technical Assistance has been set up within the United Nations, and I see no point in duplicating it.

" Thus, the Belgian Delegation believes that before we go throwing ourselves into vast projects we must first ask ourselves what funds are at present available and what we can achieve with them. Otherwise we should be putting the cart before the horse.

" I feel I should say something about the position of Belgium in this connection, lest anybody gather the impression that Belgium is turning a deaf ear to the less-developed countries and adopting a selfish and negative attitude. I do not want to take up the Committee's time unnecessarily by quoting figures that concern neither it nor even the Union, so let me simply mention that in the financial year 1960 Belgium will spend, in the Belgian Congo and in Ruanda-Urundi, under the Development Fund for the Overseas Territories of Countries Associated with the Common Market and under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E.P.T.A.) and Special Fund, a total of nearly five thousand million

Belgian francs, or 100 million dollars. Belgium's contribution to those countries and organs in 1959 amounts to nearly two thousand million francs, which means that our effort will be two and a half times more next year. Belgium is not shirking its part, but there must be a limit somewhere and we regret that we are unable to respond to every appeal directed to us from every quarter."

The Chairman stated that there have been no formal proposals to establish a Special Fund or Voluntary Contributions within the Union. He indicated that the Delegate of Mexico has commented on the possibility of creating an International Telecommunications Development Bank and that he will present his views on this matter at the next meeting of Committee E (See Document No. 260).

Agenda Item 4, Document No. 8, was considered next. The Chairman read paragraph 50 on page 17 of Document No. 8, and inquired what action should be taken by Committee E.

After pointing out that collaboration with the United Nations was of considerable benefit in many ways to the I.T.U. itself, Mr. Persin (Secretariat) went on:

"Finally - and this is perhaps the aspect of relations with the United Nations that most deserves the attention of this Conference - one should stress the assistance which the United Nations can give the I.T.U. in carrying out its activities. I have in mind particularly both Technical Assistance and the opportunities for cooperation with the decentralized bodies of the United Nations such as the Regional Economic Commissions, the information centres and the Technical Assistance Resident Representatives, whose role is constantly increasing. By way of example, I might point to the cooperation recently achieved between the I.T.U. and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, but I understand there will be a special discussion on this question in this Committee.

" Finally, I believe I may say that cooperation with the United Nations - apart from being a political or constitutional necessity - is, from the point of view of the I.T.U. alone, undoubtedly worth while."

The Chairman stated that the Secretary-General should inform the U.N. of the action taken in this regard by Committee E and requested Mr. Persin to prepare the necessary draft resolution for the next meeting. The Delegate of Australia supported the Chairman's request and indicated that he wanted to see something in writing on this subject.

Mr. Persin then made the following statement:

"With regard to relations with the United Nations, reference should be made to a very topical question which is of direct concern to telecommunications: I am speaking of the use of outer space.

" In raising this question, the Secretariat does not intend to bother the Committee with problems that some delegations may regard as unnecessary, but it feels it should give some information about a problem which is of considerable importance for the immediate future of mankind and in which telecommunications will play a predominant part and, at the same time, will itself undergo unheard-of development.

" All delegations certainly know that, last year, the General Assembly of the United Nations set up a Special Committee to study the problems relating to the use of outer space. That Committee submitted a Report which is at present being studied by the General Assembly. Its contents have already been published for the Radio Conference in Document No. 58. It is certain that the Radio Conference will deal with these aspects of the question which are within its competence, necessarily limited, it would seem, to problems of frequency or frequency band allocation. But there is no doubt that the United Nations expects that the I.T.U. will study all aspects of the question which concern it and will make known to what extent it is in a position to cooperate in the solution of the problems raised on an international level by the use of outer space. These problems raise general principles on which neither the officials nor the specialized bodies of the I.T.U. appear qualified to give full information to the United Nations. Would the Plenipotentiary Conference not then be entitled to give an opinion on this matter and issue instructions to the competent bodies of the I.T.U.?

" The Secretariat, however, must confine itself for the present to mentioning this question, and leave it to delegations to make any appropriate proposals."

Section 14.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council was noted.

Section 8.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council was considered next. After a discussion of this question, it was agreed that Mr. Persin would prepare the text of a recommendation on this question for consideration of the Committee at its next meeting. Mr. Persin made the following statement:

"Concerning relations with the specialized agencies, the Secretariat feels it should draw the Committee's attention to a situation which is particularly well illustrated by the example of the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.). It is very important to realize how increasingly vital a part I.C.A.O. is playing in the field of telecommunication. If the activities of organizations are viewed in relation to credits granted, it will be seen that, as far as Technical Assistance is concerned, I.C.A.O. is doing at least as much for aeronautical telecommunication as the I.T.U. is doing for all other telecommunication services. That is a situation which might give rise to varying comments. All the

Secretariat can do is to note that I.C.A.O. is an immensely dynamic body. However, the following question arises: if other organizations should play a part in the field of telecommunication similar to what I.C.A.O. is doing (and that is no empty thought, for there is now yet another body - the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization), should not the I.T.U. refer to the situation in its Convention and its Regulations, to lay down the respective fields of activity of the various organizations concerned? Although it is not for me to make any proposal, I may say that I.C.A.O.'s activities in the field of telecommunication largely relate to radio and go much beyond its functions as acknowledged by Resolution No. 111 of the Administrative Council, adopted in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 5 of the Radio Regulations."

The Chairman inquired whether in Mr. Persin's opinion any action should be taken in connection with this matter. Mr. Persin replied that in his opinion the Union should define the respective areas of interest with the I.C.A.O., I.M.C.O., and UNESCO. The Chairman indicated that the Secretary-General should discuss this matter with the Directors of these agencies and subsequently prepare a Report for the Administrative Council which could take any necessary action. The Delegate of Australia supported the Chairman's proposal.

Agenda Item 7, Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28, was considered next.

The Secretariat agreed to submit a revised text for Resolution No. 25. Mr. Persin indicated that Resolution No. 26 should be retained as it stands. The Delegate of the United Kingdom recommended that Resolution No. 27 should be retained as it stands. The Delegate of France agreed. It was agreed that Resolution No. 28 should be retained subject to editorial corrections to be made by the Secretariat.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

R.L. Harrell

Rapporteur

Francis Colt de Wolf

Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 292-E  
1 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE F

### CHAPTER 18 OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Committee F referred the task of drafting a new text for Chapter 18 of the General Regulations to a small working group composed of the Delegates of the United States, France, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The following text has been proposed :

#### "PROPOSALS for Administrative Conferences

" In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Consultative Committees may make proposals for modification of the Regulations mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 2 (1), of the Convention.

" Such proposals shall be sent to the Secretary-General in good time for assembly, co-ordination and communication; as laid down in Chapter 3, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations."

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 293-E  
1 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE D

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Nineteenth Meeting of Committee D

#### (Organization of the Union)

Thursday, 26 November, 1959

The meeting opened at 9.45 a.m.

The Chairman put the Agenda (Document No. DT 82) to the meeting, and pointed out that the Annex had been attached by mistake.

The Delegate of Japan said that he withdrew Proposal No. 62.

The Agenda, thus amended, was adopted.

#### Item 1. Approval of the Summary Record of the 15th Meeting (Document No. 235).

At the request of the Delegate of Canada, the last paragraph on page 7 (Annex to Document No. 235) was replaced by the following:

"By way of example, the kind of organization required could be as shown in the attached chart."

Document No. 235, as amended, was approved.

#### Item 2. Proposals relating to Article 7

##### 1. Proposal No. 61

The Delegates of Italy and Japan supported the proposal.

Having heard the opinion of the Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, the Committee adopted Proposal No. 61 by 52 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

##### 2. Proposal No. 279

Proposal No. 279 was supported by the Delegates of the Argentine, Mexico and the Philippines.

Mr. Rouvière, Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, said that the application of the proposed provisions seemed to him likely to meet with certain difficulties.



The Delegates of the United Arab Republic, Roumania, Sweden, India and France stated their opposition to Proposal No. 279, whereupon the Delegate of the United States withdrew it.

3. Proposal No. 65

The Delegate of Sweden, introducing his proposal, said that he wished to amend it by replacing the word "shortly" (4th line) by "at least 8 months".

The Delegate of the United States drew the Committee's attention to his Proposal No. 286 which had the same object as Proposal No. 65. He did not insist on the period of one year stated therein, and was ready to accept that proposed in the Swedish amendment.

He added that Proposal No. 286 was also aimed at making the existing regulation, which specified three-year intervals between Plenary Assemblies, more flexible. The maximum interval of five years was just a suggestion.

The two proposals combined presented the Committee with the following two ideas:

- 1) to provide for a minimum interval of eight months (or 1 year) between a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee and the corresponding Administrative Conference. That idea received the support of the Delegates of Canada, the United Arab Republic, India and France.
- 2) To change the three-year interval at present envisaged in principle for the Plenary Assemblies (Proposal No. 286). The Delegate of India favoured such a step, while the Delegates of France and the United Arab Republic were opposed to it.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany stressed the need to have a fixed interval between two Plenary Assemblies so as to make it possible to draw up a plan for the work of the Study Groups.

Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., developing the last-mentioned idea, pointed out the need for a Plenary Assembly to know the date of the following one. They also said that, since the three-year interval was not rigid, the existing provisions had been perfectly satisfactory.

The Delegate of the United States said that he was convinced by the arguments that had been put forward, and withdrew Proposal No. 286.

Proposal No. 65, as amended, was then adopted, and the Drafting Committee was asked to bring the text into line with Article 7, § 4.

4. Proposal No. 68

The Chairman, speaking as the Delegate of Italy, said that Proposal No. 68 had been withdrawn as far as it concerned the existence of Vice-Directors, but the question of the legal status of the Directors of the C.C.I.B. still had to be considered.

The Convention merely laid down that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s should be appointed for an indefinite period. But the Directors had hitherto been subject to the provisions in the Staff Regulations drawn up by the Administrative Council, which refer to a period limited by age.

The object of the proposal was to bring the Convention into line with practice.

The Delegates of the United Arab Republic and Hungary manifested their support for the part of the proposal under discussion.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, speaking as Chairman of Sub-Committee D2, said that he was providing in his report for a recommendation to the Administrative Council, with a view to having a separate set of regulations for elected officials.

Speaking in the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, he suggested the adoption of Proposal No. 68 if the Report drawn up by Sub-Committee D2 received the approval of the Committee. After study by the Administrative Council, the question could then be taken up again at the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the United States asked whether the proposed provision also concerned the members of the I.F.R.B. He suggested that a separate Article, listing all elected officials, be inserted in the Convention so as to specify their status.

The Delegate of Italy replied that the question of the I.F.R.B. was outside Proposal No. 68, but that he would agree that a separate Article be inserted in the Convention. The Drafting Committee should be asked to study the point.

Since there was only one set of Staff Regulations, drawn up by the Administrative Council, the Delegate of Morocco did not see to which other Regulations the Directors of the Consultative Committees could be subject.

The Delegate of France, pointing out that there was at present a mutual right of denunciation of contract, asked whether that provision would be retained if Proposal No. 68 were adopted.

The Delegate of Italy replied in the affirmative.

The Delegates of Morocco and Brazil suggested that the Committee wait for the Report of Sub-Committee D2 before coming to a decision.

Since the questions concerned retirement, pensions, etc., the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Ceylon preferred that the proposal should be sent to Committee G.

The Committee finally decided, with the agreement of Mr. Daniels, that the proposal would first be considered by Sub-Committee D2 and then perhaps referred to Committee G.

Item 3. Proposals Nos. 44 and 55.

1. Proposal No. 44

Referred to the Drafting Committee.

2. Proposal No. 55

After a short discussion on the possible deletion of § 6 of Article 6, it was decided that that question be put on the Agenda of the following meeting.

Turning to the consideration of Proposal No. 55, the Delegate of Italy said that §§ 6 and 6 bis of the proposal merely contained provisions appearing in the Radio Regulations. The only question of substance was that in § 6 ter which basically consisted of providing for possible re-election of the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegates of the Argentine, Afghanistan, Belgium and Sweden supported the proposal.

The Delegate of Ceylon thought that the Vice-Chairman should also be mentioned.

The Delegate of Italy agreed.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United States, Ceylon and Brazil were in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Delegate of Sweden suggested that re-election should be limited to two occasions.

Mr. Gracio, Vice-Chairman, I.F.R.B., thought that the existing system was a guarantee of the impartiality of members.

The Radio Conference was studying Article 12 of the Radio Regulations, and did not seem to intend to alter the existing provisions in the matter.

If the Committee approved the maintenance of the status quo, he thought that provisions relating to the election of the Vice-Chairman should be inserted in the Convention.

He added, with regard to § 6 bis of Proposal No. 55, that provisions for the organization of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., in accordance with the recommendations of the Radio Conference, should also appear in the Convention.

The Delegate of Italy withdrew Proposal No. 55

The Chairman asked Mr. Gracie to be kind enough to submit a draft text covering all the provisions to the next meeting.

Mr. Gracie agreeing, it was so decided.

Item 4. Proposals submitted by Committee F.

1. Proposal No. 253

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the question had already been dealt with by the Conference.

2. Proposal No. 254

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that the proposal had already been withdrawn as a result of the withdrawal of Proposal No. 32.

The Chairman drew attention to the work remaining on Committee D's programme, and adjourned the meeting at 12.40 p.m.

A. Chassignol  
Rapporteur

F. Nicotera  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE D AT ITS NINETEENTH MEETING

Article 7  
Paragraph 2

Proposal No. 61 MOD

2. The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, shall be those submitted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an Administrative Conference, by the Administrative Council, by the other Consultative Committee, or by the International Frequency Registration Board, in addition to those decided upon by the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee itself, or, in the interval between its Plenary Assemblies, when requested or approved by correspondence, by at least twelve Members or Associate Members of the Union.

Article 7  
Paragraph 4, a)

Proposal No. 65  
amended MOD

a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every three years; when there is an ordinary administrative conference, this Plenary Assembly should meet, if possible, at least eight months before the corresponding conference;

Note: The attention of the Drafting Committee is drawn to this text.

Article 6  
Paragraph 2 (3)

Proposal No. 44

- Sent to the Drafting Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 294-E  
1 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

Mr. V. Sundaram

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly,  
I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter I received on 1 December,  
1959, from the Deputy Secretary-General of the World Meteorological  
Organization.

J. D. H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

REGISTERED

No. 14.242/59/S/UIT

Geneva, 30 November, 1959

Dr. J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman,  
Plenipotentiary Conference,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Palais Wilson,  
52, rue des Paquis,  
GENEVA

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I wish to refer to your letter 111/CP of 19 November, 1959 to Mr. Davies, concerning the elections for the posts of the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union.

In the absence of the Secretary-General I have the honour to transmit herewith the application of Mr. V. Sundaram for the post of the Assistant Secretary-General together with the curriculum vitae of the applicant.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J.R. Rivet  
Deputy Secretary-General

W. M. O. Secretariat  
1, Avenue de la Paix,  
Geneva

Geneva, 30 November, 1959

Dr. J.D.H. Van der Toorn,  
Chairman  
Plenipotentiary Conference, I.T.U.,  
Geneva

Dear Sir,

I refer to your circular telegram dated 11 November, 1959, announcing the vacancies of Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General(s) of the I.T.U. In response thereto I hereby submit my candidature for the post of the Assistant Secretary-General.

I am an official of the World Meteorological Organization, which is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. I am attaching herewith my curriculum vitae for your information.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) V. Sundaram



SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM VITAE

of

Mr. V. Sundaram

A detailed curriculum vitae is attached. But for ease of reference the following salient features are summarised :

1. Over 27 years' experience covering practically all aspects of telecommunications activities both in the national (Indian) and International levels;
  2. A wide experience of nearly thirteen years in international telecommunication conferences in different capacities such as delegate, chairman of committees, secretary, etc.; and in all aspects of work associated with such conferences convened by the I.T.U., the I.C.A.O., C.S.A.G.I., W.M.O.; and other International Organs;
  3. A close association with the I.T.U. over nearly thirteen years;
  4. An intimate and first-hand knowledge of the organization and working of other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations;
  5. Extensive travel in Western Europe, Middle East, South and South-East Asia and a first-hand knowledge of telecommunication matters in the areas; and
  6. An excellent knowledge of English and a very good working knowledge of French.
-

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Venkat Rama S u n d a r a m

Nationality : Indian

Date of Birth : 5 August 1908

Family Status : Married; three children

Languages : English, French and can understand some Spanish texts

Membership of Technical Bodies :  
i) Institution of Radio Engineers : Member.  
ii) Institution of Telecommunication Engineers, India: Member.

EDUCATION

1914-1924 : Various schools in Madras Presidency, India;

1924-1929 : Madras University Intermediate in Science; with distinction in Physics and Mathematics; B.A. Degree with distinction in Physics and English language and literature; special subjects among others, Electricity, Magnetism and Electro Technology; (Note: There was then no separate B.Sc. or M.Sc. degree or separate courses for Electrical Engineering in the University of Madras); post-graduate course but did not complete it due to entering profession.

Professional Experience

1929 : Recruited to the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department through an all-India open competitive examination;

1930-1942 : In the Indian Posts and Telegraphs, in charge of design and installation of various projects, maintenance and operation of manual and automatic telephone exchanges, telegraph offices, multi-channel carriers and repeater stations, overhead lines and underground cables in different parts of India;

1942-1944 : Technical Officer, War- designed all telecommunication networks for operational requirements by the Navy, Air Force and Army in the South of India;

- 1944-1945 : Liaison Officer for telecommunications with the Southern Army India - was intimately connected with all operational telecommunication links and requirements in the entire South of India;
- 1945-1946 : Personal Assistant (telecommunications) to the Postmaster General, Madras;
- 1946-1947 : In the Directorate-General of Posts and Telegraphs in post war development of telecommunications in India;
- 1948-1950 : Member Indian Delegation to the Provisional Frequency Board I.T.U.;
- 1950-1951 ; (i) Assistant Chief Engineer, wireless, New Delhi;  
(ii) Secretary of Inter-Departmental Wireless Board of India for co-ordinating all radio operations and frequency assignments in India;
- 1951 : Member Indian Delegation to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva;
- 1952 : Officer on Special Duty in the Indian PTT for preparatory work in India for the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires;
- 1952-1956 : Deputy Director, Ministry of Communications - in charge of implementation of all international decisions, internal Telecommunication Regulations and all matters connected with the I.T.U. and other international organizations;
- 1956 : Director of Telecommunication Indian PTT;
- Since 1956 : Seconded to the World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, as its Telecommunication expert;

International Conferences attended :

- i) I.T.U.                      The Provisional Frequency Board, Geneva, 1948-1950  
                                    (represented Burma also);  
                                    The International Aeronautical Administrative Radio  
                                    Conferences, Geneva, 1948 and 1949;  
                                    Region 3 Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1949;  
                                    (represented Burma also);  
                                    The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference,  
                                    Geneva, 1951; (represented Burma also);  
                                    C.C.I.F. Sub-committee for preparation of Switching  
                                    Scheme for South and South East Asia, Lahore, 1953;  
                                    Administrative Council of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1954;  
                                    First Plenary Assembly of C.C.I.T.T., Geneva;  
                                    Plenary Assembly C.C.I.R., Warsaw, 1956;  
                                    Final Plenary Assemblies of C.C.I.T., C.C.I.F., Geneva, 1956
- ii) I.C.A.O.                      South East Asia Frequency Assignment Planning Committee,  
                                    New Delhi, 1950;  
                                    Joint I.C.A.O.-W.M.O. Special Telecommunications meeting  
                                    for Europe, 1958.
- iii) C.S.A.G.I. (Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year).  
                                    III Antarctic Conference, Paris, 1956;  
                                    IV Meeting of Special Committee for the International  
                                    Geophysical Year, Barcelona, 1956; was secretary of the  
                                    Working Group on World Days and Communications;  
                                    IV Antarctic Conference, Paris, 1957.
- iv) W.M.O.                      Several conferences from the Congress to Commissions of W.M.O.

Experience with International Organizations :

- i) I.T.U.                      From 1947 has been working in close co-operation with the  
                                    General Secretariat and all the specialised organs of the  
                                    I.T.U.;
- ii) I.C.A.O.                      In close touch from 1949;
- iii) W.M.O.                      As a member of the W.M.O. Secretariat from 1956 has studied  
                                    the internal working of several international organizations.

Travel :

Has travelled extensively in Europe, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia and is acquainted with the telecommunication administrations of several countries in the areas.

War work :

First as Technical Officer war and then as Telecommunication Liaison Officer with the Southern Command in India, 1943-1945, was intimately connected with design and maintenance of all operational telecommunications in that theatre.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 295-E  
1 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY- GENERAL OF THE UNION

Dr. M.B. Sarwate

In accordance with the decision of the Plenary Assembly,  
I take pleasure in attaching herewith a letter dated 1 December 1959  
which I have received from the Delegation of the Republic of India.

J. D. H. Van Der Toorn.  
Chairman.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

INDIAN DELEGATION TO I.T.U. CONFERENCE,  
GENEVA, 1959.

Ref : INDE/PLENI/102.

Geneva, 1 December, 1959.

Ir. J.D.H. Van der Toorn.  
Chairman,  
Plenipotentiary Conference 1959.  
International Telecommunications Union,  
Geneva.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the circular telegram dated the 17th November 1959 addressed to all Administrations, concerning the election during the Plenipotentiary Conference, of a new Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General. I have been authorised by my Administration (Republic of India) to put forward on its behalf the nomination of Dr. M. B. Sarwate, for election as Assistant Secretary General. The particulars of the curricula vitae of Dr. M. B. Sarwate are given in the attached statement.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

sign. : (M. B. Sarwate)  
Leader (Alternate),  
Indian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference,  
International Telecommunications Union,  
Geneva, 1959.

Received 15.29 hours. 1/12.

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Name : Dr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE
2. Date of Birth : 15th March 1910
3. Nationality : Indian
4. Educational Particulars:
  - i) Bachelor of Science (Physics and Mathematics) University of Bombay, India.
  - ii) Diploma of the Indian Institute of Science in Electrical Technology, 1935.
  - iii) Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Radio Engineering, Liverpool University, 1938.
5. Particulars of Employment :
  - i) 1938 to 1940: Research Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE), Farnborough, England.
  - ii) 1940 to 1941: Research Officer, Telecommunications Research Establishment (TRE), Swinage, England.

In these two posts, he was engaged in research and development of aircraft radio and radar equipment, as well as radio components.
  - iii) 1942 to 1946: Officer in the Technical (Signals) Radar Branch of the Indian Air Force, mostly engaged in planning radar coverage, siting ground radar stations, Loran and Gee chains. Also carried out theoretical work and directed practical investigation of the super-refraction phenomenon in and around India.

Rose to the rank of Squadron Leader and was mentioned in despatches.

- iv) 1946 to 1953: Director of Communication (from 1948) Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Responsible for the development of the aeronautical communication service, which is one of the largest communication services in Asia.
- v) 1953 - : Adviser, Wireless Planning and Coordination, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Government of India.  
  
Responsible for all matters concerning wireless planning and coordination at national and international levels, wireless licensing of stations and personnel, monitoring and propagational investigations, conferences, etc.
- vi) Chairman, Radio and Cable Board of the Government of India (since 1953). The Board is the highest advisory body dealing with all telecommunications matters requiring coordination.
- vii) Chairman, Electrical Accessories Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution.
- viii) Chairman, Sub-Committee on Tropicalisation of Radio Components and Equipment, Indian Standards Institution.

6. Particulars of Experience in telecommunications at international level

- i) India's delegate to the meeting of the Radio Technical Division of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation (PICAO), 1946.
- ii) India's delegate to the 2nd Communications Division meeting of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation, 1946.
- iii) Chairman of the Communications Committee of the ICAO Regional Air Navigation meeting for South East Asia, New Delhi, 1948.



- iv) Chairman of the Communications Committee of the ICAO Regional Air Navigation Meeting for the Middle East, Istanbul, 1950.
- v) Chairman of the ICAO Frequency Assignment Planning meeting for South East Asia, New Delhi, 1950.
- vi) Chairman, Study Group XII (Tropical Broadcasting) of the C.C.I.R.
- vii) India's representative on the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. President of the 1958 Session and Chairman, Finance Committee of the Council 1957 and 1959.

Has taken a keen interest and has a thorough knowledge of all matters concerning the I.T.U. coming before the Council and in particular, staff and financial problems.
- viii) Leader, Indian Delegation to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. (Vice-Chairman of the Conference).
- ix) Alternate Leader, Indian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959.

7. Membership of Technical and Professional Societies :

- i) Member, Institution of Telecommunication Engineers, India.
- ii) Member, Aeronautical Society of India.
- iii) Associate Member, Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.

8.

In addition, Dr. Sarwate is a member of numerous committees and institutions connected with physics and electronics, such as the Radio Research Committee, the National Physical Laboratory, the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, and national representative of the CISPR and Commission II of the URSI.

\* \* \*

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 296-FES  
CORRIGENDUM N° 1  
9 décembre 1959

COMMISSION I  
COMITÉE I  
COMISIÓN I

## C O R R I G E N D U M

Au lieu de :

### DEUXIEME RAPPORT

du Président de la Commission H (Finances de l'Union)

lire :

### CINQUIEME RAPPORT

du Président de la Commission H (Finances de l'Union)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(French text only)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No concierne al texto español)

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 296-E

1 December 1959

## COMMITTEE I

### FIFTH REPORT

by the Chairman of Committee H (Finances of the Union)

At its eleventh meeting on 30 November, 1959, Committee H considered the effects of the introduction of a consolidated budget on the texts of the Buenos Aires Convention, the General Regulations and the Resolutions annexed thereto, and decided:

Chapter 20 of the General Regulations - "Finances of Consultative Committees"

and

Resolution No. 6 - "Organization and Financing of Conferences and Meetings"

should be deleted since they have lost their point with the introduction of a consolidated budget.

José Garrido

Chairman, Committee H.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 297-E  
1 December, 1959.

## SUB-COMMITTEE D2

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Sixth Meeting of Sub-Committee D2

Monday, 30 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman, Mr. H.A. Daniels (United Kingdom) called the meeting to order.
2. The Agenda (Document No. DT 96) was approved.
3. The Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 256) was approved.
4. The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 266) was approved subject to the correction of two printing errors in the English text, viz:-
  - 1) Page 1. Sub-heading beginning "Article 5"  
Amend to read "Article 5 12 m)"
  - 2) Page 3. Third paragraph under sub-heading "New paragraph 7 (bis)" Line 7.  
"Article 7" should read "Article 71".
5. Draft Second Report (Document No. DT 95)

The substance was approved and the following textual amendments were agreed:-

Paragraphs 2 and 3.

Amend "C.C.I." to read "Consultative Committees" throughout

Paragraph 2

  - 1) 2nd Line. Amend "our disposal" to read "its disposal"
  - 2) Last sentence. Amend to read "In drawing up these Regulations account should be taken of the recommendations"



contained in the Working Group's first report. The new Regulations should be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference. However, at the discretion of the Administrative Council, they might be applied wholly, or in part, in the meantime".

Paragraph 3.

- 1) Amend first sentence to read "The working party has considered whether it would be desirable at the present conference to provide in the Convention for the conditions of service of elected officials".
- 2) Amend last sentence to read "The working party thinks it would be inappropriate to circumscribe the powers of the Administrative Council, as the agent of the plenipotentiary conference, to prepare staff regulations relating to these officials".

Paragraph 4.

Delete the word "merely" in the second line.

There was some discussion about omission of the reference to the reciprocal right of termination of appointment in the new draft of Article 7, § 4 c) in paragraph 4 of the Draft Second Report. A Delegate recalled that during the debate at the 19th Meeting of Committee D the Chairman had expressly confirmed the Committee's decision to maintain this right. It was agreed, however, that the reciprocal right would be more appropriately catered for in the staff regulations; deletion of reference to it meant that, until the new regulations were drawn up, there would be a slight hiatus, but this would not be of much practical consequence. It was unlikely that the question of dismissal would arise, and even more unlikely that it would be necessary at such short notice that the Administrative Council would be unable to provide for it; on the other hand, if a Director wished to resign there was not likely to be any objection if reasonable notice were given. The present text was obscure in that it provided for the reciprocal right of termination to be between the Director and the Plenary Assembly, whereas in practice no dismissal of a Director would be authorized by the Plenary Assembly without the authority of the Administrative Council. It was decided, however, that definition of the procedure for termination was best left to the Administrative Council.

6. The Chairman then declared the work of the Sub-Committee at an end and closed the meeting at 4.30 p.m.

V.M. Nullis

Rapporteur

H.A. Daniels

Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 298-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

9 December, 1959

COMMITTEE H

## C O R R I G E N D U M

to the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting

Replace the second paragraph on page 1 by:

The Chairman opened discussion on that part of agenda item 2 which dealt with changes to be made in Chapter 20 of the General Regulations. Mr. Persin (representing the General Secretariat) explained that Chapter 20 was no longer necessary, because a consolidated budget was to be introduced. There was much discussion, in which the Delegates of Canada, Italy, the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France rose to defend the deletion of that Chapter, while the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wanted some of it to be kept. Eventually, by 24 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the Committee decided wholly to delete Chapter 20, in its existing form, from the General Regulations.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 298-E  
1 December, 1959

## SUMMARY RECORD

Committee H (Finances of the Union)

Eleventh Meeting - Monday, 30 November 1959 at 3 o'clock

The agenda (Document No. DT 92) and the summary record of the ninth meeting (Document No. 265) were adopted.

The Chairman opened discussion on agenda item 2 (changes to be made in the General Regulations, Chapter 20).

Mr. J. Persin (representing the General Secretariat) explained that the Chapter had become superfluous now that a consolidated budget was to be introduced.

There was lengthy discussion. The Delegates of Canada and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did not want complete deletion of the provisions enshrined in that Chapter, but the Committee, by 24 votes to none, with five abstentions, decided that the whole of Chapter 20 should be dropped.

The Chairman observed that by virtue of that decision, Administrative Council Resolution No. 332 and the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations would have to be maintained.

The Committee unanimously decided to delete Buenos Aires Resolution No. 6.

Limit on expenditure within a consolidated budget:

The Delegate of the United States explained Document No. 91 which set forth ideas about the lay-out of the consolidated budget and the concept of a limit of expenditure.

The Chairman said that the General Secretariat's document on that matter ought to be considered too.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) deplored the delay in issuing that document, solely due to an immense amount of work. The consolidated budget gave rise to certain questions of extreme importance and an attempt had been made to set them out in the yellow document. Extraordinary expenditure was subject to violent fluctuations. There were, too, subsidiary problems, such as those of accounts not included in the budget under the existing system (the interest account, the simultaneous interpretation account, the stores account, the Technical Assistance



account, the Reserve Account of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, the account for income derived from the laboratory maintained by that Committee, and the printing paper account). As far as outlays were concerned, there was the question of the Union's new building, on which he hoped to make a detailed statement. It would be better, he felt, to leave the Council (which, having been enlarged, would be much more representative) free to decide on what the future budget limit should be. The limits laid down in Buenos Aires had been entirely unrealistic, and the Reserve Account had been almost exhausted by the calls made upon it. Such a course would eliminate the need to have recourse to financial stratagems.

Various delegations thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference ought in fact to set a budget limit, and it was unanimously decided not to accept the conclusions set out in the yellow document and to set up a working party (with a United States Chairman) to solve the problem. Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ceylon, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Federal Republic of Germany would be represented thereon,

The meeting rose at half-past six

R. Arciniegas

H. Heggli

Reporters.

J. Garrido

Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 299-E  
2 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE H

### A Note by the General Secretariat

#### ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS BUT NOT QUERIED

Further to the Resolution adopted at the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference on 17 November last (Documents Nos. 117 and 220), telegrams were despatched to the Members in question.

Annexes 1, 2, and 3 hereinafter contain the answers we have received.

The Draft Resolution in Annex 4, dealing with arrears, is intended for approval by the Conference.

Gerald C. Gross  
Acting Secretary-General

Annexes : 4

A N N E X 1

TELEGRAM FROM CUBA

received on 26 November, 1959

habana ccb 242 32 words 25/11 1037 cuban govt :

Secretary-General International Telecommunication Union  
Genova -

3026 I have pleasure in announcing that the Cuban Government  
will pay all its debts to your organization in January next STOP  
yours etc. Raúl Roa, Minister of State.

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A N N E X 2

TELEGRAM FROM PERU

received on 27 November, 1959

burinterna geneva pga 36 26/11 2340 :

In answer to your communication and with reference to the decision taken by the plenipotentiary conference to require Member-countries to settle debts I have to inform you my administration is trying to cancel total amount outstanding and to recall that of the balance of 382,934.35 Swiss francs this administration paid off 173,873.84 Swiss francs a year ago leaving 209,060.51 Swiss francs outstanding which will be paid off in the same proportion next year.  
Araña Director-General Posts Lima Peru.

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A N N E X 3

TELEGRAM FROM ARGENTINA

received on 30 November, 1959

gentel bairos to burinterna geneva :

your to a50 dated 19th STOP argentine administration is  
actively negotiating with competent authorities to pay off accounts  
outstanding with utmost despatch STOP but for the time being no date can  
be given.

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A N N E X 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS BUT NOT QUERIED

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959),

considering :

- a) the amounts still outstanding (but not queried), owed by certain Members of the Union;
- b) how exceedingly important it is that all shall pay their proper share in the financial maintenance of the Union;

invites :

those Members and Associate Members with accounts in arrears to be so very good as to settle them with all possible speed;

instructs the Administrative Council :

to go on trying to obtain payment of these debts within the prescribed time-limits, and to provide the Secretary-General with any necessary instructions.

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 300-E  
14 December, 1959LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE  
CONFERENCE

Nos. 251 to 300

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
251	Committee F	Committee F	Summary Record: 11th Meeting, 20 November, 1959 3 p.m.
252	Committee G	Committee G	Summary Record: 9th Meeting, 20 November, 1959 3 p.m.
253	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 11th Plenary Meeting 30 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.
254	Secretariat		International organizations affected by the housing shortage (Tribune de Genève, 24 November, 1959).
255	Working Group of Committee E	Committee E	Report by the Working Group on Technical Assistance procedures.
256	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record: 3rd Meeting, 24 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
257 CORR. 1	Committee G	Committee G	Draft Resolution concerning geographical distribution.
258	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record: 17th Meeting, 23 November, 1959.
259	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record: 18th Meeting, 24 November, 1959.
260	Mexico	Committee E	Proposal No. 334, Establish- ment of an International Telecommunication Develop- ment Bank.
261	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Member at present entitled "Group of the different states and territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
262	Sub-Committee H1	Sub-Committee H1	Summary Record: 3rd Meeting, 26 November, 1959 9.30 a.m.
263	Working Group of Committee H	Committee H	Report of the Working Group on Financial Management.
264	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 30 November to 6 December.
265	Committee H	Committee H	Report, 9th Meeting, 25 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
266	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record: 4th Meeting, 26 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
267	I.F.R.B.	Committee D	Article 6 of the Convention.
268	Secretariat	Committee F	Proposal by the Vice-Director of C.C.I.R., Modification to the General Regulations.
269 (Rev.)	Working Group H2	Working Group H2	Report of Working Group H2, Article 13.
270	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 10th Plenary Meeting, 21 November, 1959, 10.40 a.m.
271	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record: 8th Meeting, 23 November 1959 3 p.m.
272 (Rev.)	Working Group H4	Committee H	Proposal No. 335 - Resolution concerning a revision of the administrative organization of the Union.
273	General Secretariat	Committee G	Cost of living allowance for retired staff.
274	Committee C	Plenary Meeting	Contributions of countries represented by delegations having the status of observers.
275	Paraguay	Plenary Meeting	Draft resolution on . Proposal No. 290 (Document No. 16).
276	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary and for the post of Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Fathy Gheith.
277	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. M.N. Mirza
278	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. Shoukry Abaza.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
279	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. Gerald C. Gross
280	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. Jean Rouvière
281	Committee G	Committee G	First draft Report by Committee G, the assimilation of I.T.U. staff conditions of employment to those of the United Nations Common System.
281 CORR.1			
282	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record: 10th Meeting, 27 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
283	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record: 5th Meeting, 27 November, 1959 9.30 a.m.
283 CORR.1			
284	Presidence	Committee H	I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat - Estimate of additional requirements.
285	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero
285 Add. 1			
286	Presidence	Plenary Assembly	Candidacy for the post of Secretary-General, Mr. C. A. McFarlane
287	Presidence	Plenary Assembly	Letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
288	General Secretariat	Committee H	Estimate of I.T.U.ordinary expenditure of the Union for 1960 in the light of data available on 1 December, 1959.
289	Sub-Committee D2	Committee D	First Report, Working Party D2.
290	Sub-Committee D2	Committee D	Second Report, Working Party D2.
291	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record: 9th Meeting, 26 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
292	Working Group of Committee F	Committee F	Chapter 18 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.
293	Committee D	Committee D	Summary Record: 19th Meeting, 26 November, 1959



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
294	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Assistant Secretary-General: Mr. V. Sundaram
295	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Candidacy for the post of Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. M. B. Sarwate
296	Committee H	Committee I	Fifth Report of Committee H.
297	Sub-Committee D2	Sub-Committee D2	Summary Record: 6th Meeting, 30 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
298	Committee H	Committee H	Summary Record: 11th Meeting, 30 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
298 CORR. 1			
299	General Secretariat	Committee H	Accounts in arrears but not queried.
300	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference Nos. 251 to 300.