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

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- This PDF includes Document No. 401-458
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-458 and Document DT No. 1-140

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 0000

Document No. 401-E  
13 December 1959

SERIES 8

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

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

## RESOLUTION No. 11

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telegraph Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

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

*in view of*

Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, based on a request by the United Nations that the International Telecommunication Union should sanction the carriage of the traffic of the specialized agencies over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a charge equal to the pro rata proportion of the cost of operating, according to the traffic carried;

*noting*

that as from 1 January, 1954, the Secretary-General of the United Nations withdrew the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network;

*reaffirms*

the views enunciated in the above-mentioned Resolution No. 26, namely:

1. that in normal circumstances, the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network should not be used to carry the traffic of the specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial telecommunication networks;
2. that the Union does not favour any departure from the provisions of Article XVI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union;
3. that the Union would nevertheless have no objection if, in cases of emergency, the traffic of the specialized agencies were carried over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a tariff composed as prescribed in Article 7 of the International Telegraph Regulations, or free of charge;

*and instructs*

the Secretary-General to take appropriate action.



## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Financing of Telecommunication Development**

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

*considering*

a) that funds available for Technical Assistance from the various programmes of the United Nations contribute towards training and planning in telecommunications, but are not in general available for purchase of equipment and other substantial requirements for the improvement and extension of national and international networks;

b) that in particular, the new or developing countries need capital to finance their plans for the development of telecommunication;

c) that telecommunication projects in general, if planned on a technically and economically sound basis, constitute one of the best capital investments, both public and private;

*recognises*

that it is in the interest of all administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union that organized and permanent means be found whereby capital may be attracted to investment in telecommunication projects, especially in the new or developing countries;

*instructs***A. the Secretary-General**

1. to communicate with Members and Associate Members of the Union in order to ascertain whether they contemplate any telecommunication projects for the realisation which the help of outside capital would be desirable, and if so upon what terms;

2. to approach the relevant inter-governmental and private agencies in order to seek their views on this question and to know whether, if the case arises, they would be prepared to associate themselves with an international financing scheme;

3. to report on the results of his enquiries to the interested administrations and to the Administrative Council.

B. the Administrative Council

in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, to take such steps as it shall deem advisable,

*it being understood*

1. that the Union shall by no means be committed in financial operations; and
2. that the application of any financial scheme that may be set up will not involve any expense chargeable to the Union budget.

## RESOLUTION No...

**Provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials of the Union**

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

*considering*

- a) its decision to make the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General officials elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that the above decision, and others relating to personnel questions, will necessitate the revision of the Staff Regulations of the Union;
- c) that provisions applying to elected officials should be separate from the rest of the Staff Regulations,

*instructs the Administrative Council*

1. to draft regulations to apply to the elected officials of the Union according to the following three categories:

- 1.1 officials elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for a limited period: the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General;
- 1.2 officials elected by the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference for a limited period: the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- 1.3 officials elected by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees for an unlimited period: the Directors of the Consultative Committees;

2. to submit such draft regulations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

*authorizes the Administrative Council*

to apply such regulations, in whole or in part, with provisional effect, until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959**

**Document No. 402-E**  
**14 December 1959**

**SERIES B**

**PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

**B-01**

# **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 and groups of territories which become parties to the present Convention 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. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 2

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

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

(2) Each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union, at meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which it participates and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council.

(3) Each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence.

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 3

### **Seat of the Union**

The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

## ARTICLE 4

### **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;
  - b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;
  - c) 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;
  - d) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.
  - e) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service;
  - f) undertake studies, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

## ARTICLE 5

### Structure of the Union

The organization of the Union shall be as follows:

1. the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union;
2. Administrative Conferences;
3. the Administrative Council;



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 6

### Plenipotentiary Conference

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:
- a) Determine the general principles for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 3 of this Convention.
  - b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last plenipotentiary conference;
  - c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
  - d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
  - e) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
  - f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
  - g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office;
  - h) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
  - i) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
  - j) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet at a date and place decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. (1) The date and place of the next Plenipotentiary 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 determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

## ARTICLE 7

### Administrative Conferences

1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise:

- a) ordinary administrative conferences;
- b) extraordinary administrative conferences;
- c) special conferences, which include special regional and special 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 preceding 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 concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

4. (1) Extraordinary administrative conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunications matters. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences.

(2) Extraordinary administrative conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Administrative Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included in the Agenda approved by a majority of the Members in accordance with paragraph 5 (2) below.

- 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. 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.

- 7. (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 special 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 of 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 special regional conferences.

8. (1) The date and place, or either, of an ordinary administrative conference, of an extraordinary administrative conference, or of a special world conference 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 determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

9. (1) The date and place, or either, of special, but not of world, conferences may be changed:

- a) on a proposal of at least one quarter of Members and Associate Members of the region concerned;
- b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In each case, a new date and place, or either, shall be determined with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the region concerned.

## ARTICLE 8

### Rules of Procedure of Conferences

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 9

**Administrative Council***A. Organization and working arrangements*

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

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

2. Each of the Members of the Administrative Council shall appoint to serve on the Council a person qualified in the field of telecommunication services and so far as possible shall endeavour to avoid replacing that representative during the term of office of the Council.

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

4. The Administrative Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

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

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

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

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

7. The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees

may participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the Council may hold meetings confined to its own Members.

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

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

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

10. The representative of each Member of the Administrative Council shall have the right to attend, as an observer, all meetings of the permanent organs of the Union mentioned in Article 4, sub-paragraphs 3 *b*), *c*) and *d*).

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

#### B. *Duties*

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

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

13. In particular the Administrative Council shall:

- a*) perform any duties assigned to it by the plenipotentiary conference;
- b*) in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, be responsible for effecting the co-ordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 26 and 27 of this Convention; and, to this end,
  - 1. conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 27



of the Convention, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement contained in Annex 6 to the Convention; these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the next plenipotentiary conference in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1 g) of this Convention;

2. appoint, on behalf of the Union, one or more representatives to participate in the conferences of such organizations, and, when necessary, in coordinating committees established in conjunction with those organizations;
- c) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the plenipotentiary conference;
- d) 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;
- e) supervise the administrative functions of the Union;
- f) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, ensuring the strictest possible economy;
- g) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them for submission to the next plenipotentiary conference;
- h) 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 organization and the specialised agencies 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;
- i)* arrange for the convening of plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 of this Convention;
  - j)* offer to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union any recommendations deemed useful;
  - k)* co-ordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union, take such action as it deems appropriate on requests or recommendations made to it by such organs, and review their annual reports;
  - l)* provide, if it considers it desirable, for the filling ad interim of a vacancy for Deputy Secretary-General;
  - m)* provide for the filling ad interim of vacancies for Directors of the International Consultative Committees;
  - n)* perform the other functions prescribed for it in this Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations, any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union;
  - o)* take the necessary steps, with the agreement of the majority of Members of the Union, provisionally to resolve questions which are not covered by the Convention and its Annexes and cannot await the next competent conference for settlement;
  - p)* submit a report on its activities and those of the Union for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
  - q)* promote international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance to the new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations; and, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, to promote by all possible means, the development of telecommunication.



## ARTICLE 10

**General Secretariat**

1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by one Deputy Secretary-General.

(2) The Secretary-General and the 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 be eligible for re-election.

(3) 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 Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

(4) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall discharge the duties ad interim.

2. The Secretary-General shall:

- a) coordinate the activities of the permanent organs of the Union through a Coordination Committee presided over by him and composed of the Deputy Secretary-General and the Heads of the permanent organs; this coordination shall apply to administrative matters, technical assistance, external relations, public information and any other important matters laid down specifically by the Administrative Council.
- b) organize the work of the General Secretariat and appoint the staff of that Secretariat in accordance with the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;
- c) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats in agreement with the Head of each permanent organ; the appointments shall be made on the basis of the latter's choice, but the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General;

- d)* 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;
- e)* ensure that in the specialized secretariats all the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council are applied;
- f)* supervise, for administrative purposes only, the staff of those specialized secretariats who shall work directly under the orders of the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union;
- g)* undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following, conferences of the Union;
- h)* provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of every conference of the Union, and, when so requested or provided in the Regulations annexed to the Convention, the secretariat of meetings of the permanent organs of the Union or meetings placed under its auspices; he may also, when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis;
- i)* keep up to date the official lists, compiled from data supplied for this purpose by the permanent organs of the Union or by Administrations, with the exception of the master registers and such other essential records as may be related to the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board;
- j)* publish the recommendations and principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union;
- k)* publish international and regional telecommunication agreements communicated to him by the parties thereto, and keep up to date records of these agreements;
- l)* 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;
- m)* prepare, publish and keep up to date with the assistance, where appropriate, of the other permanent organs of the Union:

1. a record of the composition and structure of the Union;
  2. the general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Regulations annexed to the Convention;
  3. such other documents as conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;
- n)* distribute the published documents;
- o)* collect and publish, in suitable form, data both national and international regarding telecommunication throughout the world;
- p)* assemble and publish, in cooperation with the permanent organs of the Union, both technical and administrative information that might be specially useful to new or developing countries in order to help them to improve their telecommunication networks. Their attention shall also be drawn to the possibilities offered by the international programmes under the auspices of the United Nations.
- q)* collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members and Associate Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and especially the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to diminish interference;
- r)* publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication;
- s)* prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members and Associate Members;
- t)* prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference; these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and Associate Members and be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;



- u) prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all Members and Associate Members;
- v) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

3. The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks 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.

4. The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General may participate in a consultative capacity, in Plenary Assemblies of International Consultative Committees and in all conferences of the Union; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in a consultative capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

## ARTICLE 11

### The Officials and Staff of the Union

1. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union.

2. (1) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, as well as the staff of the Union shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any Government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials.

(2) Each Member and Associate Member shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the officials mentioned in subparagraph (1) above and of the staff of the Union, and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work.

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

## ARTICLE 12

**International Frequency Registration Board**

1. The essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be:

- a)* to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries so as to establish, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by competent conferences of the Union, the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof;
- b)* to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur;
- c)* to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of the majority of the Members of the Union in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference;
- d)* to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties.

2. (1) The International Frequency Registration Board shall consist of eleven independent members designated in accordance with paragraph 3 below.

(2) The members of the Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies.

(3) Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under paragraph 1 *b)* above, each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world.

3. (1) At each of its meetings, the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall elect the eleven members of the Board. These members shall be chosen from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of

the Union. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country. Each candidate shall possess the qualifications described in paragraphs 2 (2) and (3) above.

(2) The election procedure shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable representation of the various parts of the world.

(3) At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again 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 in the interval between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the country Member of the Union of which he is a national shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to provide a replacement as soon as possible, who shall also 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 designate a person to serve on the Board for the unexpired period of its current term.

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

(8) In the circumstances described in (6) and (7) above, the Chairman of the Board shall then request the country, 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 designate that person to serve on the Board for the unexpired period of its current term. If that person is not available, the country concerned shall be invited to designate a replacement who shall be a national of that country.

(9) If in the interval 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 designate a successor who shall also 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.

4. (1) The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the Radio Regulations.

(2) The members of the Board shall elect from their own numbers a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, for a period of one year. Thereafter, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed the Chairman each year and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

(3) The Board shall be assisted by a specialised secretariat.

5. (1) The members of the Board shall serve, not as representatives of their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

(2) No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any Government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Furthermore, each Member and Associate Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.

(3) No member of the Board or of its staff shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any branch of telecommunication, apart from the work of the Board. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.

## ARTICLE 13

### International Consultative Committees

1. (1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating to radiocommunication and to issue recommendations on them.

(2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone 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.

(3) In the performance of its duties, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in new or developing countries in both the regional and international fields. At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems.

(4) At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems.

2. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

3. The International Consultative Committees shall have as Members:

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

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

- a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting normally every three years.  
When a corresponding ordinary administrative conference has



been convened, the Plenary Assembly should meet, if possible, at least eight months before this conference;

- b)* study groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be examined;
- c)* a Director elected by the Plenary Assembly. His status shall be that of a permanent official, but his conditions of service may be subject to separate regulation;
- d)* a specialized secretariat, which assists the Director;
- e)* laboratories or technical installations set up by the Union.

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

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

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

## ARTICLE 14

### 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 15

### 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 International Consultative Committees, and 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 paragraph 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, and by any Members and Associate Members of other regions which may have participated in such Conferences.

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 review and approve the annual budget of the Union, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of the 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 " "	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 of contribution 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 specified by sub-paragraph (1) above will be required to contribute in accordance with their class of contribution under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

(4) Members and Associate Members may at any time choose a class of contribution 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 have agreed to participate, or have participated.



(2) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity.

(3) The amounts of these contributions shall be fixed by the Administrative Council and shall be considered as income 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 sale 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.

## ARTICLE 16

### 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.

(2) 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 above 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 and 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 languages, referred to in paragraph 5 (1) above.

(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 languages, referred to in paragraph 5 (1) above.

## CHAPTER II

### Application of the Convention and Regulations

#### ARTICLE 17

##### Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification.

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

(2) After the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention; a signatory Government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 above shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, or at any Session of the Administrative Council or at any meeting of any of the permanent organs of the Union 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 18

##### 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 19

### **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 20

### **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 21

### **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 and which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

## ARTICLE 22

### **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 23

### **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 24****Abrogation of the Earlier Convention**

This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952.

**ARTICLE 25****Validity of Administrative Regulations in force**

The Administrative Regulations referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2, shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the time of entry into force of new Regulations drawn up by the competent ordinary, and where the case arises, extraordinary administrative conferences.

**ARTICLE 26****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 27****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 28

###### **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 Administrative 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.

##### ARTICLE 29

###### **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 30

##### **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 31

##### **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 32

##### **Suspension of Services**

Each Member and 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 correspond-



ence, 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 33

#### **Responsibility**

Members and Associate Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

### ARTICLE 34

#### **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 35

#### **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 36

##### **Notification of Infringements**

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 19, of this Convention Members and Associate Members undertake to inform one another of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

#### ARTICLE 37

##### **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 38

##### **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 39

##### **Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls**

Subject to the provisions of Articles 36 and 46 of this Convention, 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 40****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 of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 41****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 42****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 43

### **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 44

### **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 45

### **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 46

### **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 47

### **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 48****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 49****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.

**ARTICLE 50****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 VI

### Definitions

#### ARTICLE 51

##### Definitions

In this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a)* the terms which are defined in Annex 3 of this Convention shall have the meanings therein assigned to them;
- b)* other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article 12 shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

## CHAPTER VII

### Final Provisions

#### ARTICLE 52

##### 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.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

**Doc. No. 402 bis-E**  
**Revision 1**  
**16 December 1959**

**SERIES B bis**

**PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

**ARTICLE 7 revised**  
**in the Drafting Committee \***

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\* Article 7 was submitted to the Plenary Assembly in Series B of pink sheets, pages B-07 to B-09.

**B bis-01**

## ARTICLE 7

### **Administrative Conferences**

1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise:
  - a)* ordinary administrative conferences;
  - b)* extraordinary administrative conferences;
  - c)* special conferences, which include:
    - special regional conferences;
    - special service conferences, world or regional.
2. (1) Ordinary administrative conferences shall:
  - a)* revise the Regulations provided for in 193 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:

B bis-02



- a)* by the preceding administrative conference, if it so desires; or,
- b)* when at least twenty Members and Associate Members of the Union have addressed individual requests to the Secretary-General; or,
- c)* on a proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) When 57 or 58 applies, the place and date shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

4. (1) Extraordinary administrative conferences shall be convened to consider certain specific telecommunication matters. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences.

(2) Extraordinary administrative conferences may revise certain provisions of any set of Administrative Regulations with which they are concerned, provided that the revision of such provisions is included in the Agenda approved by a majority of the Members in accordance with 65.

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 a proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in 63 and 64 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. 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.

7. (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 special service world conference or one quarter of the Members and Associate Members of the region concerned in the case of a special regional conference or special service 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 of the Administrative Council.

(2) In the cases specified in 68 and 69, 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 special service world conferences, or of a majority of the Members in the region concerned for special regional conferences or for special service regional conferences.

8. (1) The date and place, or either, of an ordinary administrative conference, of an extraordinary administrative conference, or of a special service world conference 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 a proposal of the Administrative Council.

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

9. (1) The date and place, or either, of special regional conferences or of special service regional conferences may be changed:

- a)* on a proposal of at least one quarter of the Members and Associate Members of the region concerned; or
- b)* on a proposal of the Administrative Council.

(2) In each case, a new date and place, or either, shall be determined with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the region concerned.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 403-E

13 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A Note by the Secretariat

THE BUDGET FOR 1960 AND THE LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE, 1961-1965

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Further to items 4 and 5 in Document 392, the tables annexed relate to the 1960 budget and to the limit on expenditure, 1961-1965.

Annex : 1

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1960

ANNEX

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

No.	Item	References	Current normal expenditure		Fixed assets		Conferences and meetings		Totals
			Decisions taken by P.A.	Decisions yet to be taken	Decisions taken by P.A.	Decisions yet to be taken	Decisions taken by P.A.	Decisions yet to be taken	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Summary of ordinary expenses, including Technical Assistance	A.C. Report Tables 1-13	(7,620)		(18)				7,638
2	less one post of Assistant Secretary-General		- 90						- 90
3	less estimates for extra I.F.R.B. staff			- 154					- 154
4	plus increase in initial budget estimates for 1960	Doc. 339 page 7		+ 101					+ 101
	TOTAL I (1960)		7,477		18		-		7,495
Increase in expenditure because of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference									
5	Increase in credits for A.C.	Doc. 141-Rev. Doc. 142	+ 72						+ 72
6	Introduction of external audit	Doc. 94+288		15					+ 15
7	Cost-of-living allowance for retired staff	Doc. 376, page 11	17						+ 17
8	Business-efficiency investigation in I.T.U.	Doc. 272-Rev.		15					+ 15
9	Integration of offset section staff in permanent staff	Doc. 94		48					+ 48
10	Expenditure arising out of decisions taken by Committee E (Technical Assistance)	Doc. 333, page 21		78					+ 78



## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1960 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Extra expense due to integration into the United Nations Common System	Doc. 281 Doc. 376, page 3	500						500
12	I.F.R.B. extra requirements - circulars - extra staff (S.G.)	Doc. 366		945 300 65					945 300 65
13	Expenses arising out of the election of a Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the "members" of the I.F.R.B. Secretary-General (India) Deputy Secretary-General Members, I.F.R.B.		- 15 + 25 +169						) ) + 179 )
-	Meeting of an expert working party (Manual)	Doc. 779 A.R.C.		14					14
	TOTAL II (1960)		2,248		-		-		2,248
	TOTAL FOR 1960		(9,725)		(18)		(-)		9,743
	TOTAL FOR 1960 (without Tech.Assist.)		(9,493)		(18)		(-)		9,511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<u>Conferences and meetings (extraordinary budget)</u>								
A	C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups IInd Plenary Assembly	Doc. 117						250 635	250 635
B	C.C.I.R.. Study Groups Russian	Doc. 120						106 4	106 4
C	<u>Regional Conferences</u>  Prep. meetings, 2nd European VHF Broadcasting Conf. (television)	Doc. 121						60	60
D	Special Regional Conference for Agreements and Assoc. Plans in bands 68-73 and 76-87.5 Mc/s							200	200
								<u>995</u>	<u>995</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1961

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total, normal expenditure, 1960, in accordance with TOTAL I (1960)		( 7,477 )		( 18 )		( - )		7,495
	Normal regulation increases in expenditure in relation to 1960			187					187
	TOTAL I (1961)		7,664		18		-		7,682
	<u>Increase in expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference</u>								
	Post No. 5, 1960		72						72
	" " 6, "			15					15
	" " 7, "		17						17
	" " 8, "								-
	" " 9, "			50					50
	" " 10, "			78					78
	" " 11, "		570						570
	" " 12a, "			1,762					1,762
	" " b, "			700					700
	" " c, "			137					137
	" " 13, "			-					-
14	Extra staff for I.T.T.C.C., I.R.C.C. and for the General Secretariat: I.T.T.C.C. : I.R.C.C. : Gen. Sec. :	Doc. 359		50 70 175					295
15	Expenses in connection with the new building (assuming purchase in 30 years): Non-recurrent expenditure:	Doc. 395		487 20		695			487 715

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1961 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Change in publications budget (in 1960 : 186,000 Swiss francs)	Doc. 94		196					196
17	Mechanization of accountancy					50			50
18	Abolition of subsidy for annual publi- cations budget (- 85,000)			?					?
	TOTAL II (1961)		4,399		745				5,144
	<u>Conferences and meetings</u>								
A	I.T.T.C.C. Study Groups	Doc.117						570	570
B	I.R.C.C. Study Groups	Doc.120						110	110
C	Expert committee, first meeting	Doc.377						100	100
	TOTAL III (1961)						780		780
	Total for 1961		12,063		763		780		13,606
	Total for 1961 (without Tech. Ass.)		( 11,831 )		( 763 )		( 780 )		13,374



ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total normal expenditure, 1961, in accordance with TOTAL I (1961)		( 7,664 )		( 18 )		( - )		7,682
	Normal regulation increases in expenditure in relation to 1961			159					159
	TOTAL I (1962)		7,823		18		-		7,841
	<u>Increase in expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference:</u>								
	Post No. 5, 1960		72						72
	" No. 6, 1960			15					15
	" No. 7, 1960		17						17
	" No. 8, 1960								-
	" No. 9, 1960			53					53
	" No. 10, 1960			78					78
	" No. 11, 1960		560						560
	" No. 12a, 1960			1,567					1,567
	b, 1960			700					700
	c, 1960			143					143
	" No. 13, 1960		20						20
	" No. 14, 1961			357					357
	" No. 15, 1961			487					487
	" No. 16, 1961			204					204
	" No. 17, 1961								-
	" No. 18, 1961 (-85)			?					?
19	Home leave for Members of I.F.R.B. under the United Nations Common System		100						100
	TOTAL II (1962)		4,373		-		-		4,373

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1962 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<u>Conferences and meetings</u>								
A	C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups	Doc. 117						570	570
B	C.C.I.R. Study Groups and preparation for Tenth P.A.	Doc. 120						514	514
C	Expert Committee, second meeting	Doc. 377						100	100
	TOTAL III (1962)						~~~~~	1,184	1,184
	Total for 1962		~~~~~	12,196	~~~~~	18	~~~~~	1,184	13,398
	Total for 1962 (without technical assistance)			(11,964)		( 18 )		( 1,184 )	13,166

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE. 1963

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total normal expenditure, 1962, in accordance with TOTAL I (1962)		( 7,823 )		( 18 )		( - )		7,841
	Normal regulation increase in expenditure in relation to 1962			121					121
	TOTAL I (1963)		7,944		18		-		7,962
	<u>Increase in expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference</u>								
	Post No. 5, 1960		72						72
	" " 6, "			15					15
	" " 7, "		17						17
	" " 8, "								-
	" " 9, "			55					55
	" " 10, "			78					78
	" " 11, "			620					620
	" " 12a, "			1,619					1,619
	" " b, "			700					700
	" " c, "			150					150
	" " 13, "			5					5
	" " 14 1961			401					401
	" " 15 "			487					487
	" " 16 "			210					210
	" " 17 "								-
	" " 18 " (-85)			?					?
	" " 19 1962								-
	TOTAL II (1963)		4,429		-		-		4,429

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1963 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<u>Conferences and meetings</u>								
A	I.T.T.C.C. Study Groups IIIrd Plenary Assembly	Doc.117						430 635	430 635
B	I.R.C.C. Xth Plenary Assembly and liquidation thereof	Doc.120						849	849
C	Conference for Outer-Space Assignments	Doc.121						600	600
D	Conference for future use of the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s	Doc.121						750	750
E	Conference for the preparation of a Revised Coast Radiotelephone Station Assignment Plan	Doc.121						750	750
	TOTAL III (1963)							4,014	4,014
	TOTAL for 1963			12,373		18		4,014	16,405
	TOTAL for 1963 (without Tech. Ass.)			( 12,141 )		( 18 )		( 4,014 )	16,173



ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1964

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total normal expenditure, 1963, in accordance with TOTAL I (1963)		( 7,944 )		( 18 )		( - )		7,962
	Normal regulation increase in expenditure in relation to 1963			149					149
	TOTAL I (1964)		8,093		18				8,111
	<u>Increase in expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference :</u>								
	Post 5, 1960		72						72
	" 6, 1960			15					15
	" 7, 1960		17						17
	" 8, 1960								-
	" 9, 1960			58					58
	" 10, 1960			78					78
	" 11, 1960		585						585
	" 12a, 1960			1,671					1,671
	" 12b, 1960			700					700
	" 12c, 1960			156					156
	" 13, 1960			25					25
	" 14, 1961			431					431
	" 15, 1961			487					487
	" 16, 1961			215					215
	" 17, 1961								
	" 18, 1961 (-85)			?					?
	" 19, 1962		100						100
20	Abolition of post of Vice-Director, I.R.C.C.		-51						-51
	TOTAL II (1964)		( 4,559 )		-		-		4,559

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1964 (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<u>Conferences and meetings :</u>								
A	Int. Tel. & Tel. Con. Comm. Study Groups	Doc. 117						570	570
B	Int. Rad. Con. Comm. Study Groups	Doc. 120						105	105
C	Con. for Prep. of revised aero. mob. allotment plans (HF)	Doc. 121						1,500	1,500
	Preparatory Committee							150	150
D	Admin. Tel. & Tel. Conf.							900	900
	TOTAL III (1964)						3,225		3,225
	TOTAL for 1964		12.652		18		3,225		15,895
	TOTAL for 1964 (without Tech. Ass.)		( 12.420 )		(18)		(3,225)		15,663

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total normal expenditure, 1964, in accordance with TOTAL I (1964)		( 8,093 )		( 18 )		( - )		8,111
	Normal regulation increases in expenditure in relation to 1964			90					90
	TOTAL I (1965)		8,183		18		-		8,201
	<u>Increase in expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference:</u>								
	Post No. 5, 1960		72						72
	" No. 6, 1960			15					15
	" No. 7, 1960		17						17
	" No. 8, 1960								-
	" No. 9, 1960			60					60
	" No.10, 1960			78					78
	" No.11, 1960		650						650
	" No.12a, 1960			1,719					1,719
	" b			700					700
	" c			163					163
	" No.13, 1960		5						5
	" No.14, 1961			449					449
	" No.15, 1961			487					487
	" No.16, 1961			220					220
	" No.17, 1961								-
	" No.18, 1961 (-85)		?						?
	" No.19, 1961								-
	" No.20, 1964		- 51						- 51
	TOTAL II (1965)		4,584		-		-		4,584

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1965 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<u>Conferences and meetings</u>								
A	C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups	Doc. 117						570	570
B	C.C.I.R. Study Groups and prep. for eleventh P.A.	Doc. 120						310	310
C	Administrative Radio Conference							3,000	3,000
D	Plenipotentiary Conference							1,300	1,300
	TOTAL III (1965)							5,180	5,180
	Total for 1965			12,767		18		5,180	17,965
	Total for 1965 (without Tech.Ass.)			( 12,535 )		( 18 )		( 5,180 )	17,733



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 404-E  
13 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Twentieth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 14 December 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

1. Fifth Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 376). Salaries of elected officials, Page 5-02.
2. Sixth Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 389).
3. Series A (pink) of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 387).
4. Approval of the Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 318).
5. Approval of the Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 365).
6. Approval of the Minutes of the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 351).
7. Letter from the Chairman of the Radio Conference (Document No. 361).
8. Letter from the Chairman of the Radio Conference (Document No. 371).
9. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Document No. 359).
10. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Documents Nos. 366, 284 and DT 123).
11. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H:
  - a) First Part (Document No. 390).
  - b) Second Part (Document No. 392).
12. New Building for the Union (Document No. 395).
13. Budget for 1960 and limits of Union expenditures for the years 1961 to 1965 (Document No. 403).
14. Miscellaneous.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 405-E  
14 December 1959

SERIES 9

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FINAL PROTOCOL

*(cont'd)*

## I

*For the Argentine Republic:*

The Argentine Delegation declares:

In the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), Article 1, paragraph 2 *a*) lays down that any country or group of territories mentioned in Annex 1 thereto is a Member of the Union. Amongst the countries therein mentioned appears the entity known as the "Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible".

Since the Government concerned habitually includes the territories which it calls the "Falkland Islands and Dependencies" in this entity (a practice reflected in the official documents published by the International Telecommunication Union), the Argentine Delegation formally declares that this practice in no wise detracts from Argentine sovereignty over these islands, occupied by the United Kingdom as a result of an act of force never accepted by the Argentine Government, which hereby reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Republic and declares that the Malvinas Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Georgia Islands, and the Argentine Sector of the Antarctic are the colony or possession of no other nation, that they form part of Argentine national soil and are subject to Argentine dominion and sovereignty.

This declaration also holds good for any other mention of the same kind which may be included in the Convention or its Annexes.

## IX bis

*For the State of Israel:*

The Delegation of the State of Israel cannot accept the reservations made by the Delegations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United Kingdom of Libya, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and Tunisia, concerning Israel, and reserves the right of its Government to take any appropriate measure it may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the State of Israel in the application of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, as far as the above Member countries are concerned.



## XIII

*For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares:

that it does not accept the statement of the Argentine Delegation contained in its declaration insofar as this statement disputes the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies and it wishes formally to reserve the rights of Her Majesty's Government on this question. The Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies are and remain an integral part of the territories together making up the Member hitherto known as: Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded to the Convention on 16 November 1953, and which is described in the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) as: Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 406-E  
14 December, 1959

## COMMITTEE B

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Fourth Meeting of Committee B (Credentials)

Saturday, 12 December, 1959 at 9 p.m.

1. The Chairman called the meeting to order and announced that the Agenda was in Document No. DT 135.

The Summary Record of the third meeting of Committee B, Document No. 204 was approved with the following amendment:

The Delegate of Poland stated he wished the Summary Record of the third meeting of Committee B, Document No. 204, to show that Poland did not participate (instead of abstaining) in the two votes recorded in the Minutes of that Meeting.

2. The Committee examined the credentials of the following countries and found them in order to vote and to sign the Final Acts:

El Salvador  
Iraq  
Lebanon

3. The Committee examined the credentials of the following countries and found that they are authorized to vote at the Plenipotentiary Conference but that they are not furnished with the necessary powers for signing the Final Acts:

Libya (Republic of)  
Rhodesia and Nyasaland

4. In addition to the two countries mentioned in Paragraph 3 above, the Committee noted that Guatemala and the Republic of Guinea also lacked the necessary powers for signing the Final Acts.

5. The Committee approved a draft report from Committee B to the Plenary which was prepared by Mr. Stead of the Secretariat.

6. The Meeting adjourned at 9.45 a.m.

R.L. Harrell  
Rapporteur

A. Langenberger  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 407-E  
14 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Twenty-first Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 15 December 1959, at 4.15 p.m.

1. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Documents Nos. 366, 284 and DT 123).
2. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H:
  - (a) First Part (Document No. 390)
  - (b) Second Part (Documents Nos. 392, 316 and 399).
3. New Building for the Union (Document No. 395).
4. Budget for 1960 and Limits of Union Expenditures for the Years 1961-1965  
(Documents Nos. 403 and 377).
5. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397).
6. First and Second Reports of Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388).
7. Miscellaneous.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 408-E  
14 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

#### OF THE

#### FIFTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 10 December 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

Election of the Deputy Secretary-General of the Union

Chairman:

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

Secretary of the  
Conference:

Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Bolivia; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; Republic of China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kuwait; Kingdom of Laos; Lebanon; Libya; Luxembourg; Federation of Malaya; Kingdom of Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Nepal; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; 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; Venezuela; British East Africa (Associate Member).

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 11.15 a.m.

He declared that since Mr. Sundaram had recently withdrawn, there remained only two candidates for the post of Deputy Secretary-General: Mr. Fathy ~~Cheith~~ and Dr. Sarwate. The procedure for the election was set out in Document No. 246.

In his position as "midwife" of the Union, he thought it a pity that the result could not be twins.

At his request, the Delegations of Italy, the Argentine Republic and Ceylon agreed to provide tellers, who then took their places.

Three delegations held proxies for other countries: the People's Republic of Bulgaria would vote on behalf of the People's Republic of Albania, Peru on behalf of Guatemala, and Sudan on behalf of Jordan.

As the Secretary of the Conference called the roll, 86 countries registered their votes in the election for the post of Deputy Secretary-General.



There was a recess from 11.40 a.m. to 11.50 a.m. while the votes were counted:

The Chairman, announcing the result of the ballot, said that the 86 votes included 5 abstentions, leaving 81 valid votes, as follows:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
Mr. Fathy Gheith	23
Dr. M.B. Sarwate	58

Dr. Sarwate was therefore elected Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

Applause.

After offering Dr. Sarwate his hearty congratulations, the Chairman said that for a number of reasons the post of Deputy Secretary-General had increased in importance: the two former posts of Assistant Secretary-General had been merged into one. Technical Assistance activities were coming to the forefront, the Deputy Secretary-General would be second-in-command and would replace the Secretary-General in his absence. He was convinced that, with his previous experience in telecommunications, Dr. Sarwate would be successful in his new post.

He would be called upon to take his oath of office before the present Assembly, and would take up his new duties at a date to be arranged, on or after 1 January 1960.

He concluded by wishing Dr. Sarwate every success in the future.

Applause.

Dr. Sarwate said he was overwhelmed by the significance of the Assembly's decision to elect him. He thanked all those who had helped to put him in office; it would, he said, be a privilege to serve under the new Secretary-General, and he would do his utmost to achieve the aims of the Union.

Applause.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Rapporteur:  
B.J. Dazar

Secretary of the Conference:  
Gerald C. Gross

Chairman:  
J.D.H. van der Toorn

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document N° 409-FES

CORRIGENDUM N° 2

22 décembre 1959

Le Corrigendum N° 1 au procès-verbal de la seizième séance plé-  
nière (Document N° 409) est retiré.

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Corrigendum No. 1 to the minutes of the sixteenth plenary meeting  
(Document No. 409) is withdrawn.

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Queda retirado el Corrigendum N.º 1 de la Acta de la décima sexta  
sesión plenaria. (Documento N.º 409).

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 409-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. I  
20 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### C O R R I G E N D U M

to the

### M I N U T E S

of the

### Sixteenth Plenary Meeting

10 December, 1959 at 4 p.m.

Page 7 : Add the following text at the end of the third paragraph under inter 4 :

That morning the Conference had confirmed by a large vote the deletion of paragraph 5 of Chapter 1 of the General Regulations. The Ethiopian delegation had voted against that deletion.

In view of the action taken by the Conference he suggested, that the Secretary General be requested to inform the Governments of Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia and Yemen, that, in conformity with the decisions of the Conference, unless they ratified the Conventions of the Union, they would not be invited to future conferences, even as observers.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 409-E  
14 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

OF THE

### SIXTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

held on

10 December, 1959 at 4 p.m.

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

Vice Chairman: Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda

Secretary of  
the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

### Subjects discussed:

1. First Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee - Examination Continued (Document No. 219).
2. Completion of Additional Protocol (Document No. 311 - Rev)
3. A Proposal by the U.S.A., France, United Kingdom (Document No. 342).
4. Countries to be included in Annex I to the new Convention (Document 166)
5. Letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Document No. 287).
6. First Report by Committee G (Document Nos. 337 and 347)
7. Second Report by Committee G (Document No. 338).
8. Letter from the Chairman of Committee D (Document No. 352)
9. Telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space vehicles.

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; 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; 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 and responsible; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. First Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee - Examination Continued (Document No. 219)

Protocol - Procedure to be followed by Members and Associate Members in Choosing their Class of Contribution

Approved.

Resolution - Classification of Countries for Contributions to the Union

Approved.

Resolution - Limit on Ordinary Expenses of the Union for 1959

Approved.

Resolution - Contributions in Abeyance because of Events in the Second World War.

Approved.

Resolution - Queried Contributions in Arrears

Approved.



Resolution - Audit of Union Accounts

The Chairman proposed that consideration of the Resolution be deferred in view of Proposal No. 336, appearing in Document No. 316, which would be issued in the form of a blue document and come before a subsequent Plenary Meeting. It was so decided.

Resolution - Subsistence Allowances for Members of the Administrative Council

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the figures of 80 Swiss francs and 30 Swiss francs be increased to 100 and 40 Swiss francs respectively. The matter was a very delicate one to raise. Various members of the Administrative Council had said that the figures were low, even at the time of the Atlantic City Conference and since then the cost of living had increased and the salaries of I.T.U. officials and employees of the Swiss Confederation had been raised accordingly.

The Delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that quite apart from any personal views he might have on the subject he felt it was his duty formally to oppose any increase in Union expenditure.

Their being no support, the Delegate of Italy withdrew his proposal.

The Resolution, as contained in Document No. 219, was approved.

Recommendation - Collaboration in the Telecommunication Journal

At the proposal of the Delegate of Denmark, it was decided to delete "strongly" before "recommends".

With the drafting amendments approved, and except for the Resolution entitled "Audit of Union Accounts" consideration of which was deferred, Document No. 219 was approved, from "Protocol - Procedure to be followed by ...." to the end.

The Chairman said that he was informed by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee that the last series of blue documents would probably be ready the following Sunday; judging from the rate at which work was progressing, it appeared that the date of signature of the Final Acts would be two days later than originally planned, i.e. 17 December, 1959.

2. Completion of Additional Protocol (Document No. 311 - Rev.)

It was decided, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee (Delegate of France), that the new post of Deputy Secretary-General would be called "Vice Secrétaire Général" in French and, at the suggestion of the Delegates of the Argentine, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and Paraguay, "Vice Secretario general" in Spanish. The new title was

necessary to distinguish between the old Class B post of Assistance Secretary-General and the new Class A post of Deputy Secretary-General.

It was decided to defer consideration of the remainder of Document No. 311 - Rev until the meeting planned for the following day, in view a number of points requiring clarification, such as the date of the next meeting of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Sweden referred to the preamble appearing before the first Protocol on page 126 of the Buenos Aires Convention. He proposed that "forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva, 1959", be added at the end of the text.

It was decided that the Chairman of the Drafting Committee would take that amendment into account when preparing a revised version of the document for consideration at the meeting the following day.

3. A Proposal by the U.S.A., France, United Kingdom (Document No. 342.)

As the person responsible for drawing up the proposal, the Delegate of the United Kingdom apologised to any Delegates who might have wished to be associated with it - he had been unable to consult all those interested.

When the definition of telegraphy had come before Committee F in the first place there had been some difference of opinion because the Radio Conference had already arrived at a definition suitable for the Radio Regulations which was different from that proposed for inclusion in the Convention. In order to reconcile the different points of view, after consultation between the Chairmen of the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences, a Working Group had met and finally drawn up a definition for inclusion in the Convention which was identical in substance, although slightly different in wording, from the Radio Regulations definition. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of the United States, moved the approval of the definition contained in Document No. 342.

The Chairman of Committee F (Delegate of the Argentine) said that Committee F had adopted the definition appearing in the blue document by 42 votes against 0. He felt that it was absurd for there to be two different definitions of telegraphy in the Radio Regulations and the Convention, which would indicate that, after 125 years of telegraphy, the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences had been unable to reach agreement on a uniform definition. He therefore proposed that the definition be deleted from the Convention.

The Delegate of the United States, in answer to the Chairman of Committee F, pointed out that the definition adopted in Committee F was the C.C.I.T.T. definition slightly modified by the United States, so that if anyone objected to the proposal contained in Document No. 342, it should be the United States Delegate. He felt however that a compromise should be reached. In fact there were not two definitions; the text

for the Radio Regulations had been prepared to cover the requirements of those Regulations and was substantially the same as the definition proposed for the Convention. He very strongly urged the approval of the definition contained in Document No. 342.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo could not accept the proposal; he preferred either the definition which had appeared in a blue document or the Radio Regulations definition.

The Delegate of Italy said that it was obvious that the final purpose of telegraphy or radiotelegraphy was the same, although the means were different; he could not see how two different definitions could be adopted.

The Delegate of Paraguay also felt that the definition contained in Document No. 342 was not satisfactory, and wondered whether the C.C.I.T.T. might not be able to provide a solution which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Delegate of the United States felt that the situation would be extremely difficult if the Plenary Meeting rejected the proposal. There would then be different definitions in the Radio Regulations and Convention, and, as the latter specified, the definition contained in the Convention would be binding. He thought that the text proposed was a good compromise solution; it was impossible to prepare a definition covering all the different types of telegraphy. He again urged the approval of Document No. 342.

The Delegate of the Argentine failed to see why the definition adopted in Committee F could not be used; it was quite flexible and in conformity with the definition of the C.C.I.T.T.

The Delegate of the United States, in answer to a question from the Delegate of Italy, said that they all knew the difference between communications by wire and communications by wireless. In reply to a remark by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo concerning "unless otherwise specified therein" in the definition, he explained that the phrase was intended to cover narrow band emission should such a form of operation be desired. If the proposal was rejected, a lot of difficulty would arise in the Radio Conference which would be most unfortunate at such a late stage.

The Delegate of Italy supported by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo, favoured the deletion of the second sentence of the definition contained in Document No. 342.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the difference between the definitions for the Radio Regulations and the Convention arose from the different basis upon which each set of Regulations was written; the former was based on the term "telegraphy" as applied to narrow band operations only, while the latter applied to narrow and wide band operations. Each definition satisfied the requirements of the relevant set of Regulation.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo moved that a vote be taken on the amendment to delete the second sentence of the definition.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that, if such a deletion was approved the definition would be quite different from that appearing in the Radio Regulations and as the Convention prevailed, the situation would be ridiculous.

A vote was held and by 21 to 30, with 18 abstentions, the proposal to delete the second sentence of the definition contained in Document No. 342 was rejected.

The Delegate of France (Chairman of Sub-Committee F1) supported the definition of the Plenipotentiary Conference but had abstained from voting because of the divergent points of view expressed.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces proposed a drafting change and the Delegate of Mexico favoured the deletion of the entire definition from the Convention.

The Delegate of Canada moved that the debate be closed and a vote taken.

The motion for closure of debate being seconded, the Chairman invited two speakers against the motion to take the floor. There being none, it was decided to close the debate.

At the request of the Delegate of Italy, a roll-call vote was then taken on Document No. 342 as a whole.

The result was as follows:

For: 28 Australia (Commonwealth of); Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Korea; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Finland; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Portugal; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; 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; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa.

Against: 14 Afghanistan; Argentine Republic; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Belgian Congo; Cuba; Hungarian People's Republic; Italy; Kuwait; Paraguay; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; U.S.S.R.

Abstentions: 32 People's Republic of Albania; Saudi Arabia; Austria; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Vatican City State; Denmark; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Laos (Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; 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; Sweden; Switzerland; Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of).

The proposal of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom contained in Document No. 342 was therefore approved.

4. Countries to be included in Annex I to the new Convention (Document No. 166)

The Chairman referred to paragraph 2 of Document No. 166 from which it appeared that Ecuador, Honduras (Republic of), Liberia and Yemen, although Members under the Atlantic City Convention had not signed or acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention.

The Delegate of Mexico felt that a sympathetic attitude should be adopted towards the four countries in question. He proposed that the General Secretariat send a telegram to each, inviting them to adhere to the Geneva Convention, and conveying the warmest sympathy of all delegations present at the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the hope that they would re-join the Union.

The Delegate of Ethiopia associated himself with the statement made by the Delegate of Mexico. At least one of the countries concerned, Liberia, was still paying its contributions to the Union and should therefore be considered as a Member.

The Delegate of the United States of America fully supported the statements made by both previous speakers. He felt it was most important that the countries concerned should be Members of the Union, and should abide by the Radio Regulations and Convention, even if they had not gone through the legal processes of adhering thereto. He therefore proposed that all four countries be incorporated in Annex 1 to the Geneva Convention.

The Delegates of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan and the United Kingdom also warmly supported the proposals made.

The Delegate of the Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories pointed out that the title of his Delegation was incorrect in Annex 1, and the Chairman said that the correction would be made when the text appeared in the form of a blue document.



It was decided that Ecuador, Honduras (Republic of), Liberia and Yemen, would all be incorporated in Annex 1 to the Geneva Convention, and that a telegram would be sent to each, inviting them to adhere thereto.

5. Letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Document No. 287).

The Delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan introduced Document No. 287 as follows:

"I have presented to you the definitions and general rules of International law which are followed by states when they conclude conventions and agreements between themselves. It has, in my opinion, to be studied by a competent Committee in order to be adopted finally; but I see it is now too late for detailed study as the Conference is winding up its work. However, there are still certain points which do not need any studies at all, having been generally followed by other organizations such as the rules of voting when deciding important questions as stipulated in my document under consideration. It needs only to be approved by the Conference and included in the present Convention; others may be referred to the next Plenipotentiary conference.

" It is worthy here to state that we have also departed from the spirit and intention for which we decided the increase of number of the Administrative Council Members in order to have an equitable representation of all regions, for example the Arab members in the Asian region have 7 members and in conformity with the Resolution taken in this respect Arab countries in Asia must have more than one seat. Asia is divided into 3 sections, Far East, Near East, and Middle East; Middle East is not represented, whereas it was represented when the number of seats was 18 and now it is 25. In the Universal Postal Union, Arab states are represented in the Asian region by the Lebanon."

The Chairman proposed that the Plenary Meeting take note of Document No. 287 and submit it for study to the Administrative Council, as had been done in the case of a document, also of a general nature, received from the Delegation of Paraguay. As the Delegate of the Jordan had pointed out it was rather late to go into detailed discussion in Plenary at the present stage of the Conference.

The Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. praised the author of Document No. 287 for such an excellent synthesis of the problems of international law. With regard to paragraph 2 of the Annex he wondered whether a two-thirds majority of voters was essential in an organization such as the I.T.U. which was very different from the United Nations itself. The present system allowed a certain amount of flexibility. With regard to terminology the information given in Document No. 287 was most valuable.

The Delegate of Canada proposed that the course of action suggested by the Chairman be adopted. He urged delegates not to enter into detailed discussion at the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the Jordan felt that it was the duty of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme power in the Union, to deal with such a matter. The Administrative Council could only act in the absence of the Plenipotentiary Conference, its powers were limited and it could not decide on matters of general policy within the Union.

Document No. 287 was noted by the Plenary Meeting. It was decided to submit it to the Administrative Council for study and further advice.

6. First Report by Committee G (Documents Nos. 337 and 347).

The Chairman said that Document No. 337 was very important for the staff. The Annexes would come before the Plenary at a later stage and discussion at the present meeting should bear on the principles involved rather than on the wording of the document.

The Chairman of Committee G (Delegate of the United Kingdom), introducing the document, said that it summarized the results of the study made regarding the assimilation of I.T.U. staff conditions of employment with those of the United Nations Common System, with regard to salaries, allowances and pensions on the basis of what had come to be known in the Administrative Council as a "package deal". With regard to the grade P5 mentioned in paragraph 8c, lengthy discussion had taken place in Committee G and finally certain limitations had been made so that no more than two appointments could be made from Class a to grade P5, without the prior authority of the Administrative Council.

He then summarized the history of the three pension funds existing in the I.T.U: the Pension Fund, the Savings Fund and the Provident Fund. The latter had presented a difficult problem but Committee G had succeeded in reaching a solution equitable both to the Union and the staff. That was the only case of departure from the "package deal" since the Provident Fund would be retained for the purpose of payments to existing and past members.

Finally, he emphasized that the Union would have to follow any modifications in the Common System; salary changes in the United Nations would also have to be applied in the Union, and any alterations in pension arrangements in the United Nations Joint Pension Fund would also have to be applied in the Union, and might involve additional costs. However, such expenditure would in any case be incurred because he was sure that the Plenipotentiary Conference would wish the I.T.U. to keep in step with salaries and pensions elsewhere.

The Chairman complimented the Chairman and Members of Committee G on the manner in which they had dealt with a very complicated matter enabling the Conference to have clear proposals before it.

a) Salaries

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 347 by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. which suggested a different class division of the senior officials of the Union from that given in the Report of Committee G.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Document No. 347 was in fact an Annex to the Report contained in Document No. 337. The question raised was a matter of principle which should be decided by the Plenary Meeting. The U.S.S.R. Delegation felt that the members of the I.F.R.B. should not be in the same grade as the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Consultative Committees. The latter had high ranking international duties and representative functions and the part they played in the Union could not be compared to that of the members of the I.F.R.B. He therefore proposed that the latter should be placed in grade D2 which was a high level at which there were few staff members in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. As would be seen from Document No. 347, of the 696 staff members in the European Office of the United Nations only four were in grade D2.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic recalled that he had frequently stressed the enormous expenditure involved by the I.F.R.B. which was one of the most expensive Boards in the world. He very much regretted that certain delegates proposals to reduce the number of members of the I.F.R.B. had been rejected. He was convinced that the expenditure incurred by the I.F.R.B. was out of all proportion to the value of the work they accomplished, and the results obtained. The budget of the I.F.R.B. had further been increased in the view of additional tasks given the I.F.R.B. at the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences. With all respect to the members of the I.F.R.B. therefore he maintained that they should not be given Class A salaries.

The Delegate of the United States of America congratulated the Chairman of Committee G on the excellent Report he had prepared. With regard to the statements by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian P.R. he pointed out that the I.F.R.B. had not asked to be assigned new tasks. The same countries were represented at the Radio Conference as at the Plenipotentiary Conference and it was quite absurd that the same country should assign additional tasks to the I.F.R.B. at one conference and refuse the corresponding expenditure at another. As had already been pointed out if the work accomplished by the I.F.R.B. were undertaken by Administrations the cost would be far greater. With reference to the salaries of I.F.R.B. members he could assure the Delegate of the Hungarian P.R. that such responsibilities could only be compared to those of the members of the International Court of Justice, that they were vital to telecommunications, and that if insufficient salaries were offered experts with the qualifications required would not be prepared to serve on the Board. He therefore supported the salary scales contained in Document No. 337.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had not been referring to the cost of the I.F.R.B. in general, but merely comparing the duties of the posts of Deputy Secretary-General and Director of the Consultative Committees with those I.F.R.B. members. The point at issue was not the amount of their salaries but the question of their grading.

The Delegate of Italy did not wish to discuss the actual figures involved in salaries but did feel that the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the Deputy Secretary-General should be in a higher grade than the members of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman of Committee G said that the matter had been discussed at great length in his Committee and had finally been the subject of a secret ballot with the following results: 23 in favour of members of the I.F.R.B. being placed in the same grade as the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Consultative Committees, 12 against and no abstentions.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia shared the view expressed by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Italy. He felt that there was a substantial difference between the status and duties of a Deputy Secretary-General or Director of a Consultative Committee as compared to an I.F.R.B. member.

The Delegate of Pakistan fully supported the grades given on page 3 of Document No. 337.

A vote was then held on the amendment to Document No. 337 proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that I.F.R.B. members should be placed in a lower grade, and by 18 votes in favour, 26 against, with 19 abstentions, the amendment was rejected.

The proposals of Committee G with regard to salaries were approved, as contained in Document No. 337.

The limitations given in paragraph 8, page 4, and the allowances covered in pages 4 and 5 of Document No. 337 were also approved.

b) Pensions Scheme and Affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The principle of assimilation on the basis of a "package deal" with the date of implementation 1 January 1960 was approved.

It was decided that any further proposals for assimilation on matters not referred to in Document No. 337 should be made the subject of separate and specific submissions to the Council for approval with details of the cost involved.

The Chairman announced that the principles of the Report having been accepted the details of the Annexes would be considered when they appeared in the form of blue documents. Once again he thanked Committee G for the labourious task they had successfully accomplished.

7. Second Report by Committee G (Document No. 338)

1) Extension of the mandate of the present Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. - Approved.

2) Proposal No. 290 by Paraguay

The Delegate of Paraguay had indicated his acceptance of the recommendation by Committee G that the proposal in question be submitted to the Administrative Council for study. It was so decided.

3) Co-ordination of Administrative and Budgetary Activities between the U.N. and the I.T.U. - Approved.

4) Geographical Distribution

It was decided that the matter would be taken up when the Resolution on the subject appeared before the Plenary Meeting in the form of a blue document.

5) Grant of Cost-of-Living Allowances for Retired Staff of the Union

The Chairman of Committee G explained that the grant of such cost-of-living allowances was felt to be an act of justice to the retired members of the staff who had contributed to the stature of the Union. He hoped that such an allowance would represent a reasonable and acceptable Christmas bonus to I.T.U. pensioners.

Paragraph 5 of Document No. 338 was approved.

The Second Report of Committee G contained in Document No. 338 was approved as a whole.

8. Letter from the Chairman of Committee D (Document No. 352).

It was decided that the Chairman of Committee D (Delegate of Italy), in conjunction with the Delegate of the United Kingdom would prepare a draft Resolution on the subject which he would submit to the Drafting Committee for publication as a blue document; it would then come before the Plenary Meeting for consideration.

9. Telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space vehicles

The Chairman of Committee E, Delegate of the United States of America, referred to Document No. 373 which had been distributed that day. A draft Resolution had been received from the Administrative Radio Conference. It was decided that Committee E would deal with the matter at its meeting the following day.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

V. Bouladon  
Rapporteur

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference.

J.D.H. van der  
Toorn  
Chairman.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

**Document No. 410-E**  
**15 December 1959**

**SERIES C**

**PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

**C-01**

## RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINION

### RESOLUTION No.

#### Classification of Countries for Contributions to the Expenses of the Union

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

*in view of*

the provisions of Article . . . of the International Telecommunication Convention (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*

a) 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;

b) 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, will consider the possibility of choosing for the future the class of contribution most in keeping with their economic resources.

## RESOLUTION No...

**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 good enough to settle them with all possible speed;

*instructs the Administrative Council*

to continue its efforts to obtain payment of these debts as soon as possible, and to provide the Secretary-General with any necessary instructions.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Queried Contributions in Arrears**

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

*in view of*

a) Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952, about queried contributions;

b) 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 No. . .

**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 No. ...

**Approval of the Accounts of the Union  
for the Years 1952-1958**

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

*considering*

*a)* the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1 *d)* of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952);

*b)* the report by the Administrative Council on the Financial Management of the Union (Documents Nos 1 and 6) and the reports of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Documents Nos 263 and 320);

*resolves*

1. to give final approval to the Accounts of the Union for the years 1952-1958;

2. to express its satisfaction to the Secretary-General and to the staff of the General Secretariat for the manner in which the accounts have been kept.

RESOLUTION No. . . .

**Limit on Ordinary Expenses of the Union for 1959**

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

*in view of*

a) 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;

b) 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 No. . .

**Subsistence Allowances for Members of the Administrative Council**

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

*resolves*

that the daily allowances payable by the Union to Members of the Administrative Council to meet the living expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Council by the persons designated to serve on it, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the 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.

## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Coordination between the Permanent Organs of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959.

*considering*

a) 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 close coordination between them;

b) that the Coordination Committee which is a consultative body would work more efficiently if coordination were properly established at working level;

*resolves*

that the organization of the General Secretariat should be so established as to provide for coordination between the various permanent organs at the working level especially for matters related to Technical Assistance, external relations, and public information. The Administrative Council shall give the necessary general directives.

## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme  
of Technical Assistance of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-  
tion Union, Geneva, 1959,

*in view of*

the report by the Administrative Council, 1959, Chapter 9;

*endorses*

the action taken by the Administrative Council as regards participation  
of the International Telecommunication Union in the Expanded Programme  
of Technical Assistance of the United Nations;

*authorizes*

the Administrative Council to continue to ensure the full participation  
of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the  
United Nations within the framework of the Convention, and to call on  
the various permanent organs of the Union as appropriate to facilitate  
this participation;

*invites*

the Administrative Council to coordinate in this field the activities of  
the permanent organs of the Union and to prepare each year a report  
on the participation of the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical  
Assistance of the United Nations.

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Revision of the Procedures relating to Participation by the Union  
in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance  
of the United Nations**

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

*having reviewed*

the conditions of participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the light especially of the procedures laid down by the Administrative Council in its Resolution No. 244 and in the set of rules edited in 1957;

*in view of*

a) the changes which are to be made in the administration of the Union's programme according to Resolution No...;

b) the proposal appearing in Document No. 64 of the Conference;

*resolves*

that the Administrative Council should make a thorough revision of the procedures relating to participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In this connection, the Administrative Council should bear in mind the proposals concerning Union participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance approved by the Conference in Document No. ... which are to be incorporated in the booklet entitled: "Procedures Relating to I.T.U. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance" published by the Union.



## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Administration of Technical Assistance Projects**

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

*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 abrogating the Provisional Agreement of 28 December, 1954 between the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Union Secretary-General,

*having heard*

the United Nations representative explain the difficulties his organizations would have in maintaining the collaboration provided for under the terms of this Provisional Agreement, particularly in view of the new technical assistance duties with which the United Nations has been entrusted;

*having take note*

of the financial implications entailed if the Union takes over 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, in agreement with the United Nations and its Technical Assistance Board, to ensure that the General Secretariat of the Union gradually takes over the administrative work now done on its behalf by the United Nations;

2. to include the costs that will be incurred by the General Secretariat in taking over this work, in the Union's request to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council, for allocations covering administrative and operational costs;

3. to instruct the Administrative Council:

3.1. to verify, at each of its Sessions, that the work thus taken over by the General Secretariat is being done in such a way as to make the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as

effective as possible

3.2 to take any steps necessary to ensure that this effective participation is maintained.

## RESOLUTION No . .

### **Debiting of administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959.

*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 particularly*

that, in its Resolution 702 (XXVI), the Economic and Social Council,

"1. *Requests* the participating organizations to take, as soon as possible, whatever steps will be necessary to enable:

- a) The consolidation in the regular budgets of the participating organizations of all administrative and operational service expenses,
- b) the consolidated review of these expenses by the legislative bodies of the participating organizations."

and

"3. *Invites* the governing bodies of the participating organizations to consider formally the problem of the allocation of the administrative and operational service costs of technical assistance between the Regular and Expanded Programme budget."

*noting also*

that, in its Resolution No. 737 (XXVIII), the Economic and Social Council proposed that organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should make a lump-sum allocation to cover their administrative and operational expenses incurred under that Programme in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 and, further that this Resolution contains the following provisions:

"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."

*resolves*

that these expenses cannot at present be borne by the Union budget,

*confirms*

the following provisions of Resolution No. 385 of the Administrative Council;

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 operational costs incurred by the Union through its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is satisfactory since in particular the costs actually incurred by the Union are refunded; the amount of these costs may vary from year to year according to:

2.1 the scope of the programme;

2.2 changes in the position of the very limited staff of the Technical Assistance Service (staff changes, home leave, variations in salaries, allowances, etc.);

*further resolves*

1. that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall be included in the budget of the Union, on the understanding 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 that these costs are refunded from the Special Account of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, they shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits on Union expenditure;

3. that the Union's organs of financial control shall also check all the expenditure and income relative to participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine this expenditure;  
and,

5. that, should the Union be obliged to defray these costs partly or entirely as the result of a formal decision by the United Nations, the Administrative Council shall be authorized to assign the required credits, subject to the provisions of Additional Protocol... to the International Telecommunication Convention.



## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Union Collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund  
for Economic Development**

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

*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*

1. to study the problems that will be created by the participation of the Union in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund as an executing agency;
2. to negotiate suitable forms of agreement between:
  - 1.1 the Union and the United Nations Special Fund based on the Draft Standard Agreement recommended in the annex to Document No. 13 of the present Conference, and
  - 2.2 the Union and Governments as regards the execution of telecommunication projects by the Union;
3. to make a full report to the Administrative Council at its next annual session;

*invites the Administrative Council*

1. to modify, if need be, and approve the standard forms of agreement for negotiation between:

1.1 the Union and the United Nations Special Fund,

1.2 the Union and Governments,

2. to define the responsibilities of the Union in

2.1 advising Governments about the preparation of telecommunication projects for submission to the Management of the Special Fund;

2.2 advising the Management of the Special Fund about the technical aspects of telecommunication projects submitted by Governments;

2.3 supervising the execution of telecommunication projects approved by the Management of the Special Fund;

3. 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;

4. to present a full report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.



## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Improvement of Telecommunications in Asia and the Far East**

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

*in view of*

a) the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Party of the Telecommunication Experts submitted to the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) at Bangkok on 23 November, 1959;

b) the endorsement of the Recommendations by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee;

*expresses the hope*

that these Recommendations will be formally approved by the Plenary Meeting of E.C.A.F.E., in February, 1960, and

*instructs the Administrative Council*

to take all possible steps within the framework of the Convention to continue most active cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. in the implementation of the Recommendations already endorsed by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E. and, in particular, the telecommunication projects listed in the Programme of work and priorities recommended by the Working Party, with the full support of the Union (Report of the Working Party, Paragraph 48 and Appendix I).

## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention  
on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies**

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

*in view of*

Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires,

*considering*

a) the seeming conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires;

c) that, confirming the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Buenos Aires, the Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1959, has decided not to include, in Annex 3 of the Convention, the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities entitled to send government telegrams or to request government telephone calls;

*expresses the hope*

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the problem and, bearing in mind the decision confirmed by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

## RESOLUTION No. 27

**Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the Specialized Agencies**

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

*considers*

- a) that the Heads of the specialized agencies are not mentioned in the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls, which appears in Annex 3 of the Convention;
- b) that there may be circumstances in which the urgency or importance of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies warrants special treatment for their telegrams or telephone calls,

*resolves*

that if a specialized agency wishing to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications informs the Administrative Council, justifying the particular cases in which special treatment is necessary, the Administrative Council:

1. shall inform Members and Associate Members of the Union of the requests which, in their opinion, should be accepted;
2. shall take a final decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members and Associate Members,

*instructs*

the Secretary-General to notify Members and Associate Members of any decisions taken by the Council.

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Assimilation of the International Telecommunication Union Conditions of Service, Salaries Allowances and Pensions to those of the United Nations Common System**

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

*having regard to*

*a)* Article VIII of the Agreement between the Union and the United Nations;

*b)* the recommendation of the XIth General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1095 (XI) *b)*;

*c)* the report of the United Nations intergovernmental Salary Review Committee 1956; and

*d)* 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 of Union staff with those of the United Nations Common System;

*resolves*

1. that except where the Union's administrative regulations provide otherwise for elected officials or members of the Provident Fund, the conditions of service of staff in the Common System shall apply to the staff of the Union;

2. that the Union shall be affiliated to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

with effect from 1 January 1960 to take the following action, subject to review and approval by the Administrative Council, and provided that the cost thereof shall not, in 1960, exceed by more than 500,000 Swiss francs the personnel expenditure foreseen in the budget for 1960:



1. to pay the salaries to elected officials which were approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Resolution No. . ., and also to pay the Common System allowances to 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 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 Union to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and make these Regulations provisionally effective as from 1 January 1960, until approved by the Council;

5. to present to the Council at its annual session in 1960 a full report on the measures taken in execution of this Resolution, including a revised draft budget for 1960;

6. to submit to the Administrative Council for appropriate action any case of hardship caused by a reduction in take-home pay resulting from assimilation to the Common System;

*entrusts*

the Management Board of the Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds with the task of

1. implementing the transfer scheme as regards retroactive insurance of members in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and of

2. managing the residual assets of the Union's Pension and Savings Funds with a view to achieving their purposes under the transfer scheme.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

## Salaries of elected Officials

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

*resolves*

1. that the Secretary-General, the Deputy 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 1 January 1960;

	<i>U.S. \$ per year</i>
Secretary-General . . . . .	14,651.16
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committee, I.F.R.B. members	13,720.93

2. 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 1 January 1960;

*further resolves*

that costs incurred by certain officials for representation will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

	<i>Swiss francs per year</i>	
Secretary-General . . . . .	7,000	
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committees	3,500	
I.F.R.B. . . . .	5,000	for the Board as a whole at the discretion of the Chairman

*instructs the Administrative Council*

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.



## RESOLUTION No. . .

**The Provident Fund**

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

*having regard to*

a) Resolution No. 24 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, 1952;

b) the decision by the Administrative Council at its 12th Session on the principle of ultimate alignment with the United Nations Common System;

*resolves*

that officials in the Provident Fund of the Union shall have a choice between:

— retaining their existing conditions of service, as described in the present Staff Regulations and Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the Union and,

— accepting the following system;

1. transfer to United Nations pay and allowances in a manner similar to that proposed for members of the Pension Fund;

2. a 7.35% contribution of pensionable 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);

3. the Union to continue the payment of the 15% "survivors insurance" based on Union pensionable salary on the date of implementation (this insurance is paid up to the time of death of the officials concerned);

4. the Union to pay into the Provident Fund 14.7% of the difference between the Union pensionable salary on the date of implementation and United Nations pensionable salary, until such time as 14.7% of the United Nations salary represents a sum larger than 15% of the old Union

salary; as from that date, the Union's contribution would be limited to 14.7% of the salary, the payment described in 3. being taken from this amount;

5. the retained Provident Fund to provide retirement pensions based on the same conditions as for Union Pension Fund Members, i.e. whichever is greater as between the Union pension based on total Union service and maximum pay received in the present Union scale, or the United Nations theoretical pension based on total Union service and final average pay;

*instructs* the Secretary-General,

1. to implement this decision with effect from 1 January 1960;
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.

## RESOLUTION No...

**Insurance System for the members  
of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)**

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

*considering*

*a)* the present insurance system of the members of the I.F.R.B., described in Resolution No. 257 (amended) of the Administrative Council;

*b)* its decision to affiliate the Union to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

*c)* the fact that it did not have sufficient time to consider the question of the I.F.R.B. members' insurance system in the light of the decisions it took as regards the future status of I.F.R.B. members;

*resolves*

1. that the Secretary-General shall study, in consultation with the I.F.R.B., proposals as regards the I.F.R.B. members' insurance conditions, taking into account changes in the membership of the Board, past service, eligibility for affiliation to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and other relevant considerations;

2. that the Administrative Council shall, at its next annual session, consider the Secretary-General's proposals and take appropriate action.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Expert Inquiry into the Working of the Union's Secretariats**

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 (Document No. 8 of this Conference), 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*

a) 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;

b) that the removal will provide a convenient opportunity to implement improvements in the organization;

c) that it would be desirable to consult experts qualified in office management and rationalization questions, chosen from outside the Union;

*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.



## RESOLUTION No. ..

## Geographical Distribution of Union Staff

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

*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 both generally and for particular regions of the world; and
- d) that such a policy requires that the staff concerned should be entitled to the benefits of international recruitment;

*resolves*

I. in order to improve geographical distribution of staff in level P1 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. However, reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff should also be considered;

2. that, in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are not at present represented or are insufficiently represented;

II. that officials in levels G1 to G7 shall:

1. so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;

2. exceptionally, where the vacancies in levels G7, G6 and G5 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;



## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Grant of Cost-of-Living Allowances  
for retired Staff of the Union**

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

*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;"

*considering*

*a)* that the cost of living in Switzerland has increased by rather more than 12 per cent. since the Atlantic City salary scale came into force; and

*b)* that having regard to this increase the Parliament of the Swiss Confederation has granted its retired officials cost-of-living allowances which at present amount to 12 per cent. of the pensions granted in 1947;

*resolves*

to grant a cost-of-living allowance payable as from 1 January 1959 equal to 12 per cent. of the pensions of officials of the Union retired on the basis of the Atlantic City salary scale;

*considering, moreover*

*a)* that the Atlantic City salary scale was revised in 1957;

*b)* that on that occasion Union posts were reclassified on the basis of the United Nations Common System; and

*c)* that since this revision the cost of living in Switzerland has increased by 5 per cent;

*resolves*

1. to grant from 1 January 1959 a cost-of-living allowance of 5 per cent. of their pensions to retired officials of the Union whose pensions are

3. where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph III. 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 levels G1 to G7 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—

4.1 they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph III. above; or,

4.2 they are recruited from the area referred to in paragraph III. 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;

III that staff already in service who would have been entitled to the benefits of international or semi-local recruitment under the policy of paragraph II4. above, had they not agreed to forgo such benefits as a condition of employment, shall become entitled to those benefits with effect from 1 January, 1960;

*instructs the Administrative Council*

to make the necessary amendments to the Staff Regulations and to keep this matter under review in order that the objective of a wider and more representative geographical distribution be achieved.

based on the salary scales introduced on 1 January, 1958,

*requests the Administrative Council*

1. to make the necessary provisions in the budget of the Union;
2. to keep the matter under review and as regards further adjustments of these cost-of-living allowances to be guided in general by practice in the United Nations.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Extension of the Mandate of the Vice-Director  
of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)**

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

*considering that*

*a)* the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. will reach the normal retiring age of 65 on 31 May, 1961 and would therefore normally retire on 31 December, 1961;

*b)* Article 22 of the Union's Staff Regulations provides that in quite exceptional cases, in the interests of the Union and if the official consents, extensions of service, not exceeding two years beyond the normal retiring age, may be allowed, and that, in the case of a Vice-Director of a C.C.I., it shall be for the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee concerned to take the initiative and to decide on such extension;

*c)* the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., Los Angeles 1959, recommended that the Administrative Council should be authorised to grant an extension of service to the Vice-Director up to the closing date of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.;

*d)* the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. is not due to be held until early 1963;

*e)* the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), does not provide for the post of Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.;

*resolves*

that the Administrative Council shall be authorised to grant an extension of service to the present incumbent of the post up to the closing date of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in 1963.

## RESOLUTION No ..

**Extension of the activities of the PLAN Committee to Latin America**

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

*in view of*

- a) Buenos Aires 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 32;
- b) 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 International Consultative Committees 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.



## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Participation by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) in the Activities of the Joint International Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts (C.M.I.)**

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

*considering*

that it is in the interests of telecommunication for the Union to co-operate very actively in the work of the Joint International Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts (C.M.I.);

*resolves*

1. to encourage the C.C.I.T.T. to co-operate in the most effective way in the activities of the C.M.I.;
2. to authorise the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to continue to provide the secretariat of this Committee, on the understanding,
  - 2.1 that the Union will continue to be exempted, in exchange, from any financial contribution to the operating expenses of the Committee;
  - 2.2 that the financial responsibility of the Union shall be limited to the management of the funds of the C.M.I. by the Finance Service of the General Secretariat.



## RESOLUTION No ..

**Study of the transfer of certain provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations  
into the Telegraph, Telephone or Radio Regulations  
and Transfer of certain Provisions of the Radio Regulations  
into the Telegraph or Telephone Regulations**

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

*considering*

*a)* that certain provisions of the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations similar in scope to provisions of the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations might better be included in these latter Regulations;

*b)* 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 Telegraph Regulations or into the Telephone Regulations and from the Additional Radio Regulations into the Radio Regulations.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Vehicles**

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

*mindful of*

the problems which arise in the international field from the use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

*considering*

the importance of the role that telecommunication, and in consequence the Union, will necessarily play in this sphere;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1. to inform the United Nations and the other international organizations concerned of the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, and of the technical studies being undertaken by the International Consultative Committees;

2. to keep the same organizations informed of progress in this field, as far as the Union is concerned.



## 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.

## RECOMMENDATION No. . .

**Activities of the International Consultative Committees  
in the Sphere of Technical Assistance**

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

*in view of*

the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 1 (3a), of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959);

*recommends*

that the International Consultative Committees should consider the possibility of:

1. setting up sub-groups in the appropriate Study Groups, to be specially responsible for studying problems of particular interest to new or developing countries;

2. in particular instructing these sub-groups to extract any provisions from Consultative Committee Recommendations likely to be of interest to new or developing countries and to present these provisions in as clear and useful form as possible.

## RECOMMENDATION No. . .

## Unrestricted Transmission of News

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

*in view of*

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

*b)* Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the International Telecommunication Convention, (Geneva, 1959);

*conscious of*

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted;

*recommends*

Members and Associate Members of the Union to facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

## 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;

*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*.



\* \* \*

#### OPINION

Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international telecommunications.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 411-E  
15 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN

### Final Protocol

Since Document No. 381 was published, I have received two further requests for the inclusion of texts in the Final Protocol. The texts in question are annexed to this document.

J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman

Annexes: 2

A N N E X 1

FOR THE BELGIAN CONGO AND THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

"In signing the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva (1959), the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi officially declare that they reserve the right not to abide by Article 3 of the Geneva Radio Regulations (1959) except insofar as the application of this Article permits them to meet the indispensable requirements of their domestic broadcasting."

A N N E X 2

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

"In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela, on behalf of its government, maintains the reservations indicated in the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations, Geneva, 1958, and also with regard to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 412-E  
14 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### APPLICATION FOR A LOWER CONTRIBUTORY CLASS

(Article 13, paragraph 6 (4) of the Buenos Aires Convention)

Further to Documents Nos. 5, 48, 92 and 382.

The following communication shows that Cuba has decided to share in defraying Union expenses in the 1-unit class instead of in the 2-unit one, as heretofore.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DELEGATION OF CUBA

I.T.U. Conferences

Geneva, 14 December, 1959

Secretary General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Geneva.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you the Cuban Government's decision to reduce its contributory share as Member of the International Telecommunication Union from two units to one unit.

This decision has been taken by virtue of the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952 at present in force, and of Article 13, paragraph 6(4), which stipulates that "any application submitted after the date of entry of the Convention and entailing a reduction in the number of contributory units of a Member or Associate Member shall be referred to the following Plenipotentiary Conference and shall take effect from a date to be determined by that conference."

As is known, our nation has just suffered a civil war, whose economic implications call for various restrictions designed to rectify the imbalance arising out of the settlement of debts incurred at an earlier stage.

I should be grateful if you would convey this decision to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Geneva.

Yours etc.,

(Signed) Miguel Rey Bofill

Head of the Delegation



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 413-E

ADDENDUM No. 2

15 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A D D E N D U M

#### LIMITS ON ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

#### DRAFT PROTOCOL

#### Expenses of the Union for the period 1961 to 1965

1. The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of :

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

do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1961 to 1965 :

1961 ----- Swiss francs

1962 .....

1963 .....

1964 .....

1965 .....

These sums shall include amounts paid by way of ☐ purchase ☐ / ☐ rent ☐  
of the new building for the Union.

2. If the next Plenipotentiary Conference does not take place in 1965 as now envisaged, the annual budgets drawn up by the Administrative Council for the years after 1965 shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year by more than 2½% per annum.

3. In very exceptional cases, however, the Administrative Council is authorized to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3% the limits established in paragraphs 1 and 2. In such cases it shall adopt a special resolution indicating the specific reasons for such a step.
4. Further, in addition to the cases in which the limits on expenditure may be exceeded, as set forth in paragraph 3, the Council may exceed those limits in relation to :
  1. increases in the salary scales, pension contributions or allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva; and
  2. fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. \$ which result in an additional commitment to the expenses of the Union.
5. For the purpose of the move of the Union to their new building the Administrative Council may impose a special levy not exceeding the sum of .....Swiss francs upon Members and Associate Members who shall be required to contribute in accordance with the classes they have chosen under Article 13 of the Convention.
6.
  - 1) Expenditure on Conferences and meetings referred to in Article 15, sub-paragraphs 1 (b) and 1 (c) may be authorized by the Administrative Council up to the sum of .....Swiss francs for the five-year period 1961 to 1965.
  - 2) During the years 1961-65 the Administrative Council shall attempt to restrict expenditure within the following amounts:-

For the year 1961 .....	Swiss francs
1962 .....	
1963 .....	
1964 .....	
1965 .....	
  - 3) If a Plenipotentiary Conference and an Administrative Radio Conference are not held in 1965, this sum shall be reduced respectively by ..... Swiss francs and ..... Swiss francs. In this event the Administrative Council shall authorize on a year by year basis for the years after 1965 such sums as they consider appropriate for the purpose of conferences and meetings referred to in Article 13 sub-paragraphs 1 (b) and 1 (c).

- 4) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraphs 1 and 3 of this paragraph the Administrative Council may authorize excess expenditure in any year from 1961 to 1965 to be met from savings -
- a) accrued from a previous year; or
  - b) to be made in a future year;
- within the total ceiling for the five year period.
7. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end it shall be the duty of the Administrative Council annually to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the ceilings established by paragraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6.
8. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 6 prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may only exceed those credits with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.
9. No decision of an Administrative Conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize under the terms of paragraphs 1 to 6 or in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 8.
10. In adopting decisions which might have financial effects, the Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees shall make an exact estimate of supplementary expenses which might result therefrom.
-

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 413 - E

ADDENDUM No. 1

15 December, 1959

## ADDENDUM

## LIMITS ON ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

DRAFT PROTOCOLOrdinary Budget of the Union for 1960

1. The Ordinary Budget of the Union for the year 1960 shall be drawn up in final form by the Administrative Council at its ordinary session in 1960 within the limits of a total sum of nine million Swiss francs for the costs of:

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 excluding  
 sums withdrawn from the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund.

2. For the guidance of the Administrative Council the sum of nine million Swiss francs has been arrived at as follows:

Swiss francs

i)	Amount referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference by the Administrative Council at Annex 8 of their report (including technical assistance) .....	7,483,000
	<u>Less:</u>	
ii)	Amount included for second post of Assistant Secretary General.....	90,000
iii)	Amount included for staff for I.F.R.B. above the approved staff level of 86 persons .....	154,000
		<hr/>
		7,239,000
iv)	Amounts proposed by the Acting Secretary General for sundry requirements referred to in the Annex to Doc. 339 (page 7) .....	101,000
		<hr/>
	Bring forward	7,340,000

	Swiss francs
Brought forward	7,340,000
v) Increased credits for the Administrative Council and use of the Russian language .....	72,000
vi) Introduction of an external audit .....	15,000
vii) Enquiry into the organization of the Union ...	15,000
viii) Increased cost of living allowances for retired staff .....	17,000
ix) Integration of the Offset Section temporary staff into the ranks of permanent staff .....	48,000
x) Assimilation of staff into the U.N. Common System from 1st January 1960 (net cost) .....	500,000
xi) Requirements of I.F.R.B. as regards extra duties resulting from the joint decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Administrative Radio Conference .....	945,000
xii) Requirements of General Secretariat consequent upon item (xii) .....	55,000
xiii) Removal and other expenses consequent upon the appointment of a Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and changes in membership of I.F.R.B. ....	179,000
xiv) Experts Panel for a Manual (Radio Regulations)	14,000
	<u>9,200,000</u>
<u>Less</u>	
xv) Savings to be found under items (i) to (xiv) above .....	200,000
	<u><u>9,000,000</u></u>

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 413-E

15 December 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## LIMITS ON ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Note by the United Kingdom

The following note by the United Kingdom Delegation may assist the Plenary Assembly in its consideration of the ceilings for the Union's ordinary recurrent expenditure for the years 1960-1965.

<u>1960</u>			
<u>Millions</u>			
Ceiling put forward by Administrative Council	7.48		
Deduct	<u>.13*</u>	* Minus one Asst. Sec.Gen.	90,000
	7.35	Minus six I.F.R.B. posts	154,000
		Plus sundry increases	110,000
<u>Add</u>			
Credits for Admin. Council	.072		
External Audit	.015		
Cost of living allowances	.017		
Business efficiency investigation	.015		
Integration offset section	.048		
Integration Common System	.5		
Elected officials expenses	.179	15%	Possible
I.F.R.B.	<u>1.310</u>	<u>Deduction</u>	<u>Alternative</u>
			<u>Suggestion</u>
Say	9.50	8.08	9.0
<hr/>			
<u>1961</u>			
	9.50	8.08	9.0
<u>Increases</u>			
Increments, etc.	.19		
Assimilation	.07		
I.F.R.B.	1.3		
C.C.I.R.	.07		
C.C.I.T.T.	.05		
General Secretariat	.18		
Building	.50		
Charge in Publications Budget	<u>.19</u>		
	12.05		
<u>Less</u>			
Elected officials expenses, etc.	<u>.19</u>	15%	Possible
		<u>Deduction</u>	<u>Alternative</u>
	11.84	10.06	<u>Suggestion</u>
			11.0

For subsequent years add 2-1/2% on previous year.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 414-E  
18 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

### Seventeenth Plenary Meeting

Friday 11 December, 1959, 11 a.m.

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

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

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

### Questions dealt with:

1. Telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space vehicles  
(Document No. 373)
2. Second series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee  
(Document No. 245)

Those present :

Afghanistan, Albania (People's Republic of), Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Argentine (Republic of), Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Burma, Brazil, Bulgaria (People's Republic of), Canada, Ceylon, China, Vatican City State, Colombia (Republic of), Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Korea (Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea (Republic of), Hungarian People's Republic, India (Republic of), Indonesia (Republic of), Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos (Kingdom of), Libya (United Kingdom of), Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Morocco (Kingdom of), Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Peru, Philippines (Republic of the), Poland (People's Republic of), Portugal, Portugese Overseas Provinces, United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sudan (Republic of the), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Czechoslovakia, United States Territories, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet-Nam (Republic of), British West Africa (Associate Member).

The Chairman opened the meeting and referred to the Agenda (Document No. 375). He pointed out that the Drafting Committee suggested that items 7 and 3 should be examined first of all in that order, so that it could spend the afternoon on the texts concerned. The following plenary meeting would in principle take place on the following morning, i.e. Saturday for the approval of the minutes indicated in the Agenda and for the examination of the third series of blue documents if necessary.

1. Telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space vehicles (Document No. 373).

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that Committee E of which he was Chairman, had finished its work that morning; it proposed two amendments to the Resolution annexed to Document No. 373 as follows:

- in point a) add "and by the C.C.I.T.T." at the end.
- in point b) add "under the aegis of the I.T.U" at the end.

There would be no need to request the Secretary-General to inform the United Nations and other international organizations of all progress in that field.

As the proposal was not objected to, the Resolution annexed to Document No. 373 was approved with the amendments proposed by Committee E.

2. Second series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 245)

The Chairman proposed a page by page examination of Document No.245.

Page 2-02

The Delegate of Ceylon requested an amendment of the wording of the definition of the term "expert", taking into consideration the work of the Radio Conference. He proposed that two or three delegates should be appointed to draw up a more appropriate text with the Chairman of the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the Sub-Committee on definitions had adopted all the definitions drafted by the Radio Conference except "telegraphy" and "telegram". He did not understand why the Delegate of Ceylon was holding up the work of the assembly by such a request.

The Delegate of Ceylon explained that the Radio Conference provided for the establishment of a group of experts and the drafting in the blue document did not correspond to that idea. He proposed that the Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom and France should draw up a new wording with the Chairman of the Radio Conference; the new text could be submitted to the Conference on the following day.

The Chairman remarked that it would be a good thing if the document were forwarded that day to the printers. The question should be settled in the course of the meeting.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thought that it would be more judicious to adopt the definition given in the document; if the Radio Conference appointed experts, it would take into consideration the definition appearing in the Convention. He insisted that the definition should remain unchanged: otherwise there would be the risk of creating a confusion.

The Delegate of France pointed out that a spelling mistake (which had been corrected) in the definition of the word "expert" copied the one in Annex 3 of the Buenos Aires Convention. He added that the definition appeared in an annex to the Convention only because the term was mentioned in the General Regulations. If the definition were widened as the Delegate of Ceylon requested, it would lose its intended meaning.

The Delegate of Ceylon maintained his point of view and proposed to add at the end of the definition : "or of any other committee or group authorized by a competent body of the Union." He stressed that if the Radio Conference thought of establishing a group of experts, the definition in the document would no longer apply to them.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland observed that the definition applied only to the word "expert" as it appeared in the Convention and its Annexes. Did the Radio Conference provide for the establishment of a group of experts within the context of the Convention? It was a very important point.

The Delegate of Ethiopia replied that the Radio Conference was preparing a recommendation relating to the group of experts, and the term would also appear in the texts relating to Technical Assistance. He proposed simply to delete the definition which related to one category of experts only, whereas the Convention mentioned several.

The Delegate of Denmark thought it was no use including a definition of the term "expert" in the Convention, since the term would be defined when the group of experts was established.

The proposal by the Argentine Republic to keep the definition given in the document was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Belgium. The latter considered that the Delegate of Denmark had clarified the position completely.

The Delegate of India pointed out that the report by Committee E, which had not yet been published, used the term "expert" on numerous occasions in connection with Technical Assistance. He therefore proposed that the assembly should revert to the question when the report had been published.

The Delegate of Ceylon insisted that his proposal, supported by the Delegate of Ethiopia, should be put to the vote.

The Chairman put the proposal by the Delegate of Ceylon for an amendment to the vote with the following results:

Four	:	7
Against	:	38
Abstentions	:	14

Hence the amendment by Ceylon was rejected and page 2-02 was adopted.

Page 2-03

The Delegate of India observed, in connection with the term "telecommunication", that the definition was one adopted by the Buenos Aires Conference, which, by mentioning visual systems, had had semaphore in mind. Since that time the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference had struck out the word "visual" in the Telegraph Regulations. What sort of visual systems could the I.T.U. deal with? Let the word be deleted.

The Delegate of the United States said that experiments were proceeding in the United States with a view to communicating by means of modulated light beams. There was a possibility, too, of using infra-red radiation for that purpose. There could be other systems of visual communication quite apart from semaphore.

The Delegate of India observed that not much was known about such experimental systems, which might be classed as "other electro-magnetic systems". Hence "visual" was by no means essential, although he would not push the matter to a vote.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo felt that "visual" ought to stay, because such systems were used by aerodrome control towers and watch offices. The Delegate of the Argentine Republic, too, wanted to keep the word, in view of the definition of "telecommunication" adopted by the Radio Conference (Document No. 328).

The Delegate of Sweden felt that the French text of the definition was better than the English, which used the adjective "visual".

The Chairman suggested - and it was so decided - that the point be left to the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo was resolutely opposed to the definition adopted for "telegraphy" at the last plenary meeting. Should other delegations make reservations on that matter, he would join them.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic, Belgium, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Cuba made similar reservations. The Delegate of Italy, too, associated himself therewith, with the comment that the definition adopted for "telegraphy" would certainly become a historical curiosity. The Chairman said he did not doubt that.

The Delegate of the United States said that if the Plenipotentiary Conference did not adopt that definition, difficulties of a very grave kind might ensue.

The Chairman suggested that the definition of "radiocommunication" be referred back to the Drafting Committee so that the French and English texts might be brought into line.

The Delegate of France (Chairman, Drafting Committee) said that the Committee would harmonize the two. But all the definitions referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference had already been adopted by the Radio Conference, which had harmonized the English and French texts. Any changes would have to be brought to the notice of the Radio Conference.

With those reservations, page 2-03 was adopted.

Page 2-04

The Delegate of France said that the Radio Conference had adopted the definition given on that page for the term "telegram", so that the words "in abeyance" could be deleted.

Thus amended, page 2-04 was adopted.

Page 2-05

Adopted nemine contradicente.

Page 2-06

The Delegate of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic recalled that the Telegraph and Telephone Conference had carefully gone into the question dealt with in the Recommendation on page 2-06. That Conference had decided, by a majority, that the distinction between Administration and Recognized Private Operating Agency must be retained. But the adoption of the Recommendation in question would have the effect of doing away with that distinction. He therefore suggested that the Recommendation should simply be deleted.

The proposal was supported by the Delegates of the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Belgium and Italy. It was opposed by the Delegate of Sweden.

The Chairman put the proposal by the Bielorussian S.S.R. to the vote, with the following result:

In favour of the Bielorussian proposal :	28
Against	14
Abstentions	18

It was therefore decided to delete the Recommendation appearing on page 2-06.

Page 2-07

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to paragraph 5 of Chapter I, which had been deleted in the blue document. That paragraph, in the Buenos Aires Convention, dealt with the presence of observers at Conferences. Pointing out that observers were attending the present Plenipotentiary Conference, and that the latter had discussed the participation in the expenses of the governments represented by those observers, he proposed that paragraph 5 should be kept. His proposal related also to paragraphs 8 (d) on page 2-08, which should also be kept.

The Chairman explained that those paragraphs related to observers sent by non-contracting governments.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic recalled that the question had been discussed at length in Committee F, of which he was the Chairman, where it had been decided by a majority of the members that the two paragraphs in question should be deleted. It was therefore untimely to raise the point again, and he proposed that the corresponding two pages in Document No. 245 should be adopted as they stood.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. again drew attention to the presence, at the Conference, of observers who were there in accordance with paragraph 5. If the two paragraphs under discussion were deleted, the countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention which had not signed that Convention would never be represented as observers at Plenipotentiary Conferences. That would be an irregular situation. Therefore paragraphs 5 and 8 (d) should be reinstated.

The U.S.S.R. proposal was supported by the delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

The Chairman put the U.S.S.R. proposal to the vote. The result was as follows:

In favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal	13
Against	36
Abstentions	12

The U.S.S.R. proposal was therefore rejected, and page 2-07 was approved as it stood.

The Delegate of Denmark explained that he had abstained from voting because the deletion of the paragraphs in question seemed acceptable to him as far as Plenipotentiary Conferences were concerned, but not for Administrative Conferences.

#### Page 2-08

The Delegate of Ireland said he would refer a point of detail concerning the wording of paragraph 2 (3) to the Drafting Committee.

#### Page 2-09

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, referred to the deletion of paragraph 2 of Chapter 3 (Chapter 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention). That paragraph entrusted the Secretary-General with tasks which would normally be incumbent upon the inviting government. If that paragraph were deleted, who would take over those tasks: for example, the organization of the reception committee, which had an important role, as everyone knew. He asked the delegate of the Argentine Republic, Chairman of Committee F, for an answer.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic did not think that the wording of that chapter provided an answer to the Acting-Secretary-General's question. But he did not see the practical difficulties to which the latter had referred. Was he referring simply to difficulties regarding the reception committee?

The Delegate of the United States said he had been a member of the small drafting group which had worked on the text. The group had deleted paragraph 2 because it thought that Chapters 1 and 2 were explicit enough. However, to settle any doubts the Acting Secretary-

General might have, he suggested adding the words "and organize" after "to convene" in paragraph 1 of the new Chapter 3.

The Acting Secretary-General thought that that would be an ideal solution to the problem, if the delegate of the Argentine Republic would agree.

There being no objection, it was so agreed, and page 2-09 was approved with this amendment.

Page 2-10

Approved without discussion

Page 2-11

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic pointed out a serious omission in the Spanish text of sub-paragraph 5 (2), which reflected neither the form nor the substance approved by Committee F and Sub-Committee F2. The word "facultada" had been omitted, and he asked for it to be included.

Since the omission related to the Spanish text only, the Chairman referred the text to the Drafting Committee.

Pages 2-12 and 2-13

Approved without discussion.

Page 2-14

The Delegate of Ghana pointed out that Sub-Committee F2 had decided to reverse the order of Articles 1 and 2, but that had not been done. He proposed that the Sub-Committee's decision should be observed.

The proposal was supported by the Delegate of Italy, who recalled that it was his delegation that had proposed reversing the order of the two articles in the Sub-Committee.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

The Delegate of Ethiopia drew attention to an error in the English text of sub-paragraph 4. a) - "Vice-Chairman" instead of "Vice-Chairmen").

With the amendments proposed, page 2-14 was approved.

Page 2-15

The Delegate of France observed that the version of Articles 1 and 2 made it necessary to amend the text of the existing Article 2. He proposed to delete the beginning of the Article, which would start "delegations shall be seated" and would thus apply to the inaugural meeting, the meeting of heads of delegations and plenary meetings. That would be more logical.

It was so decided.

A discussion arose on paragraph 1 of Article 5. The Delegate of the Kingdom of the Netherlands wanted the first sentence to be cut out, since in his view it merely repeated paragraph 4b of Article 1. The Delegates of the United States and Ireland opposed the proposal, which was finally withdrawn by the Delegate of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Another discussion arose on paragraph 1a of Article 5. The Delegate of Ethiopia proposed two successive amendments to the wording of the paragraph, in particular the addition of the word "respectively" after "working groups". The proposal was supported by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo. The Delegate of Denmark proposed the deletion of the words "only when it is absolutely necessary." He was opposed by the Delegates of the United States and Ghana. The Delegate of Colombia proposed that paragraph 1a should simply be deleted. The Delegates of Italy, the Argentine Republic, Brasil and the United States were in favour of maintaining page 2-16 in its existing form, and that was finally agreed to.

Pages 2-17 and 2-18

Approved without discussion.

Page 2-19

The Delegate of the Vatican City State said that paragraph 2(2) was absurdly worded and out of place in a set of international regulations. He proposed that, for the sake of dignity, it be deleted.

The Delegate of the United States declared that he did not like to disagree with the Delegate of the Vatican City, but he considered the paragraph to be indispensable, above all for conferences using simultaneous interpretation. However good interpreters were, speakers should not be led to think that they need not talk slowly and clearly. He was in favour of maintaining the paragraph.

The Delegate of the Vatican City withdrew his proposal. He was in fact glad that a humorous text was being maintained: he could send it to the chief editor of the Observer or the Spectator, who would certainly thank him by giving him a box of cigarettes!

Page 2-19 was therefore approved with the wording proposed.

Page 2-20

The Delegate of Ethiopia stated that his Delegation interpreted paragraph 7 as meaning that if a motion for closure of debate was submitted, a vote should be taken without it being necessary to wait until all the listed speakers had delivered their statements.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, pointed out that in parliamentary procedure the motion for closure usually had priority; when a motion was submitted, the discussion was closed immediately, even if members were recorded on the list of speakers. It was simpler for the Chairman to close the debate and to proceed to a vote on the motion for closure, rather than carry on with the discussion. The Acting Secretary-General wondered whether it would not be preferable to delete the words "when the list of speakers whose names have so far been recorded has been exhausted."

The Chairman very much favoured the proposal. He considered that a motion for closure lost its meaning if the speakers whose names were still recorded on the list after it had been submitted - and there were often many of them - were allowed to speak.

The Delegate of the United States shared that view. A motion for closure should end the list of speakers, otherwise it had no meaning. What were the rules governing that eventuality, particularly in the other specialized organizations?

The Acting Secretary-General said that as a general rule in parliament, absolute priority was according to a motion for closure. If the motion was defeated, the discussion continued; however, as soon as a motion for closure was moved, the debate was interrupted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not share that view. It might so happen that ten speakers asked for the floor almost simultaneously. If only five of them had been able to speak, on the assumption that a motion for closure put a stop to the debate the five remaining speakers would be unfairly deprived of their right to do so. A motion for closure was a motion on a point of order, and as such, should have priority; but in the interests of fairness, each person should be able to exercise his right to speak.

The Delegate of the Vatican supported unreservedly the proposal that the motion for closure should have the effect of terminating the discussion. Perhaps that interpretation was somewhat unjust, but the need to get on with the work of the conference should be the first consideration. All conferences held in Geneva adopted that rule. The Delegate of the United States supported the views of the Vatican Delegate, as did the Delegate of Brazil who approved the acting Secretary-General's proposal to delete the end of the first sentence in that paragraph; he could not understand how a discussion could continue after a motion for closure had been moved.

The Acting Secretary-General's proposal for the deletion of the words "when the list of speakers whose names have so far been recorded has been exhausted", from paragraph 7, on being put to the vote, was adopted by 53 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

Subject to that amendment, page 2-20 was approved.

The meeting was suspended at 1 p.m.

The meeting was resumed at 3.15 p.m.

Page by page examination of Document No. 245 was continued.

Page 2-21

Approved without comment

Page 2-22

Approved with the correction of a slight printing error

Pages 2-23 to 2-28 inclusive

Approved without comment

Page 2-29

The Delegate of Italy thought that paragraph 3 of Chapter 11, referring as it did to Chapter 20, which had been deleted, could itself be deleted. He was supported by the Delegate of the United States.

Mr. L.W. Hayes, Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, wondered how private operating agencies would know where to find the financial conditions of their participation now that Chapter 20 was deleted.

The Delegate of the United States believed it was possible that such agencies would not be required to pay in future, but that the Administrations would pay a little more for their share. Should the private operating agencies be required to pay, a Resolution to that effect could doubtless be issued later, and he did not believe that either Chapter 20 or paragraph 3 of Chapter 11 were necessary.

It was agreed to delete paragraph 3 of Chapter 11.

Page 2-29 was approved with that amendment

Pages 2-30 and 2-31

Approved without comment

Page 2-32

Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, drew attention to Document No. 268, a proposal which was originally made to Committee E, to add a new paragraph 4 bis at the end of Chapter 16. He had originally made the proposal as one means of helping to give effect to Resolution No. 64 of his Committee wherein it was stated that the Committee unanimously resolved that the countries involved should be given accelerated and sustained technical assistance.

He proceeded to read out the proposal contained in Document No. 268, and suggested that the wording at the end be changed to "a minimum of 30 replies" in order to assess an adequate majority.

It was not merely in Technical Assistance matters that a reduction of delay would be desirable in Consultative Committee work. His Committee already had several questions on its programme which would need speedier treatment than the three or four years which were often involved with the present procedure. This applied particularly to radio, where one was apt to be overtaken by events.

The Chairman of Committee F stated that the proposal had been received by his Committee at the last moment of last meeting. The Consultative Committee had received the authorization to present proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference in the future, but it did not yet apply. His Committee had not had time to give it proper consideration. Speaking as the Delegate of the Argentine he believed that the International Radio Consultative Committee proposal was out of order and should not be considered by the Conference.

The Delegate of the United States thought it would be dangerous for a Study Group of a Consultative Committee to adopt a proposal, perhaps by a very small majority, which would give rise to a final recommendation to the Membership of the Union, who would be unaware of the debates within the Study Group. He did not think there was a precedent for such an action, although there had been occasions when a Consultative Committee had submitted a Recommendation which represented the unanimous view of the Study Group. However, in view of the late submission of the proposal, he agreed with the Delegate of the Argentine that the proposal should not be considered.

The Delegate of France believed there was a precedent in the International Radio Consultative Committee in the way of provisional recommendations, enabling certain steps to be taken prior to a Plenary Assembly. In view of the urgent nature of technical assistance requirements he believed that the proposal represented the best procedure for rapid application, and suggested that it be accepted as a provisional text for use only in urgent cases.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Argentine Delegation, and could not accept the proposal as contained in Document No. 268.

The Delegate of Morocco said the document was of great value and should be considered. He cited the case of the recommendation requested by UNESCO concerning the elaboration of a cheap receiver adapted to the needs of all parts of the world, where the necessity to wait for three years before the International Radio Consultative Committee Plenary Assembly could approve a Recommendation, would detract considerably from its effectiveness. The Moroccan delegation therefore supported the proposal, for use in exceptionally urgent cases.



The Delegate of the Argentine pointed out that the document in question did not appear on the agenda, and should therefore not be discussed. He greatly respected and valued the Consultative Committee but did not think they should be given so much liberty to act independently of the decisions of the Plenary Assembly. He therefore proposed that further debate on the point be suspended.

The Chairman agreed on the question of procedure that the debate should be suspended. His own advice was that it should be seen in the future what type of problems would face the Consultative Committee in view of the expanded Technical Assistance programme. The task of the Consultative Committee, in his view, was not merely to **study** problems but also to influence their execution to a certain extent. He felt that until the following Plenipotentiary Conference much consideration should be given to methods of carrying out that task in the speediest way. It might be possible for the Administrative Council to overcome some of the difficulties.

It was agreed to suspend discussion on the proposal by the International Radio Consultative Committee.

Pages 2-33, 2-34 and 2-35 inclusive

Approved without comment.

Page 2-36

The Delegate of the Argentine considered the Recommendation, originally proposed by the Delegation of Greece, to be completely superfluous. He did not think it would be right for the present Conference to indicate the course of action to be taken by subsequent Plenipotentiary or Radio Conferences, which should be free to decide their own place and date of meeting.

The Delegate of Greece gave a very detailed explanation of the aim and origin of the recommendation and the course of action it had undergone in the various meetings of Committee F, where it had received support from the Delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States.

His Delegation had made the proposal on economy grounds, in the first place. Secondly it would have the advantage of reducing the duration of the conferences; thirdly delegates could directly solve any difficult problems by discussion with experts of the permanent organs. Fourthly it would enable Administrations to send delegations to conferences, which might be more difficult in the cases of towns less accessible than Geneva.

The Delegate of Italy considered the recommendation unnecessary. The Convention laid down precise rules for the convening of conferences, and each conference should have the sovereign right to fix its own time and

place. There had already been one Ordinary Radio Conference and one Extraordinary one, held in Geneva, without a definite regulation existing to enforce this course of action.

The Delegate of the Argentine believed that in some cases the recommendation might even be against the interests of economy, as a meeting might sometimes be convened in places where living was cheaper than in Geneva. He suggested discussion be suspended and the Recommendation deleted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reminded the meeting that there was a resolution of the United Nations to the effect that the specialized agencies adopt as a normal practice the holding of their conferences at the seat of the agency. It would seem only right and reasonable of the I.T.U., as a specialized agency to issue a recommendation as a response. His Delegation considered the recommendation to be a good one, and supported it.

The Delegate of Colombia and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the views of the Delegate of the Argentine, and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. added that every country should have the right to invite members of the Union to hold a conference in its territory.

The Delegate of the United States reminded the meeting that there was always constant talk about the need for economy, but that it was most uneconomical to transport vast staffs and masses of documents to remote corners of the globe. It was for that reason that his Delegation had been opposed to the kind invitation of the Government of India to hold the Plenipotentiary Conference in New Delhi.

The present Recommendation did not deprive any country of the right to extend an invitation or to decline one. It merely suggested a procedure for normal occasions. His Delegation supported the recommendation.

The Chairman then put the Argentine proposal : to delete the Recommendation - to the vote.

The proposal was rejected by

29 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.

The Delegate of Greece wished to amend the Recommendation to include the holding of Plenipotentiary conferences at the seat of the Union.

This proposal was also put to the vote and was rejected by 28 votes to 17, with 13 abstentions.

The Recommendation contained on page 2-36 was approved without modification.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee made a solemn statement:

"I wish to draw the attention of this Plenary Assembly to the fact that because time is gravely lacking, the Finance Committee has been unable to hold the requisite meetings.

" Since the questions in abeyance in that Committee are exceedingly few, and that statements can be made about them in Plenary Assembly, I propose, as Chairman of Committee H, that questions which have still not been considered in the Finance Committee go straight to the Plenary Assembly. Otherwise I see no end to the Finance Committee's labours. Kindly have this statement included in full in the minutes. I shall provide a text in Spanish, for inclusion, word-for-word, therein."

The Chairman requested the Finance Committee to hold one more meeting the following morning, after which time all unsettled points on the programme of Committee H which would be dealt with by the Plenary Assembly.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

M. Brodsky  
J. Unberg  
Rapporteurs

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 415-E  
CORRIGENDUM No. 1  
17 December, 1959

COMMITTEE E

## CORRIGENDUM

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### Thirteenth Meeting of Committee E

##### Page 1, last paragraph

Delete the first and second statements by the Delegate of Australia and substitute the following for the second deleted statement following the statement by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.:

"The Delegate of Australia supported the proposal contained in Document No. 373 and expressed the view that this proposal was quite sufficient in itself. He also supported the remarks by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and made it clear that, in his opinion, it was not necessary to submit to the Plenary Mr. Persin's original statement, as well as Document No. 373."

##### Page 3, fourth paragraph

Delete the first sentence and substitute the following:

"Without commenting on the proposal of Japan, the Delegates of Australia, Ceylon, China, India, Ethiopia, and Israel strongly endorsed the proposal of the Delegation of the Federation of Malaya."

##### Page 4, following the statement of Mr. Besseyre

Insert the following:

"The Delegate of Australia stated that he had listened with great interest to Mr. Besseyre's statement and regretted that Mr. Besseyre had not been present at the previous meetings of Committee E which would undoubtedly have removed his fears concerning any particular region. Mr. Skerrett added that the I.T.U. exists for the purpose, among other things, of helping all new or developing countries, irrespective of regions and he supported the Chairman's excellent summary of the situation which will leave further developments in the capable hands of the new 25-member Administrative Council."



## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 415-E  
15 December, 1959COMMITTEE E

## SUMMARY RECORD

Thirteenth Meeting of Committee E

Friday, 11 December 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman, Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, called the meeting to order and announced that the agenda was in Document No. DT 128. He also asked for any corrections in the Minutes of the previous meetings to be given to the Rapporteur.

The draft Resolution on I.T.U. participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, Document No. 313, was considered first. The Chairman pointed out that at a previous meeting of Committee E the Annex to this Document had already been approved. He also stated that this Resolution should be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council and that the substance of the Annex should also be included in a revised edition of the Brochure, "Procedures Relating to I.T.U. Participation in E.P.T.A.". Agreed. At the suggestion of the Delegate of Kuwait, it was also agreed to amend Paragraph 3 on Page 5 of this Document to read as follows :

"3. Once work commences on a project, the applicant Government shall be requested and the expert (when present) shall be instructed to submit regular monthly reports to the I.T.U."

Document No. 313 was adopted as amended.

The Committee next considered Document No. 373, "Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space", which had been approved by the Administrative Radio Conference. Mr. Persin of the Secretariat questioned the value of the Document, pointing out that the Secretary-General does not need instructions to report to the U.N. on this matter. The Delegate of Australia supported the proposal. The Delegate of France also questioned the value of the Document and suggested that Committee E draft its own proposal on this matter and submit it to the Plenary along with the Radio Conference text, so that the Plenary could decide between the two documents. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed similar views and remarked that this Committee did not have authority to change the text prepared by the Radio Conference. The Delegate of Australia indicated that Committee E should prepare its own text. The Chairman suggested the addition of "so far as the I.T.U. is concerned" to the last part of Paragraph (b) of the Resolution. The Delegates of Australia and the United Kingdom supported Document No. 373, as amended by the Chairman. Mr. Persin suggested the addition of "C.C.I.T.T." in Paragraph (a) following the word "C.C.I.R.". After considerable discussion, Document No. 373 was adopted with the two amendments mentioned above.



In introducing Document No. 369, a Resolution regarding the "Improvement of Telecommunications in Asia and the Far East", Mr. Lee of the Federation of Malaya made the following statement :

"I feel that the question of the improvement of telecommunications in the Asian and Far Eastern Region is a very important one in which the I.T.U. should play its part. We have here an example of the excellent co-operation which exists between E.C.A.F.E. and the I.T.U. which it is hoped will produce tangible results in the near future. No doubt the final decision on what steps should be taken to implement the Recommendations of the Working Party of Telecommunication experts rests with E.C.A.F.E. and on the government of the countries concerned. But I feel that the I.T.U. being the internationally recognized body in the Telecommunications field should give its fullest support to the actual implementation of the recommendations once they have been accepted by E.C.A.F.E. Let us make this combined E.C.A.F.E.-I.T.U. effort a model of success on which future efforts in the other areas of the world could be fashioned.

" The main purpose of the Resolution in Document No. 369 is to give to the Administrative Council formal authority to continue to take active steps to co-operate with E.C.A.F.E. in the improvement of Telecommunications in Asia and the Far East. It does not involve any new principle. Neither does it suggest any action outside the framework of the Convention. It however lays down clearly the policy of the Union which the Administrative Council should adopt in relation to the projects for the improvement of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East as envisaged by E.C.A.F.E."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom warmly supported the proposal contained in Document No. 369 and the Delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"I should also like very warmly to support the Draft Resolution proposed now by the Delegation of Malaya, which, as I see it, is worked out in very adequate terms.

" The Programmes of works and priorities mentioned in Document No. 369 is formulated with special reference to the U.N. Special Fund, and one of these projects is establishing regional and national telecommunication training centres for providing basic and advanced training facilities, and the second is setting up of research centre and extending the existing national centres.

" These work programmes and recommendations, I presume, will be finalised by the approval at the coming session of the E.C.A.F.E. next spring.

" Then the I.T.U. will be in the position to take formal measures between the E.C.A.F.E. and, if necessary, with the U.N. Special Fund. This is indicated in V of the recommendation No. 2, which you will find in Document No. 66, Annex 1, page 3.



" Under the circumstances, I assume that the coming ordinary Administrative Council should take formal decision on these arrangements so that these projects could take some concrete form. In this connection, it would be very useful to bring the following matter to the attention of the Committee. That is, recommendation No. 2 says that the telecommunication expert recruited by the I.T.U. should be assigned to the E.C.A.F.E. region, and the second paragraph of page 3 of the circular letter annexed to the Document No. 66 referring to this recommendation says : "With regard to the Technical Assistance expert mentioned in the recommendation, we have it in mind to prolong into 1960 'the project under which the two experts were recruited in 1958 ..... . It is therefore proposed to recruit two experts, fund permitting.'

" Out Delegation fully endorses the substance of the matter which I have quoted. The experts assigned to that region will help the countries to work out regional plans and I should like to see its earliest realisation.

" Our Delegation is convinced that it is very important at this stage for the I.T.U. to create a successful precedent of telecommunication problem financed by the U.N. Special Fund because if it could be done now, it will, no doubt very much favourably influence the whole of the future programme of the I.T.U.'s collaboration in the Special Fund."

The proposal of the Delegation of the Federation of Malaya was also endorsed by the Delegates of Australia, Ceylon, China, India, Ethiopia, and Israel. The Delegate of India suggested the inclusion of "with the full support of the I.T.U." in the last line of Document No. 369. Accepted. Document No. 369, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Besseyre (Senior Counsellor in the C.C.I.T.T.) had represented the Secretary-General at the meeting of the Transport and Communications Committee of E.C.A.F.E. in Bangkok on 23 and 24 November 1959. He confirmed that that Committee had approved the report by the Telecommunications Experts who met in Tokyo in May 1959 and, in the circumstances, it could be regarded as a certainty that E.C.A.F.E. would formally approve that report at its meeting in February 1960 in Karachi.

The time had come, therefore, to consider the implementation of the plan of action contained in the report; to that end, collaboration between E.C.A.F.E. and the I.T.U. would no doubt have to be strengthened. At the present time the I.T.U. experts under the heading of Technical Assistance were mainly responsible for that collaboration. However, since the experts did not hold contracts which were renewable from year to year, the necessary continuity of action in the future could not be ensured with such a method.

That was undoubtedly the view held by E.C.A.F.E., and the Bangkok meeting of its Transport and Communications Committee had requested the Executive Secretary of E.C.A.F.E. to get in touch with the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. so that together they might consider ways and means of ensuring increased collaboration between the two organizations. The Transport and

Communications Committee would like to set up an E.C.A.F.E./I.T.U. Section for telecommunications within the Transport and Communications Division of E.C.A.F.E. For its part, the I.T.U. would appoint two engineers in that Section; the E.C.A.F.E. would provide an "economist" and the Secretariat.

Another possible solution would be to set up an I.T.U. Regional Office in Bangkok. Nearly all the international organizations had regional offices in Bangkok. Apart from organizing collaboration with E.C.A.F.E., such a Regional Office of the Union would certainly be very useful for coordinating the work of the experts in the Region, for preparing the international network development plan and for advising the countries concerned regarding their relations with the I.T.U. and its various organs (C.C.I.s, I.F.R.B., General Secretariat).

It would appear that one engineer and a secretary/assistant would adequately staff the office; doubtless the premises would be placed at the disposal of the I.T.U. free of charge by the Government of Thailand, as had already been done for the other regional offices.

Taking into account travel expenses, a budget of 120,000 Swiss francs would be adequate for such a regional office. The other solution - to have a joint E.C.A.F.E./I.T.U. Section - would involve expenditure of about the same amount.

It was obviously necessary to realise that the solution adopted for Asia and the Far East would have to be extended, sooner or later, to Africa and Latin America.

The draft resolution in Document No. 369 instructed the Administrative Council to take all possible steps within the framework of the budget to co-operate most actively in the implementation of the recommendations of the Tokyo experts.

Now - and Mr. Besseyre stressed this point - the Union's co-operation in implementing the recommendations of the Tokyo experts could not advance beyond the present stage without new provisions and new expenditure; he feared that the Council's actions would be hampered by the provisions of the new Convention or by lack of funds in the budget. And it would not be possible to do anything about the situation until 1965.

For those reasons the resolution under discussion seemed to him to lag behind the actual situation with which the I.T.U. would be faced in the years to come.

The Chairman stated that the I.T.U. representative who participates in E.C.A.F.E. meeting next February will submit a report to the Administrative Council which can take any appropriate action that is required.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Delegate of Australia expressed the appreciation of his Delegation for the able and most efficient

manner in which Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, the Chairman, had conducted the work of Committee E which had been assigned many important and difficult tasks. Following a round of applause, the Delegates of Israel, India and France expressed similar sentiments.

The meeting adjourned at 11 a.m.

Rapporteur :

R.L. Harrell

Chairman :

Francis Colt de Wolf

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

**Document No. 416-E**  
**16 December 1959**

**SERIES 10**

**PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

**10-01**

*For Ghana:*

The Ghana Delegation declares that it reserves the right of the Ghana Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should Members or Associate Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Union Convention (Geneva 1959) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

*For the Republic of Indonesia:*

Due to the fact that Irian Barat (Western New Guinea) constitutionally is an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, formally declares that its signature to this Convention and to the Radio Regulations in no way implies the acceptance of the mentioning of Irian Barat (New Guinea) preceded by the word "Netherlands" in documents of the Union and the Radio Regulations (annexes and/or appendices).



*For Japan:*

Japan reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations by other countries lead to an increase in the share it takes in defraying the expenses of the Union.

*For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests, should certain Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

*For Turkey:*

The Delegation of Turkey declares that the Government of the Republic of Turkey cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959.

*For the Republic of Venezuela:*

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela, on behalf of its Government, maintains the reservations indicated in the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958), and also with regard to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959).

*For Afghanistan, Belgium, the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Denmark, Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories, France, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland:*

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare on behalf of their respective Governments that they accept no consequences of any reservations which would lead to an increase in the shares they take in defraying the expenses of the Union.

*For the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi:*

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi officially declare that they reserve the right not to abide by Article 3 of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), except insofar as the application of this article permits them to meet the indispensable requirements of their domestic broadcasting.



## RESOLUTION No. ..

## Approval of the Accounts of the Union

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

*recalling*

the valuable assistance of the Government of the Swiss Confederation during the years 1953 to 1959 in so competently performing the external audit of the accounts of the Union, from the point of view of arithmetical accuracy;

*having studied*

a) the comments made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the International Telecommunication Union (Document No. 8 of the present conference, paragraphs 35 to 37);

b) the statements by the Administrative Council in its report to the present conference (Section 11.4) and in Document No. 7 of the said conference (paragraphs 20 and 21);

*considering*

that it is desirable to replace the purely arithmetical audit by a more extensive external audit based upon the principles of financial management operating in the majority of the other United Nations organizations, which would make the task of the Administrative Council much easier in that respect;

*resolves*

1. to instruct the Administrative Council:

- 1.1 to request the Government of the Swiss Confederation to carry out a more extensive external audit of the Union's accounts, takings into account, insofar as possible, and without in any way detracting from the Administrative Council's rights in the matter, the principles adopted in audit matters by the majority of the United Nations organizations, as set forth in Annex 4 to the above-mentioned Document No. 7. The requisite credits for this external audit shall be provided for in the budget;

- 1.2 to make any requisite improvements in the Union's internal audit system, particularly in the light of any comments the external auditors may make. Such improvements shall not, however, entail any increase in the staff of the Finance Section in the Union's General Secretariat;
2. to instruct the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Use of Electronic calculating Machines by the Union**

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

*considering*

a) that in several administrations electronic calculating machines are giving excellent service;

b) that the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) is already using these modern devices to draw up much of the material embodied in its "Technical Standards" (see Documents Nos. 336 of the present conference, and 20 of the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, Section IX);

c) that the I.F.R.B. is appealing for a substantial increase in staff for its secretariat to cope with the new duties entrusted to it by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959;

*instructs the I.F.R.B.*

1. to study the increased use of electronic calculators for technical and semi-technical work, and to make large-scale practical tests;

2. to make an annual report to the Administrative Council, showing what proportion of its work can be done either by extra staff or by an electronic calculator;

3. to submit proposals to the Council at the latter's annual session in 1960 or possibly in 1961 for the lease of such a device by the Union; and

*authorizes the Secretary-General*

4. to provide in the budget the following maximum sums for this rationalization of the work of the I.F.R.B.:

For 1960 . . . . .	50,000 Swiss francs
For 1961 . . . . .	100,000 Swiss francs
For each following year . . .	300,000 Swiss francs

RESOLUTION No. . .

**Agreements between the International Telecommunication Union  
and Various Governments**

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

*authorizes*

the Administrative Council to conclude, on behalf of the Union, all necessary agreements with the Government of the Swiss Confederation and with other governmental authorities, with respect to the relations between the Union, its bodies and its employees, on the one hand, and the Government of the Swiss Confederation or other governmental authorities in countries where functions of the Union are to be conducted, on the other hand.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 417-E  
15 December 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN

Final Protocol

Since Document No. 381 was published, I have received a request for the inclusion of the attached text in the Final Protocol.

I have also received a letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Korea informing me that he withdraws the statement which appeared on page 8 of Document No. 381.

J.D.H. van der Toorn,  
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Due to the fact that Irian Barat (Western New Guinea) constitutionally is an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference - Geneva 1959 - formally declares that its signature to this Convention and to the Radio Regulations in no way implies the acceptance of the mentioning of Irian Barat (New Guinea) preceded by the word "Netherlands" in documents of the Union and the Radio Regulations (annexes and/or appendices).



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 418-E  
ADDENDUM No. 3  
18 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A D D E N D U M

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan wishes to be associated with the reservation made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document No. 418-E, and asks that its name be added to that reservation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 418-E

ADDENDUM No. 2

18 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A D D E N D U M

FINAL PROTOCOL

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

Australia wishes to be associated with the reservation made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document No. 418 and asks that their name be added to that reservation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 418-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

17 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## ADDENDUM

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

New Zealand and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa wish to be associated with the reservation made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Document No. 418 and ask that their names be added to that reservation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 418-E  
15 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests, should Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 419-E  
15 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

FOR AFGHANISTAN, BELGIUM, THE BELGIAN CONGO AND  
TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI, DENMARK, OVERSEAS  
STATES OF THE FRENCH COMMUNITY AND FRENCH OVERSEAS  
TERRITORIES, FRANCE, MONACO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL,  
PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES, THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF GERMANY, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

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The delegations whose signatures appear below declare on  
behalf of their respective Governments that they accept no consequences  
of any reservations which would lead to an increase in the shares they  
take in defraying the expenses of the Union.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 420-E

16 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE E TO THE PLENARY MEETING

1. The terms of reference of Committee E were defined as follows:

To examine the following questions and to submit the appropriate draft decisions and recommendations to the Plenary Meeting:

- a) Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the other international organizations;
- b) The Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the activities of the United Nations Special Fund;
- c) The Union's Technical Assistance activities within the framework of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

2. The Committee held 13 meetings, the summary records of which are published in the following Documents: Nos. 58, 104 (and Corrigenda Nos. 1 and 2), 118, 201 (and Corrigendum No. 1), 205 (Rev.), 242, 271, 291, 363, 348, 349 and 415.

3. During its discussions, it studied the following questions:

1. Relations with the United Nations (Sections 8.1 and 14.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council and Documents Nos. 8 and 369).

2. Relations with the international organizations (Sections 8.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council).

3. Relations with the other international organizations (Sections 1.7 and 8.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council).

4. Technical Assistance:

- a) Expanded Programme (Chapter 9 and Section 14.4 of the Report by the Administrative Council and Documents Nos. 12, 62, 63, 64, 66, 73, 74, 145, 197 (Rev.), 198, 115, 313).
- b) Special Fund (Section 14.5 of the Report by the Administrative Council and Documents Nos. 13, 196);

- c) Union activities (Section 9.5 of the Report by the Administrative Council, Documents Nos. 11, 51 (Rev.), 73 and 74, Proposals Nos. 59, 183, 184, 239, 276 and 315);

5. Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28 and Recommendation No.2.

4. During its work, the Committee decided to send the Drafting Committee a series of texts (these texts have been published in Documents Nos. 248, 302, 331 and 378) concerning the questions set out below, for submission to the Plenary Assembly:

- a) Amendment to Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Convention

This is an addition to the effect that, in general, the Union has decided to direct its efforts towards assisting new or developing countries.

- b) Amendment to Article 5, paragraph 12 of the Convention

Supplementing the new provision in Article 3 referred to in a), this addition gives the Administrative Council the possibility of increasing the scope of activity in the sphere of technical assistance.

- c) Amendment to Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Convention

This also relates to a new provision whereby the C.C.I.s will be encouraged to direct their activities towards technical assistance.

- d) Resolution concerning I.T.U. collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund

The Union's participation in the United Nations Special Fund raises questions of principle which are settled by this resolution: agreements to be concluded by the Union with the Special Fund and the governments of the countries concerned, definition of the responsibilities of the Union as an "executing agency" of the Special Fund projects.

- e) Resolution concerning the administration of Technical Assistance projects

By this resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided to terminate the agreement made with the United Nations regarding the administration of technical assistance projects in the field of telecommunications. Henceforth the Union will itself take over the administrative work connected with the projects in its programme. This will entail additional expenditure (including the recruitment of three officials), but the United Nations will be relieved of the work in question and in any case the expenses will be borne by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and not by the budget of the Union.



- f) Resolution concerning the debiting of administrative and operational costs resulting from I.T.U.s participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

This Resolution is in response to a United Nations proposal to the effect that the administrative costs of Technical Assistance, which have hitherto been reimbursed by the Expanded Programme, should be debited to the budgets of the organizations. In this resolution, the Union expresses the view that the expenses in question should continue to be borne by the Expanded Programme, but prescribes the steps to be taken if, as a result of a formal decision of the United Nations, it should be obliged to defray these costs partly or entirely.

- g) An Addition to the General Regulations, Chapter 17

This addition states that the Directors of the C.C.I.'s shall participate in the Union's technical assistance activities, particularly within the framework of the United Nations Expanded Programme and Special Fund.

- h) An Addition to the Convention, Article 8

This addition also deals with technical assistance and instructs the Secretary-General to collect and issue information which may be of particular use to new or developing countries.

- i) Resolution on participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations

This confirms Buenos Aires Resolution No. 25 and states that the Union shall participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

- j) Resolution on telegrams and telephone calls of the specialized agencies

This confirms Buenos Aires Resolution No. 27.

- k) Resolution on possible revision of Article IV. Section 11 of the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies

This Resolution incorporating the main points of Buenos Aires Resolution No. 28 is necessary in view of the conflict between the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies and the Convention of the Union where the latter grants Government privileges to the telecommunications of specialized agencies.

l) Recommendation on the unrestricted transmission of news

This renews Buenos Aires Recommendation No. 2.

m) Recommendation on the activities of the International Consultative Committees in the sphere of technical assistance

This recommendation is addressed to future Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.'s to avoid any doubt as to the views of the Plenipotentiary Conference when the possibility is examined of granting increased assistance to new or developing countries.

n) Resolution on the use of the United Nations telecommunication network for the telegraph traffic of the specialized agencies

This quite simply confirms Buenos Aires Resolution No. 26.

o) Resolution on the financing of telecommunication development

For this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Administrative Council to study the possibility of taking action aimed at facilitating the financing of telecommunication development plans.

p) Resolution on the rules to be applied for participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

This Resolution sets out ways of making technical assistance experts' missions more effective.

q) Resolution on the improvement of telecommunications in Asia and the Far East

In this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Administrative Council to continue the work already begun in cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. to improve telecommunication facilities in Asia and the Far East.

5. In considering the texts listed in Paragraph 4 above, the Plenary Meeting will have been able to judge the volume and the scope of the questions dealt with by the Committee. The following points should also be brought to the attention of the Plenary Meeting:

a) The Union has every reason to be pleased with the results of its collaboration with the United Nations which is now organized in the most effective and economic manner possible. The debates within the Committee have in particular spotlighted the need for cooperation between the Union and the decentralized organs of the United Nations, namely the regional economic commissions and the technical assistance resident representatives.

b) The Committee devoted the most careful study to questions of technical assistance and most of the texts it submitted to the Plenary Meeting (proposals for modification of the Convention, resolutions and recommendations) call for a definite emphasis on technical assistance in the normal activities of the Union, within the framework of the functions and responsibilities of its own organs. The idea of technical assistance will now be predominant among the duties of the Union and the new or developing countries are sure of the fullest cooperation of all Members of the Union for the development of their telecommunication facilities.

c) Regarding the Resolution mentioned above in paragraph 4.p), the Committee proposes that the Plenary Meeting approve the proposals annexed concerning rules to be observed in organizing and controlling the missions of technical assistance experts.

Francis Colt de Wolf

Chairman

Annex . : 1

A N N E X

PROPOSALS CONCERNING I.T.U. PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS  
EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The work of Technical Assistance experts 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 one month. 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, estimating, and, if need be, the preparation of specifications. 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 all cases, where the I.T.U. provides the expert, it shall determine, taking into account in particular the legislation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the extent of the contribution that the Administration concerned shall make towards the total cost in order to ensure the most effective use of funds available for Technical Assistance.

Supervision

1. The I.T.U. should determine the most effective and economic methods for supervision of projects within the framework of the established procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
2. The action taken in each case shall be examined by the Co-ordination Committee and by the Secretary-General and reported to the Administrative Council.
3. Once work commences on a project the applicant Government is requested and the expert (when present) is instructed 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. 421-E  
17 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

of the

EIGHTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 12 December, 1959, at 3.20 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Deputy Secretary  
of the Conference:

Mr. Clifford Stead

Subject discussed:

Third Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 333)



Present :

Members of the Union :

Afghanistan; Albania (People's Republic of); Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); 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 Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador (Republic of); Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; Finland; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Laos (Kingdom of); Malaya (Federation of); Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Romanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of Southwest Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of).

International Organizations:

International Civil Aviation Organization

1. Third Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 333)

Art. 6.

The Delegate of Ethiopia drew attention to the last sentence of paragraph 3 (1) on page 3-10 which read : "Each candidate shall possess the qualifications described above to serve as an independent member of the Board". Some re-wording was necessary to make it clear.

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, observed that the Plenary Ad Hoc Group which had drafted the new wording for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, had in the present instance merely followed the wording in paragraph 3 (1) of the Buenos Aires Convention.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thought the word "independent" should be deleted.

The Delegate of the Vatican City State said that the wording of paragraph 3 (1) of the Buenos Aires Convention referred to the election of members of the Board, and therefore the word "independent" had been necessary in that context.

In the present instance, however, the sentence under discussion was concerned with the qualifications of members, so that the word "independent" was not necessary.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the sentence under discussion combined two different ideas - firstly, that candidates for the Board should possess the appropriate qualifications, and, secondly, that they should serve, if elected, as independent members of the Board. The second idea was quite out of place in the sentence, and he therefore proposed that the words "to serve as an independent member of the Board" be deleted.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the United Kingdom proposal.

The Delegate of Canada opposed the proposed deletion. He reminded the Meeting that the new wording of Article 6, paragraph 3, had been drawn up by a special Plenary Ad Hoc Group, and represented a finely-balanced, hard-won compromise. As had been pointed out by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee on a previous occasion, any modification of the wording might upset the balance of the compromise and lead to prolonged discussion. He therefore thought that the sentence should be left untouched.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the Delegate of Canada. It was necessary to keep the word "independent".

The Delegate of Sweden drew attention to paragraph 5 (1) on page 3-11 where it was made perfectly clear that the members of the Board were not "representatives of their respective countries" but "custodians of an international public trust". The word "independent" in paragraph 3 (1) was therefore unnecessary.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that in paragraph 2 (1) it was said : "The International Frequency Registration Board shall consist of eleven independent members .....". The proposed deletion of the word "independent" from paragraph 3 (1) could thus not be construed in any way as an attempt to jeopardize the independence of members of the Board.

The Delegate of Burma proposed that the sentence under discussion might be clarified if it were amended to read : "Each candidate shall possess the qualifications described above and shall serve as an independent member of the Board".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom could not agree with the Burmese proposal. Only candidates that were elected could serve as members of the Board, independent or otherwise.

The Delegates of Belgium, Italy and Argentina supported the United Kingdom amendment.

The United Kingdom amendment was adopted.

Art. 7

Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., said that the new version of paragraph 4 c) of Article 7 given on page 3-13 seemed to be a rather drastic reduction of the version of the same paragraph contained in the Buenos Aires Convention. In view of the clear decision by Committee D that the post of Vice-Director should be abolished, he would not, of course, raise that point again. Nevertheless, the sub-paragraph in the Buenos Aires Convention provided for a Vice-Director "specializing in broadcasting", and he was sure that Committee D, in deciding to abolish the post of Vice-Director, had not wished to deprive the C.C.I.R. of the services of a broadcasting specialist.

As the Delegate of Sweden had said in Committee D, the gap caused by the abolition of the post of Vice-Director should be filled in other ways. He therefore believed that the Conference would wish to add to sub-paragraph 4 c) in the new Convention a provision to the effect that the C.C.I.R. and its Director should have the services of a specialist in broadcasting.

The Delegate of Colombia fully supported in principle the idea put forward by the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., but wondered whether it was necessary to make a special provision in the Convention.

The Delegate of the United States said that there was ample justification for having a specialist in broadcasting in the C.C.I.R., but was opposed to the mention of such a post in the Convention. If such a mention were made, it might well be argued that all important secretariat posts should be specifically referred to therein.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Delegates of Colombia, and the United States. It was surely for the Director of the C.C.I.R. who might, incidentally, be a specialist in broadcasting himself to decide on the exact requirements in the specialized secretariat.

The Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. recalled that it had been decided at Atlantic City that special provision for broadcasting should be made in the C.C.I.R. That decision had been the result of a compromise between a proposal that there should be a special C.C.I. for broadcasting "in view of the already wide but still growing importance of broadcasting" and a proposal to set up Study Groups in the C.C.I.R. to deal with broadcasting questions.

The former proposal had been withdrawn by its sponsor and the latter had been adopted with the addition of the words "but that the C.C.I.R. should have a qualified assistant-director who would specialize in broadcasting". The compromise had been unanimously adopted.

It could hardly be supposed that the importance of broadcasting had decreased in the twelve years since the Atlantic City Conference - rather the contrary. The work of the three C.C.I.R. Study Groups concerned with broadcasting which had been set up in accordance with the Atlantic City proposal was growing in scope and importance. They now had forty-four Questions and Study Programs before them and the C.C.I.R. had adopted twenty Recommendations and twenty-three Reports emanating from them. With the great growth of television, broadcasting itself was increasing in importance the whole time. If all mention of broadcasting were omitted from the Convention, it might be supposed outside the I.T.U. that the Union's interest in that subject had regrettably diminished. He therefore believed that provision for a specialist in broadcasting should be restored to the Convention.

The Delegate of Canada said that he agreed with the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. as to the general importance of broadcasting. However, the place for provision for a specialist in that subject was not the Convention, but the C.C.I.R. manning-table.

The Delegate of Sweden said that any gap in the work of the C.C.I.R. caused by the decision to abolish the post of Vice-Director should be filled as soon as possible. However, he agreed with those delegates who had said that it was not necessary to make any specific provision in the Convention. As to the point raised by the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. that outsiders might suppose that the Union's interest in broadcasting had diminished since specific provision for it was not made in the Convention, the same might be said with regard to Telex, and other branches of telecommunications which were also not mentioned in the Convention. In general, he believed that it was up to the Director of the C.C.I.R. to choose the staff he required.

The Delegate of the Swiss Confederation agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom. It was not necessary to mention all details in the Convention. The Administrative Council would be in a position to take all the necessary steps to provide for any replacement of the post which the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. was to vacate in 1963.

It was decided to leave paragraph 4 c) of Article 7 as it stood.

**Art. 8a**

Mr. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. suggested that the words "and members of" should be inserted after "Vice-Chairman" in the second line of paragraph 2 (1) of Article 8a on page 3-17.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that Article 6 made it clear that members of the I.F.R.B. should not receive instructions from governments. It was thus necessary either to make the insertion proposed by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. or to delete the words "the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could see no point in mentioning the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

The Delegate of Mexico proposed that the words "the Chairman and Vice-Chairman" be replaced by "and the members".

It was so agreed.

Pp. 3-19  
3-20

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, while his Delegation fully supported the Resolution given on page 3-19, it did not believe that examples should be quoted in Resolutions, and therefore proposed that the last paragraph of the Resolution, together with the diagram on page 3-20 should be deleted. Their retention would mean that the Secretary-General would be left less flexibility in the organization of the Union.

The Delegate of Ireland said that he agreed in principle with what had been said by the Delegate of the Soviet Union. The Resolution given on page 4-06 of Series 4 of the blue texts called for an expert enquiry into the organization of the Union, and the work of such experts should not be prejudged by presenting them with a plan for the organization of the Union, even if that plan had only been drawn up by way of example. On the other hand, he did not believe it was necessary to make the deletions proposed by the Soviet Delegate, provided that the Administrative Council, when it came to consider the diagram on page 3-20, treated it purely as a suggestion.

The Delegates of Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland and Bielorussia supported the Soviet proposal.

The Soviet proposal was adopted by 35 votes to none with 17 abstentions.

The Delegate of Ireland said that, since it had been decided to cut out examples from the Resolution, the second sentence of the penultimate paragraph on page 3-19 should also be deleted.

The Delegate of Italy supported by the Delegate of Switzerland proposed that, instead of deleting the second sentence, it should be replaced by: "The Administrative Council shall give the necessary general directives."

It was so agreed.

Pp. 3-21  
3-22

The Delegates of Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Swiss Confederation said that they were opposed to the Resolution on Administration of Technical Assistance Project appearing on pages 3-21 and 3-22 for the reasons they had stated in Committee E.

The Delegate of Bielorussia regretted the reservations. Did the delegations concerned, see any danger in the Resolution?

The Delegate of France also thought that there was no need for reservations to be made with regard to the Resolution. It provided that the I.T.U. should be reimbursed for the administrative expenditure which it incurred in respect of the Technical Assistance Programme as far as telecommunication was concerned.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his Delegation attached great importance to the Resolutions prepared by Committee E, and, since it hoped that they would be adopted unanimously, was somewhat disturbed at the fact that reservations had been made. In order to allay the fears that might underlie those reservations, he would ask the Deputy-Secretary of the Conference to confirm his impression that the Secretary of the Conference had announced in Committee H that he had received a telegram from the United Nations stating that the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration would continue to defray the administrative costs incurred by the Union in the execution of its technical assistance programme for telecommunications.

The Deputy-Secretary of the Conference said that the telegram referred to only applied to the following year.

Pp. 3-22  
to 3-24

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to paragraph 2 at the foot of page 3-23 where it was stated that the administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Expanded Program for Technical Assistance "shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits on Union expenditure". After that paragraph had been drafted, Committee H had decided that such costs should in fact be taken into consideration in fixing the limits on Union expenditure, and for that reason, he proposed that the paragraph he had referred to, together with paragraph 5 on page 3-24, should be deleted from the Resolution on pages 3-22 to 3-24.

The Delegate of Bielorussia agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom that paragraph 5 on page 3-24 should be deleted, since, as it stood, it gave the impression that the Union was refusing money offered to it.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that paragraph 2 and 5 should be left pending until the Plenary had had the opportunity to consider the views of Committee H on the question involved.

After a short further discussion in which the Delegates of France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Ceylon, Beilorussia and Italy took part, it was decided to adopt the United States proposal.

Pp. 3-25  
to 3-27

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee announced that new texts would be submitted for the three Resolutions contained on pages 3-25 to 3-27.

The Third Series of blue texts, as amended, and subject to drafting changes proposed by the Delegates of Colombia, Ethiopia, the U.S.S.R., Italy, the United States, Iran, United Kingdom, Malaya and Nicaragua was approved.

The Meeting rose at 7. 15 p.m.

Rapporteurs

C.K.F. Mackenzie

S. Vittèse

Deputy-Secretary  
of the Conference

Clifford Stead

Vice-Chairman of  
the Conference

Libero Oswaldo de Miranda



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 422-E  
16 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

#### OF THE

#### NINETEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Sunday, 13 December, 1959 at 10 a.m.

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

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

#### Subjects discussed:

1. Fourth Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 370)
2. Third Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 333)  
(resumed)
3. Fifth Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 376)

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; Albania (People's Republic of); Argentine Republic; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea (Republic of); Denmark; El Salvador; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Malaya (Federation of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam (Republic of).

1. Fourth Series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 370)

Statement by the United States of America (Page 4-02)

The Chairman pointed out that the statement by the United States of America was one of a number of statements which had been presented, all of which would be included in the Final Acts.

The meeting took note of the statement.

Resolution concerning Accounts in Arrears but not queried (Page 4-03)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the "prescribed time-limits" mentioned in the last paragraph of the Resolution should either be specified, or the phrase deleted since the time-limits had probably long since expired.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported that view, and proposed that the phrase "with the prescribed time-limits" should be replaced by the words "as soon as possible".

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Indonesia thought that the words "to be so very good as" were unnecessary and should be deleted.

The Delegates of France and Spain wished the words, which were a form of politeness, to be retained.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that the words "to be good enough to" were closer to the French text and should replace the words in question in the English text.

It was so agreed.

The Resolution concerning Accounts in Arrears but not queried was approved as amended.

Resolution Concerning Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the Years 1952-1958 (Page 4-04)

The Resolution Concerning Approval of the Accounts of the Union for the Years 1952-58 was approved without comment.

Resolution Concerning Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the Finances of the Union (Page 4-05)

The Delegate of France suggested that the meeting might consider whether the Resolution might not be combined with another on the same subject contained in Proposal No. 336 (Document No. 316) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Chairman suggested that, as the meeting had not yet considered that proposal, it should approve the resolution on page 4-05, subject to reconsideration of the matter when Proposal No. 336 was examined.

The Resolution Concerning Assistance Given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the Finances of the Union was approved.

Resolution Concerning an Expert Enquiry into the Way the Union is Organized (Pages 4-06 and 4-07)

The Delegate of the United States said that the French title of the resolution seemed preferable to the English text and suggested that the Drafting Committee might bring the English text into alignment with the French.

The Secretary of the Conference suggested that the title should be "Management Study into the Organization of the Headquarters of the Union", which would reflect the original intention.

The Delegate of Sweden also expressed dissatisfaction with the title, but thought that it was rather the functioning of the Secretariat that was in question than the organization of the Headquarters of the Union. He supported the United States proposal that the Drafting Committee should be asked to find a suitable title.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that the document reference number of the eighth report to the United Nations General Assembly, mentioned in the first paragraph a) of the resolution, should be added, and that similar references should be added throughout the text, as had been done in the Buenos Aires Convention.

It was so agreed.

The Resolution Concerning an Expert Enquiry into the Way the Union is Organized was approved, with the drafting changes proposed.

Resolution Concerning the Participation by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) in the Activities of the Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts (C.M.I.) (Page. 4-08)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that there was a clear inconsistency between paragraph 2 and sub-paragraph 2.2 and proposed, therefore, that the word "financial" should be inserted before the words "responsibility of the Union" in paragraph 2.2.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that the Drafting Committee should use a uniform system of numbering the paragraphs in all resolutions, since some were numbered 2.1, 2.2, etc. and others 2a), 2b), etc.

It was so agreed.

The Resolution Concerning the Participation by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) in the Activities of the Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts (C.M.I.) was approved as amended.

Resolution Concerning I.T.U. Collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development (pages 4-09 and 4-10)

The Delegate of Switzerland considered that the Administrative Council should not simply be invited, in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1, "to approve standard forms of agreement" between the Union and the U.N. Special Fund, but should be invited to "examine and approve" the forms of agreement.

The Delegate of France approved the intention of the Swiss proposal, but suggested that the sub-paragraph should read "to examine, and if necessary, to approve .....". That would leave the Administrative Council free to approve the standard forms or not after it had examined it.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported that proposal.

The Secretary of the Conference agreed that the French amendment would improve the text. The Administrative Council met only once a year, and if the I.T.U. was to move forward in the field of Technical Assistance and to obtain funds for telecommunication projects from the U.N. Special Fund, agreements would have to be negotiated with the Managing Director of the Fund and made temporarily effective before a meeting of the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council would not, however, approve the agreements automatically, although if it rejected an agreement it would, of course, have to take responsibility for the consequences of its action.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom questioned the addition of the words "if necessary". It was surely necessary in every case for the standard forms to be approved.

The Delegate of Ceylon proposed that a more appropriate word would be "finalize", which would indicate that the Administrative Council should examine the standard forms of agreement and make suggestions for improving them if necessary.

The Delegate of Colombia supported that proposal.

The Delegate of France said that the intention of his amendment was to indicate that the Administrative Council should examine the forms of agreement, and in view of the results of that examination, should approve or not approve them.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the I.T.U. had no projects in the Special Fund and suggested that the text should not be too rigid in imposing on the Managing Director of the Special Fund a form of agreement which might not be satisfactory to him. He was satisfied with the French proposal and suggested that, taking into account all the views expressed, the Drafting Committee should be left to find a suitable formula to express the intention of that proposal.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that, in paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2.1, the title of the United Nations Document SF/L. 12/ADD. 15/Rev. 1. should be added.

It was so agreed.

The Resolution Concerning I.T.U. Collaboration in the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development was approved, subject to that drafting change, and to the re-drafting of paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1, by the Drafting Committee.

Resolution Concerning Participation by the Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations (Page 4-11)

The Resolution was approved without comment.

Resolution Concerning Possible Revision of Article IV, Section II of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (Page 4-12)

The Resolution was approved without comment.

Recommendation Concerning the Unrestricted Transmission of News (Page 4-13)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that in sub-paragraph b) the Drafting Committee should take into account the new numbering of Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

It was so agreed.

The Recommendation Concerning the Unrestricted Transmission of News was approved.

Recommendation Concerning Activities of the International Consultative Committees in the Sphere of Technical Assistance (Page 4-14)

The Delegate of the United States proposed that the phrase "new and developing countries" in paragraph 1 should be amended to read "new or developing countries". That change should also apply to all similar references in the Convention.

The Delegate of Ethiopia supported that proposal.

The proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Canada said that his Delegation could acquiesce in the recommendation on the understanding that it would not result under any circumstances, in additional expenses to the Union; that is, that there would be no engagement of new staff and that any additional expenditure on publications under paragraph 2 would be fitted into the existing budget for publications.

The Delegate of Colombia said that paragraph 2 was not sufficiently clear. It recommended the International Consultative Committees to instruct their sub-groups "to extract any provisions from Consultative Committee Recommendations likely to be of interest to new or developing countries and to present these provisions in clear and practical form."

All Consultative Committee recommendations were equally important for new or developing countries and for all countries in general and the Consultative Committees must always deal with all countries on an equal basis. He proposed that the paragraph should be deleted.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the usual form of the Consultative Committee Recommendations was at a very high technical level and, therefore, not easily accessible to technicians of lower grades. The idea of paragraph 2 was that information should be extracted and presented in an easily understandable form and that would, of course, be of interest to all countries, old or new. He therefore proposed that paragraph 2 should be retained.

The Delegate of France supported that view.

The Delegate of Colombia could not agree. It was not possible to make the Consultative Committee Recommendations clearer than they usually were. It would be sufficient to send the same recommendations to the new or developing countries, perhaps drawing attention to certain points in them. It would, however, be useful for those countries to be able to consult the Consultative Committees directly and to make specific requests for technical assistance. If the proposed work of extracting provisions was done exclusively on the basis of requests from Administrations, he could agree.

The Delegate of the United States, speaking as the Chairman of Committee E, said that he had been struck, during the lengthy discussions on the point in Committee, by the interest expressed by delegates from the new or developing countries in having such extracts. He strongly recommended that the paragraph should be retained, but suggested that the English text should be brought closer to the French text, which was more satisfactory.

The Delegate of Pakistan, supporting the retention of paragraph 2, said that it was necessary for the engineers in the new countries to have handbooks available for practical use since they might be few in number and have no time to go through lengthy theoretical calculations.

The Delegate of India agreed that the idea of the paragraph was better expressed in the French text. The difficulty raised by the Delegate of Colombia might be removed if it were stated that none of the provisions of the Consultative Committee Recommendations would be derogated in making them more easily understood.

The Delegate of Mexico sympathised with Colombia's difficulty and thought that paragraph 2 did not correctly express the underlying intention. He therefore proposed that it should be amended by adding the words "in accordance with the specific requirements of these countries" at the end of the paragraph.

The Delegate of Italy suggested, as an alternative, that the words "in the form which would be the most appropriate for these countries" should be added.



The Delegate of Colombia repeated that it was desirable to limit the proposed work to that specifically requested by the countries concerned since it might take on enormous proportions if its extent and purpose were not defined. He proposed the addition of the words "in the form which will facilitate their application in these countries".

The Delegate of the United States supported that proposal.

The Delegate of Canada moved the closure of the debate. After the thorough discussion of the matter in Committee the recommendation should not be changed. If the recommendation were put to the vote the Delegation of Canada would support it although it had previously stated its position on the financial implications.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with the Delegate of Canada and proposed that the recommendation should be put to the vote. The words "for use by such countries" might possibly be added at the end of paragraph 2 but the words "in clear and practical form" could not be omitted.

The Chairman put to the vote the retention of paragraph 2 as it stood.

It was decided by 45 votes to 1 with 10 abstentions to retain paragraph 2.

The Delegate of Italy explained that Italy had voted against the retention of the paragraph because it considered that all Consultative Committee Recommendations were clear and practical.

The Recommendation Concerning Activities of the International Consultative Committees in the Sphere of Technical Assistance was approved.

Annex 1 (pages 4-15 and 4-16)

The Delegate of Israel made the following statement:

" With reference to Document No. 370, page 4-15, (Annex I) and Document No. 381, and to the reservations made by the Delegations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United Kingdom of Libya, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and Tunisia -

" The Israel Delegation cannot accept the above reservation and reserves the right of its Government to take any appropriate measure it may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the State of Israel in the application of the Geneva Convention, 1959, and the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as the above-mentioned countries are concerned.

" A reservation to the above effect will be handed over to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the Final Protocol of the Convention."

The Delegate of Iran asked whether the meeting was discussing the effects of Document No. 381 on Annex 1. If so, he had a statement to make.

The Chairman said that the meeting was discussing Annex 1 only at that stage.

Annex 1 was noted, with a number of drafting corrections.

Annex 2 (Page 4-17)

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration would become a sovereign state in six months' time and proposed that in Annex 2 it should simply be called "Somaliland".

The Delegate of Ethiopia believed that the wording should remain unchanged, since when a territory became independent it often chose a new name.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the Convention would have to be printed as it was signed in Geneva and the Secretariat would have no right to change it thereafter. When Somaliland became a sovereign state, however, it would probably apply for full membership of the Union, so that its title in Annex 2 was not important.

The Chairman proposed that the title of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration should be left unchanged in Annex 2.

It was so agreed.

Annex 2 was noted.

2. Third Series of Texts Submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 333)  
(Resumed)

The Secretary of the Conference drew attention to the Resolution Concerning the Debiting of Administrative and Operational Costs Resulting from the I.T.U.'s Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, on pages 3-22 to 3-24 of Document No. 333. At the end of the previous Plenary Meeting, paragraphs 2 and 5 at the end of the Resolution had been left in suspense because there was some question as to whether the Finance Committee had taken any decision on that matter. The Chairman of the Finance Committee had confirmed that it had been referred to the Plenary Meeting and that his Committee had not adopted any resolution on the subject, due to lack of time.

A further question had been raised as to whether the telegram referred to in Committee E, announcing the decision of the Technical Assistance Committee to give \$54,000 to the I.T.U., was a commitment for the whole future or for 1960 only. The action of the Technical Assistance Committee was for 1960 and had no reference at all to subsequent years.

The reason for retaining paragraphs 2 and 5 was that although the money came from external sources it should be included in the budget but not as part of the ceiling.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. repeated the proposal which he had made at the previous meeting, to delete paragraph 5. There was no need for its inclusion as there was no change in the financial practice. He had no objection to paragraph 2, which should be retained.

The Delegate of the United States said that he had no objection to the deletion of paragraph 5 provided that the Conference and the Plenary Meeting categorically stated that, should the United Nations refuse in the future to pay for the administrative costs of technical assistance, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. was authorized within budgetary limits to defray the administrative costs of technical assistance.

The Secretary of the Conference was prepared to support the deletion of paragraph 5 on condition that a statement appeared in the record of the meeting indicating what would happen if the U.N. took action requiring the specialized agencies themselves to defray all the administrative costs of technical assistance. To the best of his knowledge it was highly improbable that such action would be taken in the next two or three years, but the Administrative Council might at some time in the ~~future~~ have to face a situation in which the entire I.T.U. programme of technical assistance might have to be cut off because the Administrative Council was not authorized to take appropriate steps to meet the situation.

The Delegate of Italy favoured the deletion of paragraph 5. The Administrative Council had general authority to meet such situations under the provisions of the Convention.

The Delegate of Canada said that the Canadian Delegation would vote for the Resolution as a whole but was opposed to the deletion of either paragraph 2 or paragraph 5. The suggestion that paragraph 5 might be taken as an excuse by the Economic and Social Council to take action against the I.T.U. had no foundation. If the Economic and Social Council should decide to stop the compensatory payments for administrative and operational costs, it would do so for every specialized agency. If that should happen, there must be a clear statement that the Administrative Council had authority to meet the changed financial situation. The Administrative Council must also have legal authority to obtain the extra money which would be needed if the administrative costs exceeded the amount which would be refunded from the Special Account. The Canadian Delegation would, therefore, vote against the deletion of paragraph 5.

In regard to paragraph 2 the Canadian Delegation considered that its deletion would be a disadvantage to those Members who would like to see more money spent and it would also vote against its deletion.

The Delegate of the Netherlands shared the views expressed by the Delegate of Canada.

The Delegate of the United States said that one of the reasons for the deletion of paragraph 5 had seemed to be that it might be an invitation to withdraw funds from the I.T.U. He had been impressed by the argument of the Delegate of Canada that funds would not be withdrawn from the I.T.U. alone but from all the agencies, and it seemed necessary that the Administrative Council should have the reassurance contained in the paragraph. The United States Delegation would, therefore, vote for its maintenance.

The Delegate of France was in favour of the deletion of paragraph 5 but thought that it would be desirable, even if not strictly necessary, to include in the Minutes of the Meeting a directive to the Administrative Council.

Paragraph 2 should be retained.

The Secretary of the Conference said that, after listening to the discussion and in particular, to the Delegate of Canada, he must withdraw his earlier acceptance of the proposal to delete paragraph 5 and would strongly support the retention of both paragraphs 2 and 5.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that it would be superfluous to include a directive to the Administrative Council in the Minutes since many more important questions might arise in the next five years which would have to be settled by the Council. He would not, however, press his opposition to the inclusion of such a directive in the Minutes but maintained his proposal to delete paragraph 5.

The Chairman proposed that as there seemed to be little opposition to paragraph 2, it should be retained.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman put to the vote the proposal of the Bielorussian S.S.R. to delete paragraph 5.

The proposal was rejected by 20 votes to 26 with 7 abstentions.

The Resolution Concerning the Debiting of Administrative and Operational Costs Resulting from the I.T.U.'s Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was approved as a whole.

The Meeting was suspended at 12.15 p.m. and resumed at 12.40 p.m.

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3. Fifth Series of Texts Submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 376)

The Chairman said that there should be no further discussion of the substance of the resolutions in Document No. 376 as they had all been carefully considered by the Plenary Meeting, with the exception of the Resolution Concerning the Geographical Distribution of Union Staff on page 5-09.

Resolution Concerning the Salaries of Elected Officials (Page 5-02)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked whether the scale of salaries for the whole staff of the Union would be included in a Resolution as had been done at Buenos Aires.

The Chairman explained that it had been decided to adopt the United Nations practice so that only the salaries of elected officials would be shown in a resolution.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although the substance of the resolution had already been discussed and a vote had been taken, a number of delegates had abstained from voting since they felt that the situation in regard to the salaries of elected officials was not clear. It had been found, however, that in none of the other agencies of the United Nations was there such a large number of officials in the grade of Deputy Secretary-General. There were fourteen elected officials in that category in the I.T.U. and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. felt that this was unjustifiable. The Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the Consultative Committees held positions of such international importance that they should have a higher grade than members of the I.F.R.B. and, without reference to financial considerations, it was felt that they should be in a separate, higher, category. The I.F.R.B. members should be placed in Category B of the U.N. system.

The Chairman said that a vote had been taken on the question and ruled that, as a clear decision had been taken on the principle, it was not possible to go back on it.

The Delegate of the United States supported that ruling.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not agree with the Chairman's ruling. The only chance of setting up a sound structure for the Union staff was to ensure that the text in the blue documents was as satisfactory as possible. The Plenary Meeting should, therefore, reconsider its decision on the salaries of elected officials and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. asked that its proposal should be put to the vote by secret ballot. It further requested that a vote should be taken on the Chairman's ruling by secret ballot.

The Delegate of Bulgaria supported the requests made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Switzerland drew attention to Rule 23 of Chapter 9 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires 1952), which provided that "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", so that the question could still be reconsidered. There had been much comment outside the Assembly on the high requirements of the Union's budget and it was to be feared that there might be serious difficulties in recovering the necessary contributions.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with that view and thought it advisable, in view of the large number of abstentions at the time of the first vote, that a second vote should be taken.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. proposed that one vote only should be taken, on the proposal of the U.S.S.R. to reconsider the resolution. It was the usual practice to modify the substance of the blue documents when it was found necessary to do so, and it should not be necessary to vote on the Chairman's ruling.

The Delegate of the United States said that the point raised by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in regard to the salaries of the I.F.R.B. members was very important. In view of the fact that many Delegations were not present and that there had been 20 abstentions from the previous vote, he proposed that discussion of the resolution should be adjourned until the next meeting.

The Delegates of the Argentine Republic and of the Philippines supported that proposal.

It was agreed to postpone consideration of the Resolution Concerning the Salaries of Elected Officials until the next Plenary Meeting.

Resolution Concerning Assimilation of the International Telecommunication Union Conditions of Service, Allowances and Pensions to Those of the United Nations Common System (Pages 5-03 and 5-04)

The Delegate of Ethiopia proposed that the words "by the Plenipotentiary Conference" in paragraph 1 at the top of page 5-04 should be deleted, as they were redundant. He further proposed that the Drafting Committee should be requested to align the French and English texts.

It was so agreed.

The Resolution Concerning Assimilation of the International Telecommunication Union Conditions of Service, Allowances and Pensions to Those of the United Nations Common System was approved.

Resolutions Concerning: Insurance System for the Members of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.); Extension of the Mandate of the Vice-Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.); the Provident Fund; Geographical Distribution of Union Staff; Grant of Cost-of-Living Allowances for Retired Staff of the Union; Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Vehicles; (Pages 5-05 to 5-13).

The above Resolutions were approved without comment.

The Meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

Rapporteur:  
E. M. Hamilton

Secretary of the Conference  
Gerald C. Gross

Chairman  
J.D.H. van der Toorn



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 423-E  
16 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR GHANA:

The Ghana Delegation declares that it reserves the right of the Ghana Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should Members or Associate Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Union Convention (Geneva 1959) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 424-E  
16 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## FINAL PROTOCOL

FOR TURKEY:

The Delegation of Turkey declares that the Government of the Republic of Turkey cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in this Conference.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 425-E  
16 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Twenty-third Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 16 December 1959, at 9.00 p.m.

1. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Documents Nos. 366, 284 and DT 123).
2. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H:
  - a) First Part (Documents Nos. 390 and 412).
  - b) Second Part (Documents Nos. 392 and 399).
3. New Building for the Union (Document No. 395).
4. Budget for 1960 and Limits of Union Expenditures for the Years 1961-1965 (Documents Nos. 403, 377, 413 and 413 Add. 1 and Add. 2).
5. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397).
6. First and Second Reports of Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388).
7. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee E (Document No. 420).
8. Miscellaneous.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 426-E  
16 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## FINAL PROTOCOL

### FOR JAPAN

Japan reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations by other countries lead to an increase in the share it takes in defraying the expenses of the Union.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 427-E  
16 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A Note by the Secretariat

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1960

In the light of the discussions at the Plenary Meeting on Wednesday morning, 16 December, 1959, the Secretariat has revised the data shown on pages 3 and 4 of Document No. 403, estimated recurrent expenditure, 1960.

In submitting the data summarized hereinafter, the Secretariat is obliged to point out that these estimates in fact relate to regulation items of expenditure resulting from decisions already taken, except for Posts 12 and 14, I.F.R.B. and General Secretariat additional expenditure, resulting from decisions taken by the Administrative Radio Conference, about which the Plenary Assembly still has to decide. This being so, no reductions are possible in other items, unless the Conference reverses decisions already formally taken, i.e., the increase in membership of the Administrative Council, integration into the United Nations Common System, cost-of-living allowance for retired staff, etc..

Annex : 1

## A N N E X

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1960

(in thousands of Swiss francs)

No.	Subject:	Reference	Total
1	Summary of ordinary expenses ( <u>not</u> including Technical Assistance)	A.C. Report Tables 1-12	7,483
2	<u>minus</u> one post of Assistant Secretary-General		- 90
3	<u>minus</u> the estimates for I.F.R.B. extra staff		- 154
4	<u>minus</u> the I.F.R.B. circulars		- 115 1)
5	<u>plus</u> increase in initial budget estimates for 1960	Doc.339,p.7	+ 101
	TOTAL I (1960)		7,225
	<u>Increased expenditure arising out of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference</u>		
6	Increased credits for the Administrative Council	Doc.141-Rev. Doc.142	+ 117 2)
7	Introduction of an external audit	Doc.94+288	+ 5
8	Cost-of-living allowance for retired staff	Doc.376,p.11	+ 17
9	Expert inquiry into I.T.U. organization	Doc.272-Rev.	+ 15
10	Integration of Offset Service staff into permanent staff	Doc.94	+ 48
11	Additional expenses arising out of integration into the United Nations Common System	Doc.281 and Doc.376,p.3	+ 500
12	Additional I.F.R.B. requirements:	Doc.366	+ 945
	- circulars		- 3)
	- additional General Secretariat staff		+ 65
13	Expenses arising out of the election of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, and members of the I.F.R.B.:		
	- Secretary-General		- 15
	- Deputy Secretary-General (India)		+ 25
	- Members, I.F.R.B.		+ 169
14	Use of electronic calculating devices	Doc.366,An.4	+ 50
	TOTAL II (1960)		+ 1,941
	TOTAL FOR 1960 (without Tech.Assis.)		9,166

N.B.: Credits for Technical Assistance (outside budget limit)

233

- 1) These are present expenses for I.F.R.B. circulars. They can be debited to the cost of publishing the Radio Frequency Record, as has been the practice hitherto.
- 2) For a five-week session, using Russian.
- 3) The additional cost of I.F.R.B. circulars would be debited to the cost of publishing the Radio Frequency Record.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 428-E  
16 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR GREECE

"On behalf of its government, the Hellenic Delegation hereby declares that it accepts no consequence of any reservation which might lead to an increase of its share in defraying the expenses of the Union."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 429-E

16 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### Memorandum by the Chairman

#### FINAL PROTOCOL

I have received a request for the inclusion of the attached text in the Final Protocol.

J. D. H. van der Toorn

Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

For the Republic of El Salvador :

"In signing this Convention on behalf of the Republic of El Salvador, I hereby reserve the right of the Government of El Salvador to accept or not to accept the obligations entailed by the Telephone Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations mentioned in Article ..... of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959)."

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 430-E  
16 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## FINAL PROTOCOL

### FOR THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR

"The Government of the Republic of El Salvador reserves the right to take such action as may be required to protect its interests, should any Member or Associate Member of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or make reservations such that El Salvador's share in defraying the expenses of the Union is thereby increased".

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 431-E  
17 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretariat

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1961 to 1965

Expenditure in 1961 will in relation to expenditure in 1960 include increases as regards 5 items :

- 1) Additional expenses in the I.F.R.B. and the General Secretariat as regards new tasks given by the Administrative Radio Conference. These additional expenses will be partly non recurring and partly increases in recurring expenditure already appearing in the 1960 Budget.
- 2) Additional expenses for the creation of new posts in the General Secretariat and the C.C.I.s.
- 3) Expenses due to the transfer of Union services in the new building. These also include on the one hand non recurring expenses (installation and removal) and on the other hand recurring additional expenses for rental or amortization of the capital.
- 4) Expenses due to the mechanization of accounting which will avoid new increases in staff expenditure.
- 5) Charging against the general budget staff expenditure at present charged against the publication budget. This will in practice lead to a proportional reduction in the sales price of publications (of the order of 10 to 15%).

On the basis of these considerations and subject to decisions yet to be taken in Plenary the ceiling of expenditure for 1961 could be established as follows : taking as a basis the estimated ceiling for 1960.

Estimated ceiling for 1960 . . . . .	9,000,000 Swiss francs
Statutory increases which are independent of the additional expenses mentioned above . . . . .	259,000 "

Additional expenses resulting from the  
decisions of the Administrative Radio  
Conference

a) I.F.R.B.	817,000
b) General Secretariat	72,000
Creation of posts in the General Secretariat and in the C.C.I.s	280,000
Building (additional expenses) Recurring expenses	455,000
Mechanization of accounting (non recurring expenses	50,000
Expenditure formerly charged against the Publication Budget and transferred to the general budget	196,000
Increase for the computer	50,000
Total	<u>11,179,000</u>
to be deducted : non recurring expenditure appearing in the 1960 ceiling	<u>179,000</u>
Estimated ceiling for 1961	<u>11,000,000</u>
Building - Non recurring expenses	715,000

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#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1962 TO 1965

The ceiling of expenditure for the years 1962 to 1965 could be fixed by increasing the amount of recurring expenditure for 1961 on the basis of a percentage which could be of the order of 3% per year.

The amount of recurring expenditure for 1961 is estimated as being .....

Ceiling for 1961	11,000,000
To be deducted :	
Mechanization of accounting	- 50,000
To be added :	
Increase for the computer	+ 200,000
	<u>11,150,000</u>
3% for statutory increases	<u>350,000</u>
Ceiling for 1962	<u><u>11,500,000</u></u>

Thus the ceilings for 1962 to 1965 would be the following :

1962 . . . . .	11,500,000
1963 . . . . .	11,850,000
1964 . . . . .	12,200,000
1965 . . . . .	12,550,000

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The expenditure relating to conferences and meetings which are to be estimated separately in order to fix the overall ceiling which the Plenipotentiary Conference intends to approve are obviously not taken into account above. Estimates relating to this expenditure already appear in Document No. 403. The Secretariat will in this respect be in a position to submit a recapitulatory document in the light of instructions to be given by the Plenary.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 432-E  
17 December 1959

SERIES D

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

D-01



**FINAL PROTOCOL**  
**to the**  
**International Telecommunication Convention**  
Geneva, 1959

At the time of signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the undersigned plenipotentiaries take note of the following statements forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959:

**I**

*For the Argentine Republic:*

The Argentine Delegation declares:

In the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), lays down that any country or group of territories mentioned in Annex 4 thereto is a Member of the Union. Amongst the countries therein mentioned appears the entity known as the "Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible".

Since the Government concerned habitually includes the territories which it calls the "Falkland Islands and Dependencies" in this entity a practice reflected in the official documents published by the International Telecommunication Union, the Argentine Delegation formally declares that this practice in no wise detracts from Argentine sovereignty over these islands, occupied by the United Kingdom as a result of an act of force never accepted by the Argentine Government, which hereby reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Republic and declares that the Malvinas Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Georgia Islands, and the Argentine Sector of the Antarctic are the colony or possession of no other nation, that they form part of Argentine national soil and are subject to Argentine dominion and sovereignty.

This declaration also holds good for any other mention of the same kind which may be included in the Convention or its Annexes.

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## II

*For Canada:*

The signature of Canada to International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, is subject to the reservation that Canada does not accept 193 this Convention. Canada agrees to be bound by the Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and, subject to reservation, by the Additional Radio Regulations, all as annexed to this Convention but does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations.

## III

*For China:*

The Delegation of the Republic of China to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at Geneva, 1959, as at Atlantic City and Buenos Aires, is the only legitimate representation of China therein, and is recognized as such by the Conference. Any Declarations or Reservations made in connection with or attached to the present Convention by any Members of the Union, incompatible with the position of the Republic of China as set forth above, are illegal and therefore null and void. To those Members of the Union, the Republic of China does not, by signature of this Convention, accept any obligation arising out of the Geneva Convention or any of the Protocols annexed thereto.

## IV

*For Cuba:*

The Delegation of Cuba, in signing this Convention on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, formally reserves its position with regard to acceptance of the Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations, and Additional Radio Regulations, mentioned in Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

## V

*For the Republic of El Salvador:*

## A

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador reserves the right to take such action as may be required to protect its interests, should any Member or Associate Member of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or make reservations such that El Salvador's share

in defraying the expenses of the Union is thereby increased.

## B

In signing this Convention on behalf of the Republic of El Salvador, I hereby reserve the right of the Government of El Salvador to accept or not to accept the obligations entailed by the Telephone Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations mentioned in Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

## VI

*For the United States of America:*

Signature of this Convention for and in the name of the United States of America constitutes, in accordance with its constitutional processes, signature also on behalf of all territories of the United States of America.

The United States of America formally declares that the United States of America does not, by signature of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations or the Additional Radio Regulations referred to in Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

## VII

*For Greece:*

On behalf of its government, the Hellenic Delegation hereby declares that it accepts no consequence of any reservation which might lead to an increase of its share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

## VIII

*For the Republic of India :*

*(Pending)*

1. The Delegation of the Republic of India appreciates the work done by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, in drawing up, for the first time, the consolidated budget for 1960 and budgetary ceilings for subsequent years based on the principle of the consolidated budget. However, the Delegation notes with concern the very high and somewhat



disproportionate increase in the budget estimates for the expenses of the Union and its permanent organs. Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the estimates as low as possible, the Delegation feels that more economy could have been effected in the budget provisions of the Union without impairing its efficient working.

2. Upon signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Conference, Geneva, 1959, the Republic of India does not accept any financial implications resulting from any reservation that might be made on the budgetary matters of the Union by any delegation participating in the present Conference.

3. The Delegation of the Republic of India states that the signature by the Delegation to this Convention is also subject to the reservation that the Republic of India may or may not be in a position to accept certain provisions of the Telegraph and the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958), referred to in Article 14 of this Convention.

4. The Delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take appropriate steps if necessary to ensure proper functioning of the Union and its permanent organs and implementation of the Regulations, listed in Article 14 of the Convention, should any country reserve and/or not accept the provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations mentioned above.

## IX

### *For the Republic of Indonesia:*

Due to the fact that Irian Barat (Western New Guinea) constitutionally is an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, formally declares that its signature to this Convention and to the Radio Regulations in no way implies the acceptance of the mentioning of Irian Barat (New Guinea) preceded by the word "Netherlands" in documents of the Union and the Radio Regulations (annexes and/or appendices).

## X

### *For the State of Israel:*

The Delegation of the State of Israel cannot accept the reservations made by the Delegations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of

Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United Kingdom of Libya, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and Tunisia, concerning Israel, and reserves the right of its Government to take any appropriate measure it may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the State of Israel in the application of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, as far as the above Member countries are concerned.

## XI

### *For Japan:*

Japan reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations by other countries lead to an increase in the share it takes in defraying the expenses of the Union.

## XII

### *For the Republic of the Philippines:*

The Republic of the Philippines formally declares upon signing the present Convention that it cannot currently accept any obligations with reference to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations mentioned in 193 of the Convention.

## XIII

### *For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares:

that it does not accept the statement of the Argentine Delegation contained in its declaration insofar as this statement disputes the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies and it wishes formally to reserve the rights of Her Majesty's Government on this question. The Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies are and remain an integral part of the territories together making up the Member hitherto known as: Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) on 16 November 1953, and which is described in the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) as: Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

#### XIV

##### *For Turkey:*

The Delegation of Turkey declares that the Government of the Republic of Turkey cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959.

#### XV

##### *For the Republic of Venezuela:*

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela, on behalf of its Government, maintains the reservations indicated in the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1958), and also with regard to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959).

#### XVI

*For Afghanistan, Belgium, the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Denmark, Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories, France, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland:*

The delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare on behalf of their respective Governments that they accept no consequences of any reservations which would lead to an increase in the shares they take in defraying the expenses of the Union.

#### XVII

*For the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's*



*Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Roumanian People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Czechoslovak Republic:*

These Delegations hereby declare on behalf of their Governments that the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, of the International Telecommunication Union, to recognize the credentials of Chiang Kai-Shek's representatives to take part in the Conference and to sign the Final Acts on behalf of China, is illegitimate, insofar as the legal representatives of China can only be the representatives appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

### XVIII

*For the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Roumanian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic:*

On signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the Delegations of the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Roumanian People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak Republic reserve for their Governments the right to accept or not to accept the Radio Regulations, in whole or in part.

### XIX

*For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United Kingdom of Libya, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Republic, the Republic of the Sudan and Tunisia:*

The above mentioned Delegations declare that the signature, and possible subsequent ratification by their respective Governments to the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), are not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex I to this Convention under the name of Israel, and in no way imply its recognition.



## XX

*For Austria and Italy:*

Austria and Italy reserve the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests, should Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union in the manner specified in the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

## XXI

*For the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:*

The Delegations of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic hereby formally declare that in signing this Convention they maintain the reservations relating to the Radio Regulations that were made by their Governments in ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

## XXII

*For the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi:*

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi officially declare that they reserve the right not to abide by Article 3 of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), except insofar as the application of this article permits them to meet the indispensable requirements of their domestic broadcasting.

## XXIII

*For Ghana, the Republic of Guinea and Iran:*

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare that they reserve the right of their Governments to take any action they deem necessary to safeguard their interests should Members or Associate Members in

any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication Services.

## XXIV

*For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Republic:*

The Delegations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Republic declare on behalf of their Governments, their disagreement with 42 and with 97, which authorize the Administrative Council to conclude agreements with international organizations on behalf of the Union. Any such agreements which they will consider against their interest shall not be binding on them.

## XXV

*For Ceylon, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa:*

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests, should certain Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

## XXVI

*For the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa:*

The Delegation of the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa declares that the signature of the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa to this Convention is subject to the reservation that the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959).

## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation  
to the Finances of the Union**

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

*considering*

- a)* that in the years 1953, 1954 and 1958, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union;
- b)* 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.

## RESOLUTION No. ..

## Audit of the Accounts of the Union

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

*recalling*

the valuable assistance of the Government of the Swiss Confederation during the years 1953 to 1959 in so competently performing the external audit of the accounts of the Union, from the point of view of arithmetical accuracy;

*having studied*

a) the comments made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the International Telecommunication Union (Document No. 8 of the present conference, paragraphs 35 to 37);

b) the statements by the Administrative Council in its report to the present conference (Section 11.4) and in Document No. 7 of the said conference (paragraphs 20 and 21);

*considering*

that it is desirable to replace the purely arithmetical audit by a more extensive external audit based upon the principles of financial management operating in the majority of the other United Nations organizations, which would make the task of the Administrative Council much easier in that respect;

*resolves*

## 1. to instruct the Administrative Council:

- 1.1 to request the Government of the Swiss Confederation to carry out a more extensive external audit of the Union's accounts, taking into account, in so far as possible, and without in any way detracting from the Administrative Council's rights in the matter, the principles adopted in audit matters by the majority of the United Nations organizations, as set forth in Annex 4 to the above-mentioned Document No. 7. The requisite credits for this external audit shall be provided for in the budget;



- 1.2 to make any requisite improvements in the Union's internal audit system, particularly in the light of any comments the external auditors may make. Such improvements shall not, however, entail any increase in the staff of the Finance Section in the Union's General Secretariat;
2. to instruct the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Financing of Telecommunication Development**

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

*considering*

a) that funds available for Technical Assistance from the various programmes of the United Nations contribute towards training and planning in telecommunications, but are not in general available for purchase of equipment and other substantial requirements for the improvement and extension of national and international networks;

b) that in particular, the new or developing countries need capital to finance their plans for the development of telecommunication;

c) that, as a general rule, telecommunication projects, if planned on a technically and economically sound basis, constitute one of the best capital investments, both public and private;

*recognises*

that it is in the interest of all administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union that organized and permanent means be found whereby capital may be attracted to investment in telecommunication projects, especially in the new or developing countries;

*instructs***A. the Secretary-General**

1. to communicate with Members and Associate Members of the Union in order to ascertain whether they contemplate any telecommunication projects for the realisation of which the help of outside capital would be desirable, and if so upon what terms;

2. to approach the relevant inter-governmental and private agencies in order to seek their views on this question and to know whether, if the case arises, they would be prepared to associate themselves with an international financing scheme;

3. to report on the results of his enquiries to the interested administrations and to the Administrative Council;

B. the Administrative Council

in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, to take such steps as it shall deem advisable;

*it being understood*

1. that the Union shall by no means be committed in financial operations; and

2. that the application of any financial scheme that may be set up will not involve any expense chargeable to the Union budget.



## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Use of Electronic Calculating Machines by the Union**

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

*considering*

*a)* that in several administrations electronic calculating machines are giving excellent service;

*b)* that the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) is already using these modern devices to draw up much of the material embodied in its "Technical Standards" (see Documents Nos. 336 of the present conference, and 20 of the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, Section IX);

*c)* that the I.F.R.B. is appealing for a substantial increase in staff for its secretariat to cope with the new duties entrusted to it by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959;

*instructs the I.F.R.B.*

1. to study the increased use of electronic calculators for technical and semi-technical work, and to make large-scale practical tests;

2. to make an annual report to the Administrative Council, showing what proportion of its work can be done either by extra staff or by an electronic calculator;

3. to submit proposals to the Council at the latter's annual session in 1960 or possibly in 1961 for the lease of such a device by the Union; and

*authorizes the Secretary-General*

4. to provide in the budget the following maximum sums for this rationalization of the work of the I.F.R.B.:

For 1960 . . . . .	50,000 Swiss francs
For 1961 . . . . .	100,000 Swiss francs
For each following year . .	300,000 Swiss francs

## RESOLUTION No...

**Provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials of the Union**

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

*considering*

a) its decision to make the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General officials elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the above decision, and others relating to personnel questions, will necessitate the revision of the Staff Regulations of the Union;

c) that provisions applying to elected officials should be separate from the rest of the Staff Regulations;

*instructs the Administrative Council*

1. to draft regulations to apply to the elected officials of the Union according to the following three categories:

1.1 officials elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for a limited period: the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General;

1.2 officials elected by the ordinary Administrative Radio Conference for a limited period: the members of the International Frequency Registration Board;

1.3 officials elected by the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees for an unlimited period: the Directors of the Consultative Committees;

2. to submit such draft regulations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

*authorizes the Administrative Council*

to apply such regulations, in whole or in part, with provisional effect, until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

## RESOLUTION No. . .

**Agreements between the International Telecommunication Union  
and Various Governments**

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

*authorizes*

the Administrative Council to conclude, on behalf of the Union, all necessary agreements with the Government of the Swiss Confederation and with other governmental authorities, with respect to the relations between the Union, its bodies and its employees, on the one hand, and the Government of the Swiss Confederation or other governmental authorities in countries where functions of the Union are to be conducted, on the other hand.

RESOLUTION No. ..

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telegraph Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

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

*in view of*

Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Buenos Aires, based on a request by the United Nations that the International Telecommunication Union should sanction the carriage of the traffic of the specialized agencies over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a charge equal to the pro rata proportion of the cost of operating, according to the traffic carried;

*noting*

that as from 1 January, 1954, the Secretary-General of the United Nations withdrew the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network;

*reaffirms*

the views enunciated in the above-mentioned Resolution No. 26, namely:

1. that in normal circumstances, the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network should not be used to carry the traffic of the specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial telecommunication networks;
2. that the Union does not favour any departure from the provisions of Article XVI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union;
3. that the Union would nevertheless have no objection if, in cases of emergency, the traffic of the specialized agencies were carried over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a tariff composed as prescribed in Article 7 of the International Telegraph Regulations, or free of charge;

*and instructs*

the Secretary-General to take appropriate action.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 433-E  
17 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

The Czechoslovak Delegation declares on behalf of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic that it will not be bound by any consequences that may arise from reservations designed to raise its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 434-E  
17 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, by signature of this Convention, reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it deems necessary to safeguard its interest, should Members or Associate Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union on the basis of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 435-E  
17, December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Twenty-Sixth Plenary Meeting

Friday, 18 December, 1959, at 9.00.a.m.

1. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H First Part (Document No. 390 page 4, and Document No. 412)
2. Mexican Proposal about the Seat of the Union (Document No. 399)
3. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397)
4. First and Second Reports by Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388)
5. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee E (Document No. 420)
6. Any other business.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**  
**GENEVA, 1959**

**Document No. 436-E**  
**18 December 1959**

**SERIES 11 AND LAST**

**PLENARY ASSEMBLY**

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



## II

## PROTOCOL

## Expenses of the Union for the period 1961 to 1965

1. The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of

- 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

do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1961 and onwards until the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union:

- 11,000,000 Swiss francs for the year 1961
- 11,500,000 Swiss francs for the year 1962
- 11,500,000 Swiss francs for the year 1963
- 11,845,000 Swiss francs for the year 1964
- 12,200,000 Swiss francs for the year 1965.

For the years after 1965 the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year by more than 3 % per annum. These sums shall include amounts paid by way of rent of the new building for the Union.

2. In very exceptional cases, however, the Administrative Council is authorized to use credits not exceeding by a maximum of 3 % the limits established in paragraph 1 above. In such cases it shall adopt a resolution indicating the specific reasons for such a step.

3. The Council may also exceed the limits established in paragraph 1 above to take account of:

- 3.1 increases in the salary scales, pension contributions or allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva; and

3.2 fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. dollar which would involve additional expenses for the Union.

4. For the purpose of the move of the Union to their new building the Administrative Council may include in the budget a special additional amount not exceeding the sum of 715,000 Swiss francs. Members and Associate Members shall be required to contribute in accordance with the classes they have chosen under Article 15 of the Convention.

5.1 Expenditure on conferences and meetings referred to in 197 and 198 of the Convention may be authorized by the Administrative Council up to a maximum sum of 13,189,000 Swiss francs for the five-year period 1961 to 1965.

5.2 During the years 1961 to 1965, the Administrative Council shall, subject if necessary to the provisions of sub-paragraph 5.4 below, attempt to restrict such expenditure within the following amounts:

780,000 Swiss francs for the year 1961  
1,184,000 Swiss francs for the year 1962  
4,000,000 Swiss francs for the year 1963  
3,225,000 Swiss francs for the year 1964  
4,000,000 Swiss francs for the year 1965.

5.3 The sum for 1965 shall be reduced by:

- 1,000,000 Swiss francs if a Plenipotentiary Conference is not held in 1965,
- 2,120,000 Swiss francs if an Administrative Radio Conference is not held in 1965.

If a Plenipotentiary Conference is not held in 1965, the Administrative Council shall authorize for each year after 1965 such sums as they consider appropriate for the purpose of the conferences and meetings referred to in 197 and 198 of the Convention.

5.4 The Administrative Council may authorise expenditure in excess of the annual limits specified in sub-paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 of this paragraph if the excess can be compensated by credits:

- accrued from a previous year; or
- foreseen in a future year.

6. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Administrative Council annually to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 above.

7. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 5 above prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may only exceed those credits with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.

8. Before considering proposals which might have financial effects, the Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees shall have an estimate of the supplementary expenses which might result therefrom.

9. No decision of an Administrative Conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize under the terms of paragraphs 1 to 5 above or in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 7.

## III

## PROTOCOL

## Limits on Ordinary Expenditure

*Ordinary Budget of the Union for 1960*

1. The Ordinary Budget of the Union for the year 1960 shall be drawn up in final form by the Administrative Council at its ordinary Session in 1960 within the limits of a total sum of nine million Swiss francs for the costs of:

- 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, excluding sums withdrawn from the C.C.I.T.T. Reserve Fund.

2. For the guidance of the Administrative Council, the sum of nine million Swiss francs has been arrived at as follows:

		Swiss francs
2.1 Amount referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference by the Administrative Council in Annex 8 of their report (excluding Technical Assistance) . . . . .		7,483,000
<i>Less:</i>	Swiss francs	
a) Amount included for second post of Assistant Secretary-General . . . . .	90,000	
b) Amount included for supplementary staff requested by the I.F.R.B. above the approved staff level of 86 persons . . . . .	154,000	
c) Present cost of I.F.R.B. circulars to be charged to the publications budget . . . . .	115,000	359,000
2.2 Amounts proposed by the Acting Secretary-General for sundry requirements referred to in the Annex to Doc. 339 of the Conference (page 7). . . . .		101,000
	Carry forward	7,225,000

11-05



	Brought forward	Swiss francs 7,225,000
2.3	Increased credits for the Administrative Council and use of the Russian language (for one session of 5 weeks) . . . . .	117,000
2.4	Extended external audit . . . . .	5,000
2.5	Expert enquiry into the working of Union's Secretariats . . . . .	15,000
2.6	Increased cost of living allowances for retired staff	17,000
2.7	Integration of the Offset Section temporary staff into the permanent staff . . . . .	48,000
2.8	Application of the United Nations Common System to the staff of the Union from 1 January 1960 (net cost) . . . . .	500,000
2.9	Requirements of I.F.R.B. as regards extra duties resulting from the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Administrative Radio Conference.	800,000
2.10	Additional expenses for the General Secretariat consequent upon item 2.9 . . . . .	44,000
2.11	Removal and other expenses consequent upon the appointment of a Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and changes in membership of I.F.R.B.	179,000
2.12	Use of electronic calculating machines . . . . .	50,000
	Total	9,000,000

3. Before drawing up the Ordinary Budget in its final form, the Administrative Council shall review in detail the various items and the sums indicated in paragraph 2 above with a view to reducing expenses to the lowest possible level. From 1 January 1960 until the Budget has been drawn up in final form, the Secretary-General is empowered to incur reasonable expenditure for the purposes of the Ordinary Budget of the Union within the framework of the estimates indicated in the said paragraph.

4. Recognizing that Members and Associate Members have been called upon to make a payment towards their contributory shares for 1960 prior to 1 January 1960 and that the sums not paid bear interest as from that date, and that the additional payment due under this Protocol cannot be charged to Members and Associate Members until after the Budget has been drawn up in final form, the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, agrees that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) payment of the balance of contributions by Members and Associate Members due under this Protocol may exceptionally be made at any time during the year 1960, and that this balance shall not begin to bear interest until 1 January, 1961.

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Proposed redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention**

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

*considering*

*a)* that the Delegation of Paraguay has submitted for examination by the Conference a proposal for a complete redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention (Document No. 16 of this Conference);

*b)* that it has proved impossible for the Conference to give adequate consideration to the proposal because of its complexity and its late presentation;

*c)* that at its Ninth Plenary Meeting, the Conference decided, in view of the reasons given in paragraph *b)* above, to refer the proposal contained in Document No. 16 to the Administrative Council for study as to its future application;

*resolves*

1. to instruct the Administrative Council to study Document No. 16, submitted by the Delegation of Paraguay and

2. to include in its Report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the results of this study, with its recommendations;

*requests*

Members and Associate Members of the Union to be so good as to study the proposal in preparation for the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

## RESOLUTION No. . . .

**Union Building**

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

*having examined*

the reports submitted to it concerning the new Union building and taken note of the progress made in the construction of the building;

*having noted*

a) the generous financial terms offered by the Swiss Confederation and the State of Geneva;

b) the offer by the Federal Republic of Germany to install the telephone service in the new building as a gift, and also the offer of certain furnishings by the Commonwealth of Australia;

*expresses*

its very warm thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, to the State of Geneva, to the Federal Republic of Germany and to the Commonwealth of Australia,

*resolves*

1. to authorize the Secretary-General to negotiate and conclude, after approval by the Administrative Council, with the State of Geneva, a rental contract which if possible should include an option to purchase, and to endeavour to ensure that allowance be made for the total amount already paid in the form of rent if the lease is replaced by a rental-purchase contract;

2. to authorize the Secretary-General, after consulting the Administrative Council in regard to possible financial implications to the Union, to accept the offers of gifts which have been or may be made concerning the equipping, furnishing and decoration of the new building.



## RESOLUTION No. ..

**Maintenance of International Telecommunication Channels**

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

*considering*

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

b) that every Member and Associate Member which undertakes the international transit of telegraph and telephone traffic across its territory, assumes by so doing the responsibility of contributing to the efficient operation of the international telecommunication network;

*resolves*

that when one or more Members or Associate Members of the Union submit to the C.C.I.T.T. statistics or tables of technical disturbances relating to international telegraph or telephone traffic passing through their respective territories, or any other relevant information or data, the Committee:

1. shall proceed to a careful study of these documents and shall assemble any other supplementary information required;
2. shall publish the result of its study of these documents, taking into consideration the information assembled, relating to the installation, maintenance and operation of the telecommunication channels in question;
3. shall propose to the administrations concerned any necessary measures for restoring and maintaining the efficient operation of international telecommunication in the area in question.

RESOLUTION No. . .

**Linking of certain Regions to the World Telephone Network**

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

*considering*

a) that many inhabited regions of the world, and even regions of some importance, do not yet enjoy the advantages of telephony;

b) that the social, economic and cultural interests of such regions require that they be linked to the general international network;

c) that the realization of this objective poses technical and economic problems;

d) that the studies and trials involved might result in a considerable financial outlay for individual administrations;

*instructs*

the International Consultative Committees to continue joint studies with a view to recommending suitable means, having regard to technical and economic considerations, for linking to the world telephone network regions not yet connected thereto.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 437-E  
17 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Twenty-Seventh Plenary Meeting

Friday, 18 December, 1959, at 3 o'clock

1. Series D (pink sheets)
  2. Statement by the Secretary-General elect about the building
  3. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397)
  4. First and Second Reports by Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388)
  5. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee E (Document No. 420)
  6. Statements about contributory classes from 1961
  7. Any other business.
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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 438-E  
18 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### FINAL PROTOCOL

#### FOR THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS:

The Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it does not accept the statement of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia contained in its formal declaration in so far as this statement disputes the sovereignty of the Government of the Netherlands over the non-self-governing territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

As for the denomination "Netherlands New Guinea" it declares that this denomination is the constitutionally correct one and is formally recognized as such and applied by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

E

Document No. 439-E  
18 December 1959

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PLENARY MEETING

FINAL PROTOCOL

FOR COSTA RICA :

The Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica reserves its Government's right to accept or not to accept the consequences of any reservations made by other Governments represented at this Conference, should such reservations entail any increase in Costa Rica's financial contribution to the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 440  
18 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

## FINAL PROTOCOL

### FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

The Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines would like to associate itself with the reservation introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, found on page 10-05 in the Blue Series No. 10 (Document No. 416-E), should such a reservation be included in the Final Protocols of the Geneva Convention.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 441-E  
18 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### I.T.U. BUILDING

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

#### having examined

- the reports submitted to it concerning the new I.T.U. building and taken note of the progress made in the construction of the building;
- the generous financial terms offered by the Swiss Confederation and the State of Geneva;
- the offer by the Federal Republic of Germany to instal the telephone service in the new building as a gift, and also the offer by the Commonwealth of Australia;

#### expresses

- its very warm thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and to the State of Geneva, to the Federal Republic of Germany and to the Commonwealth of Australia,

#### resolves

- to authorize the Secretary-General to negotiate with the State of Geneva the terms of a rental contract which includes an option to purchase, and to endeavour to ensure that allowance be made for the total amount already paid in the form of rent when the lease is replaced by a rental-purchase contract;
- to authorize the Secretary-General to accept the offers of gifts which have been or may be made concerning the equipping, furnishing and decoration of the new building.



PINK PAGES

E

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 442-E  
18 December 1959

SERIES E

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

E-01

*For Costa Rica :*

The Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica reserves its Government's right to accept or not to accept the consequences of any reservations made by other Governments represented at this Conference, should such reservations entail any increase in Costa Rica's financial contribution to the Union.

*For Czechoslovakia :*

The Czechoslovak Delegation declares on behalf of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic that it will not be bound by any consequences that may arise from reservations designed to raise its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

**ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS**  
to the  
**International Telecommunication Convention**  
Geneva, 1959

At the time of signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the following additional protocols forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959:

**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 202 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.

## IV

## PROTOCOL

## Temporary Arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1959, has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959):

1. (1) The Administrative Council, elected by that Conference in the manner described in Article 9 of that Convention, which has held its first meeting before the signature of the present Protocol, shall continue to perform the duties assigned to it under that Convention.

(2) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman elected by the Administrative Council during the course of that first meeting shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the Annual Administrative Council session of 1961.

2. The eleven members of the International Frequency Registration Board, elected at the present Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959) in the manner described in 160 to 169 of that Convention, shall take office on the date decided by that Conference.

3. The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the manner described in Article 6 of that Convention, shall take office on 1 January, 1960.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 443-E  
19 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

#### Twentieth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 14 December 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

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

Secretary of the  
Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary  
of the Conference : Mr. Clifford Stead

#### Subjects discussed :

1. Fifth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 376): page 5-02 (Salaries of elected officials)
2. Sixth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 389)
3. Series A of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 387) (pink sheets)
4. Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 318)
5. Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 365)
6. Minutes of the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 351)
7. Letter from the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 361)
8. Letter from the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 371)
9. Replort by the Chairman of Committee H (Document No. 359)

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; Albania (People's Republic of); Saudi Arabia; Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Indonesia; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Laos (Kingdom of); Libya; Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Territories; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Viet-Nam.

The Chairman asked if there were any comments on the Agenda (Document No. 404).

The Delegate of the Republic of Korea announced that his delegation had decided to withdraw the statement appearing in Document No. 381, on page 8.

The agenda was approved.

1. Fifth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 376): page 5-02 (Salaries of elected officials)

The Chairman said that a proposal by the U.S.S.R. to reduce the salaries of the members of the IFRB had been discussed at a previous meeting. He had objected to a vote as he had felt that the matter was definitely decided by a previous vote and that it would be correct to take a second vote a few days later. It would be a very bad precedent to construe Rule 23 of the General Regulations to mean that decisions taken could be revised. He also felt that it would not be proper to fix the salaries of the IFRB members and, after having been elected, to reduce them. He therefore upheld his ruling not to take a further vote on the substance of the proposal.

The Delegate of Argentina fully agreed with the Chairman; the fact was that the cold war launched against the IFRB has failed and a last offensive was being tried out. He stressed the position of countries such as Argentina - vast territories with scattered populations, where radio communications were of very great importance. He could not understand why a great, scientific country such as the U.S.S.R. should take any attitude that might undermine the interests of such extra-European countries and he would ask the delegate of the U.S.S.R. not to insist on his proposal.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that there had been some misunderstanding. At the previous meeting it had been decided to postpone the vote on the U.S.S.R. proposal, as there were not enough delegations present. That proposal had been submitted in good time, since the U.S.S.R. considered that reform of the structure of the I.F.R.B. was precisely one of the best ways of serving the interests of countries such as those of Latin America. The millions of francs that were being spent on the I.F.R.B. were not justified by results and the purpose of the U.S.S.R. proposal was to reduce the discrepancy between expense and efficiency. It was inexplicable that, in all the other Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Headquarters, there were only one or two top-grade officials, whereas in the I.T.U. there were fourteen. The U.S.S.R. Delegation felt that the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the C.C.I.s should be in a higher class than the members of the I.F.R.B. Two votes were not necessary, but if a vote were taken on the U.S.S.R. proposal, it should be by secret ballot.

The Chairman said that the matter had been fully debated. He had given a ruling at the previous meeting and his ruling had been challenged. He would therefore, under Rule 13, 3. of the General Regulations, close the debate and proceed to a vote. A secret vote had been requested. Was that request supported?

Several delegations supported the request for a secret vote.

The Chairman's ruling that the salaries of the I.F.R.B. members had been settled by the previous vote was put to a secret vote and was upheld by 36 votes to 29, with 3 abstentions. 1 voting slip was invalid.

With the approval of page 5-02, Document No. 376 as a whole was approved.

2. Sixth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 389)

Document No. 389 was approved with drafting changes.

3. Series A (pink sheets) of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 387)

After a short discussion on the definition of "Telegraphy" and the advisability of using a definite or indefinite article when referring to the Head of a Government, it was decided to leave the text as it stood.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said :

"The Delegation of Ethiopia, at a previous meeting, when the blue texts of Annex 3 were considered, proposed the deletion of the definition of the term "expert". Our reason was that during this Conference other types of experts have been included in the Convention and the definition might lead to confusion. If this action cannot be taken at this stage, my Delegation would like its regrets to be recorded in the minutes of this meeting."

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that paragraph 3 (2) on page A-15 was unnecessarily gallic in the English text. It would be better to revert to the original blue text, which was clearer and more English.

Agreed.

Subject to the above remarks and minor drafting changes, Document No. 387 was approved.

4. Minutes of the eleventh plenary meeting (Document No. 318)

The Delegate of Israel said that he wished the statement attributed to his Delegation on page 7 of the Minutes to be replaced by the following :

"In order to arrive at a reasonable solution of the problem before us, the Delegation of Israel has tried to analyse the issues involved as follows :

" The present Acting Secretary-General occupied the post of Assistant Secretary-General, a post which will no longer exist in the new Convention. He will, we know, stand for election to the post of Secretary-General but we do not know if he will stand for election to the post of Deputy in case he is not elected Secretary-General.

" Should he be elected to either of these posts the only question to be solved is that of compensation as these posts are limited to periods of five years.

" What would happen if Mr. Gross is not elected Secretary-General?

" In view of the very special circumstances we propose that this Conference, in derogation of the new Convention, find a way of allowing him to continue to serve as Deputy Director-General. He would continue in office until his retirement, and on his retirement the Administrative Council would fill the vacancy ad interim as has been proposed by Sub-Committee D2.

" We feel, Sir, that this proposal has all the elements of fairness and justice.

" In case our proposal is not accepted and should Mr. Gross not be elected either Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General, then the Delegation of Israel would like to support the proposal made by the distinguished Delegate of Argentina, namely, that as in the case of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., so also in the case of the Assistant Secretary-General, the post should continue until the retirement of the present holder. The same consideration apply in both cases and the conclusions should therefore be identical."

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

5. Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 365)

The Delegate of Spain said that the statement attributed to Spain on page 10 of Document No. 365, immediately before Article 10, was not the same as that which had been handed in in Spanish. The same difficulty had occurred on previous occasions, when the Spanish text handed in was correctly translated into the other working languages and then re-translated into Spanish, thereby producing a different text from that handed in. He therefore made the formal request that the text appearing in the Spanish edition of minutes should be exactly the same as that handed in in Spanish.

The Chairman said that he would discuss the whole question in private with the Delegate of Spain.

The Delegate of Belgium said that on the fourth and fifth lines of page 11, the correct wording was "special regional conferences" and "special service conferences".

The Minutes of the Twelfth Meeting, as amended, were approved.

6. Minutes of the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 351)

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia pointed out that no indication was given in Document No. 351 of how many delegations had voted, the number of valid votes, abstentions, etc.

The Chairman said that he believed the number of votes had been 87.

The Minutes of the Thirteenth Meeting were approved.

7. Letter from the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 361)

The Delegate of Mexico said that, as the Chairman had pointed out, Document No. 361 was the reply of the Radio Conference which had been given in answer to the question asked by Committee D of the Plenipotentiary Conference with regard to the need to amend Article 6 relating to the I.F.R.B. in accordance with the Mexican proposal contained in Document No. 161. The Chairman of the Radio Conference observed that paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Mexican proposal had already been taken into account when drawing up Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations, and that he did not therefore consider it necessary to amend the Convention itself. In the light of that opinion, the Mexican Delegation did not insist on amending the Convention at that stage of the Conference's work, but it was definitely of the opinion that the Convention required basic expansion in Article 6, paragraph b) in the terms of the Mexican proposal, in order to take into account the new provisions contained in the Radio Regulations.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting take note of the Mexican statement.

It was so agreed.

8. Letter from the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 371)

In reply to a question by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that Paragraph 3 i) of Document No. 652 contained in the letter from the Chairman of the Radio Conference had been slightly amended to make it clear that the Board would not be sending the small staff of engineers to new or developing countries in order to impart "the necessary information and technical data mentioned", but that correspondence courses or lectures and seminars would be organized in Geneva which could be attended by representatives of the new or developing countries. Thus, the travel and other expenses would be borne by those countries rather than by the I.F.R.B. To that extent, the financial implications would be different from what had at first been thought.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting take note of Document No. 371.

It was so agreed.

9. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Document No. 359)

The Delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of Committee H, said that, with regard to Document No. 359, he wished to point out that it was explained in Document No. 392 that the Finance Committee did not consider that it was competent to take a decision on the desirability of setting up the new posts and had therefore decided to submit the question as a whole to the Plenary in Document No. 359.

The same reasons had led the Committee to decide that the new posts for the I.F.R.B. set forth in Document No. 366, should also be submitted to the Plenary.

The Secretary of the Conference said that he merely wished to draw attention to page 5 of Document No. 359, where it was pointed out that the new posts would only be set up after 1960, and that no action would be taken until full approval had been given by the Administrative Council. The Council, which now consisted of 25 representatives, would work in the light of the additional recommendations which would, he hoped, have been made by that time by the management experts who would be considering ways and means of increasing the Union's efficiency and making economies. It thus seemed that the report contained in Document No. 359 included all the necessary safeguards without at the same time restricting the Administrative Council. He would thus recommend that the meeting approve the Report.

The Delegate of Belgium was somewhat surprised by paragraph 4.1 b) where it was stated that "any unused credits for these posts cannot under any circumstances be entered in the budget to cover other expenses". He would himself strongly oppose any suggestion to do so, if any had in fact been made or were to be made in the future.

The Secretary of the Conference said that he understood that no such suggestion had been made in Committee H.

The Delegate of Canada formally proposed that the meeting accept the conclusions in the Report in Document No. 359.

The Delegate of France felt that what was asked for by the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees was reasonable enough. As for the General Secretariat, he did, he admitted, feel that requirements were rather on the high side, but it was for the Council to scrutinize the budget in detail, with an eye to the findings of the business efficiency experts who would come to conduct an investigation. He would put his trust in the Council's vigilance.

The Delegate of Italy said that to ask for rather more than one was likely to get was a characteristic of human nature. He would propose a general cut of 30% in all the estimates.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Secretary of the Conference) said it would be showing marked distrust of the Council's vigilance if the Conference were to impose so sweeping a reduction.

The Delegate of Italy said it was because he had some experience of what went on in the Council that he was making his proposal. Even with a 30% reduction, the Council would have ample opportunities for vigilance.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia knew something of what went on in the Council from personal experience. He wholeheartedly supported the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of Canada said that a decision, as to whether people would actually be recruited to fill the posts budgeted for, would be taken by the Council, after mature consideration. There were ample safeguards against extravagance, so that, while not unsympathetic to the idea behind the Italian proposal, he would be quite prepared to accept the document as it stood.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia felt that a 30% cut would be entirely possible, in the light of his experience on the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Switzerland agreed with the Delegate of France. While feeling that the General Secretariat needed extra staff, he had some misgivings about the speed with which the limit on expenditure was rising. In Switzerland, the budget for 1960 had already been adopted.

The Delegate of France said that his Administration had drawn his attention to the fact that Union expenditure had tripled. The Italian proposal was basically a healthy one, although he would not like to say that the posts budgeted for were unnecessary.

The Delegate of the United States said that in any event the items in question were for 1961 and not 1960. A 30% reduction was far too sweeping. He would support the Delegate of Canada.

The Delegate of Italy asked that his motion be put to the vote by roll-call vote.

The Delegate of Sweden said that if a vote was to be taken, his Delegation would abstain. In Committee 8 he had proposed that there should be an absolute maximum of expenditure for each individual year; and for each year there would be a figure which it would be desirable not to exceed. He was not sure that he could subscribe to the views put forward by the Delegates of the United States and Canada.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that for the reasons given by the previous speaker he would have to abstain if the Italian proposal was put to the vote.

The Chairman said that there seemed to be some little confusion. He would adjourn the meeting until the afternoon.

The meeting was suspended at 1.15 p.m.

The meeting was resumed at 3.15 p.m.

10. Report by the Chairman of Committee H (Documents Nos. 366, 284 and DT 123)

Document No. 366 and its Annexes

Mr. Persin, I.T.U. Counsellor, pointed out that in Annex 3 (page 7 of the document), in the fourth column for the year 1960, the figure of 650,000 for extra staff should be corrected to 65,000.

Mr. Gracie, Vice-Chairman, I.F.R.B. made the following statement:

" I do not wish to take up the time of the meeting by repeating the rather long statement which I made in the 15th meeting of Committee H, and which is reproduced in Document No. 374, in justifying the increased requirements of the I.F.R.B. for staff and other material resources, arising from the decisions of the Radio Conference. The reasons for the increased requirements have been briefly set out in Document No. 284 (and in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 of that document); and the division of the staff, in respect of the various duties assigned to the Board by the Radio Conference, is given in detail in Document No. DT 123. I would emphasize that these estimates have been prepared for budgetary ceiling purposes and will be carefully reviewed by the Board in the light of the duties as finalized by the Radio Conference. However, they have already been very carefully considered by the members of the Board, its Secretary and the senior officials of its staff and are not therefore 'wild guesses'. On the contrary, they are carefully considered estimates prepared by a group of officials whom the Radio Conference has done the honour to elect to high office in the Union and some of whom had a good deal of administrative experience before joining the Union. Nevertheless, it will of course be for the Administrative Council to consider the requirements in the light of a further detailed report by the Board, and to make such provision in regard to actual staff appointments, and expenditure in other associated resources, as they consider necessary to enable the Board to discharge its obligations to the Members of the Union.

" I would like to invite your attention to one or two simple facts. The Honourable Delegate of France, Mr. Drevet, referred this morning to the fact that the costs of the Union had trebled during recent years. In the same context I would remark that the last edition of the so-called 'Berne List' which was published in 1951, contained particulars of about 120,000 frequency assignments. The latest edition of the Master Radio Frequency Record, published in 1959, contains particulars of about 530,000 frequency assignments. Hence there has been more than a four-fold increase in the radio services of the world the last 8 years. This is an index of world progress in radio communications; and this progress is going to continue in future because of the immense expansion which is still continuing and will continue to take place in the fields of international



and domestic radio services and in the developments of techniques. Moreover, every additional assignment entered in the Record increases the difficulty facing Administrations, and in particular the new or developing countries, in finding usable frequencies for their new services; and it is to this end that the Radio Conference has asked the I.F.R.B. to assume a number of new responsibilities as these difficulties increase not directly in proportion to the number of radio stations, but almost in proportion to the square of this number.

" I might also remark that during the last two or three years the I.F.R.B. has been receiving notices of new or amended radio assignments at a rate of 100,000 a year. The total cost of the I.F.R.B., which includes many duties apart from the processing, technical examination and recording of radio frequencies, has been about 3,000,000 francs. Hence the cost in respect of each assignment has averaged 30 francs. Is this an excessive price to pay in relation to the value of the services given by the radio stations concerned, to pay for securing international recognition of these stations and, to the extent that the I.F.R.B. is able, to ensure that they will work without harmful interference? I think not. In this connection I would like to make a suggestion, which was discussed with some delegates during the pleasant outing to Zurich, and which might possibly be considered by a future Conference - namely, that each Administration, in sending a notice of a frequency assignment for treatment by the Board, should pay a "registration fee", shall we say 50 francs, or about 10 dollars, which would include the cost of all the processes associated with such registration. If that were done, there would be no need for a budget for the I.F.R.B., because the I.F.R.B. would be self-supporting and might even show a profit at the end of each year's work. Moreover, such an arrangement would ensure that each country paid exactly its fair share, i.e. proportional to the number of assignments of radio services which it desires to use. I commend the idea, which is not an entirely new one and has already been in the minds of some delegations, for your future consideration.

" You yourself, Mr. Chairman, at the 6th Plenary meeting of the Radio Conference, pointed out that, if certain duties were not undertaken by the I.F.R.B., on a centralized basis, it would cost your Administration 25 times the amount of the Netherlands annual contribution towards the cost of the I.F.R.B., because of the additional staff which would have to be recruited by your Administration. It would seem to the Board that similar considerations must apply to a very large number of Administrations and, in particular, in respect of the small Administrations who have only a small staff in their Telecommunications Departments.

" I would suggest that delegates should consider the matter from the aspect not of the relative expenditure of the I.F.R.B. vis-à-vis the Secretary-General's office, or the Directorates of the C.C.I's because the functions of all these four organizations are entirely different;

and I would urge that consideration should also be given to the services which are actually rendered to Administrations by each of its organs. I will only quote one example: A modern jet aircraft costs approximately 30 million Swiss francs and carries 200 people. The successful operation of this aircraft, and the safety of the aircraft and its passengers, absolutely depends on rapid, reliable, interference-free communications. If, through action taken by the I.F.R.B., in endeavouring to secure communications of this quality for international transport, the loss of only one such aircraft could be avoided every ten years, that alone, in terms of money would virtually pay for the whole costs of the I.F.R.B.; but nothing, of course, could pay for the loss of lives.

" The I.F.R.B. is very conscious of the difficult fiscal situation which is likely to arise in 1960 and has therefore attempted to reduce, in 1960, the cost of the additional staff and other additional facilities which will be required, by postponing the corresponding expenditure to 1961. This will involve the deferment, by the Radio Conference, of the implementation of some of their decisions, due to come into effect on 1 January 1961, until 1 April 1961; and we have reason to believe that this step would be acceptable to the Radio Conference. The I.F.R.B. could not, however, commit the Radio Conference to any further delay and only the Radio Conference would be able to give an answer if such further postponement were requested.

" The Members of the I.F.R.B. would wish that the case for the I.F.R.B.'s additional staff should be treated on its merits and should not prejudice the case which has been made by the Secretary-General and other organs of the Union who have also presented requirements for additional staff nor any other expenses in regard to improved conditions of service which have already been adopted by your Conference."

The Delegate of Paraguay said that his Delegation had always supported the increased tasks given to the I.F.R.B., and had great confidence that the Board would successfully carry out these tasks. Were the Board not to be given the tools to carry out its duties the small countries in the process of development would receive little or no place in the H.F. spectrum. He believed a method of paying for each notification registered would be extremely fair, as were the reasons given in justification of the Board's demands. He therefore fully agreed with Mr. Gracie's statement, and supported Document No. 366.

The Delegate of Pakistan believed there was ample justification for the I.F.R.B. demands as their work had been increased, and the number of frequency assignments and attendant problems were also constantly increasing. It was useless to ask the Radio Conference to set tasks to the I.F.R.B. - many of which were aimed at helping the new and developing countries - and for the Plenipotentiary Conference then to deny them the means of carrying out these tasks.

The Observer of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) wished to refer to the excellent and efficient cooperation which had existed for years between the I.T.U. and its organs and the ICAO, and what this had meant to international civil aviation. The ICAO was most grateful for the help they had received from the I.T.U. and hoped that spirit of cooperation would continue on the same friendly basis. The problems which had been discussed together were too numerous to be listed. He would particularly emphasize the effect of the close relations between the I.F.R.B. and his organization on the safety of modern civil aviation, and it was no exaggeration to say that the comprehensive method of implementation of the frequencies set aside for the aeronautical mobile services in the I.T.U. Frequency Allocation Plan could not have been so successful without the ceaseless cooperation and assistance of the I.F.R.B. The Frequency Allocation Plan had provided possibilities for more efficient interference-free methods of communication between aircraft and ground-stations, and had safeguarded human life.

On behalf of civil aviation he wished to pay a high tribute to the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman requested the Observer of the ICAO to assure his organization, upon his return to Montreal, of the I.T.U.'s desire to continue the close cooperation between the two organizations, which was such an essential factor to air transport and the safety of human life. He, too, was confident that the I.F.R.B. would play a very important role in that future collaboration.

The Delegate of Italy was in favour of the I.F.R.B. as an indispensable organ for the harmonious functioning of international telecommunication networks. However, he felt that some of the tasks given to the Board by the Radio Conference were impracticable and exaggerated. He thought the case was in analogy with that of the HF Broadcasting Plan, which he, himself, at a meeting of the Administrative Council, had forecast would be doomed to failure.

He believed that very careful consideration should be given before following any requests expressed by the Radio Conference, which were possibly of a political nature. A practical method, in his view, would be to reduce all financial commitments on the I.F.R.B. and let the Board do everything it deemed most important within these restrictions, leaving undone that which was proved practically impossible to carry out.

The Delegate of Canada did not think the present Conference should pass an opinion on what was technically wise or unwise in decisions made by the Radio Conference. They were merely concerned with the financial implications of the tasks involved, and in fixing a ceiling. Canada had not opposed the substance of any decisions taken by the Radio Conference.

He felt that some saving in the figures stated could probably be gained by careful examination of the matter by the Administrative Council and it would be impossible to fix them now. For example, he believed that the engineers referred to should be found amongst existing staff. He also queried the figure for Circulars appearing in the 1960 column.

The Canadian Delegation therefore proposed that a total increase of roughly one million Swiss francs would suffice, to enable the I.F.R.B. to undertake at least some of the more urgent tasks requested by the Radio Conference.

Mr. Gracie, Vice-Chairman, I.F.R.B., explained that with regard to the figure for circulars, the Delegate of Canada was right in assuming that this represented recoverable costs. The Council had originally decided that the cost of those circulars would be covered against sales of the Master Radio Frequency Record, but it was later decided that the costs should be charged to the General Publications Budget. He explained in some detail as to why it was considered necessary to maintain administration and staff costs at 65,000 Swiss francs. A number of these posts would only be filled rather late in the year, after authorization by the Council, but at any event they would be required by the end of 1960 if the Board were to carry out the tasks allotted to it in 1961, and he therefore hoped that the present Conference, or the Administrative Council would give the authorization to recruit some of the lower grade personnel as early as possible. It was necessary to complete the Master Radio Frequency Record before the Radio Regulations came into effect on 1 January 1961.

He further explained that the figures given for staff included 8 highly qualified staff members who were at present charged to the Extraordinary Budget. All calculations after 1960 were given on the basis of the new common system of the United Nations. If the expenditure in Column 1 was expressed in terms of existing staff it could be assessed at some 3,022,000 Swiss francs.

Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, said that in his view the weekly circulars were one of the most important tasks of the I.F.R.B. and represented a direct contact between Administrations and the Union. The best way to pay for them was to list them as a separate item. He was opposed to hiding them in the general publications budget, which did not seem to him to be prudent or sound management.

With regard to the extra staff he cited Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Convention. He believed that 65,000 francs was a relatively small cost in comparison with expenses involved, were Administrations to undertake such tasks on their own.

The Delegate of France reminded the meeting that in the morning they had approved the very modest requests for additional personnel made by the C.C.I.'s and the General Secretariat. When faced with the massive increase requested by the I.F.R.B., although he would not wish to query the necessity for the tasks which had been decided upon by the Radio Conference, one was inclined to ask the following questions : were these tasks really urgent, merely necessary, or merely desirable? He believed that in general the compromise answer would be that they were necessary, but the degree of priority was to be determined. His Delegation wished to make a reservation at any rate for the figures for 1960 as France was in no position to undertake any such unforeseen expenditure for that year. He would therefore urgently request the I.F.R.B. not to embark upon any whole-sale recruitment until 1961. He would prefer not to express a view on the subsequent years until he had heard further opinions.

The Delegate of Bielorussia, while recognizing the need for the additional work to be done by the I.F.R.B. had serious doubts as to the necessity for such a substantial increase. Maybe a few more specialists concerned with technical questions might be engaged, but the figures for general purpose staff would seem very exaggerated and did not seem to correspond to the tasks given to the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the ever-increasing costs of the Union had been a source of great concern to many Members, and he gave some figures to prove his point. In his opinion too much attention was given to recruiting more personnel and not enough to making better use of available staff. If this state of affairs were to continue some countries might find that their high expenditure did not correspond to the benefits derived from membership of the Union, with the result that they would leave. His Delegation was opposed to any further increase in staff, and although he was in favour of increasing technical assistance to the developing countries, this should not be used as a fashionable formula for exaggerated recruitment.

He believed that the study of every request of this kind was not encumbrant on the Plenary Assembly of the Plenipotentiary Conference, but should be entrusted to the Administrative Council. The task of the present meeting was merely to indicate general principles and to fix ceilings. In his view the budget for 1960 should be laid down on the basis of the expenditure ceiling for 1959, with a reasonable sum set aside for extraordinary expenditure to cover conferences, assimilation into the common United Nations system, cost-of-living allowances, insurances, etc.. These needs could be met by a sum of approximately 100,000 to 150,000 Swiss francs. If this principle could be adopted a small working group could rapidly prepare budget ceilings for the years 1960 - 1965.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia believed that the increased flow of assignment requests from new and developing countries to the I.F.R.B. would be balanced by less requests from the older countries. Over the years there had been marked salary increases, without any notable increase in productivity, and he suggested that the Conference request the Secretary-General and his staff to increase output in proportion to the increased expenditure. His Delegation was of the opinion that the requests of the I.F.R.B. were exaggerated, and should be restricted to the minimum.

The Delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement:

" The Ethiopian Delegation has listened to the previous speakers concerning the I.F.R.B. In this respect we would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Radio Conference has met during the last four months and has reached the blue sheets stage of a compromise agreement. The work that has been given to the I.F.R.B. has been closely tied into this compromise agreement, which is about to be signed.

" We must therefore state that if this Plenipotentiary Conference decides not to give the possibility to the I.F.R.B. to carry out their tasks, many delegations might have to reconsider their position on the agreement which has been reached."

Mr. Gracie, referring again to the circulars, considered them to be one of the essential services of the I.F.R.B., and did not think it would be difficult to class them as service documents, for direct sale to Members of the Union.

With regard to the remarks made by the Delegate of France, the Board was only too well aware of the difficult fiscal situation of some countries. However he did not think it would be quite fair to the Board merely to be given a certain sum and told to manage as well as it might, as in this manner it could not carry out its obligations to the Administrations who requested help. Possibly the Radio Conference should be asked to delete those tasks which it did not consider either indispensable, necessary or desirable.

He could not agree with the remarks made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. conveying the idea that the I.F.R.B. did not march with the times. The Board was reasonably progressive, employed modern machines, and in this connection welcomed the resolution contained in Annex 4 to Document No. 366, proposed by Switzerland, for the acquisition of electronic calculators. However computers could not immediately reduce staff requirements. The views advanced by the Soviet Delegation and certain others during the Radio Conference, that nothing should be done to meet the current situation had been definitely rejected by that Conference. Something must be done to avoid chaos in the HF spectrum.

In reply to the Delegate of Yugoslavia he would point out that although the newer countries were requesting more and more frequency assignments, this was not, in fact, offset by a decrease in the requirements of the larger countries. Quite the reverse was the case.

The Delegate of the United States said that one of the reasons he had always advocated holding the Radio Conference at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference was to enable consultation between the two bodies, which he thought was essential in this case. The I.F.R.B. was after all merely a servant of the Radio Conference, and someone objective from that Conference should be asked to explain the exact demands put upon the Board, to judge competently whether the details figuring in the document were correct. He did not think it was a correct procedure to leave it to the Administrative Council to assess requirements, nor would it be wise to make 50% cuts without a prior understanding of the situation, and it certainly would be inadvisable to abandon the whole project.

The Delegate of India said that that Radio Conference had not been able to examine the financial implications of the tasks it had set. The relative priority of these tasks should be known, and whilst there was a possible scope for an increase in staff, it should not be disproportionate to the requests by the C.C.I.s and General Secretariat. Prudence should be exercised from the very beginning, to curb the tendency to increase expenditure, by limiting over high estimates.

The Delegate of Italy thought it curious that the Plenipotentiary Conference should not be considered competent to judge requests made by other conferences. They were the supreme organ of the Union, they were telecommunication plenipotentiaries, and as such they were the body to judge what should and what should not be accepted.

The Chairman said it was a pity that the discussion could not have been held earlier when considering the reply of the Radio Conference to their questions. However several recommendations of that Conference had been adopted, and he proceeded to read out the titles of some of these. The Delegate of Ethiopia was correct in stating that many of these decisions were closely interwoven with the tasks set to the I.F.R.B., and he would call upon the Chairman of the Radio Conference for his views.

Mr. Acton (Canada), Chairman of the Radio Conference, said that the serious responsibilities of the I.F.R.B. in the past must not be overlooked, such as the implementation of the ICAO agreement of Geneva, 1951, the success of which had surpassed anything imagined by delegates taking part in that conference.



There had been exceedingly long discussions in the Radio Conference and its various committees as to a plan of action, and the tasks assigned to the I.F.R.B. were the compromise result. Were the I.F.R.B. not to be given the tools to enable it to carry out these tasks, then the very need for its existence would be in question.

The problems of the HF broadcasting situation had given rise to many broadcasting conferences, which had involved considerable time and expense, such as Mexico City, and Florence-Rappallo, and the decisions of those conferences had not been implemented. Subsequently the E.A.R.C. had asked the I.F.R.B. for a draft plan, which had not proved acceptable to many. The I.F.R.B. was now being instructed to undertake this task again in a new way, calling for additional expenditure, but there was no other solution. Should these means be refused, the Radio Conference itself could be considered a failure, and chaos might result in the HF spectrum.

The present Conference could not possibly estimate correctly the I.F.R.B.'s requirements, and this should be left to the Council in the light of examinations undertaken during their next session. The I.F.R.B.'s present requests for 1960 should be taken as a yard-stick, bearing in mind that the I.F.R.B. would not immediately be employing extra staff. Other expenses figuring in the table should also be carefully considered and a means found to reduce them.

Mr. Pederson (Denmark), Chairman of Committee 4, said that the Danish Delegation was most anxious to see the most economical administration of tasks concerning the frequency spectrum. He considered, however, that by entrusting these tasks to the I.F.R.B. both the financial and the man-power burden of Administrations would be lightened. In his opinion the costs involved were quite reasonable, in relation to the great amount of work involved, and his Delegation believed that it would be acting in its own interest and in that of the Union when it urged that the I.F.R.B. be given the tools to carry out the job.

The Chairman called for a coffee-break to enable informal discussion on the question to take place.

After the break the Delegate of Colombia proposed that the most rational way of studying the financial implications would be to make a thorough examination of Document No. 403, which represented the total budget, and to see where reductions could possibly be made.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo considered that the task given to the I.F.R.B. with regard to HF broadcasting was an impossible one, as the Radio Conference had not accepted a widening of HF frequency bands, so that new expenses proposed by the I.F.R.B. were virtually useless. He thought that for experimental purposes the single case of the 9 Mc/s band could be taken, which would avoid needless expenditure. His Delegation was therefore opposed to the I.F.R.B. proposal.

The Delegate of Ceylon resumed the situation of tasks given to the I.F.R.B. in the past, and said that the Board had always been most willing to carry out any duties assigned to it. He therefore thought the proposal should be given due and careful consideration, but that perhaps the I.F.R.B. could be requested to limit all additional expenditure and recruitment of personnel for the year 1960. The Administrative Council could then examine requests for subsequent years.

It was agreed to study Document No. 403

The Delegate of Colombia said that the solution he proposed was rather a drastic one, namely to make a general reduction of the total budget of 15%, which would not include the extraordinary budget nor the technical assistance programme. He believed the Administrative Council could adjust the various chapters as they thought best.

The Delegate of Belgium supported the Colombian proposal.

The Delegate of France once more strongly urged that the I.F.R.B. undertake no additional expenditure during 1960, for the reasons previously mentioned, in which case his Delegation would be willing to consider the figures for the following years.

Mr. Gracie, Vice Chairman, I.F.R.B. said that even during the present conference the I.F.R.B. had been approached on several occasions with requests for help to new and developing countries, and they were doing all they could in this respect. It would seem a pity to be obliged to respond to such countries that as the Regulations did not come into force until 1 January 1961 nothing could be done before that date. In reply to the Delegate of France he believed that if nothing was given to the I.F.R.B. during 1960 the Radio Conference would have to be asked to defer introduction of the Radio Regulations until 1 January 1962. He hoped the proposal of the Delegate of Colombia would be handled with great prudence, because cuts such as he was proposing would mean a deduction of the total budget of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as the requests of the I.F.R.B. for the year 1960. He thought this might prove very harmful to the work of the Union as a whole. He would assure the meeting that the I.F.R.B. would do all in its power to limit expenditure for 1960, but hoped that these restrictions would not apply in later years, as work would then simply pile up.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia proposed the year 1960 be taken as a basis for the other years.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with this proposal. He was attracted by the simplicity of the proposal of the Delegate of Colombia and thought that maybe some economy could be effected when considering the question of the new I.T.U. building. He believed that rental might prove more profitable than purchase. He was in favour of the idea expressed by the Delegate of Canada of adopting a figure of approximately one million Swiss francs for the I.F.R.B. for 1960.

Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, said that a directive should be given about transferring the circulars from the I.F.R.B. budget. The Council could not decide on this point as they met only in May and the circulars would be issued from January onwards. The Council could, however, certainly examine other budget items for that year and he believed the I.F.R.B. might agree to accept a figure of about one million for 1960.

He pointed out that a 15% cut of the proposed increases might be reasonably made, but not a cut to the total budget, as the Union was already committed to a sum of 8½ million francs.

Upon a suggestion of the Delegate of the United States, seconded by the Delegate of Bielorussia, it was agreed to postpone discussion until the following day, to give time for consideration of the ceiling for 1960.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

H. Heston  
J. Umberg  
Rapporteurs

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary  
of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 444-E  
18 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

#### Twenty-first Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 15 December 1959, at 4.30 p.m.

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

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

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

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#### Questions dealt with :

1. Seventh series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 396).
  2. Eighth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 401).
  3. Series B submitted for a second reading (Document No. 402).
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Those present :

Afghanistan; Albania; Argentina (Republic of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussia (S.S.R. of); Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia (Republic of); Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Denmark; El Salvador; Spain; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Laos; Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of); Peru; Philippines (Republic of); 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; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam; British East Africa (Associate Member).

The Chairman opened the meeting and pointed out that the examination of the 7th and 8th series of blue documents and also Series B of the pink documents had been added to the agenda of the plenary meeting (Document No. 407). The assembly would first examine these documents and then turn to the items on the agenda. He hoped that the financial questions on the agenda would produce some concrete results.

1. Seventh series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 396)

The Delegate of Venezuela stated that he had added a reservation to the text, which would appear in the Final Protocol.

The Delegate of Sweden recalled that at the previous plenary meeting it had been decided at his suggestion to add an introduction to the Final Protocol stating that the Protocol formed part of the Final Acts of the Conference. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee stated that the necessary provision had been made.

Pages 7-02, 7-03, 7-04

Approved without discussion.

Page 7-05

The Delegate of Korea confirmed that he had requested the deletion of that reservation at the meeting on the previous day. Nevertheless, he intended to make a reservation at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was decided that the reservation on page 7-05 should be deleted.

Page 7-06

Approved without discussion.

Page 7-07

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. acknowledged that every country was entitled to make reservations to the Convention, but still felt that the reservation on page 7-07 applied to the Radio Regulations and had not been considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Spain agreed. The reservation was based on Article 9, paragraph 1c) of the Convention. The Radio Regulations were a part of the Convention, so that the presence of that reservation was perfectly justified. It would be appearing in a more detailed form in the Radio Regulations.

The Chairman said that the presence of a reservation in both documents might create a precedent for other countries.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. appreciated the Chairman's anxiety on that score and asked the Delegate of Spain to consider the matter again, for, if the reservation was maintained in the Convention, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., as one of the 25 signatories to the Copenhagen Convention, might need to make a counter-reservation.

The Delegate of Italy announced that he would also want to make a counter-reservation if the Delegation of Spain upheld its reservation with regard to page 7-07.

Page 7-08

The Delegate of India stated that the reservation had been made on 10 December, following discussion in Committee H and in the Plenary Assembly. That was why reference was made to "the very high and somewhat disproportionate increase in the budget estimates" (Item 1). He had learnt only the day before that those estimates would be reduced, so that he might be able to modify or delete that item in his reservation, once he had been able to see the final budget estimates.

Page 7-09

The Delegate of Iraq said that the reservation had been expressed by Jordan and that he himself was merely seconding it. He requested the Delegate of Jordan to explain his reasons for making the reservation.

The Delegate of Jordan said that the reason for his reservation was of a legal nature. The Plenipotentiary Conference's decision to insist on equitable regional representation in the distribution of additional seats in the Administrative Council had had no effect. What should have

been done was to adopt a procedure similar to that followed for parliamentary elections, where the territory was divided into constituencies. As things stood, the Middle East, a region in which there were 9 countries Members of the Union, was not represented at all on the Council. The same thing applied to the Scandinavian countries. He therefore upheld his reservation.

The Delegato of the Argentine Republic found it impossible to accept such a reservation, accusing as it did the whole Union or at least the Conference, of having acted in an illegal manner. He proposed that all the other delegations should make a counter-reservation against it.

The Delegate of Canada was also opposed to such a reservation, since it would permit the countries concerned to take arbitrary action inspired by their own interests, without any consideration for the decisions of the Administrative Council, the vital organ of the Union. It might even be that those countries would refuse to honour their financial pledges, from the terms of the reservation on page 7-10, also submitted by Jordan and Iraq. The other countries were obliged to defend their interests and most urgently request the delegations responsible for those reservations to withdraw them, in a spirit of goodwill, even if they found it necessary to reproduce the texts in a non-legal document other than the Convention.

The Delegate of Jordan proposed that a legal committee be set up to define the principles of "equitable regional representation", under international law. He would accept the findings of such a Committee.

The Delegate of Iraq said that, following the statements by the Delegates of Argentina and Canada, he wanted the name of his country to be withdrawn from the reservation. He assured delegates that Jordan had followed no other aim but that of serving the Union in making the reservation, and that it had had no intention of criticising either the Union or the Conference.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Iraq. He appealed to the Delegate of Jordan for a similar gesture of goodwill. Perhaps he would be satisfied if the text of his reservation were simply reproduced in the Minutes of the Meeting. If he did decide to uphold the reservation in the Convention, he was running the risk of finding counter-reservations there from more than 80 countries.

The Delegate of Jordan agreed after hearing the arguments of the Chairman and made the gesture of goodwill requested of him. He withdrew his reservation and said that it would be sufficient if it were reproduced in the Minutes. In reply to a question by the Chairman he agreed to take the same decision regarding his reservation on page 7-10.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Jordan.

The reservations expressed by the Delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan are as follows :

"The Delegations of the Republic of Iraq and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on signing the International Telecommunication Convention, make the following statement :

" The decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959, to increase the number of seats in the Administrative Council on the principle of equitable regional representation in the Union has not legally been carried out; Jordan and Iraq were candidates for Arab countries in the Asian Region. Jordan, according to votes obtained, should have been elected to represent this area in the Council.

" Regional representation means that each area must be represented by a number of members in the same way as parliamentary elections, and the members which obtain the highest number of votes in their area should be elected.

" These Delegations therefore consider the election to the Administrative Council in this Conference as null and void as the above principles have not been complied with."

Page 7-10

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Delegation declares in the name of its Government, that it accepts no consequence for decisions resulting in an increase of its contributory present share in the expenses of the Union and at the same time declares that the increase of seats in the Administrative Council has not (repeat not) equitably been divided among members of the region, in conformity with the decision taken by the Conference for regional representation, but the increase of seats has been partially exploited to serve certain political purposes alien to the purposes and duties of the Union, therefore the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan shall not bear any expenses resulting from this increase.

Page 7-11

The Delegate of the United States referred to the reservation by Jordan and the United Arab Republic on Page 7-11. The Plenipotentiary Conference met at considerable intervals, and it was therefore essential for the Administrative Council to be empowered to conclude provisional agreements. The Convention said in any case that the Plenipotentiary Conference should confirm agreements concluded by the Council. Could the Delegates of Jordan and the United Arab Republic give any explanations of their reservation?



The Delegate of the United Arab Republic recalled that Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Buenos Aires General Regulations authorized every delegation to make whatever reservation it might deem fit. The reservation in question had been made against any possible agreement which might be contrary to the interests of the United Arab Republic. His country had made the same reservation at Buenos Aires and he had himself sat on the Administrative Council without raising the slightest objection to any of the agreements concluded there. The reservation was merely to provide for such an eventuality.

Pages 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15

Approved without discussion.

Page 7-16

The Delegate of Israel felt that the reservation on that page was contrary to both letter and spirit of Article 3 of the Convention. It also violated Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences (Chapter 9 of the Rules of Procedure) laying down that reservations could only be made with regard to decisions concerning the Convention or the Regulations. He therefore proposed that that page of the document should not be printed. He had handed the Secretariat a text refuting that reservation.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that his Government might need to make a similar reservation when the Convention was ratified.

The Delegate of Jordan recalled that there was a similar statement in the Buenos Aires Convention. The Arab countries were still in a state of war with Israel and did not recognize the existence of that State. He therefore upheld his reservation, believing that he was perfectly justified in making reservations on questions outside the competence of the Conference.

The Delegate of Iraq referred to Article 17, paragraph 1 of the Buenos Aires Convention and expressed his conviction that he was entitled to make such a reservation.

The Chairman stated that the counter-reservation submitted by the Delegation of Israel would be included in the final Protocol. He requested the Delegate of Israel not to press further with his request for deletion of page 7-16, in order not to hold up the work of the Conference. The Delegate of Israel acquiesced.

Page 7-17

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland announced that his Delegation had submitted to the Secretariat the text of a statement to be included in the final Protocol.

The Delegate of Ceylon requested that the Delegations of the countries listed in the statement on Page 7-17 should give the reference of the reservation there mentioned. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thereupon said that the reservation had been made when the Radio Regulations were ratified. The General Secretariat would have the text and would be able to issue it. It was one of the many reservations made by those Delegations when the Buenos Aires Convention was signed, and the only one to have been upheld on ratification.

The Delegate of Canada suggested that the text of that reservation be added as a footnote to the page, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed his surprise at such a request and at delegates not being up to date with the Union's weekly publications.

It was decided to leave page 7-17 unchanged. The reservation in question is as follows :

"In ratifying the Convention, the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the question of acceptance, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the Radio Regulations is at present left open."

2. Eighth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 401)

Page 8-02

Approved, subject to an amendment in the Spanish text only, referred to the Drafting Committee.

Page 8-03

The Delegate of Canada said that, while his Delegation did not want to open a debate, it did not approve the Resolution. It would have abstained had there been a vote. He did not doubt that the promoters of the Resolution were inspired by excellent intentions and that they thought it would be of advantage to some Members of the Union. He himself felt that it would mean considerable loss of time for the General Secretariat with no advantage to anyone. He hoped he was wrong, but he would be unable to sign such a resolution in its existing form.

Page 8-05

The Chairman said that a letter was included at the beginning of the Resolution, which he had received from the Chairman of Committee D.

Subject to the reservations discussed above, Document No. 401 was approved.

3. Series B of texts submitted for third reading (Document No. 402)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom raised a question which, although a matter of detail only, recurred over and over again in that document. Most of the references quoted in the document were wrong and had to be corrected. Before white documents were distributed, delegates should be able to study the pink documents in which such mistakes in references would be corrected.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that although perfection was always attainable it required time. Should everyone stay there until there was not a single mistake left? Generally, when a mistake occurred in the white documents, the Secretariat examined the final form with the greatest attention and sent impeccable documents to Administrations. He would like to hear the Secretary-General's views on the subject. If that procedure were not followed there was a danger of the Conference lasting an extra week.

The Delegate of the United States agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom. True, the Drafting Committee had a great deal to do, but as a representative of his Government he was most reluctant to sign an incorrect text. It was in fact a most important question.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the same procedure be followed as in the Radio Conference where the various delegations submitted documents together with their proposed corrections direct to Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Drafting Committee. That was a method that had given excellent results.

Mr. Gross, Secretary-General elect, agreed with the Delegate of Italy. He sympathized very warmly with the Drafting Committee, but he would be much happier for delegations to sign texts that were absolutely correct instead of having the Convention corrected subsequently by the General Secretariat, which was inevitably a hazardous matter.

The Delegate of France felt that the example of G.A.T.T. should be followed in having references corrected by the Secretariat before the white documents were issued.

The Secretary-General elect pointed out that there were six people in the General Secretariat working in close liaison with the Drafting Committee. However, the Committee's job was very onerous, whence the mistakes. In any case the Chairman of the Committee had informed him that the white documents would be issued and that the maximum degree of accuracy would be aimed at. He still wanted corrections to be made before the end of the Conference. He would like to have precise instructions, since the Radio Conference followed the different procedure of correcting mistakes as it went along.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was in favour of having mistakes corrected by the Secretariat, which was the system practised with

great success at C.A.T.F. The Secretariat was perfectly capable of carrying out the job. Delegates would be receiving the white documents which could be corrected if any mistakes did remain.

Page B-03

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland indicated a drafting error in paragraph 5, where the English should read "For the purposes ....".

Page B-04

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that at a previous plenary meeting he had proposed adding the words "nor the right to nominate candidates for the I.F.R.B." at the end of the first sentence of Paragraph 2 of Article 2. He had also proposed the following amendment to the second sentence of that paragraph : ".... eligible in the Administrative Council".

The Delegate of France explained that the United Kingdom proposals had been discussed at the twelfth plenary meeting, and that the Drafting Committee had been asked to prepare the text in question as it appeared in the pink document. However, if the Assembly agreed, the Drafting Committee could easily include the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Canada remembered that during the discussion on the blue documents the Assembly had approved the United Kingdom proposals concerning paragraph 2 and had asked the Drafting Committee to do what was necessary.

It was decided that the Drafting Committee should be asked to amend the text of the paragraph in question in accordance with the United Kingdom proposals.

The Delegate of Colombia indicated a number of errors, particularly in the references on pages B-02, B-03 and B-04 of the Spanish text.

Page B-05

Approved without discussion.

Page B-06

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out some errors in the Spanish text. The Delegate of Japan recalled that at a previous meeting the Assembly had decided to change the word "principles" to "policies" in the English text of Article 6, paragraph 1 a).

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic suggested that it would shorten the discussion if the corrections to wrong references were referred direct to the Drafting Committee.

Page B-07

The Delegate of Paraguay asked for the Spanish text of sub-paragraph 2 (2) b) of Article 7 to be brought into line with the French and English texts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested that sub-paragraph 1 c) of Article 7 should be amended as follows : "special conferences, which include special world, special regional and special service conferences". He requested that that wording should be used throughout the rest of the Article. He considered that the existing text lacked clarity and emphasized that it was a simple drafting amendment intended solely to make the text clearer.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic objected to the amendment. He considered that special world conferences were extraordinary conferences, which were covered by sub-paragraph 1 b).

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom to give him a definition of a special world conference. He himself had never heard of such a thing.

The Delegate of Canada supported the United Kingdom proposal. It was a simple drafting amendment applying to a sub-paragraph of the Convention and intended to bring it into line with other provisions of the Convention, and particularly the new Article 15, in which the concept of special world conferences financed out of the consolidated budget was implied. That type of conference was also the subject of paragraph 7 of Article 7. Such conferences were neither ordinary nor extraordinary.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee replied that such a concept did not seem very clear to him. Although such conferences were spoken of, the Convention did not define them. The Drafting Committee would comply with the decisions of the Assembly, but the text would not thereby be made any clearer.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the Chairman of the Drafting Committee that no precise definition existed, but the question had been the subject of a number of discussions in Committee H, and the Article in question had been worded to cover the convening of such special world conferences. Nevertheless, the speaker emphasized once again that it was merely a drafting correction and not a matter of substance.

The Delegate of Italy suggested adding the words "(world or regional)" before the word "service" in sub-paragraph c). The Chairman of the Drafting Committee supported the proposal, which would solve the problem. He added that if the discussion had taken place at the right time, Committee C would have been in a position to submit a clearer text for Article 15.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Drafting Committee should be asked to reconsider the list of conferences given in Article 7, bearing in mind the Italian proposal. The United Kingdom Delegation would collaborate in the study.

It was so decided.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo proposed the expression "special conferences of Services" instead of "special Service conferences" which he found difficult to understand. The Delegate of Switzerland proposed "special conferences of the Services".

The Delegate of Colombia asked for the Spanish text of paragraph 3 (2) of Article 6 to be brought into line with the French and English texts and pointed out an error in sub-paragraph 2 (1) a) of Article 7.

Pages B-08 to B-20 inclusive

Approved without discussion.

Page B-21

The Delegate of the United Kingdom commented that the text of paragraph 1 (4) of Article 13 was wrong.

Pages B-22 to B-37 inclusive.

Approved without discussion.

Page B-38

The Chairman drew attention to Article 49 (old Article 47), and recalled the Spanish proposal No. 333 (Document No. 227) amended by Iran. He found that the wording in the pink document did not take account of that proposal.

The Delegate of Iran recalled that the intention of the Spanish proposal approved in Committee F was that Article 49 should also apply to stations giving false or deceptive information on their position and on the organization operating them. The article would then read :

"Members and Associate Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation by a station of false or deceptive distress, safety or identification signals or of false or deceptive information concerning the position of the station and the organization operating it, and to collaborate in locating and identifying stations transmitting such signals from their own countries".

The Delegates of Colombia and the Argentine Republic objected to the amendment, which they considered too radical.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was also against the amendment at the present stage. He quoted the case of various broadcasting stations which, although not situated in a town, nevertheless bore the name of that town. But there was nothing deceptive about the designation of such stations.

The Delegate of Iran made it clear that his amendment was not intended for such cases but related solely to stations situated in a country other than that which they indicated in their transmissions. However, at the request of the Chairman, he agreed to withdraw his proposal to avoid prolonging the discussion. He nevertheless asked that the minutes should reflect the trend of the discussion.

Page B-39

Approved without discussion.

Before closing the meeting, the Chairman suggested that a further plenary meeting should be held the following morning at 9.00 a.m. when the budgetary questions, which had not been dealt with at the present meeting, could be considered. He pointed out that it was essential that the discussions on finances should be finished during the next plenary meeting.

It was decided to convene a plenary meeting the following day at 9.00 a.m.

Mr. Gross, Acting Secretary-General, made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen : Since this is a meeting which started to deal with finances, I think it my duty to let you know that the reception this evening is not, repeat not, being charged to the expenses of the Geneva Conferences. There is a small margin in the representation allowances accorded to each of the permanent organs of the Union, and by pooling these meagre resources at the end of the year, we have been able to provide for this reception to the visiting delegations who have entertained us so well throughout the four months period of the two conferences.

" We also, with the concurrence of all the members of the Coordination Committee, found it desirable - and only fair - to include among the guests all of the staff, who have devoted themselves unsparingly to their work, and thus, we feel, contributed to no small extent to the success of the conferences.

" I look forward to seeing you there and hope you enjoy the party."

Applause.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the Document Reproduction Service would work through the night, despite the reception. The Acting Secretary-General replied that the necessary services would work all night.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Rapporteur :

M. Brodsky

Secretary of the Conference :

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman :

J.D.H. van der Toorn



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 445-E  
18 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

#### Twenty second plenary meeting

16 December, 1959 at 9 a.m.

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

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda

Secretary of  
the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

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#### Subjects discussed :

1. Statement by the Delegate of Spain
  2. Ninth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 405-E)
  3. Draft Resolution proposed by Switzerland - Use of Electronic Calculating Machines by the International Frequency Registration Board (Annex 4 to Document No. 366).
  4. Draft Resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany - Approval of the Accounts of the Union.
  5. Budget for 1960 and the limit on expenditure, 1961 - 1965 (Documents Nos. 403 and 413).
-

Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentine Republic; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Laos (Kingdom of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Philippines (Republic of); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; 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; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of); British East Africa (Associate Member).

1. Statement by the Delegate of Spain

The Delegate of Spain made the following statement:

"The Spanish Delegation, in view of the fact that the reservation appearing on page 7-07 of Document No. 396 has been made at the Radio Conference, does not insist on maintaining it in connection with the Plenipotentiary Conference.

" I request that this statement be recorded in the Minutes of today's meeting."

2. Ninth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 405-E)

Approved.

3. Draft Resolution proposed by Switzerland

Use of Electronic Calculating Machines by the International Frequency Registration Board (Annex 4 to Document No. 366)

The Delegate of Sweden believed that the I.F.R.B. was fully aware of any possibilities of reducing expenditure and accelerating work by means of electronic calculating machines. He did not therefore feel that such a Resolution was necessary.

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., Mr. Gracie, hoped that the Plenary Meeting would endorse the Resolution contained in Annex 4 to Document No. 366 and approve the credits appearing in Paragraph 4 thereof. The Board felt that an electronic computer would enable more effective use to be made of its staff and ultimately lead to a reduction in personnel.

Such a calculator would be used not only for study purposes but also in the basic work of the Board; he referred to the use made of such a device in the past in establishing some of the I.F.R.B. curves and technical standards.

The Secretary of the Conference, the Acting Secretary-General, associated the General Secretariat in the statement made by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., and warmly supported the Draft Resolution proposed by Switzerland. The electronic computer might prove useful not only for the Master International Register, but also for the modernization of the accounting methods of the Union. On a long term basis, such an investment would doubtless prove extremely worthwhile.

The Delegate of Denmark supported the allocation of the credits necessary.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia asked exactly what reduction in existing not additional-staff would result. If a decrease in staff would occur, his Delegation would certainly support the proposal.

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. replied that there would be no reduction in the existing staff numbers because the electronic calculating machines would only be ancillary to many other machines already in use and would also require the preparation of punched cards. As to the future, however, a decreased rate of recruitment of additional staff would certainly ensue. It was for that reason that the I.F.R.B. felt that the proposal was in the interests of the Union, and believed that studies should first be carried out and a report submitted to the Administrative Council containing the results thereof.

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco, supported by the Delegate of Belgium suggested that, in view of the financial aspect of the Draft Resolution, it should be considered when the budget was examined.

The Delegate of Columbia, supported by the Delegate of Spain, did not agree. At such a late stage in the Conference, concrete decisions should be taken, particularly with regard to the building of the Union and mechanization. The ordinary budget could be analysed once those two matters were settled.

In reply to a question from the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. proposed that the figures contained in Paragraph 4 should be amended to 50,000 Swiss Francs for 1960 and

100,000 Swiss francs for 1961, to cover joint studies for the I.F.R.B. and the General Secretariat; it would be prudent to maintain the figure of 300,000 Swiss francs for subsequent yearly periods because that was approximately the rental of the type of computer the Delegate of Switzerland had in mind.

The Draft Resolution proposed by Switzerland was provisionally approved, subject to consideration of the budget: it would be disposed of finally when it came before the Plenary Meeting in the form of a blue document.

4. Draft Resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany - Approval of the Accounts of the Union

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced the proposal, which would facilitate the work of the Administrative Council whose yearly agenda was always very heavy. For many years the Union had had the advantage of an arithmetical external audit carried out most efficiently and at a minimum cost by the authorities of the Swiss Confederation. It therefore seemed logical to ask the Administrative Council to negotiate with the Swiss Confederation in view of the increase in scope of the auditing to be carried out in the future as a consequence of the report of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Bearing in mind the statement made by the Delegate of Switzerland in Committee H that his Government would probably be prepared to undertake auditing on the lines adopted in the United Nations, on condition that they did not detract from the Administrative Council's rights in the matter, and in view of the efficiency and impartiality shown by the Swiss Confederation authorities in the past, he proposed the adoption of the Resolution contained in Document No. 316.

The Secretary, the Acting-Secretary-General of the Union, very strongly supported the principles contained in the proposal put forward by the Federal Republic of Germany. There was no doubt that there was some common ground between the proposal in Document No. 316 and that appearing on page 1-46 of Blue Document No. 219. He then gave an account of the system adopted in the United Nations where the General Assembly nominated a panel of three auditors from among its Members - at present consisting of Auditors General from Norway, Colombia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands - and the cost involved was limited to approximately the travelling expenses and per diems received by Administrative Council members. It was considered an honour among Auditors General to be selected to participate in the work of the panel. Such a system was also in force in the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the U.N.I.C.E.F., U.N.K.R.A. and the Atomic Energy Agency.

The Delegate of France said that no complaint had been received as to the external audit of Union accounts carried out by staff seconded from the Swiss Government; there was therefore no reason to change the system. A Resolution had been adopted expressing the gratitude of the

Members of the Union to the Swiss authorities. The notion of a panel of Auditors General from two or three countries was inconsistent with that Resolution.

Furthermore, had it been felt that the creation of such a panel of auditors would give rise to savings, he could have supported it but it appeared that the system adopted in the past gave full satisfaction and that no economies could be expected. On the contrary, the cost of such a panel would be greater. He therefore favoured the compromise solution contained in Document No. 316.

The Delegate of Canada said that all speakers appeared unanimous with regard to the excellent services rendered the Union in the past from the Swiss Government authorities. He felt, however, that a similar procedure should be followed to that adopted by the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies since the same countries were represented there as in the Union. The creation of such a panel of auditors did not preclude Switzerland from being nominated - indeed the Swiss Government was in a sense the banker of the Union - but it would be preferable for the burden not to be confined to one country alone.

The Delegate of Italy, in view of the excellent services rendered by the Swiss authorities in the past, fully supported the proposal contained in Document No. 316.

The Delegate of the United States of America agreed with the views expressed by the Delegate of Canada. The more extensive audit envisaged implied an appreciation of the justification of expenditure which was quite distinct from a purely arithmetical audit. The Administrative Council had formerly been composed of representatives of 18 countries, each of which gave its different appreciation of the accounts. Such a matter could hardly be left to the judgement of one country alone.

The Delegates of Belgium and the Vatican City both supported the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany and could see no reason to change the system since all had expressed their satisfaction with it.

The Secretary, Acting Secretary-General, stated that he had not been proposing the creation of a panel of auditors but had merely summarized the procedure followed by the United Nations, with reference to Document No. 219. He agreed that the services of the Swiss Confederation had been extremely economical and paid tribute to the Swiss Government for their generous contribution to the Union in that respect.

The Delegate of Peru associated himself with the tribute paid by a number of speakers to the Swiss authorities and expressed his gratitude for the contribution thus made to the finances of the Union. Quite apart from such considerations, however, he agreed with the Delegate of Canada that the Union should follow the same procedure as the United Nations.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia favoured the proposal contained in Document No. 316.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, in reply to a question by the Delegates of Colombia and the United States of America, said that his proposal did not refer to the substance of the extensive external audit that would be made, but rather to who would make it. The scope of the external audit would be the same in both cases and could only be considered in detail if discussion on page 1 - 46 of Document No. 219 was re-opened.

The Delegate of France suggested that a roll-call vote be taken on the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany, but the Delegate of Colombia did not agree that it was necessary for the vote to be taken by roll-call.

The Delegate of Ceylon and the Secretary of the Conference thought that the principles contained in Document No. 219 and Document No. 316 were quite compatible. The panel might include the Swiss Confederation authorities to start with, if they accepted the task, and the following Plenipotentiary Conference could invite a panel from other countries.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the addition at the end of Document No. 316 of a paragraph reading:

- "3. to review the working of this arrangement after two external audits have been carried out."

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany accepted that amendment.

The Delegate of Colombia failed to see how an extensive audit could be carried out "without in any way detracting from the Administrative Council's rights in the matter" as specified in Document No. 316.

The Delegate of Canada supported the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and suggested the deletion of the phrase to which the Delegate of Colombia had referred.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany could not accept that deletion. The Administrative Council had the right to undertake any examination it deemed necessary.

The Delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom also disapproved of such a deletion; it was implicit in the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the Administrative Council could change the arrangements made if they did not find them satisfactory after a trial period.

The Delegate of France regretted that the author of Document No. 316 had agreed to the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. He considered the Resolution which had appeared in Blue Document No. 219 offensive to the Swiss Confederation authorities, since it implied that the audit they had carried out for almost a century was not satisfactory, as a different system was proposed. The Resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany as amended by the United Kingdom was also offensive since the Administrative Council would in two years time have the power to say that the audit was not satisfactory. The French Delegation would certainly vote against the amendment should a vote be taken on the subject and if not, requested the insertion of his statement in the Minutes.

The Secretary of the Conference, speaking as the representative of the Administration who, as Acting Secretary-General, had been present at the deliberations of the U.N. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, felt it his duty to state that that Committee which in 1957 was composed of Government representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, France, the United States, India, Greece, Cuba, Colombia and Iraq, had had no intention whatsoever when referring to the difference in the auditing systems of the I.T.U. and the United Nations of offending or criticising as the Delegate of France had suggested. On the contrary, they had agreed that the services rendered by the Swiss Confederation for nearly a hundred years had been efficient and most valuable, and the Acting Secretary-General himself had many times paid tribute to the cooperation and generosity of the Swiss Government.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo supported the views expressed by the Delegate of France, would vote against the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom, and favoured Document No. 316 as it stood.

The Delegate of Pakistan referred to the fact that the past cost of the audit by the Swiss Confederation authorities had been approximately 1,500 Swiss Francs, whereas the United Nations system would entail an expenditure of some 15,000 Swiss Francs. He could not see the justification for incurring such expense.

The Delegate of Peru associated himself with the reply given by the Acting Secretary-General to the statement by the Delegate of France. He had been most surprised that the representative of France should refer to criticism of the Swiss Government. The Delegation of Peru fully approved the work carried out by the Swiss Confederation authorities, which they all respected.

The Delegates of the Belgian Congo and Afghanistan requested that separate votes be taken on the United Kingdom amendment and Document No. 316.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, in view of the lengthy discussion it had provoked, withdrew his proposed amendment.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, the Delegate of the Swiss Confederation stated unofficially that he thought his Government would be prepared to undertake the extensive audit proposed, and at no additional

cost to the Union; he would make a recommendation to that effect when submitting his report on the Conference to his Government. The extensive audit in question appeared to consist of checking whether expenditure incurred was in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council.

The Secretary, Acting Secretary-General, expressed his appreciation of the statement made by the Delegate of Switzerland.

The Delegates of Canada and Peru, in order to save time and avoid the necessity of a vote, withdrew their opposition to the Resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, on condition that the Minutes recorded their preference for the Resolution appearing in Blue Document No. 219.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that Document No. 316 be approved forthwith.

The Resolution contained in Document No. 316 was approved.

5. Budget for 1960 and the limit on expenditure, 1961 - 1965 (Documents Nos. 403 and 413).

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. made the following statement :

"I should like to refer to a plea which I made two days ago, namely that the provision of the additional staff for the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, particularly in 1960, but also in future years, should be treated on its own merits and should not be allowed to prejudice other decisions already taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference. If one looks at the 1960 Budget figures which are given in Document No. 403, it is quite clear that the Union is already irrevocably committed to certain increases in costs due to decisions already taken by the Conference, for example, to the increased credits for the larger Administrative Council, the increased costs due to the integration of the staff into the United Nations common system, removal expenses for the I.F.R.B. Members due to the results of the recent elections, etc. Provision has also been made for some increases in the office of the Secretary-General in order to give effect to the desire of the Conference that the I.T.U. should play a more active role in the field of technical assistance - an objective which the I.F.R.B. strongly supports - and the Directors of the C.C.I.s have budgeted for additional staff which have already, in the case of the C.C.I.R., been approved by the Plenary Assembly. I would hope, therefore, that the full implications of any proposal to apply a flat cut of 15% to all increases in 1960 should be very carefully studied before any such proposal is adopted.

" The I.F.R.B., however, is very conscious of the difficult situation which will face many administrations in 1960 arising from the increase in unit costs due to the increased expenditure. You may remember that, two days ago, I stated that the reduction in the I.F.R.B. estimates which



already have been made in the figure in Annex III to Document No. 366 would give rise to a delay of about 3 months, beyond 1 January 1961, in introduction of the new Master Register and the associated provisions. The I.F.R.B. has again carefully reviewed the figures in conjunction with its Secretary, and confirms that this delay will occur and that any further cut in the provisions for I.F.R.B. staff in 1960 will involve a still further delay. Nevertheless, the Board is prepared to accept a further cut of 15%, i.e. approximately 150,000 francs in the provision for additional staff in 1960, I repeat 1960; but it considers that in the circumstances the Plenipotentiary Conference should advise the Radio Conference that there will be a delay of at least 4 months in the bringing into force of some provisions of the Regulations and associated resolutions, due to the financial repercussions of giving effect to these provisions. I refer in particular to the resolution on page 34 of Series 18 of the blue texts of the Radio Conference relating to the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register.

" I am asked by the Board to stress, however, that in their considered opinion a similar cut cannot be applied in the I.F.R.B. estimates for the year 1960, nor should it be applied in subsequent years if the Board has to fulfil its task. The I.F.R.B. would therefore request that the figures given in Document No. 403 in respect of such expenditure should be maintained for budgetary ceiling purposes, it being understood, of course, that actual requirements for staff will have to be justified fully to the Administrative Council and that, of course, full account will be taken of any recommendations which are made by the independent panel of experts who will investigate the functioning of the Headquarters' organs of the Union and, we would hope, the results of the further studies in regard to the use of electronic computers which has already been discussed this morning.

" Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would again emphasise what is stated very clearly in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Document No. 284, namely, that the I.F.R.B. considers that it is necessary for the present Conference, or the new Administrative Council, which is having its first meeting today, to give the necessary authorisation for the rental of the additional and larger machines which are essential for the preparation of the new Master Register. These machines are of a very special type, take a long time to obtain and are quite essential whether or not an electronic computer will ultimately be rented. If authority is not given for the rental of these machines until the Council meets at its Spring session, there will be no hope of introducing the new Master Register, and the associated provisions, until the latter part of 1961. Also the Board considers it necessary that immediate authority be given to maintain the present staff, to recruit, on the provisional basis, the junior staff which will be required not only for the preparation of the new Register but for other tasks which the Board will have to fulfil in 1960, and also authority to advertise for the technical posts which are required before the Register can be established so that should authority for the filling of these posts be granted by the Administrative Council at its

1960 session, a further delay of six months which results from appointment by open competition may be avoided. We would hope that Administrations may agree to second some of their staff at least on a temporary basis.

" On behalf of the I.F.R.B. therefore, I would like formally to request these authorisations, and would be grateful, Mr. Chairman, if my statement could be recorded in the minutes."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that Document No. 413 had been submitted by his Delegation in the hope that it might be of assistance to the Plenary Assembly in reaching a decision. The aim of the Paper was to bring out clearly the decisions taken by the Conference and the costs involved, to permit the Assembly to assess the effects that a general cut would have on the ceiling for 1960 and subsequent years, without prejudice to any decisions the Assembly might take. He pointed out that on page 1 paragraph i) of Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 413 the text in brackets should be "excluding technical assistance" and the reference in brackets under paragraph xii) on page 2 should be "(xi)".

The Secretary of the Conference, speaking on behalf of the General Secretariat, strongly supported the statement made by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. that each item should be considered on its own merits and that it was impossible to apply an overall cut. The Plenipotentiary Conference had already taken a decision with regard to the composition of the new Administrative Council with 25 members which would take office in 1960 and cost approximately 280,000 Swiss francs. A decision had been taken concerning the use of the Russian language, which would cost approximately 7,200 Swiss francs per year on the Ordinary Budget and some 256 Swiss francs per day on the Extraordinary Budget for the duration of the Administrative Council. A provisional decision had also been taken that morning concerning an electronic computer which would cost some 50,000 Swiss francs in 1960. It was hardly possible to apply an overall cut of 15% to those figures in view of the decisions already taken.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo made the following statement :

"I observe that to comply with the recommendations issued by the Radio Conference, the I.F.R.B. is planning for another fourteen million Swiss francs of expenditure over six years. Is that reasonable?

" We are sceptical, in view of what happened with the E.A.R.C., which gave rise to an outlay of 1,500,000 Swiss francs on a set of plans which proved completely unusable.

" Now we are asked for fourteen millions!

" I propose, Gentlemen, that we give these Radio Conference recommendations the benefit of the doubt only when they have been backed up by conclusive evidence derived on a small scale from the application of its recommendations on high-frequency broadcasting.

" Hence I propose that the application of these recommendations be limited in the first instance to the registration of broadcasting frequencies in the 9 Mc/s band.

" The following advantages would accrue:

"1. Expenditure would be limited, since a small staff only would be required, or even no extra staff at all, since the I.F.R.B. would be able to use the staff hitherto engaged on planning;

"2. in the light of experience, we should be able to see whether it was worth-while continuing on the same lines (i.e., deal with the other bands) or to cut our losses;

"3. we should see how big a staff the I.F.R.B. really requires for such activities.

"4. we should be able to spread expenditure over a longer period.

" My proposal means that the Administrative Council would have to assess the results and to decide whether or not the experiment should be pursued further.

" The Council would also have to decide how much extra staff the I.F.R.B. should be allowed.

" Nevertheless, we should ourselves set limits on expenditure at this Conference, as follows:

" Twenty extra persons in 1960 for all the I.F.R.B.'s activities;

" Ten extra persons a year after that.

" This would mean a saving in the 1960 budget of roughly:

50 persons	Swiss francs	600,000
Reduction in publications	Swiss francs	100,000
		<hr/>
	Total Swiss francs	700,000

" To sum up, I propose:

"1. that to begin with, the Radio Conference recommendations about the registration of broadcasting frequencies be applied, as an experiment, to the 9 Mc/s band only, and that this Conference should so decide;

"2. that the procedure would be pursued only if, in the opinion of the Council, it has given tangible results;

"3. that the I.F.R.B. should be authorized to recruit not more than twenty extra persons in 1960, and ten such persons for each year thereafter, providing the Council's agreement is obtained for the recruitment of the latter."

The Delegate of France supported the proposal that the budget be considered item by item as given in Document No. 403, which was the procedure that had been followed in Committee H.

It was decided that such a procedure would be adopted and that discussion of Documents Nos. 403 and 413 would be continued at the plenary meeting being held that evening at 9 p.m.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

V. Bouladon  
Rapporteur

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn  
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 446-E  
18 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### Twenty-Eighth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 19 December, 1959 at 11.30 a.m.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th Plenary Meetings (Documents Nos. 380, 408, 409, 421 and 422).
  2. Consideration of blue and pink documents.
  3. Statements concerning contributory classes from 1961.
  4. Miscellaneous.
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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 447-E  
19 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

#### Twenty-third Plenary Meeting

Wednesday, 16 December, 1959, at 9 p.m.

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

Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. O. de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of the  
Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

#### Matters discussed:

1. Revised text of Article 7 of the Convention (Document No. 402 bis Rev.)
2. Series C of Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinion (Pink Document No. 410).
3. Budget for 1960 and limits on Union expenditure for 1961 to 1965 (Documents Nos. 427, 203, 413, with Addenda 1 and 2, 366, 284, and DT 123 and 137).

Present:

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Denmark; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States; United States Territories; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Japan; Laos; Italy; Morocco; Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands; Peru; Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; 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; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Viet-Nam.

1. Revised text of Article 7 of the Convention (Document No. 402 bis Rev.)

The Chairman asked the Assembly to consider Document No. 402 bis revised, before tackling the budget. It contained a new draft of Article 7. The discussion on the special Conference, the day before, had shown how necessary that was. Article 7 was the last to be considered before all the articles were sent off to the printers.

The Delegate of Colombia deplored the fact that the hall was so sparsely filled. The quorum laid down in Article 13 of the Convention might not be reached.

There was a roll-call, showing that sixty-two countries were represented. Hence the quorum (44) was amply reached, so that the Conference could validly deliberate.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo felt that at the end of paragraph 7(2), the word "service" should be in the plural, because the broadcasting service, maritime mobile service, aeronautical mobile service, etc. were concerned, and not an administrative department of the Union.

The Delegate of France, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that when the Article had been drafted, a member of the I.F.R.B. had been present, and had said that the singular was required.

Mr. J.A. Gracie, Vice-Chairman, I.F.R.B. thought that the text was quite unambiguous.

Page 3

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed to a few little typing mistakes in the English version. He would bring them to the Secretariat's attention.

2. Series C of Resolutions, Recommendations, and Opinion (Pink Document No. 410)

The document is examined page by page.

Pages 1 to 7 - There were no comments.

Page 8

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed to a printer's mistake: the reference should be to Article 9 of the Convention, not to Article 5.

Pages 9 to 18

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Ceylon pointed out a few little typing slips on pages 12, 17, and 18 in the English text.

Page 19

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the date of the Buenos Aires Conference (1952) should be added in the English, Spanish, and French texts of the resolution.

It was so decided.

Pages 20-33

The resolutions on pages 20 to 33 were adopted subject to various slight drafting corrections, pointed out by the Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, and the Belgian Congo, on pages 22, 24, and 26 of the English version and on page 23 of the French. Certain drafting amendments were suggested by the Delegates of Ceylon and Paraguay on page 30, and by the Delegate of Belgium on page 31. On page 25 of the English, in the resolution relative to the Provident Fund, in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the operative part, "pensionable salary" was replaced by "basic salary".

Page 33

The Delegate of India said that under the resolution, the Vice-Director, International Radio Consultative Committee, would continue



in office until the end of the Tenth Plenary Assembly to be held by that body in New Delhi (1963). New Delhi was very far away from Geneva. That being so, would there not be a problem in connection with the Vice-Director's journey home?

The Acting Secretary-General, invited to comment on that question, said that the remark made by the Delegate of India would appear in the minutes. That would ensure a satisfactory solution of the problem when the time came.

Page 34 :

In accordance with a comment by the Delegate of the United States, it was agreed that the word "plan" should not appear in capital letters.

Page 35 :

The Delegate of Ceylon wanted the Drafting Committee to review the resolution on page 35.

The Delegate of Argentina recalled that Buenos Aires Resolution No. 4 dealt with the upkeep of international telecommunication circuits. Did the Conference intend to adopt that resolution as its own? The point would have to be decided before the resolution could be referred back to the Drafting Committee. Personally, he considered that the Geneva Conference should do so.

The Delegates of Mexico and Colombia agreed, together with the Delegate of Belgium, who said that small drafting changes were all that was required.

The Conference decided to adopt Buenos Aires Resolution No. 4 as its own.

The Delegate of Argentina said how desirable it would be to adopt Buenos Resolution No. 32 as well, which was of concern to the C.C.I.T.T.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the resolution had already been implemented, and was therefore superfluous. But the new resolution on page 34 was very important as an instrument of cooperation.

The Delegate of Colombia said that Resolution No. 32 was of general scope, while the new resolution on page 34 concerned Latin America only.

The Delegate of Argentina would like to hear what the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned had to say on the matter.

Mr. Rouvière, (Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) felt that Resolution No. 32 was no longer necessary, since a Plan Committee already existed for the regions in question. But he would not object if the resolution were kept.

The Delegates of India and Paraguay were in favour of keeping the resolution in the Geneva Convention, with such changes as might prove essential.

The Conference decided to keep Resolution No. 32 with such slight changes as might be necessary.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that in that case the reference to Buenos Aires Resolution No. 32 should be replaced by an appropriate reference to the Geneva Convention.

It was so decided.

3. Budget for 1960 and limits on Union expenditure for 1961 to 1965 (Documents Nos. 427, 403, 413, with Addenda 1 and 2, 366, 284 and Documents Nos. DT 123 and 137) .

The Chairman asked the Conference to consider Document No. 427 first, which, in summarized form, represented an up-to-date version of Document No. 403, studied by Committee H.

After some little discussion, it was so decided.

The Chairman explained that the document summarized the estimates of expenditure for 1960 (not including Technical Assistance expenses). The total amounted to 7,225,000 Swiss francs.

The Acting Secretary-General wanted to add a few explanations about item 4 (I.F.R.B. Circulars). The 115,000 Swiss francs deducted did not really represent a reduction. The point was that henceforward those expenses would be debited to the cost of publishing the Master International Frequency Register.

In accordance with data provided by the Delegate of Switzerland, the increase in expenditure in item 7, for the external audit, had been reduced to 5,000 Swiss francs, whereas at the previous meeting the cost had been estimated at 15,000 Swiss francs.

Item 10 (Document No. 427) :

Answering a question by the Delegate of Switzerland, the Acting Secretary-General said that the point was a purely technical accounting device, which had been approved by the Administrative Council.

For several years past, a little group of supernumerary officials had been doing the Union's offset work, with the result that documents had been reproduced by that process more cheaply than if recourse had been had to outside firms. Experience showed that the offset section worked efficiently and could rival such firms. Hence he would recommend that the three persons concerned be given permanent appointments, and that henceforward, their salaries, insurance expenses, etc., hitherto debited to the publications budget, be debited to the regular budget. There would be no change in the budget total, but the loan on the publications budget would be relieved.

The Delegate of Sweden and the Chairman observed that the expenses of staff busy preparing documents ought to be debited to the publications budget and be reflected in the price of documents.

Invited to speak by the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Paul Weber (Senior I.T.U. Finance Officer), said that the point was merely to regularize, from the accounting point of view, the situation of the three people employed by the Union for a good many years. Those people did not merely work for publications, but also took part in other Union activities. Hitherto, their salaries had been debited, with insurance expenses, either to the cost of documents, graphs, etc., or to other activities, which required accountancy of an exceedingly complicated kind. Hence the situation should be regularized.

There was a long discussion, and the Delegates of Argentina, Ceylon, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Colombia, as well as the Acting Secretary-General, spoke. The Delegate of Colombia observed that the Conference was considering a budget which ran to several million Swiss francs. It could not decently refuse the trifling sum of 48,000 Swiss francs requested in favour of officials who, as everybody knew, were doing excellent work.

The Chairman ruled that the point was settled and item 10 had been adopted.

Item 11 - No comments.

Item 12

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had understood that the 945,000 Swiss francs indicated would be reduced by 150,000 Swiss francs for 1960.

Mr. J. A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Board), confirmed that. Four or five months would be required to implement the decisions taken by the Conference.

The Chairman concluded that the figure in item 12 could be reduced to 800,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo drew the Conference's attention to the statement made by his Delegation (Document No. DT 137). The additional expenses of the I.F.R.B. could, he thought, be reduced to a very considerable degree. Firstly, instead of implementing the whole of the plan, it could be limited to broadcasting frequencies in the 9 Mc/s band. Secondly, the staff of that body could be increased by twenty people only in 1960, and thereafter, by a further ten persons a year, subject to prior approval by the Administrative Council. The savings thus made in the 1960 budget would amount to some 600,000 Swiss francs on the staff, and to 100,000 Swiss francs on publications.

The Delegate of Morocco agreed with the previous speaker. It was unwise to implement the whole of the high-frequency broadcasting plan. Hence the Conference should make the Radio Conference understand that it would be better, first of all, to make a test in some band, the 9 Mc/s one or any other.

Mr. J. A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board) said that the Delegate of the Belgian Congo seemed to be labouring under a grave misapprehension, for in fact the I.F.R.B. expected to spend no more than 262,000 Swiss francs in 1960.

How could savings of the kind mentioned by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo be made?

The Delegate of Paraguay felt that the I.F.R.B.'s requirements were perfectly justified, and were entirely in keeping with the tasks laid upon that body's shoulders by the Radio Conference. The Conference ought to approve the sums in question, otherwise the I.F.R.B.'s activities would be held up. If the cuts proposed by the Belgian Congo were made, the I.F.R.B. would be completely crippled. Of course, the countries which were satisfied with their frequency assignments might agree to them, but that was not the case with the countries which needed frequencies and hoped to get them by a better use of the spectrum. If the I.F.R.B. did not have the requisite resources, that end could never be achieved.

The Delegate of the United States emphasized that ever since the Buenos Aires Conference, the Union had been chiefly worried by the high-frequency broadcasting problem, which had been steadily getting more acute. The Radio Conference had drawn up a new frequency management procedure, of a most original kind. It ought to be tried out, the more so in that, as Mr. Gracie had observed, it would not cost any more than had been spent for the previous few years.

The Delegate of France would not try to appraise the work of the I.F.R.B.. But the end of the year was very close, and the French Administration, like others no doubt, could not grant the credits requested for 1960. Besides, the work of the I.F.R.B. was by no means so urgent as was claimed. In any event the implementation of the plans would demand five or six months, so there would only be a six months' delay. He would vote against the grant of credits for 1960.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo was sceptical about the arguments adduced by the Delegate of the United States. He had heard them before, when the E.A.R.C. began its work. A million and a half Sw. frs. had been entirely wasted. There was no more reason than there had been before to be swayed by such reasoning.

Apart from that, he had little confidence in the figures given in Document No. DT 123. There were contradictions there. In 1960, twenty extra people ought to be enough, divided as follows: one to the I.F.R.B. Secretariat, eight to the Files Section, six to the Mecanography Department, and five to the Technical Examinations Department.

The Delegate of Ghana felt that extreme circumspection was required as regards the reductions envisaged. The Conference could not really know what the I.F.R.B.'s requirements were. The Council should be allowed to determine them.

All the under-developed countries had put their hopes in the I.F.R.B. Hence the Conference should merely instruct the Administrative Council to see that the credits granted were properly used, and report back to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recalled that in 1930, in Madrid, the expenses of the I.T.U. had been apportioned among 837 units. In 1948, they had been apportioned between 760 units, in 1959, between 619, and it might very well be that the 9,166,000 Swiss francs proposed for 1960 would be apportioned between no more than 500. The contributory share would almost have doubled. Such expenditure was unacceptable.

The Radio Conference, in assigning such duties to the I.F.R.B., had airily dismissed the financial effects of its decision. One million, two hundred thousand Swiss francs, in short, had been thrown down the drain on the high-frequency broadcasting plan of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference. Hence a limited experiment was all that should be attempted, but not in the 9 Mc/s band.

The existing staff of the I.F.R.B. represented no less than one-third of the entire staff of the I.T.U. It should therefore be amply sufficient for such an experiment. His Delegation could not agree to the credits requested. The 1960 budget should not exceed, at the outside, eight million Swiss francs, including the cost of integration into the United Nations Common System.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed with the Delegate of Ghana about the importance of the work done by the I.F.R.B. for the new and under-developed countries. Like the Delegate of the United States, he felt that the 262,000 Swiss francs mentioned by Mr. Gracie was by no means an extravagant sum.

The Delegate of the United States asked the representative of the I.F.R.B. if he knew exactly what it would cost to draw up seasonal schedules. Would the amount involved be debited to the ordinary or to the extraordinary budget?

Mr. J.A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board) said that eight such plans had in fact to be prepared, because, when the comments by Administrations had been received, a new series would have to be produced. It was very hard to estimate the cost, but some of the outlay would be recovered, since the schedules would appear in the I.F.R.B. circulars, which would in future be sold.

As to the contradiction observed in Working Document 123 by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo, the only observable difference was due to the fact that one extra "puncher operator" had been budgeted for.

The Delegate of Afghanistan entirely agreed with the Delegate of the Belgian Congo, and if the latter's proposal was not considered, the Afghan Delegation could not agree to the credits requested, in either item 12 or item 14 of Document No. 427.

The Delegate of Colombia observed that the Conference was making a detailed examination of a budget already considered at length by the Radio Conference. That was not its job, the more so in that a number of important decisions still had to be taken, especially as regards the new building. Under the Convention, the Conference merely had to decide on the budget limit. It was for the council to decide on details.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the I.F.R.B.'s task would be infinitely easier if every country had not made such an abusive use of frequencies. Obviously, the last come were the worst served. Hence his Delegation was willing to approve the extra credits in question, for it expected an improvement in the situation to result therefrom.

The Delegate of China, too, felt it was undesirable to go into detail. It was gratifying to observe that the I.T.U. was an organization in full development; hence he was inclined to think that the requests made by the Radio Conference, after mature reflection, were perfectly legitimate. They should put their trust in the officials they had elected and in the various I.T.U. organs.

The Delegates of Ghana and Ethiopia said that their countries would often have recourse to the I.F.R.B., whereupon the Delegate of China said that the estimates in question should be approved, on the understanding that the Council would ensure that they were carefully husbanded.

The Delegate of Argentina observed that the Radio Conference had authorized the Plenipotentiary Conference to scrutinize the expenses in question. The I.F.R.B. had become a bigger body and the problem now was : either the Radio Conference decisions had to be accepted, and the I.F.R.B. given the tools to finish the job, or everything done by the Radio Conference would have to be cancelled. He called for a vote.

The Delegate of Morocco assured the Delegate of China that in calling for a cut in I.F.R.B. expenditure he was inspired by no animosity towards that body. He was not by any means blind to the work it had done.

He had a question to ask. In the 900,000 Swiss francs asked for, it seemed that 200,000 would be spent on broadcasting plans. What proportion of that latter sum could be assigned to the "new and developing" countries?

Mr. J.A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board) was not sure whether the previous speaker was talking about the apportionment of tasks between the staff. If so, the data required appeared in Working Document 123. Part of the work done on the frequency management would redound to the benefit of the under-developed countries, but it would be very difficult to give exact figures,

The Delegate of the United States, supported by the Delegate of Colombia, moved adjournment.

The Chairman was willing to put the motion to the vote, but the Delegates of France, Italy, Mexico, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and the United States appeared on his list of speakers. True, the new rules of procedure adopted ruled otherwise, but the old ones were still in force.

The Delegate of France, without going so far as to call for adjournment, felt that it would be good to take a vote. The matter had been exhaustively discussed, and for 1960 a budget had to be decided on, and not merely a budget limit. But since delegations were entitled

to know exactly what was at stake, in view of the importance of the question, he would ask that a vote be taken by roll call.

The Delegate of Italy, while unwilling to pass judgment on the decisions taken by the Radio Conference, would try to approach the problem from a practical point of view. His reasoning was exceedingly simple. At Atlantic City, a single task had been entrusted to the I.F.R.B. but later conferences had made additions thereto. The I.F.R.B. had tried to estimate how much those new tasks would cost, and its members had prudently included a certain safety margin in their estimates, of roughly 30 per cent. He would accordingly make a formal proposal : that a 30 per cent reduction be made in the estimated expenditure (7,225,000 Swiss francs) for 1960.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that the position could be summarized as follows : either the I.F.R.B. was allowed to live, or it was, quite simply, abolished.

The best thing to do would be to vote on items 12, 13 and 14 of the estimates. The others gave rise to no problem.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia had followed the discussions with attention. He deplored the fact that the documents successively received gave divergent figures. At that meeting, the figure indicated opposite item 12 had been reduced from 945,000 to 800,000 Swiss francs. He would certainly prefer more stable figures. That being so, he proposed that approval be given to the estimates in Document No. 427, except for items 12 and 14. The discrepancies observed in that connection made it impossible for his delegation to accept them.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria recalled that many delegates in the Radio Conference had not agreed to the new duties entrusted to the I.F.R.B., and had felt that it would be better to experiment with one band only. Hence he supported what had been said by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo : in 1960, the I.F.R.B. should experiment with a single band of frequencies, with no increases in staff. His Delegation was highly sceptical about the high-frequency broadcasting plan and would oppose the grant of credits for it.

The Delegate of Morocco was much taken aback at the way in which several speakers had said that the reductions envisaged would be so fraught with consequence for the I.F.R.B. The Vice-Chairman of that body had said himself that no exact figures could be given for its requirements, but that some 200,000 Swiss francs could be envisaged for help to the under-developed countries. For the time being, it seemed that such help was limited to two points : Firstly the I.F.R.B. was to treat with indulgence the requests received from the "new or developing"



countries. No money was needed for that. Secondly, when the need arose, the I.F.R.B. would try to re-arrange the frequency spectrum. That simply facilitated its later task. Hence there should be no serious increase in expenditure. True, the Vice-Chairman had put up a tenacious resistance, but he had seemed to be pleading for the Administrations already favoured.

The Chairman ruled that the debate was over, in accordance with the United States point of order. A vote would be taken on the various amendments suggested, with the one farthest removed being voted on first. The French amendment called for total deletion of the 945,000 Swiss francs for 1960; that would be voted on first, after which the Conference would vote on the Belgian Congo amendment proposing a cut of 600,000 Swiss francs and then on the Italian amendment for a 30% reduction.

To save time, it would be good to vote by show of hands. After some discussion, it was so decided.

The French proposal was put to the vote.

By 33 votes to 24, with three abstentions, the proposal was rejected.

The Belgian Congo proposal was put to the vote.

By 32 votes to 23, with 7 abstentions, the proposal was rejected.

The Italian proposal for a 30% cut in the credit of 945,000 Swiss francs was put to the vote.

Somebody called for a roll-call vote.

For : Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Austria; Bielorrussian Soviet Socialist Republic; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ceylon; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Laos; Monaco; People's Republic of Poland; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Roumanian People's Republic; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Vietnam; 29

Against: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Colombia; Korea; Denmark; United States; United States Territories; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Mexico; New Zealand; Pakistan; Netherlands; Peru; the Philippines.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa: 29

Abstentions: Belgium; Burma; Spain and Norway.

Thus there were 29 for, 29 against and 4 abstentions, and the Chairman declared the motion defeated.

That being so, there remained only the proposal for a reduction to 800,000 Swiss francs of the estimated additional expenditure of the International Frequency Registration Board.

The proposal was adopted nemine contradicente.

Item 13 - adopted without comments

Item 14 - The 50,000 Swiss franc credit for the use of electronic devices was approved without comment.

The provisional resolution already adopted was thereby finally adopted. The budget for 1960 would amount to 9,021,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of Ceylon asked whether that figure could not be rounded down to 9,000,000 Swiss francs.

The Acting Secretary-General said that the reduction in I.F.R.B. additional estimates would lead to a reduction in other items. Thus the 65,000 Swiss francs estimated for additional staff could probably be reduced to 44,000 Swiss francs. Thus the budget would amount, all in all, to exactly 9,000,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his Delegation could accept no responsibility as a result of the decision just taken, and asked for a statement on the following lines to be included in the minutes:

"In view of the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, approving a very substantial increase in the expenses of the Union, the Soviet Delegation reserves the right, if need be, to consider limiting the U.S.S.R. financial contribution to the International Telecommunication Union."

That same statement should appear in the Final Protocol and he would hand in a text to the Secretariat.

The Chairman presented the draft protocol about the ordinary budget for 1960 (Document No. 413, Addendum 1).

The Drafting Committee, with assistance from the Secretariat and from Mr. Wolverson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) could be left to bring it up to date.

It was thus decided, and the draft protocol was adopted.

The Chairman recalled that a decision would have to be taken on the limits on expenditure for 1961 to 1965. As was to be seen from the bottom of the page in Document No. 413, it was proposed that the limit on expenditure for 1961 should be 11,840,000 Swiss francs.

The Acting Secretary-General said that certain non-recurrent expenses were to be added to those estimates, such as those connected with the Union's new building. The Secretariat could submit a document for the next meeting showing all the various estimates.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted non-recurrent expenses to be shown separately.

The Chairman said it was getting late. The Conference would meet later that morning to consider the limits on expenditure for the period 1961 to 1965.

The meeting rose at 1.40 a.m.

M. Cahen-Bunel  
Reporter

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der  
Toorn  
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 448-E  
18 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

M I N U T E S

of the

TWENTY-FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 17 December, 1959, at 10.40 a.m.

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

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Líbero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of the  
Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Subject discussed:

Estimated expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965 (Document No. 431)

Present :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Republic of Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Republic of Guinea; Hungarian People's Republic; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; State of Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Laos; Kingdom of Morocco; Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; United States Territories; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Oriental Republic of Uruguay; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Viet-Nam; British West Africa (Associate Member).

The Chairman reopened the discussion on the budgetary matters which had been debated during the meeting of the previous night. The decisions reached were included in Document No. 431 just been distributed. The Chairman suggested that the meeting pass immediately to consideration of Point 5) in that document, at the foot of Page 1.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo was not in favour of any further increase in credits for the I.F.R.B. and the Secretariat. Hence he proposed cancelling the two credits of 817,000 and 72,000 Sw. francs respectively which appeared at the top of Page 2.

His proposal was warmly supported by the Delegates of Belgium, the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., recalled that in the statement he had made at the previous meeting, which appeared in the minutes of the meeting, he had explained that the ceiling of expenditure fixed for 1960 would oblige the I.F.R.B. to postpone various expenses it had contemplated until 1961. If it was desired that the Board should carry out its tasks, the estimated expenditure for that year should not be reduced. The figures given in the document already represented a reduction in the previous estimates, and it was impossible to reduce them still further if the I.F.R.B. was to fulfil its obligations to administrations.

The Delegate of Sweden asked the Delegate of the Belgian Congo whether he thought that the Radio Conference should go back on certain decisions it had already taken. It was a question of how the two conferences should coordinate their work.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo recalled that he had explained his point of view on the activities of the I.F.R.B. at the previous meeting. A cautious approach should be made to the figures given in Document No. DT 123, and that it was possible, with proper organization of the existing staff, to obtain adequate efficiency. He had proposed that the number of additional officials to be engaged for the years 1960-1961 should be cut down to 30, but his proposal had been rejected. That would have meant a reduction in expenditure totalling 1,100,000 Swiss francs. Now he was merely asking for a reduction of 817,000 + 72,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of Sweden thanked the Delegate of the Belgian Congo for his explanation. His position was clear, but what would he do if he were the Chairman of the Radio Conference ?

The Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco gave a partial reply to the question raised by the Delegate of Sweden. The decision taken by the Radio Conference was not imperative, nor was it limitative in time. One might decide to prepare a high-frequency broadcasting plan without specifying any categorical date for that plan. He proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should approach the Chairman of the Radio Conference, drawing his attention, first, to the financial implications of the decision reached by the latter conference and, secondly, to the complexity of a broadcasting plan, and asking that the preparation of such a plan should be left in abeyance while tests were being made in a given frequency band. He addressed the Delegate of the United States, who had participated in the preparation of the draft high-frequency broadcasting plan, and said that it was in the interests of the project that experimental work should be done first. Otherwise, anything overambitious would inevitably meet with failure.

The Chairman emphasized that if the necessary credits were refused to the I.F.R.B. - even on a reduced scale - there was a risk that the work of the Radio Conference would be hampered. He put the Belgian Congo proposal to delete the credits of 817,000 and 72,000 Swiss francs (Points a) and b) of Document No. 431) to the vote.

The Delegate of Afghanistan, supported by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo, asked for a roll call vote.

The proposal by the Belgian Congo was put to the vote by roll-call and rejected by 42 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions.

Against : People's Republic of Albania; the Argentine Republic; the Commonwealth of Australia; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Republic of Korea; Cuba; Denmark; United States of America; Ghana; Guinea; India; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Japan; Jordan; Mexico; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; United States Territories; Overseas Territories for the International

Relations of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela : 42

For : Afghanistan; Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Belgian Congo; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; France; the Hungarian People's Republic; Italy; Laos; Kingdom of Morocco; Monaco; the People's Republic of Poland; the United Arab Republic; the Federal Republic of Germany; the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Roumanian People's Republic; Czechoslovakia; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam : 22

Abstentions : Burma; the Republic of El Salvador; Spain; the Republic of Indonesia; Norway; Switzerland : 6

Twenty-two countries were absent.

The Delegate of Italy, seconded by the Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, moved that the figures on Page 2 on Document No. 431 for the additional expenses resulting from decisions taken by the Administrative Radio Conference (a) I.F.R.B. .... 817,000; b) General Secretariat .... 72,000 Swiss francs) be reduced by 30%.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that his Delegation had abstained in the vote on the proposal by the Belgian Congo, because it could not agree to full deletion of the credits in question, but that it supported the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America wondered what effects such reductions would have on the work of the I.F.R.B. Would the Vice-Chairman of that body care to make a statement ?

He was astonished to observe that those same countries which had voted for the decisions taken by the Radio Conference, were in the Plenipotentiary Conference vociferously opposed to them. At least in the two United States Delegations an attempt was made to see eye-to-eye.

If a 30% cut was made in the 817,000 Swiss francs proposed for the additional expenses of the I.F.R.B., how would that affect the additional credits asked for by the General Secretariat ?

Mr. J.A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board) said that the 817,000 Swiss francs represented the results of a most careful calculation.

Were the motion carried, the I.F.R.B. would have to decide how the reduction should be apportioned between the Board's various duties.

In brief, such a reduction would mean a further delay in production of the Master International Frequency Register and in the assistance to be given to "new and developing" countries. It would certainly delay by a year or so any attempt to make a more realistic frequency list.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Secretary-General elect) said that if it was decided to keep the 817,000 Swiss francs for the I.F.R.B., then as a consequence of the decisions taken in the early hours of that morning there would be a small increase in the estimates for the General Secretariat (about 9%), to cope with the cost of common services.

The Delegate of China said that at the night meeting, when a similar proposal by Italy had been rejected by a small margin, many countries had not been represented. He would appeal to them to realize how narrow that margin had been. It would be disastrous for the I.F.R.B. and for the Union as a whole if the Plenipotentiary Conference were at that stage to run to four month's patient work by the technical experts in the Radio Conference

The Delegate of Switzerland found it difficult to believe that a reduction of the order proposed would have effects as serious as those mentioned by the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Could it be maintained that a few month's delay in compiling the Master International Frequency Register would entail such serious consequences for world telecommunication ?

The Delegate of France thought that the Delegate of the United States of America had little reason to be surprised by the divergence of views between the two Conferences. There was a traditional difference in attitude between those who wanted to spend and those who controlled the purse-strings. After all, the Plenipotentiary Conference ought not to allow itself to be stampeded by the very understandable enthusiasm of the technical experts in the Radio Conference.

The Chairman said that never, in all his experience, had he known such lack of coordination in the attitudes taken by delegations representing the same countries at two parallel conferences. It was devoutly to be hoped that such a state of affairs would not be allowed to arise again.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic did not see why the Italian proposal should have catastrophic effects. Many countries had already given notice that they could not shoulder the heavy burdens arising from the Radio Conference's decisions. It was no more than the duty of the Plenipotentiary Conference to ensure that any necessary increases in expenditure were kept within reasonable limits.

The Delegate of Italy said that to talk of the tragic effects of any reduction on aid to the "new and developing" countries was sheer demagoguery. Provision had already been made in the 1961 budget for 800,000 Swiss francs



to be spent on the I.F.R.B. The Conference was now being asked to vote another 817,000 Swiss francs, making 1,617,000 Swiss francs in all. He was proposing a 30% cut in the 817,000 Swiss francs, so that the I.F.R.B. was merely being asked to make do with 1,372,000 Swiss francs instead of 1,617,000.

The Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines said that he came from a country that was small and poor, and could sympathize with those who called for savings. But considered recommendations by I.I.U. organs and conferences should be approached with the interests of the whole Union in mind.

The Conference was being asked to decide on a budget limit; it was for the Administrative Council to go into details of expenditure.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic agreed with the Chairman. There had been extraordinary inconsistencies in the attitudes adopted by the two Conferences. It should not be forgotten that the Radio Conference's decisions had been taken by large majorities, sometimes, indeed unanimously.

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. had clearly shown how grave would be the effects of a reduction.

In calculating the figures at the top of Page 2 of Document No. 431, an attempt had been made to ensure that the work begun by the I.F.R.B. in 1960 should be continued unhampered in the following years. He was against the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he would vote in favour of the Italian proposal, even though, in his view, a 30% cut was not enough.

The Delegate of British East Africa spoke on behalf of the only Associate Member represented in the meeting.

His Administration realized how important were the activities of the I.T.U. for the "new and developing" countries.

Accordingly, his country was taking the unusual step of increasing its financial contribution. (Applause).

He was not in favour of any reduction in the estimates in question.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo pointed out that the reductions advocated by Italy represented a cut of barely 6% in the total I.T.U. budget for 1961.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that at the night meeting, his Delegation had voted in favour of a 30% cut in I.F.R.B. credits for 1960, on the grounds that some time would inevitably elapse before the authorized expenditure was actually incurred, thus rendering savings possible.

But a reduction in the figures for 1961 would unduly hamper the I.F.R.B. in planning its activities for later years. Hence he was against the Italian proposal.

After all, the Conference was only deciding on an upper limit for expenditure. It would be wrong to tie the hands of the I.F.R.B. at that stage.

The Delegate of China said that the sums involved were not really so very large, especially when compared with the figures found in the budgets of other organizations, such as the I.L.O. The outside world would judge the I.T.U. to be a tragic failure if it proved incapable of surmounting its internal dissensions.

The Delegate of Afghanistan said that in the early hours of the morning his Delegation had supported all proposals in favour of a reduction in expenses.

His country was not rich. Neither did it make a large contribution to the finances of the Union. He was in favour of the reduction under discussion simply because very serious consequences might ensue if the countries which contributed twenty or thirty units were obliged to invoke Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Buenos Aires Convention.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that an Italian proposal for a reduction of 30% in the budget for 1961, twenty-nine countries had been in favour, and twenty-nine against. If Belgium had not abstained, the Italian proposal would have been adopted.

The increased expenditure which the Union was contemplating was very great indeed. The total budget for 1959 had amounted to just over seven million Swiss francs; that for 1965, as shown in Document No. 431, would be some twelve and a half million.

The Delegate of Italy had justly pointed out that 800,000 Swiss francs had been voted for I.F.R.B. activities in 1960. Now it was proposed to add another 817,000. If the General Secretariat and the I.F.R.B. made a really close scrutiny of what the I.F.R.B. was doing with an enormous staff, he was sure they would find some means of making do with less. He strongly supported the Italian proposal.

The Delegate of Italy could not agree with those who maintained that the Plenipotentiary Conference was no judge of decisions taken by technical conferences.

In its answers to the questions raised by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Radio Conference had given its opinion (Document No. 153)

that "the functions and procedures of the Board should be amplified to emphasize the following :

- "a) the provision of more effective assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular those Administrations in need of special assistance;
- "b) a more effective determination of the actual usage being made of each notified frequency assignment, particularly in the unplanned HF bands;
- "c) the achievement, by means of special procedures, of a more effective accommodation of the high-frequency broadcasting requirements of all Administrations;
- "d) the study, on a long-term basis, of the use of the radio spectrum, particularly concerning the HF range, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use;
- "e) the technical planning for radio conferences with a view to reducing their durations."

As a radio man himself, he had no hesitation in saying that barely one of those tasks had any chance of being successfully performed, and for it, a credit of 200,000 Swiss francs would probably suffice, namely, task d). The remainder were nothing more than an invitation to the Union to follow the example set by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, which had instructed the I.F.R.B. to prepare an expensive and useless high-frequency broadcasting plan.

In the Administrative Council he had been alone in repeating, year after year, that the high-frequency broadcasting plan would be no good at all, but nobody had condescended to listen. As a result, work on those plans had continued until the previous year, and, sure enough, the plans turned out to be unusable.

The plain facts were that some of the countries represented at the Conference were rich, and did not worry about the money. Others were not rich, but paid very little anyway. Yet another group of countries (of which Italy was one) while not rich, made major contributions.

The Chairman observed that several weeks previously the Conference had given its approval to the proposed I.F.R.B. tasks, and had agreed on the replies given by the Radio Conference to the questions it had raised.

The Delegate of the United States of America moved that the discussion be closed.

The Delegate of Belgium, referring to the point made by the Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, said that in the vote in question,

Belgium had been one of four abstainers. It had abstained because it favoured the Belgian Congo proposal, and felt that a 30% reduction was not nearly enough.

The Delegate of Colombia proposed that there should be a 15% cut in all the figures on Page 2 of Document No. 431.

He would also propose that the Administrative Council be authorized to make transfers from one sub-head to another in the budget, since it was exceedingly difficult to estimate exactly what expenditure would be for particular items several years in advance.

The Delegate of Italy, alluding to the statement made by the Chairman, pointed out that Document No. 153, setting forth the additional duties of the I.F.R.B. had been adopted subject to consideration of various other factors. It was perfectly in order for the Plenipotentiary Conference to scrutinize the I.F.R.B.'s own estimates. After all, the I.F.R.B. would certainly have allowed a certain safety margin.

Mr. J.A. Gracie (Vice-Chairman, International Frequency Registration Board) said that the Delegate of Switzerland had asked whether a delay in preparing the Master International Frequency Register would adversely effect radio services.

In fact, the Master International Frequency Register was but the first step in an extensive train of carefully-considered actions planned by the Radio Conference to ensure a better use of the spectrum.

The greatest problem facing the I.T.U. was how to find spectrum space for long-distance communications, and how to accommodate the requirements of the "new and developing" countries. Production of the Master International Frequency Register was merely the first step towards solving it.

No matter what might be said or done by the Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences, radio communications were developing all the time, and the I.F.R.B. was receiving a steadily-increasing flood of assignment notices.

The Delegate of Italy had read out an extract from Document No. 153. But Article 10 of the Radio Regulations gave for greater detail, and further information was available, in a working document, about exactly what each duty entailed.

It was not true that the I.F.R.B. had left itself a comfortable margin. Indeed, the figures under discussion had been the subject of many meetings behind the scenes, and it was the view of several very senior members of the I.F.R.B.'s staff, who in the past had been severely overworked, that those figures were too low.

The Conference was discussing limits on expenditure; it was the Council's task to scrutinize actual expenditure, and experience showed that as far as the I.F.R.B. was concerned, the Council was fairly tight-fisted.

He was grateful to those who had spoken up in favour of the I.F.R.B. He would interpret that as an expression of confidence - a confidence, incidentally, decisively displayed by the Radio Conference.

The Italian proposal for a 30% reduction in the figures for additional expenditure by the I.F.R.B. and General Secretariat, as given on Page 2 of Document No. 431, was put to a vote by roll-call and REJECTED by 38 votes to 26, with 3 abstentions.

Against : the Argentine Republic; Australia; Burma; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Denmark; United States of America; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; India; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Mexico; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; the Netherlands; Peru; the Republic of the Philippines; Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; United States Territories; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Venezuela : 38

For : Afghanistan; the People's Republic of Albania; Austria; Belgium; the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Belgian Congo; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; France; Greece; the Hungarian People's Republic; Italy; Japan; Laos; Morocco; Monaco; the People's Republic of Poland; the United Arab Republic; the Federal Republic of Germany; the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Roumanian People's Republic; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam : 26

Abstentions : Spain; the Republic of Indonesia; Norway : 3

Twenty-five countries were not represented.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic said that there was little point in discussing the Colombian proposal; he would propose that it be put to the vote without more ado.

The Delegate of the United States of America objected. He would not vote an overall reduction until there had been an opportunity to consider each item of expenditure in detail.

The Delegate of Colombia said it was far too late in the Conference to attempt that. His proposal offered a quick solution, in keeping with the Conference's duty to appraise the figures proposed for its acceptance.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (acting Secretary-General) observed that the aims of the Colombian proposal had already been largely achieved, as a result of a compromise proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adopted several days before. The estimated limit on expenditure for 1961, as set forth in Document No. 431, was 11,000,000 Swiss francs; representing a reduction of about 12.7% in the original figure appearing in Document No. 403.

The activities of the I.T.U. could be divided into regular continuing work and work which could be postponed if the necessary credits were not forthcoming. There were certain items of expenditure (such as those connected with the decision to expand the Administrative Council) which could not just be arbitrarily reduced.

The Delegate of Canada proposed that the limit on expenditure for 1961 be 11,000,000 Swiss francs, as shown on Page 2 of Document No. 431, for 1962, 11,500,000; for 1963, 11,500,000; for 1964, 11,845,000 (i.e., 3% more); and for 1965, 12,200,000. Within those limits, the Conference should put its trust in the Administrative Council to ensure that actual expenditure was kept to a minimum.

This proposal was warmly supported by the Delegates of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan and Sweden.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) had no objection.

It was decided, by 39 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions, that the budget limit for 1961 should be 11,000,000 Swiss francs.

The Delegate of France had abstained, because there were several questions that had been left unanswered before the vote (for example, the Conference had still not decided what the Council should be told to do about the new building). He was not against the figure in itself.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he was unhappily unable to accept the other figures proposed for budget limits for 1962-1965.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia recalled that conference expenses would have to be added to the figures adopted, and those expenses might be considerable.

He doubted whether it was legitimate to assume that actual expenditure would be less than the budget limit.

He deplored the fact that the limit for 1961 had been decided on with so many countries absent. In general, financial matters had not been discussed in sufficient detail, and his country could take no responsibility for any consequences of the increases decided on.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) pointed out that for several years past, the accounts of the Union had shown a surplus of 100,000 to 350,000 Swiss francs, and the surpluses had been paid into the Reserve Account. The Administrative Council had found those sums very useful in the Reserve Fund during the last few years. In fact, without them, an appeal would have had to be made for increased contributions from the countries members of the Union.

The Delegate of France supported the Delegate of Yugoslavia. The fact was that the limit on expenditure had a definite influence on budget estimates - the higher the limit, the higher the estimates tended to be.

It was decided, by 39 votes to 14, with 7 abstentions, that the figures proposed by the Delegate of Canada (11,500,000 Swiss francs for 1962 and 1963; 11,845,000 for 1964; and 12,200,000 for 1965) should constitute the limits on expenditure for the years in question.

The draft protocol on limits for ordinary expenditure (Addendum 2 to Document No. 413) would be considered at the following meeting..

The meeting rose at 1 o'clock p.m.

**Rapporteurs**

Brodsky  
Langford

**Secretary of the Conference**

Gerald C. Gross

**Chairman**

J.D.H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 449-E  
19 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

#### OF THE

#### TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 17 December, 1959, at 4.30 p.m.

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

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Líbero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of the  
Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

#### Subjects discussed :

1. Tenth series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 416)
2. Draft Protocol - expenses of the Union for the period 1961 to 1965 (Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413)
3. a) New building for the Union (Documents Nos. 395, 119, 308 and 312)  
b) Completion of Draft Protocol (Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413)
4. Date of signature of the Final Acts of the Conference.



Delegates of the following countries were present :

Afghanistan; People's Republic of Albania; Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City State; Colombia; Belgian Congo; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Denmark; El Salvador; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea (Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Laos; (Kingdom of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Roumanian People's Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Viet-Nam (Republic of).

1. Tenth Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 416)

The Delegate of Korea asked whether a reservation such as that of Japan appearing on page 10 - 04 would mean an increased share in expenditure for other Members of the Union.

The Delegate of Canada and the Secretary of the Conference said that the unit contribution to Union expenses was quite distinct from such reservation.

The Delegate of Mexico said that he was tempted to request the addition of the name of his country in view of the great number of countries making such reservations in Document No. 416. However, if all countries made reservations, the Convention would lose its meaning. He therefore appealed to all the countries concerned to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations.

The Secretary of the Conference warmly endorsed the appeal by the Delegate of Mexico. The signature of the Convention was a voluntary matter. If any country felt that it would not obtain useful services from the Union, it was free not to ratify the Convention. Such reservations therefore appeared unnecessary unless they were imperative from the point of view of the national legislation of the country concerned.

The Delegate of the United States of America was of the opinion that reservations had nothing to do with the class of contribution chosen by the country concerned, but rather referred to decisions, incurring expenditure, with which the Delegations concerned could not agree. In his opinion such reservations were not, **therefore**, in conformity with democratic principles, which required that the minority should accept majority decisions and the consequences thereof.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo shared the views expressed by the Delegate of the United States.

The Delegate of Japan said that in view of the explanation given by the Secretary of the Conference he agreed to withdraw his reservation if other countries did likewise. However, should any reservations remain he requested that his be retained.

The Delegate of Canada felt that it was wrong to exercise moral persuasion in order to obtain the withdrawal of reservations which were merely measures of self-protection. No country could be expected to do so unless all reservations were removed.

The Delegate of Sweden confirmed the opinion expressed by the Delegate of Canada. The reservation made by Sweden was destined to protect the Swedish Government should any Administration refuse to contribute in connection with decisions by the Conference of which they disapproved.

The Delegate of Pakistan requested that the name of his country be added in connection with the reservation made by the United Kingdom on page 10 - 05. He would, however, withdraw his request should other countries agree to withdraw their reservations.

The Delegate of the Argentine, supported by the Delegate of Spain, suggested that it might be possible to group together some of the reservations in collective form. The Argentine Delegation would also submit a reservation if all those appearing in Document No. 416 remained, but felt that doubt would be cast upon the efficacy of four months' work at the conference if so many Members of the Union made reservations relating to the Convention.

It was decided that Iran and Guinea (Republic of) would be added to the reservation appearing on page 10 - 02, and New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon to the reservation of the United Kingdom on page 10 - 05; any delegations willing to withdraw their reservations would inform the Secretariat accordingly. The matter would be reconsidered in the light of the number of reservations remaining when the document appeared in the form of a pink text.

Subject to the replacement of "Approval" by "Audit" in the title of the Resolution appearing on page 10 - 10, Document No. 416 was approved.

2. Draft protocol - expenses of the Union for the period 1961 to 1965 (Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413)

The Chairman proposed that the draft protocol be considered on a provisional basis, until a decision had been taken in connection with the new building. The following figures should be inserted in page 1 of Addendum 2 to Document No. 413 as a result of the decision at the previous Plenary Meeting.

1961 - 11,000,000 Swiss francs

1962 - 11,500,000 " "

1963 - 11,500,000 " "

1964 - 11,845,000 " "

1965 - 12,200,000 " "

It was decided, at the proposal of the Delegate of Canada, supported by the Delegate of the United States and the Secretary of the Conference, to amend the figure of 2% in paragraph 2 to 3%.

The Delegate of Italy could not accept paragraph 3. However, in view of the explanations of the Delegates of the United Kingdom the United States and Canada, that a safety margin was essential, and that paragraph 3 was based on an identical text appearing in No. 130 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the Delegate of Italy stated that he would not press the point. It was therefore decided that paragraph 3 should remain as given in Addendum 2 to Document No. 413.

It was also decided that "U.S.\$" would be given in full in paragraph 4.2.

The Chairman proposed the following figures for inclusion in paragraph 6.2:

1961 - 780,000 Swiss francs

1962 - 1,184,000 " "

1963 - 4,014,000 " "

1964 - 3,225,000 " "

1965 - 5,180,000 " "

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the General Secretariat could suggest any way of reducing those figures.

The Secretary of the Conference said that had the Conference terminated on 15 December as planned there would have been a considerable margin in the budget. Such matters did not depend upon the Secretariat alone but also on the delegates at conferences.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo suggested more imperative language for paragraph 6.2: "Administrative Council shall restrict expenditure": the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Canada, however, while sympathising with that view felt that the position of the Administrative Council would be rendered extremely difficult by such a restriction and that the wording should be retained as given in Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413.

The Delegate of Canada then made the following statement:

"We must establish a ceiling for conferences having in mind certain possibilities. It is the view of my Delegation that it would not be appropriate, in the main, to use amounts originally envisaged to meet one conference for some other conference not originally contemplated. If there had been time for more detailed consideration of this whole problem in Committee, we would have made formal proposals in regard to this aspect of the matter. As it is, we must content ourselves with recording our view that amounts such as the 750,000 Swiss francs earmarked for a possible conference in 1963 on future use of the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, are in the ceiling only for the purposes envisaged and cannot be used for other budgetary purposes without the prior concurrence of a majority of the Membership of the Union as a whole. In other words, if for any reason it should be decided not to hold the conference in question, the amount of 750,000 Sw.frs. should automatically be deducted from the ceiling of available funds unless the Administrative Council has determined before preparing the budget that a majority of the Union Members are anxious that some or all of the amount should be used for some urgent conference. We have no doubt that this is the approach that will be taken by the Canadian Representative on the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom had some hesitation in accepting the figures read out by the Chairman. Such figures should reflect not only what the conference would like to do but rather what they were prepared to pay for. He therefore suggested an alternative set of reduced figures and pointed out that, in view of paragraph 8 the Administrative Council was free to approach the Members of the Union should the ceiling allocated prove inadequate.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T., Mr. Rouvière, expressed concern at the proposed reduction in the ceiling, particularly with regard to 1961, insofar as the C.C.I.T.T. was concerned. With regard to the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly and study Group meetings planned for 1960 the estimates given were based on simultaneous interpretation in four languages. It might be possible to reduce the figure if a smaller number of working languages was used, but he thought it was prudent to retain the figure of 570,000 Sw.Frs. He therefore recommended that the estimates for the C.C.I.T.T. should be maintained.

The Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. Mr. Hayes, speaking on behalf of the Director, said that the C.C.I.R. had acquired a certain amount of experience over the previous 10 years in estimating the cost of plenary assemblies and study group meetings. In fact, the total of the C.C.I.R. extraordinary budgets for 1949 - 1958 had been 2,570,400 Sw.frs. whereas actual expenditure had been 2,534,760 Sw.frs., thus leaving a positive balance of 35,640 Sw.frs. or 1.4%. The estimate had been very close, therefore, to the expenditure actually incurred. He recommended that the estimates for the C.C.I.R. be retained.

The Secretary of the Conference warmly supported the proposal of the United Kingdom insofar as a cut of at least 400,000.- Sw.frs. was concerned for 1965. The Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences held that year would have a smaller agenda since they would deal principally with elections, budgets and any matters of a general nature which the Administrative Council might refer to them. It was hoped that they would not find it necessary to revise the good work done at the Geneva Conferences, especially insofar as the Convention was concerned. The Plenipotentiary Conference would probably last approximately one month and the duration of the Radio Conference might be reduced to about 2 months.

The Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B., Mr. Gracie, suggested that as the figures for 1961 and 1962 concerned the main plenary assemblies and study group meetings of the C.C.I.s, the conference could well follow the recommendations made by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.. With regard to 1965, he fully supported the statement made by the Secretary-General and the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the figure could be cut, particularly if a greater amount of preparatory work could be undertaken before the Conferences opened. As to 1963 the Special Conference for the Allocation of Frequency Bands for Outer Space Telecommunication Purposes had been planned to last one month; in his view such a period was a very conservative estimate; little preparatory work could be done and the conference was most important for the Union. The conference planned for 1963-1964 on future policy regarding the use of the HF radio spectrum was also of great importance and the estimated duration of six weeks was similarly a conservative figure. Four months and six weeks respectively had been estimated for the duration of the conferences on the revision of the present aeronautical plan and the preparation of a revised coast radiotelephone station assignment plan, whereas the conference which had drawn up the present aeronautical plan in 1948-49 had taken some nine months (two sessions) and the E.A.R.C. had taken 3 months. Those estimates were therefore conservative too. He could not see that any reduction in the estimates for 1963 and 1964 was possible.

The Delegates of France and Italy felt that the figure given in connection with the Expert Committee in 1961 was high, and could be reduced if an appeal was made to the goodwill of administrations to carry out the work in question. It would not be the first time such a thing had been done. Two or three years before a group of seven or eight delegates had met, as a result of an appeal to the goodwill of administrations, to deal with the revision of recommendations concerning the telephone service, and their work had finally been adopted by the Plenary Assembly. He could not understand why there should be such a difference in procedure where radio was concerned. He would not propose the abolition of the 100,000 franc credit in that connection because he knew that such a proposal would not have sufficient support from other delegations. But the Consultative Committees had the same problems to solve, for the same countries (which were also the countries in need of technical assistance), and since that procedure had worked so well with regard to the Consultative Committees he saw no reason why the same appeal could not be made to the goodwill of delegates who were radio experts. If the Meeting agreed, therefore, the Administrative Council should have the right to do the same for the Consultative Committees as the Conference had decided to do for radio, and in particular for the I.F.R.B., in granting credits for an Expert Committee.

The Delegate of Italy supported the retention of the figures given for the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. for 1961 - 1965.

The Delegates of Ethiopia and the United Kingdom declared their satisfaction with the statements made on behalf of the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. and also accepted the reduced figure for 1965 in view of the statements made by the Secretary of the Conference and the Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in order to avoid any misunderstanding with regard to the reduction in the budget estimate for 1965, stated that his interpretation of the statements made was that the cuts would affect the budgets of the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences, but not the budgets of the Consultative Committees.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and New Zealand and the Secretary of the Conference confirmed that interpretation and proposed that the figure for 1965 be reduced to 4,000,000 Sw.frs.

The following figures were therefore approved for insertion in paragraph 6.2):

For the year 1961	780,000 Sw.Frs.
1962	1,100,000 " "
1963	4,000,000
1964	3,225,000
1965	4,000,000

and the corresponding figure of 14,325,000 Sw.Frs. for insertion in paragraph 6.1).

It was decided therefore to insert 1,000,000 Sw.Frs. and 2,120,000 Sw.frs. in paragraph 6.3).

The Chairman, referring to the statement made by the Delegate of France and Italy concerning the Expert Committee, said that he thought that such a Committee would be most helpful to Administrations with regard to future policy both in the radio and wire communication fields.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that "sub-paragraphs 1 and 3" in paragraph 4) at the top of page 3 should be "sub-paragraphs 2 and 3".

The Delegate of Colombia could not agree with paragraph 6,4),b) and proposed its deletion.

The Delegate of Ethiopia in reply to a question from the Delegate from Colombia explained that if a Conference scheduled to take place in 1965 was held in 1964, the Administrative Council should be authorized to transfer the credit from 1965 to 1964 to cover the excess expenditure incurred in 1964.

The Delegate of Colombia could not agree. As the text stood any part of a future budget could be used to meet present expenditure which meant that a debt might be incurred before a budget came into force. Such a situation was one of the drawbacks of the consolidated budget. He therefore maintained his proposal to delete sub-paragraph b) of 6.4).

There being no support for the proposed deletion, it was decided to maintain sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 6,4).

Mr. Persin, General Secretariat, suggested a drafting change to paragraph b) of paragraph 6,4) and it was decided to leave the wording of that sub-paragraph to the Drafting Committee for improvement.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom with reference to paragraph 7, requested confirmation that there could be no transfer of Conference expenditure to the Ordinary budget. The Plenary Meeting confirmed that statement.

The Delegate of Canada referred to paragraph 10. He saw no useful purpose in allowing delegates at conferences to discuss matters without being fully aware beforehand of the costs involved, and proposed that the first word of paragraph 10 be changed to "Before" and the beginning of the third line be amended to read "shall have before them an estimate of". The Delegates of Mexico and Argentina supported that amendment. It was so decided.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the draft protocol dealing with the budget for 1960. A text would be necessary to authorize the Secretary-General to incur reasonable expenditure, within the limits of the budget, as from 1 January 1960. He would submit a draft to the Secretariat. The Administrative Council would settle the details of the 1960 budget finally at its session in May-June 1960 and the balance of contributions from Members of the Union would not be collected until after that date. A text was therefore necessary giving the Council the required authority and specifying that the balance of contributions would not be collected until the second half of 1960 and that outstanding sums would not start to incur interest until 1 January 1961. He would submit a text on the subject to the Secretariat for submission to the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate of France and the Secretary of the Conference supported the proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

It was decided that both draft texts would be considered by a subsequent Plenary Meeting.

With the exception of the references to the new building which would be considered later at that meeting (paragraphs 1, penultimate line, and 5) and subject to the amendments approved above, Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413 was approved.

3a) New building for the Union (Documents Nos. 395, 119, 308 and 312)

The Secretary of the Conference referred to Documents Nos. 119, 308, 312 and 395. He summarised the history of the building and said that recently two factors had changed a) the rate of interest had increased, b) the building had had to be adapted to the general organisation of the Place des Nations and more floor space was required than had at first been thought. He had, therefore, seen Mr. Max Petitpierre, Foreign Minister of the Swiss Government, and Mr. Dutoit, State Councillor responsible for the Department of Public Works. He read out an exchange of correspondence he had had with them, which had resulted in certain additional arrangements being made.

He then read a letter received from the Head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany announcing that the latter would supply the complete telephone installation of the new building. (Applause)

Such a generous gift would result in the following savings:

	<u>Sw.Frs.</u>
Installation of the automatic switchboard	36,000.-
Installation of the internal network	60,000.-

The main saving would reside in the yearly charge

1) for the switchboard:	29,131.80
2) for the extensions	<u>3,150.-</u>
	32,281.80

Since, after 10 years, the charge was to be reduced to maintenance costs, the gift was therefore ten times that amount, or 322,818.- Sw.frs., which would make a total saving of 418,818 Sw.frs.

The figures appearing on page 2 of Document No. 395 could therefore be reduced by 32,281.80 frs. per year.

The Australian Government had also announced that they would make a substantial gift to the Union consisting of the furnishing of at least one of the main rooms, similar to the gifts they had made to the European Office and the New York headquarters of the United Nations. (Applause)



He thanked both the Federal Republic of Germany and the Australian Delegations for their generous contributions, and expressed the hope that, as a result of Circular letter No. 2445 which had been issued on 31 August, other countries might wish to assist in a similar way towards the installation of the headquarters of the Union.

The Swiss authorities proposed that the Union acquire the new building by means of yearly payments of 263,400 Sw.frs. over a period of thirty years. The total rental of the building would amount to 182,500 Sw.frs. per annum. In view of the small difference, which would be amply compensated for after a period of some fifty years, he felt that it would be prudent management to purchase the building. Offers of gifts from Administrations towards the installation might certainly be more numerous if the I.T.U. owned the building. The United Nations, International Labour Office, World Health Organization, among others all owned their buildings, over which they had full control. He warmly proposed that the Union purchase the new building under construction.

The Chairman thanked the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia for their gracious donations and said that the new I.T.U. building would thus become a truly international home.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Conference said that when the I.T.U. moved into the building in 1961 it might be barely large enough for the staff, if the decisions taken at the Conference to increase the tasks of the I.F.R.B., and the number of staff they required were fully implemented.

The Delegate of Mexico made the following statement:

"The Mexican Delegation is very interested in the International Telecommunication Union, and the part it plays in the development of progress, the links it provides between peoples and its wish to uphold the spirit of civilization.

" But this International Organization has problems, important problems of stability, both from the point of view of economy and with regard to the seat of the Union. There is housing shortage insofar as its staff is concerned, difficulty in obtaining hotel rooms, a high cost of living, in fact, difficulty concerning the fundamental factors which are generally required for the harmonious functioning of an Office.

" The Mexican Delegation is most concerned about the problems recently brought to light by the statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who drew attention to the housing shortage in Geneva for international officials. These statements appear in Conference Document No. 254 dated 25 November. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the various Specialized Agencies of the United Nations with headquarters in Geneva agree that the problem confronting them is extremely serious. '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'.

" An investigation is therefore being made under the guidance of the Secretary-General of the International Labour Office, Mr. David A. Morse, who will submit a report to the Coordinating Administrative Committee meeting in Geneva in April, and in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all the Directors General of the International Organizations, including the I.T.U. will take part, to endeavour to find a solution to the acute problem.

" In view of these facts the Mexican Delegation can only express its sympathy with the solution to the problem of the International Telecommunication Union, and its sincere wish to cooperate with the Genevose authorities and the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

" Having measured most carefully its possibilities, both from the social and economic points of view, the Mexican Government formally proposes that the seat of the Union be the City of Mexico.

" There are many International Agencies of the United Nations in other cities. Two have recently been created; studies were made regarding the agglomeration and facilities of this city and both organisations decided to establish their headquarters where there were better chances of development. I refer to the I.M.C.O. in London and the Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

" This Assembly must face up to the problem, putting on one side emotional and transitory considerations. We must bear in mind broadly and firmly the future needs of our International Organization based upon the universal expansion of the mission of the I.T.U.

" We must have a permanent seat and an establishment of staff with all their vital requirements.

" For all these reasons, I will now mention some of the advantages of Mexico City. It has all kinds of rapid international communications. The cost-of-living is approximately 35% less than in Geneva. There is no housing shortage. There are more than 3000 Class A rooms in hotels built during the last fifteen years. There is a foreign colony of more than 100,000 persons.

" With regard to the I.T.U. building, materials would cost 50% less than in Geneva. The Mexican Bank is willing to give credit facilities and the Government is prepared to back up any operation of that nature.

" I should also mention that the city has more than four million inhabitants. Its climate is excellent; there are 96% days of sunshine. It offers all the attractions of modern life and is the seat of many international organisations.

" To make the realistic and generous attitude of my Government quite clear together with my Delegation's wish that the Assembly should consider without delay the practicability of my proposal, and regarding the problem of the seat of our Organization, I propose the following procedure:

1. That a Committee be set up to study **existing conditions** in Mexico City with a view to the possible establishment there of the seat of the Union.
2. That negotiations be initiated with my Government authorities regarding the specific terms of its offer. I have to inform you that I have been authorized by my Government to pay the expenses for two members of the General Secretariat to come to my country and carry out there **whatever** studies may be necessary.
3. That they submit a report on their studies and bring it to the attention of the Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. who will then convey their opinions to the Administrative Council so that the latter may take whatever steps it considers appropriate.

" In conclusion, the position of my delegation is as follows:

" In a spirit of goodwill it invites the I.T.U. to consider a concrete and global offer which can only be to the advantage of the Union.

" It does not request the Assembly to decide that the seat of the Union should be changed to Mexico City. It simply invites it to study its offer in a friendly, sympathetic way. We are not asking for any compromise decision; we are exercising the right, which we think all the countries in the world have, to offer this Organization which we hold in the highest esteem, and through it each of the countries represented here, our **warm** invitation to consider us as candidates for the privilege of being host to the Union."

The Delegate of Sweden referred to page 2 of Document No. 395. He found the figures given for rental of the building extremely reasonable and supported that solution, which would leave the Union quite free in the future to change its seat if so desired. He considered the figure given in Column B, Upkeep of the fabric, 10,000.- Sw.frs. rather low however.

The Delegate of Ethiopia felt that the original proposal submitted by Mexico and contained in Document No. 399 should be considered before a decision could be taken as to whether the new building under construction should be rented or purchased. Geneva was a beautiful city but there were other places which were also suitable. Future expansion of the Union should be borne in mind, and the new building had no Conference rooms. Questions of accommodation and currency both for the staff and for delegates at Conferences, should also be taken into consideration. The Mexico proposal

was most generous and should be studied with care. He proposed that the new building be rented on a short-term basis to enable a study to be made of the proposal contained in Document No. 399.

It was decided that a separate discussion on the Mexican proposal contained in Document No. 399 would take place the following morning.

The Delegate of the United States warmly recommended that the new building be leased, to give the Union an opportunity to study the Mexican proposal in detail, and any other situation which might arise in the future.

The Delegate of Argentina felt that the Mexican proposal should be considered with sympathy and that it, or a similar proposal by another country, might permit the Union to move into a new building before 1961, in which case it would be preferable for the I.T.U. to remain in its present premises while the study was being carried out.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of the Conference said that it was his understanding that the rental figure given was not subject to increase. He could not guarantee that statement, however, and would make sure that the matter was fully covered in the terms of any contract signed.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Sweden, the Secretary of the Conference said that it was his understanding that the landscaping of the ground surrounding the building would be undertaken by the Swiss authorities as part of the completion work.

He also pointed out that even if it were decided later to change the seat of the Union, the building could be sold. In fact, its purchase would **probably** be a sound investment since, in view of the increase in the value of real estate in Geneva, such a sale would certainly not entail a loss.

The Delegates of Ceylon and the United Kingdom favoured the rental of the building, and the latter agreed with the Delegate of Sweden that the figure of 10,000.- Sw.frs. for upkeep of the fabric was extremely low.

The Delegates of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia and the Belgian Congo favoured purchase.

The Delegate of France was overwhelmed by the Mexican proposal. He also pointed out that the creation of Regional Offices of the I.T.U. had been discussed in Committee H and it had been decided - insofar as a Committee could decide - that a Regional Office should one day be established in Bangkok with a nucleus of secretariat and engineers. In the Union moved to Mexico City, a Regional Office would surely be required in Geneva in which case the new building would still be required. He favoured purchase of the new building.

The Secretary of the Conference referred to the statements that the figure given for the upkeep of the fabric, 10,000 Sw.frs. was low, and pointed out that it concerned the period between the present and the following Plenipotentiary Conferences during which time the building would be new and, according to Swiss custom, guaranteed since part of the constructors' charges were retained for a fixed period by way of protection. That figure was therefore quite normal for the period up to 1965 but would doubtless have to be increased after that.

With regard to office space in the building, it was planned large enough to hold 300 persons with a 5 to 10% margin. The I.T.U. had 224 staff members within the "cadres", and even with an additional 80 officials the building would be adequate.

The Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia stated that the gifts they had offered were quite unconditional and were valid whether the new building was purchased or rented by the Union.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany preferred rental of the new building for the reasons given by the Delegate of Sweden.

The Delegate of Australia asked whether the subsidy by the Swiss Government would benefit the Union in the case of rental as it would if the building were purchased. He also found the upkeep of the fabric at 10,000 Sw.frs. very low indeed. He had some experience in the matter and the figure used by his Government was 3% which would amount to more than 20,000 Sw.frs. in the case in question.

The Secretary of the Conference confirmed that the subsidy from the Swiss authorities had been taken into account in establishing the price of rental. If the building was the property of the Union, it would be possible to make interior arrangements, pull down partitioning, etc. without having to obtain prior permission from the owners. He felt that he had made all the facts available to the Meeting.

The Delegate of Ceylon favoured leasing the building, which would not preclude a later decision to purchase it after detailed studies had been carried out by the Administrative Council as to the additional space required and the cost entailed.

In reply to a question from the Secretary of the Conference the Delegate of Switzerland stated that he favoured the purchase of the building by the I.T.U.

At the request of the Delegate of Switzerland a roll-call vote was taken on the rental of the new building under construction for the Union.

The result was as follows:

For: 30.

Argentine Republic; Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Brazil; Ceylon; China; Colombia; Korea; Denmark; United States of America; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iceland; Japan; Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Paraguay; Peru; Federal Republic of Germany; United Kingdom; Sweden; 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; Tunisia; Union of South Africa; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of).

Against: 20

Afghanistan; Belgium; Bielorussian S.S.R.; Burma; Vatican City State; Belgian Congo; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; France; Hungarian People's Republic; Iran; Laos; Monaco; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Poland (People's Republic of); F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Rumanian People's Republic; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; U.S.S.R.

Abstentions: 6

Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Spain; Greece; Israel; Italy; Turkey.

Absent: 36

It was thus decided that the new building under construction would be rented by the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Switzerland gave an account of the historical background of the I.T.U. building, and referred to the original offer from the Geneva Canton in 1948 regarding a building near the Palais Wilson, which the Administrative Council had not accepted. The question of remodelling the Palais Wilson had also been studied. Finally the question of a new building with 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> floor space had been studied. The floor space required had later been increased to 7,000 m<sup>2</sup> and finally to 8,435 m<sup>2</sup>. The plans were drawn up in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary-General and the requirements he had specified. He felt that the Swiss authorities had done all within their power to satisfy the needs of the Union; they could not have foreseen that the Conference would decide to increase the tasks of the I.F.R.B. thus making an additional 80 staff members necessary. Any additional space required by the Union therefore over and above the building under construction would have to be provided for by the Union.

3b) Completion of the Draft Protocol (Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 413)

In accordance with the decision taken on item 3a) of the Agenda, it was decided that /purchase/ would be deleted from the penultimate line of paragraph 1 and that the **brackets** should be removed from "rent" in the same line.

It was also decided to insert 715,000 Sw.frs. in paragraph 5 on page 2.

4. Date of signature of the Final Acts of the Conference

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, the Chairman said that he was reluctant to mention a date for the signature of the Final Acts in view of the unforeseen delays which might occur, but he thought that the ceremony would probably take place on Monday, 21 December 1959.

The meeting rose at 8.30 p.m.

V.Bouladon  
Rapporteur

Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H.van der Toorn  
Chairman

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 450-E  
21 December 1959

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 401 to 450

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
401	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly - Blue, 8th series.
402	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly. Pink, Serie B
403	Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	The Budget for 1960 and the limit on Expenditure, 1961 - 1965
404	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 20th Plenary Meeting, 14 December, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
405	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly Blue, 9th series.
406	Committee B	Committee B	Summary Record. 4th Meeting, 12 December, 1959, 9 p.m.
407	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 21st Plenary Meeting, 15 December, 1959, 4.15 p.m.
408	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 15th Plenary Meeting, 10th December 1959, 11.15 a.m.
409	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 16th Plenary Meeting, 10 December, 1959 at 4 p.m.
410	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly, Pink Series C.
411	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Texts to be included in the Final Protocol (Document No. 381)
412	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Application for a lower contributory class (Cuba)



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
413	United Kingdom	Plenary Meeting	Limits on ordinary Expenditure
413 ADD. 1			
413 ADD. 2			
414	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Limits of the 17th Plenary Meeting 11 December 1959, 11 a.m.
415	Committee E	Committee E	Summary Record 13th Meeting, 11 December, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
415 CORR. No. 1			
416	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the Approval of the Plenary Assembly Blue, 10th series
417	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Texts to be included in the final protocol (Document No. 381)
418	United Kingdom	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
418 ADD. 1	New Zealand and Union of South Africa		
418 ADD. 2	Australia		
418 ADD. 3	Pakistan		
419	Afghanistan, Belgium etc.	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
420	Committee E	Plenary Meeting	Report of Committee E
421	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 18th Plenary Meeting, 12 December, 1959, 3.20 p.m.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
422	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 19th Plenary Meeting 13 December, 1959, 10 a.m.
423	Ghana	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
424	Turkey	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
425	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 23rd Plenary Meeting 16 December, 1959, 9 p.m.
426	Japan	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
427	Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Estimated expenditure for 1960
428	Greece	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
429	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Texts to be included in the Final Protocol
430	El Salvador	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
431	Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Estimated expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965
432	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly - Pink, Series D
433	Czechoslovakia	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
434	Indonesia	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
435	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 26th Plenary Meeting 18 December, 1959, 9 a.m.
436	Committee I	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Assembly - Blue, 11th Series
437	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 27th Plenary Meeting 18 December, 1959, 3 p.m.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
438	Netherlands	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
439	Costa Rica	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
440	Philippines	Plenary Meeting	Final Protocol
441	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Draft Resolution - I.T.U. Building
442	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Assembly	Text for the approval - Pink, Series E
443	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 20th Plenary Meeting, 14 December, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
444	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 21st Plenary Meeting, 15 December, 1959, 4.15 p.m.
445	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 22nd Plenary Meeting, 16 December, 1959, 9 a.m.
446	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Agenda - 28th Plenary Meeting, 19 December, 1959, 11.30 a.m.
447	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 23rd Plenary Meeting, 16 December, 1959, 9 p.m.
448	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 24th Plenary Meeting, 17 December, 1959, 10.40 a.m.
449	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 25th Plenary Meeting, 17 December, 1959 4.30 p.m.
450	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference Nos. 401 to 450

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 451-E  
19 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

#### OF THE

#### TWENTY-SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 18 December, 1959, at 9 a.m.

<u>Chairman</u>	:	Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)
<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	:	Mr. Líbero O. de Miranda (Brazil)
<u>Secretary of the Conference</u>	:	Mr. Gerald C. Gross

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#### Subjects discussed :

1. End of the debate on the Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H, first part (Documents Nos. 390, page 4, and No. 412).
  2. Mexican Proposal about the Seat of the Union (Document No. 399).
-

Delegations of the following countries attended:

Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Vatican City State, Republic of Colombia, Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Republic of China, Denmark, El Salvador, Spain, Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories, United States of America, Ethiopia, Republic of the Philippines, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungarian People's Republic, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, State of Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, People's Republic of Poland, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia, Roumanian People's Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Thailand, United States Territories, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.10 a.m. and referred to Item 1 on the Agenda:

1. End of the debate on the Final Report by the Chairman of Committee H, 1st part (Documents Nos. 390, page 4, and 412).

The Chairman recalled that some points on page 4 had been left in abeyance, i.e. Point 17 relating to Buenos Aires Resolution No. 24 and Point 18 referring to applications for lower classes of contribution. He pointed out that at the end a recommendation was made to the Conference regarding the date on which the new classes chosen should take effect.

The Delegate of Canada saw no objection to adopting the document, but thought that the problem of contributions was becoming more and more important at a time when the expenses of the Union were going up and the work was increasing. He considered, therefore, that an urgent appeal should be made to administrations to pay their contributions without delay. The Government of Canada was very disturbed by the fact that some administrations were reducing the number of their contributory units, for that obliged other administrations to review their position in the matter. He stated that his Government would, if necessary, take the necessary steps to safeguard its own interests and those of the Union.

The Chairman feared that possibly at a future conference it might be necessary to replace the voluntary contribution system by an obligatory one, similar to the system already existing in the majority of international organizations and in the United Nations itself. The system applied in the I.T.U. had been very useful in the past, but he was convinced it would have to be changed for the future.

Referring to a question that was not mentioned in the document under discussion, he pointed out that many delegations seemed to find it difficult to choose their class of contribution. In this connection, he recalled that the communication would have to be sent before 1 July, 1960. A similar situation had arisen at Buenos Aires as a result of a budget increase of approximately 50%. At that time he had asked those delegations who were empowered to do so to state the number of units they intended to choose, subject, of course, to confirmation by their respective governments, and added that such statements would be treated merely as "gentlemen's agreements". It might perhaps be advisable to do the same at a future meeting of the Conference. It should be borne in mind that if the number of contributory units was very much reduced, the result might be contrary to the purpose of the reduction, since the contributory unit might be affected to the point where its increase was greater as a result of the reduction in units rather than as a result of the increase in the budget. It might happen that a country changed from one unit to half a unit, as an economy measure, and - if many countries did the same - yet found that the half unit was higher than the previous whole unit.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland found the Buenos Aires precedent an interesting one, and stated that the United Kingdom would be willing to maintain its contribution at 30 units.

The Chairman stated that the Kingdom of the Netherlands would also keep to the same number of units.

The Delegate of Australia made a similar statement on behalf of his country.

It was agreed that at one of the concluding meetings of the Conference an announcement would be made concerning any further similar statements that might be made.

Passing to Document No. 412, the Assembly merely took note of it.

With the permission of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Conference, (Mr. Gross) said that with the services dispersed in three buildings it had been necessary to provide a means of transport and, for reasons of economy, a car had been acquired which had been providing an uninterrupted service 24 hours a day. The question had been whether it would be preferable to rent it or buy it, but the agents had agreed to take back the vehicle at the end of the Conference and to refund an amount of 3,620 francs. Since the sum involved was not very large, and bearing in mind above all the usefulness of the van, he suggested that it should be bought outright, pointing out that the other international organizations had their own service cars.

The Delegate of France wondered what would be the use of the car once all the services were in the same building, and also whether further expenditure would not be involved such as, for example, the engaging of a driver.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the van was driven by one of the messengers and, that being so, there would be no need to engage a driver. Moreover, he was not proposing that the purchase price should be charged to the Conference budget, since it could be met out of the ordinary 1959 budget.

The Delegate of Canada said that the other organizations in Geneva had their own cars, which were essential for routine work in Geneva. He supported the Secretary-General.

2. Mexican proposal concerning the seat of the Union (Document No. 399)

Before opening the debate on Document No. 399, the Secretary of the Conference made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

" I think it is my duty to let you know at this time the precise situation in which the General Secretariat finds itself.

" Under the terms of Resolution No. 338 and Decision No. 160 the Secretary-General was instructed to negotiate a contract with the Cantonal authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva specifying in precise terms the conditions under which the I.T.U. would become owner of the building. It included the phrase:

" 'With this object, the contract must contain a clause giving the Union the option of replacing, at any date, a system of tenancy by a system of lease-purchase.'

" Pursuant to that Resolution and Decision No. 160, and after taking over as Acting Secretary-General in June, 1958, we proceeded with the negotiations which had been described in the five documents before you yesterday beginning with Document No. 119.

" I had an interview with the Foreign Minister of Switzerland, Mr. Max Petitpierre, who has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. On hearing the news I sent him a telegram of congratulation yesterday, and I should like to suggest that the Assembly should also congratulate the Swiss Delegation in the customary manner (Prolonged applause).

" As a result of my interview with Mr. Petitpierre and with the head of the Department of Public Works, Republic and Canton of Geneva, Mr. Dutoit, I received an offer which was based on the most favourable terms offered to any organization in Geneva, namely those recently concluded with the World Health Organization. Yesterday evening, by a vote of 30 to 20 with six abstentions and 36 absent, your plenary session decided not to accept the long-range purchase offer made to use under those conditions by the Republic and Canton of Geneva in their letter of December 1, 1959. Therefore, I am confronted with conflicting instructions.

" My only recourse is to discuss the matter further with Mr. Dutoit, Head of the Department of Public Works in Geneva, and possibly combine into a single document an offer based on your decision to rent the building, as taken yesterday evening, with a clause which under the terms of Decision No. 160, would provide that the annual rental price might be credited to the purchase price if and when a decision should later be made to purchase the building. Maximum advantage of the full and generous offer of the Swiss Government to give us a subsidy of two and a half million francs or one-third of the total purchase price, plus in addition the value of the land, should be taken.

" Under these conditions it is my intention, unless I receive instructions to the contrary, to proceed accordingly, and try to present to the Administrative Council at its meeting on 28 May 1960 a new arrangement which would give full effect to the Council Resolution and Decision cited above, as well as the decision taken by your plenary session last night.

" This will safeguard what obviously must be protected, that is the best interests of the Union.

" This statement is made, Mr. Chairman, without any prejudice whatsoever to the discussion which is about to take place concerning Document No. 399, presented by the Government of Mexico.

" It is not for the officials of the Union to express an opinion concerning the location of the seat of the Union. That is a matter of high policy for the Government Members themselves to decide. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that whatever decision is taken, your officers will carry it out cheerfully and wholeheartedly in the best interests of the Union."

The Chairman said that before passing to Mr. Gross's statement, he would put the Mexican proposal to the vote.



The Delegate of Mexico recalled that, as he had said the day before, his proposal did not entail any obligation for the Union, since it was simply an invitation which his country would like the Conference to study. Certain steps were proposed: for example that two officials of the Union should be invited to submit a document to the Government of Mexico setting out the complete and long-term requirements, not only from the aspect of staff but also regarding the permanent headquarters of the Union. He repeated the invitation and asked for a preliminary study to be made. The expenses of I.T.U. representation would be borne by his Government and the representatives would have to submit an ambitious plan making very long-term estimates for the actual needs of the Union in the matter of offices, for example, so as to avoid a repetition of the surprise at finding that the needs were greater than foreseen a few years earlier. If the invitation of his Government were accepted it would have to be given practical form by adopting a recommendation such as the one contained in Document No. 399, the substance of which was only of a temporary nature.

The Mexican recommendation was based on facts. No. 1 of the considerations had already been considered, and Nos. 2 and 3 dealt with matters that were common knowledge, taken from sources of a most reliable kind.

As regards the fourth consideration, the Union must always, in its own interest, have an eye open for possible savings. In addition, the principle of geographical equity had been unanimously agreed to in the Conference and was enshrined in all its various texts. Hence the Conference should approach any serious proposals that might be made without prejudice.

The recommendation itself showed the various stages in logical order. He would ask the Union to acquaint itself with the conditions existing in Geneva as a result of a study made, not by an isolated organization, but by a group of them, with common problems. The report on the subject would be ready for April next, before the next session of the Council.

The Delegate of Peru said:

"The proposal in Document No. 399, on which the Head of the Delegation of Mexico has just expatiated, throws into relief a latent problem which exists in Geneva, a problem of which we are all aware. I refer to the difficulties encountered by the international organizations in coping with the very high cost of living. This is a matter which has assumed alarming proportions and has given rise to real speculation.

" Recent experience has shown that it might be advisable not to concentrate all the international organizations in one particular part of the world, and that it would be better to distribute them more equably throughout the world, especially if, in so doing, their headquarters are transferred to areas now in process of technical and economic development, and especially if

the presence of such headquarters in those parts of the world is an encouragement to the endeavours made locally with a view to self-advancement and a better knowledge of the problems with which the international organization in question is faced.

" It might be well, in addition, not to give the impression that one continent has preference over all the others in so far as it is the seat of all the international organizations.

" We are fully aware of all the administrative, budgetary, and even political implications of a change of seat. Far be it from us to underestimate them, and to assume that a decision can be taken without an exhaustive study of the problem. But since this is exactly what the Mexican Delegation is proposing, and since this Delegation has promised on behalf of its Government to pay for a visit by two officials from the General Secretariat (who would see for themselves what the position is), my Delegation cannot but give its wholehearted support to the proposal, in view of its merits, as just described by Mr. Nuñez, and in accordance with the procedure suggested by Mexico, namely:

" That the Administrative Council and General Secretariat of the Union consider the problems involved in the light of the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations; that a committee be appointed to consider the suitability of Mexico City as a seat for the Union; and that this committee submit a report on its investigations in that city, for submission to all Members and Associate Members of the Union.

" I trust, Mr. Chairman, that a proposal of this kind will receive the careful attention it merits, not only because it proposes a solution which Geneva does not seem to offer, but also because it is a product of spontaneous kindly feeling by the government of a country which has always shown an interest in the activities of the Union."

The Delegate of the Vatican City State feared that for once he found himself in disagreement with a delegation with whom he had always agreed, and perhaps with many other delegations whose position on other occasions had been identical with his. The matter should not be considered from such an elevated standpoint as that which had inspired the Delegate of Peru, for in that event the arguments in favour of the proposal would be many. It had to be remembered that the Union was faced with other problems. He was not in favour of the proposal because, as he saw it, it would prolong an unstable situation which, as he had said the day before, seemed to be a characteristic of the Union. The I.T.U. was not a new organization and yet everything seemed to be called into question again.

In spite of that, the Union had a certain stability as a result of the bonds which has always united it to the country where its headquarters were situated.

As the result of a spontaneous and generous gesture by the Swiss Confederation the construction of a building had been started, and it was therefore necessary to think very seriously before adopting a new position. It was a matter of regret to him that the Mexican Government had not made its offer to another organization which was not in the same situation as the Union, for he would then have been able to support it.

The smaller agencies - and there was no doubt that the I.T.U. was a small agency - were faced with special problems and perhaps it was advisable to be near the larger organizations and thus profit from the privileges and advantages which they enjoyed. The headquarters had already been transferred from Berne to Geneva and now that a decision had been adopted concerning technical assistance he thought that the I.T.U. should, more than ever before, be near the other organizations. He asked the delegate of Mexico to reflect carefully on those facts.

There was another factor in support of the theory of concentrating the international organizations in a city which was making efforts such as those being made by the Government of Geneva. For example, the difficulties of schooling for the children of the officials, the problem of communications, accommodation, etc. should not be forgotten.

His delegation opposed the proposal, for he considered it inopportune to give a feeling of instability. If it had been made before the move to Geneva his attitude might have been different.

Finally, he asked the Delegate of Mexico to modify the wording of Consideration a) because it seemed to give the impression that if all was not well, it was the fault of Geneva. He would abstain from voting on the Recommendation, but the impression should not be given that the difficulty confronting the Union was due to the fact that the building was situated in Geneva.

The Delegate of Venezuela was in favour of adopting Document No. 399 because the Recommendation contained therein expressed very objective ideas and opinions and because it was worth while to make an attempt. Moreover, gratitude was due to the Mexican Government for its generous gesture.

The Delegate of Paraguay supported the Mexican proposal because, in his opinion, it offered new possibilities for the Union to solve its problems.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thought that the Mexican proposal would not compromise the Union for the future nor cause any expenditure. On the contrary, it contained a very interesting suggestion: that the General Secretariat and the Administrative Council should make a study which might enlighten the Members and Associate Members as to the most convenient way of solving the problem of the I.T.U. headquarters. He considered it very advantageous that the General Secretariat should have an opportunity to study a concrete proposal such as the one made by the Mexican Government, without any expenditure being involved.

The Delegate of the United States recalled that his Delegation had asked at Atlantic City that the headquarters of the Union should be established near the United Nations, but the Conference had decided on Switzerland and, at the request of the United States of America, Geneva had been chosen. The request had been motivated by the same desire that the I.T.U. should be near the United Nations. It was thought then that the Union building would be erected in the United Nations grounds, so that both organizations would be able to make use of the same services and conference rooms. However, the majority of the Council had decided otherwise.

In the matter of the building everyone was a little to blame. There was nothing to be done about it.

Referring to the generous Mexican invitation to two representatives of the Union, he said that in dealing with the matter national and regional sentiments should be set aside and full attention paid to the interests of the Union. He recalled that the F.A.O. had first established itself in Washington and later removed to Rome - a move which had not caused any offence to the United States of America. It was sorry to see F.A.O. leave, but nothing more. It was perhaps as well that the Union had not settled in New York in view of present-day problems in that city, but the situation in Geneva was complicated too. One of the present problems in Geneva was the holding of large international conferences: it arose a short time ago in connection with the plans for the Big Four Conference, when there was a risk that it might interrupt the work of the I.T.U. Conferences. He considered it an advantage to be near the United Nations, but thought that neither the F.A.O. in Rome, nor I.C.A.O. in Montreal, nor the Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna were suffering seriously by being established in cities away from the headquarters of other organizations. He recognized the generosity of the Swiss Government, and it was always a great pleasure for him to come to Geneva, but the primary concern must be the interest of the Union.

In principle - he repeated, in principle - the Mexican proposal seemed acceptable to him. The Union might accept the Mexican Government's suggestion of sending two representatives to that country: by so doing the Union would not be committed in any way and the question could thus be thoroughly studied.

A decision had been made to rent the building and, as the Delegate of the Vatican City State had said, the Union should have a cautious approach to the future. He repeated that in his opinion the Mexican proposal in Document No. 399 should be adopted with certain amendments that could be approved in a small working group comprising the Delegate of Mexico himself and the representative of the Vatican City State.

The Delegate of Canada said that the proposal was a most interesting one. It was, moreover, accompanied by a generous offer from the Mexican Government. But he had to oppose it because it was based on a misunderstanding, and also because it introduced an element of instability of an undesirable kind into the Union. In addition, the way it was drafted seemed to threaten the Secretariat with a lot of extra work, because it would distract certain officials from their very important job of supervising the removal to the new building. Also the problem of competence arose. Considerandum a) was founded on a misconception. The new building had nothing to do with the seat of the Union. An article of the Buenos Aires Convention laid down that that seat should be in Geneva, which he believed had been carried into the Geneva Convention. So the matter was settled.

The proposal also said that the question of the new building had not been finally solved. But he believed that it had been settled in principle in Buenos Aires. He had even attended the laying of a foundation stone. There were economic factors involved, too, and one of the parties in the negotiations under way was an international organization made up of the representatives of governments. It was true that the Director-General of I.L.O. had been asked to make an inquiry into the cost of living, but that was not intended to make the specialized agencies leave Geneva, and the consideranda seemed to suggest that a removal had been suggested for that purpose.

As to the instructions given to the Secretary-General, they might oblige him to go round the Members of the Union cap in hand, seeing what terms he could get. The I.T.U. had been associated for many years past with the Swiss people and the Swiss Confederation.

He could not support the motion as it stood although he had much sympathy for the idea on which it was based. The Mexican Government was making an offer, and the Secretary-General, if only for reasons of courtesy, should consider it. That did not imply adoption of the resolution proposed.

The Delegate of China attached great importance to the matter. Every effort should be made to improve the Union's accommodation and create a home for it. The decision should be taken for the Centenary, but the matter should be given careful attention.

He was exceedingly grateful for the Mexican Government's generous offer, but nothing should be done which would make it harder for the Secretary-General to reach agreement about the new building with the Swiss authorities.

Exactly where the seat should be was a question to be considered without prejudice. He was not against I.T.U. representatives being sent to make the study proposed, as long as no firm engagement was implied. The Mexican offer opened new horizons and other countries might make offers too. A few changes were required in the document. In any case, its adoption should not prevent further negotiation with the Swiss Government.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia deplored the fact that such a very generous offer should have arrived so very late in the day. It seemed to be becoming a deplorable custom to leave the most important matters to the end, when the hall was already almost empty. That was surely no serious way of going about such things. His Delegation had been unable to consult its Government. Much circumspection was required. Such an offer raised all sorts of difficulties, for example, the need to transfer some three hundred officials to Mexico. Half of them might refuse to go.

The international organizations had not come to Geneva because it was Geneva but because it was very centrally situated. If the Union went to Mexico City, his country would be unable to continue participating in all the various organs : the International Radio and International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees and the conferences, and the same might hold good of other countries. The Union had already decided that its seat should be in Geneva. As the Delegate of Canada had recalled that was laid down in Article 3. Hence he would invoke Article 13 of the Convention and propose a motion of order : that the matter be no further discussed at that Conference.

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic supported the motion.

The Delegate of Ethiopia opposed it. The Conference must know exactly what the position was. The Delegate of Australia was against it too, and agreed with the Delegate of the United States that the matter ought to be considered further.

The Delegate of Mexico said that his Government had begun to give the matter attention on 25 November, when Conference documents had reproduced articles in the Genevose papers. The only reason why the matter had not been raised before was that the Chairman himself had been anxious to deal with the economic questions first. The Conference was perfectly conscious of its responsibilities and could deal with that matter like any other. It should not shut its eyes and postpone consideration of it for another five years.

The best solution was that suggested by the United States, i.e. for a small working party to revise the recommendation, so that the plenary meeting could consider it.

The motion of order was put to the vote by a show of hands and the Chairman ruled that a roll-call would be taken.

That was done, and the motion was adopted by 31 votes to 18, with 14 abstentions. 29 delegations were absent.

The Delegate of Mexico said that his Delegation wished to express to the I.T.U., and through the I.T.U. to all the Members, that its Government took the greatest interest in the Union and wanted to see it develop happily. He would invite the Union very warmly to consider the question further in Mexico City.

The Delegate of Ethiopia wanted to make a statement about what had happened the day before and that day during the votes. Because there had been something of a muddle in counting the show of hands

was no reason to have a roll-call vote. Votes once begun could not be interrupted and a roll-call vote could be taken only if there was no clearly defined majority. He did not understand what difficulty had been encountered and asked that such things should in future be avoided because delegations which had abstained on the show of hands had voted in the roll-call vote in favour of the motion.

The Secretary of the Conference explained that in the count, two people at the Chairman's rostrum had reached different results, one of them claiming that 28 votes had been cast in favour, the other 24. It was often difficult to take a count, because delegates put up their hands too slowly to begin with and put them down too soon.

The Delegate of Peru agreed with Ethiopia. In connection with the Yugoslav motion, he recalled what had been said by the Delegate of Mexico, that the document had been presented on 25 November and had been published on 13 December. It had been the Chairman of the Conference, and no other, who had asked that it should not be submitted to the assembly before.

The Secretary of the Conference explained that the Secretariat published the document on the morning of the day after it was handed in, as the Chairman of the Mexican delegation would doubtless confirm. There had therefore been no delay.

The Chairman pointed out that the result of the roll-call vote had in the end not differed, apparently, from the vote by a show of hands, since the votes in favour had been 31 and not 28.

The Delegate of Ethiopia affirmed that no one had asked for a roll call vote, asked that the minutes should merely state the result of the voting.

The Chairman agreed and, having announced that the Assembly would meet again at 3 p.m., he closed the meeting at 11.20 a.m.

Rapporteur:

Secretary of the Conference:

Chairman:

F. Moreno

Gerald C. Gross

J. D. H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 452-E  
19 December 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

OF THE

### TWENTY-SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 18 December 1959, at 3.10 p.m.

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Chairman: Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Líbero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)  
Secretary of  
the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

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### Subjects discussed:

1. Series D of the Pink sheets submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 432).
  2. First and Second Reports by Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388).
  3. Statement by the Acting Secretary-General about the building.
  4. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397).
  5. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee E (Document No. 420).
  6. Future work of the Conference.
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Delegates of the following countries were present:

Afghanistan; Argentine (Republic); 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 Ruanda-Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; El Salvador (Republic of); Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq (Republic of); Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Laos (Kingdom of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); 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; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of South-Africa and Territory of Southwest Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. Series D of the Pink sheets submitted by the Drafting Committee  
(Document No. 432)

The delegate of the United States of America said that the second sentence of Reservation II by Canada on page D-03 was somewhat difficult to understand.

The delegate of Canada explained that at previous conferences the Canadian Delegation had not signed the Additional Radio Regulations, Article 1 of which referred not only to the Telegraph Regulations, but also to the Telephone Regulations. At the present Conference, it proposed, for the first time, to sign the Additional Radio Regulations, but in doing so, wished it to be understood that Canada was not bound by the Telephone Regulations.

The delegate of India said that, now that the consideration of the Budget had been completed, paragraph 1 of its Reservation VIII on page D-04 could be deleted.

The delegates of Paraguay, the Argentine Republic and Spain asked that the names of their countries be added to the list given in Reservation XVI on page D-07.

The delegate of Colombia said that a large number of Reservations had been entered with regard to both the Convention and the Radio Regulations. Such reservations were contrary to the Preamble of the Convention and to the spirit of the Convention itself, the object of which was to

promote friendly relations between peoples in the sphere of telecommunications. There was a danger that the work of the Union might be hampered by so many reservations. The delegation of Colombia, desirous of demonstrating a spirit of international cooperation, as enjoined by the Preamble, had so far made no reservation, although it had not agreed with many of the majority decisions that had been taken. He therefore made an earnest and urgent appeal to all Delegations which had made reservations to withdraw them. If they could not see their way to doing so, then the Colombian Delegation, with the greatest reluctance, would have to enter its own reservations.

The delegate of the Argentine Republic said that his delegation had asked to be added to the list of countries in Reservation XVI due to the fact that so many countries were already in that List. It would, however, withdraw its reservation if the other countries concerned did so too.

The delegate of Spain said that the Spanish delegation had already withdrawn one Reservation to the Convention, but had added the name of Spain to the List in Reservation XVI for the same reason as had been expressed by the delegate of Argentina. Like Argentina, however, it would be prepared to withdraw that Reservation, provided the other delegations did so.

The delegate of Mexico supported the view of the delegate of Colombia. He believed that reservations, if made, should refer to specific parts of the Convention or its annexes. He hoped that the delegations of the countries whose names appear in Reservation XVI would consent to withdraw those names.

The delegate of Peru said that he wished the name of his country to be added to the List in Reservation XVI.

The delegate of Ceylon said that, by way of example, he would withdraw the name of his country from among those given in Reservation XXV.

(Applause)

Mr. Persin, Secretariat, said that reservations with regard to contributions to the expenses of the Union were without practical effect. The Plenipotentiary had refused, quite rightly, to adopt sanctions against countries which did not pay their contributions, and the only practical steps which could be taken against such countries - exclusion from the Union, for example - could only be taken by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. There was thus no need for reservations of the type that he had referred to.

The Chairman agreed. That was why the Netherlands did not appear among the countries in Reservation XVI.

The delegate of the Belgian Congo said that the reason for the numerous Reservations was that the Plenipotentiary and the Radio Conferences, instead of attempting to reach compromise solutions, had on such important questions as the budget and broadcasting, adopted the view of the majority, even when it was slight, and had taken no account of minority views. Such a policy was a serious mistake - witness the number of reservations that had been made.

The Chairman pointed out that there had been 36 Reservations at the Buenos Aires Conference, as against 26 at the present Conference. The situation was thus not so menacing as might be supposed.

He drew attention to the fact that there was no further time left for printing statements by delegations, so that any further such statements would have to be made orally at the final meeting of the Conference for inclusion in the Minutes.

The delegate of Colombia said that, since there had been scarcely any response to his appeal for the withdrawal of Reservations, he would, as he had stated earlier, reluctantly have to ask for the name of Colombia to be added to the list of countries in Reservation XVI.

The delegates of Mexico and Yugoslavia also wished the names of their countries to be added to Reservation XVI.

The delegate of Argentina thought that it might be a good idea, in the future, to include a reservation condemning reservations.

Series D of the pink Texts, as amended, and subject to drafting changes by the delegates of United Kingdom, United States, Iran and the Belgian Congo, was approved.

2. First and Second Reports by Committee B (Documents Nos. 155 and 388)

The Chairman pointed out that the Conference had earlier decided to take note of the First Report of Committee B (Document No.155), but to take no further action on it.

The delegate of Switzerland, speaking as Chairman of Committee B, drew attention to the Second Report of Committee B (Document No.388), and observed that a letter had been received from the United Kingdom of Libya subsequent to that report furnishing its delegation with the necessary credentials.

The Secretary of the Conference read out the following statement which had been deposited by the Hungarian People's Republic:

" The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic is obliged to renew in Plenary Meeting its protest against the decision taken by the Credentials Committee to exclude the name of his country from the List of Delegations whose credentials are in order, in spite of the fact that its credentials were, in fact, found to be in order.

" It considers that this discriminatory decision, which is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the International Telecommunication Union, was in no way inspired by motives favourable to improving cooperation and relations between Member States, but rather by motives contrary to the interest of the Union."

The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, speaking on behalf of his own Delegation and the Delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Bielorussia, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia, said that those delegations did not reject the First Report of Committee B, but neither had they changed their views with regard to the representation of China in the I.T.U. They reiterated the earlier statements that they had made to the effect that the People's Republic of China must be represented in the Union on the same basis as other countries. The credentials of the delegation **representing** the Chiang-Kai-Shek faction were invalid. The same delegations were likewise opposed to the decision that had been taken by Committee B with regard to the credentials of Hungary, which was contrary to both the Radio Regulations and the Convention. The credentials of Hungary were in conformity with Article 5 of the General Regulations and with the procedure of the Credentials Committee. The discriminatory attitude adopted by the Credentials Committee with regard to the People's Republic of China was an infringement of the Convention, and would have a harmful effect on the Plenipotentiary Conference as the supreme organ of the Union.

The delegate of China said that he was amazed that the question of the representation of China had again been made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., who, in raising it, had clearly been speaking out of order. The question had already been decided over and over again in various international organizations, and for the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to have spoken as he had showed great disrespect for Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, who was a great fighter for freedom. Doubtless, that very quality was what led to attacks being made on him by the representative of countries which were attempting to enslave others. To redress the balance, he wished to quote a passage of a letter written by Mr. Nehru to the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang on 21 February 1942 which was itself quoted in a book on the Generalissimo by Mr. Hollington K. Tong:

"Many years ago I thought and dreamed of China and India coming closer to one another, meeting again after a long separation, and cooperating to their mutual advantage. When fate and circumstance sent me to China two and a half years ago, the dream became more vivid, and my mind was filled with the days of long ago when pilgrims and travellers crossed the oceans and the mountains between China and India in search of the rich cultural inheritance which each country possessed. I saw myself in the long line of those pilgrims journeying to the haven of my desire. The recent visit of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek and Madame Chiang seemed to bring that era very near to realization. We had in our midst the very symbols of China and they came to us bringing goodwill for India and her people, and their ardent desire for closer bonds with our country.

" They brought China very near to us and their presence itself was an inspiration. Cocklike they had stood in the midst of peril and disaster and never flinched, and out of misfortune itself they had plucked the fine flower of youth and hope and strength. The Generalissimo was the symbol of China's Freedom and unity and the determination which never wavers; the radiant lady who came with him and who was his partner in life's journey, showed us how gracious womanhood can face even the storm of war when the cause of freedom beckons. Together with millions of their countrymen and countrywomen they had played the game of life and death and thrown themselves into that brave adventure which had transformed China and astonished the world.

" And so the dream came very near to me and took shape and I saw the future filled with hope because China and India were friends and comrades in the great adventure of man. The countries of Europe were small and stuffy, the history of Europe, in spite of its brilliant periods, was a mere episode in man's story. But India and China looked back to thousands of years and, drawing strength from their rich heritage, had survived the shocks and catastrophes that might otherwise have overwhelmed them. They will survive the peril and dangers of today also and, I have no doubt, will forge new bonds which will keep them linked together in friendship and comradeship. May good fortune attend China in the present and in the future and the victory she has so richly deserved be hers in full measure."

He went on as follows:

"The Hungarian question is not a mere question of politics. It is a challenge to humanity and it involves a sorrowful case of man's inhumanity towards man. It is a question of morality and it reminds us of the Doctrine of Reciprocity of Confucius as well as the Golden Rule of Jesus Christ, namely 'Do not do unto others what you would not wish others to do unto you.' Above all, it is a matter that has much to do with our conscience and it calls upon us to recall the words of Martin Luther: 'It is neither right nor just to act against one's own conscience.'

" Irrespective of what words we may utter or hear, the deed remains that it is not only that the Puppet régime of Hungary and its ruthless master that are on trial, it is the conscience of all of us including those who are spokesmen of that Puppet régime and its master, that is on trial before the tribunal of public opinion of the world. While there will be the final reckoning on the Day of Judgement, we, Members of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., in the name of humanity, must pronounce our verdict that we condemn with all our moral might and main the inhuman oppression of fundamental freedoms of the Hungarian people. We all know that we should not give recognition in any way to those who have not honoured their words, who have perpetrated atrocities and are conniving at the acts of enslavement of their own people through the coercion of a cruel foreign master. In our heart of hearts, we all hope and pray that the glorious day may soon be dawning when the Hungarian people will be free and when we shall be able to welcome their true spokesmen with open arms. Mr. Chairman, our refusal to give validity to the credentials of the Hungarian puppets is therefore a necessary minimum forward step toward the dawning of that day."

The delegate of Yugoslavia then made the following statement:

"The People's Republic of Hungary has signed and ratified the Buenos Aires Convention which is in force. Hungary pays its contribution. It is therefore a full Member of the I.T.U. There is nothing in the Buenos Aires Convention that justifies a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, to refuse to accept the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. In the name of Yugoslavia, I declare that it is a violation of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union in force."

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that the Chairman had allowed political considerations to be raised at the meeting. The delegate of China had been speaking out of order.

The Secretary of the Conference, referring to the remark of the Chairman of Committee B with reference to the letter sent by the United Kingdom of Libya, proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should take note that the delegation of that country was now furnished with full powers to sign the Final Acts.

With the concurrence of the Chairman of Committee B it was so agreed.

The First and Second Reports of Committee B were approved.

3. Statement by the Secretary-General elect about the building

The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the Draft Resolution contained in Document No. 441. While in general approval with it, he proposed that the words "of certain furnishings" be added before

the words "by the Commonwealth of Australia" in the third paragraph of those contained under the heading "having examined"; that, in the paragraph under "expresses" a comma be inserted at the end of the first line and the word "and" at the beginning of the second line be deleted; and that the word "includes" in the second line of the first paragraph under "resolves" be amended to read "if possible should include".

The delegate of Switzerland supported the first two amendments proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. With regard to the paragraph to which the third amendment related, he believed that it should be made somewhat less categoric, since the question to which it referred still had to be negotiated between the Secretary-General and the State of Geneva.

The Secretary of the Conference fully supported the first two amendments proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. With regard to the paragraph to which the third amendment related, he recalled that Decision 160 of the Administrative Council had stated : "With this object, the contract must contain a clause giving the Union the option of replacing at any date a system of tenancy by a system of lease-purchase", but that the Plenipotentiary Conference had subsequently decided that the longrange purchase offer made to the Union by the authorities of Geneva should not be accepted. In view of those contradictory instructions, and of the third amendment by the United Kingdom, he would be grateful if the delegate of the United Kingdom could clarify the position. If no option for purchase were obtained, did that mean that no contract should be signed ?

The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he believed that a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference overrode a decision of the Administrative Council. The Conference's decision had been that the Union should lease the building. If, however, as a part of the lease, the acting Secretary-General could obtain an option to purchase, he would agree to that being done. Nevertheless, if such an option could not be obtained, the negotiations for leasing should go ahead. That had been the point of the third United Kingdom amendment.

The Secretary of the Conference thanked the delegate of the United Kingdom for his explanation, which made it clear that the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference superseded and cancelled that of the Administrative Council, and that he, as Acting Secretary-General, was to act on the basis of the latest decision. On that understanding, he fully supported the third amendment of the United Kingdom, and he believed that the Genevese authorities might very well be willing to accept a clause in the contract giving the Union the option to purchase.

The delegate of Canada supported the amendments proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. He wished to point out that, whereas it had been previously believed that the rent of the new building would be about 140,000 Swiss francs, it had emerged in recent discussions that the figure was more likely to be of the order of 170,000 Swiss francs. The

Acting Secretary-General and the Administrative Council should be guided by the latter figure.

He wished to introduce one or two further amendments designed to associate the Administrative Council more closely with the question of the new building. In the first place, he would propose that the words "in consultation with the Administrative Council" be added after "the Secretary-General" in the first line of the first paragraph of "resolves". Secondly, he proposed to add, at the end of the second paragraph of "resolves" the following words: "after consulting the Administrative Council in regard to possible financial implications to the Union". The second amendment was based on the fact that, in every specialized agency, there was a provision to protect the Secretary-General and the organization from having to accept gifts which might have financial implications harmful to the organization.

The Secretary of the Conference wished to be clear about the implications of the first Canadian amendment. The Administrative Council would not meet again until May, and he assumed that the Delegate of Canada did not mean that all negotiations with the Genevese authorities would stop in the meantime.

The Delegate of Canada said that the Acting Secretary-General should of course continue negotiations with the Genevese authorities without reference to the Administrative Council. The aim of the first Canadian amendment was merely to provide that before any moral or legal engagements were entered into, and long before the stage of signing the contract was reached, the Administrative Council should be informed of developments so as to be able to consider the whole position.

The Secretary of the Conference said that, in the light of the explanation given by the Delegate of Canada, he fully supported the two Canadian amendments. It was, of course, normal that the Administrative Council should approve what was being done in the name of the Union.

The Delegate of Sweden thought that the last two lines of the first paragraph of "resolves" should be deleted. Otherwise, the Acting Secretary-General might be hampered in his negotiations.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the last two lines of the paragraph, which had been inserted on the advice of a legal adviser, were necessary to protect the Union's position. The provision contained in those lines would make it possible for the Union, if it decided at the end of, say, five years that it wished to retain the building, to have 5 years' rent deducted from the purchase price.



The Delegate of Sweden said that if the Acting Secretary-General were convinced that there was no other means of attaining the desired end, he would withdraw his proposal.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that the words "having noted" be inserted between the second and third paragraphs of "having examined". It was not a particularly gracious form of words to suggest that the Union had "examined" a gift.

He had noted that the first paragraph of "resolves" authorized "the Secretary-General to negotiate with the State of Geneva", but no mention was made of concluding a contract. Under Article 5 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the Administrative Council was the only body authorized to conclude agreements, and he therefore felt that some mention should be made of the fact in the paragraph he had referred to.

The Secretary of the Conference proposed that, to meet the points raised by the Delegate of the United States, the words "and conclude after approval by the Administrative Council" should be inserted after "negotiate" in the first line of the paragraph.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the word "when" in the fourth line of the first paragraph of "resolves" be replaced by "if".

He pointed out that it was stated in Document No. 395 that the annual rental of the new building would be 182,500 Swiss francs, and that that figure would be subject to approval by the State Council which was to have dealt with the matter on 14 December. Had that approval in fact been given?

The Secretary of the Conference said that such approval had in fact been given, and that the Union had received a letter from Mr. Dutoit, Head of the Department of Public Works for the Republic and Canton of Geneva, to that effect.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that his Delegation supported the United Kingdom and Canadian amendments. He had been a little surprised by the lengthy discussion that had taken place which might be interpreted as implying a lack of confidence in the Acting Secretary-General. He, for his part, was sure that the Acting Secretary-General, who was the senior official of the Union, would obtain the best possible terms and, in view of the fact that he had been fully informed of the wishes of the Plenipotentiary Conference, would not exceed his mandate.

The Delegate of the United States proposed that the words "the terms of" in the first paragraph of "resolves" be deleted.

The proposed amendments having been adopted, the Draft Resolution on the I.T.U. building, as amended, was adopted.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that he would like the Acting Secretary-General and the Administrative Council to make estimates of additional space in the new building that might be required in the light of the activities which the Union was to undertake up to the time of the succeeding Plenipotentiary Conference and to work out the steps which could be taken to provide the necessary accommodation.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the Delegate of Ceylon had drawn attention to a very important point.

4. Final Report by Committee C/3 (Document No. 397)

The Delegate of New Zealand, speaking as Chairman of Committee C/3, observed that, when Document No. 397 had been drawn up, it had been assumed that only the Radio Conference would continue past 17 December. The figure given in paragraph 3 of the Report for the additional cost involved, however, remained the same even though both Conferences were continuing past 17 December. Thus, it appeared that there would be a small balance remaining on the original budget for the Conferences.

With regard to paragraph 6 of the Report, he observed that a final estimate had still not been obtained from the printers. So far as paragraph 7 was concerned, Committee C/3 had decided that the suggestion contained therein should be put to the plenary meeting for any action which it thought fit to take. Finally, he pointed out that the Radio Conference had already approved the Report.

The Secretary of the Conference confirmed the statement by the Chairman of Committee C/3 that a final estimate from the printers had not yet been obtained. In view of the work that was being done, there was no doubt that the printing costs would unfortunately be high.

With regard to the "List of Participants" mentioned in paragraph 7, he pointed out that the booklet form, which had been used during the present Conferences, had been in the nature of an experiment. He hoped that it had proved useful to delegates in that form.

The Delegates of the United States and Sweden and the Chairman all agreed that the "List of Participants" in the booklet form had proved an extremely useful and manageable document and would undoubtedly prove to be a valuable reference work in the years to come. They hoped that the List would continue to be produced in that form at future conferences.

The Chairman thanked Committee C/3 and its Chairman for the valuable work they had done in preparing their Final Report.

The Final Report of Committee C/3 was approved.

5. Final Report by the Chairman of Committee E (Document No. 420)

The Delegate of the United States, speaking as Chairman of Committee E, said that he had rarely had a pleasanter task than that of chairing Committee E, which had worked in a most harmonious spirit and achieved very valuable results. He had been particularly impressed by the contribution of delegates from new or developing countries, who had provided much information, assistance and good advice.

The relations between the Union and the United Nations had improved enormously since 1948, when the Administrative Council had refused to receive a representative from the United Nations, and were now both close and fruitful. Technical Assistance had become the main part of the work of the Committee, which had recommended that provisions be inserted in the Convention and General Regulations relating to Technical Assistance. All the permanent organs of the Union were now charged with promoting that vital field of international activity.

After outlining various of the resolutions that had been adopted by Committee E, he drew attention to the Annex to Document No. 420, which the Committee had decided should be included in the Union booklet on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and should also be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Canada said that his Delegation greatly admired the work that had been done by the Delegate of the United States as Chairman of Committee E.

The Delegate of the Vatican City State said that his Delegation was greatly interested in the relations between international organizations, especially so far as Technical Assistance was concerned. He was therefore pleased to note that the Union would henceforth be undertaking increasingly important tasks in that field. He had sometimes been asked whether there was any moral question involved in telecommunications. There was no doubt that the Technical Assistance which the Union administered in the telecommunications field, and by which the more affluent or developed countries assisted new or developing ones, raised the level of the work of the I.T.U. to the moral plane.

The Report by the Chairman of Committee E, with its Annex, was approved.

6. Future work of the Conference

The Chairman said that, if the Conference agreed, he would propose to the Chairman of the Radio Conference that a joint signing ceremony of both Conferences be held on Monday, 21 December, at 4 p.m. He recalled that a similar ceremony had taken place at Atlantic City.

The Secretary of the Conference supported the Chairman's proposal. He pointed out that many signatures had already been deposited by heads of delegations who had left the Conferences.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

C. Mackenzie  
S. Vittèse

Rapporteurs

Gerald C. Gross

Secretary of the Conference

J.D.H. van der Toorn

Chairman of the Conference

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 453-E  
19 December, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

of the

Twenty-Eighth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 19 December, 1959, at 11.30 a.m.

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

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda (Brazil)

Secretary of the  
Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Matters discussed :

1. Series E of pink texts (Document No. 442)
2. Eleventh series of blue texts (first and second readings)  
(Document No. 436)
3. Minutes of the fourteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 380)
4. Minutes of the fifteenth meeting (Document No. 408)
5. Minutes of the sixteenth meeting (Document No. 409)
6. Minutes of the eighteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 421)
7. Minutes of the nineteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 422)
8. Statements about contributory classes from 1961.

The following Delegations attended:

Afghanistan; Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Bielorussian (Soviet Socialist Republic; Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; Vatican City State; Colombia; Republic of Korea; Cuba; China; Denmark; Spain; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; United States; United States Territories; Ethiopia; Philippines; France; Ghana; Greece; Guinea; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Iran; Iceland; Israel? Italy; Japan; Laos? Mexico; Monaco? Nicaragua; New Zealand? Netherlands, Pakistan; Paraguay; Peru; People's Republic of Poland? Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Sweden; Switzerland; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Union of South Africa; Uruguay; Venezuela.

The Chairman, opening the Meeting, said that it had proved impossible to distribute the agenda because of lack of time. First of all, series E of the pink sheets and the minutes of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th Plenary Meetings would be considered (Documents Nos. 380, 408, 409, and 422). Later, statements might be made about the contributory classes as from 1961. On Monday morning there would be a short meeting at which the white copies of the documents distributed on Sunday, at roughly 6 p.m., would be considered.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, said that the distribution office would be open on Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Chairman made the following statement about Document No. 399 (Mexico), debated the day before :

"Before proceeding to the regular agenda this morning, I would like, as your Chairman, to say a few words of thanks to the Chairman of the Mexican Delegation. As you all know, during the closing days of the Conference it was not possible for the Conference to give proper consideration to the very generous offer from the Mexican Government to study the possibility of a future transfer of the headquarters of the Union from Geneva to Mexico City. Nor was it possible to give full consideration to Document No. 399 presented by the Mexican Delegation. Indeed, as you will recall, we took action to postpone debate on this document until the end of the Conference, which means that it will not come up again for discussion during the present Geneva Conference.

" However, I am sure that in taking this action, which circumstances required, the Conference will want me to extend to the Chairman of the Mexican Delegation, and through him to the Mexican Government, our very sincere appreciation for the very generous offer made by him, which he was kind enough to reiterate even after our decision had been taken, and to express to the Mexican authorities our real gratitude for the efforts

which he has made, and for the great interest which he and his Government have shown in the welfare of the Union."

The Delegate of the United States associated himself with the Chairman's words. He had been very much taken aback at the meeting on the previous day when debate had been closed without anybody rising to thank the Mexican Government for its offer.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the Chairman and the Delegate of the United States for their kind words. He was confident that the time would come for reconsideration of the question.

The Delegate of Argentina associated himself with the previous speakers, and called for applause. The Delegates of Ethiopia, Colombia, and Australia did likewise.

1. Series E of pink documents (Document No. 442) :

The Delegate of the United States wanted to know whether any Member of the Union had made reservations about its share in defraying Union expenses, as might be deduced from what speakers had said at previous meetings. The Delegate of Colombia supported the United States statement. Did any delegation refuse to pay its contribution? The Delegate of Canada said it was too late to ask such a question because even if it were said that no delegation had made any such reservation, it was possible that some of the delegations which had returned home had submitted counter-reservations which they could not now withdraw.

The Delegate of Australia asked the Secretary-General whether any communication had been received from his Delegation about contributory classes. Mr. Gerald C. Gross said that such a communication had indeed been received, saying that Australia was considering the possibility of increasing its contributions.

The Delegate of Cuba thought that the United States Delegation had referred to the specific reservations submitted by some delegations in connection with the increase of Union expenses. His Delegation had written to the Secretariat calling for a reduction in Cuba's contribution to a single unit. His country was in a difficult position, and had to tighten its belt. But once the crisis was past he was confident it would be able to contribute its full share again.

The Delegate of the United States had not referred to the countries desirous of reducing their contributory classes, but rather to the reservations submitted by countries to make allowance for the fact that there might be countries which refused to pay the expenses resulting from certain tasks assigned to the Union which they themselves did not approve of.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States pointed out a few trifling slips in Document No. 442.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that on the fourth page some of the references to the date and place of the Geneva Conference might well be omitted. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that that might make the document clearer. The Drafting Committee had unanimously decided to include all those mentions which appeared in various parts of the text and it would be better not to change anything. Otherwise the printers would be unable to hand over the white proofs at the right time.

The Delegate of Sweden observed that the figures referring to the articles and numbers of the Regulations were printed in identical characters. It would be better to introduce some change so that one would be distinguished from the other. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was against that, because time was so very short, and said that the appropriate changes would be made in the final versions.

Document No. 442, Series E, pink sheets, was adopted.

2. Eleventh series of blue texts (first and second readings) (Document No. 436)

The Chairman observed that some reservations had not been included in the document because time was so very short but they would go straight into the white documents.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pointed out various trifling slips on page 11.03 and said that before paragraph 5.1 the figure 5 should be put, so that the numerical order of the paragraphs might not be changed.

The Delegate of Ethiopia proposed that in the first line of paragraph 4 on the page 11.03 the words "their new building" be replaced by "the new building". It was so decided.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that to give satisfaction to the comments made paragraphs 4 and 5 of the document in question would be revised.

The Delegate of Sweden thought that paragraph 4 should talk about the transfer of the permanent organs rather than that of the Union, because in reality it was the permanent organs which had to do the moving.

The Chairman pointed out a little omission on page 11.05 of the English version, where the line referring to the total estimated expenditure in the ordinary budget for 1960 was missing.

The Delegate of Paraguay proposed that on page 11.08 the title be amended in Spanish to agree with the English. This proposal was adopted.



The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland observed that the resolutions on pages 8 and 9 did not use identical terminology. They should be amended. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that the ideas expressed in both resolutions were not the same, so that slightly different terminology was required. There was, he felt, no call for a change.

The Delegate of the United States said that on page 7 there was a reference to Article 13, which to his way of thinking was wrong, since the number of the Article in question was 15. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that the point related to ordinary expenditure for 1960 and that hence the reference should be to the Buenos Aires and not to the Geneva Convention. The Delegate of Ethiopia called for a little deletion on page 11.09 which was agreed to.

The Delegate of Canada had misgivings about the terms used in paragraph a) of the resolution on page 11.11.

The Chairman told him that the paragraph in question came from Buenos Aires Resolution 32, and he withdrew his objection.

The Delegate of Colombia, talking about the same thing, thought the Drafting Committee should reconsider the paragraph and try to find something rather better than "important", the word used there.

Thus amended, Document No. 436 was adopted.

3. Minutes of the fourteenth meeting (Document No. 380)

Adopted.

4. Minutes of the fifteenth meeting (Document No. 408)

Adopted.

5. Minutes of the sixteenth meeting (Document No. 409)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called for the following change in the last paragraphs of the statement attributed to him on page 9 :

"He then summarized the history of the three pension funds existing in the I.T.U. : the Pension Fund, the Savings Fund, and the Provident Fund. The latter had presented a difficult problem but Committee G had succeeded in reaching a solution which he hoped was equitable both to the Union and to the staff. That was the only case of departure from the package deal since the Provident Fund would be retained for the purpose of paying pensions to existing and past members.

" Finally, he emphasized that the Union would have to follow any modifications in the Common System; salary changes in the United Nations Common System would have to be applied in the Union together with any alterations in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Both might involve additional costs. However, additional expenditure would in any case be incurred over the years because he was sure that the Plenipotentiary Conference would wish I.T.U. to keep in step with the movements of salaries elsewhere."

The Delegate of France asked for the following to replace the statement attributed to him on page 6 :

"The Delegate of France, Chairman of Sub-Committee F1, preferred the definition proposed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. But to make allowance for the difficulties expressed by various delegations in the Radio Conference, in the course of a joint meeting, he could admit the definition now under consideration, because he thought it could be maintained by the assembly. Because many speakers had expressed contrary views, he had been obliged to abstain from voting."

Document No. 409, thus amended, was adopted.

6. Minutes of the eighteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 421)

Adopted.

7. Minutes of the nineteenth plenary meeting (Document No. 422)

The Delegate of Canada asked that the following replace the last paragraph on page 10 :

"In regard to paragraph 2 the Canadian Delegation considered that its deletion might work to the disadvantage of those Members who would receive Technical Assistance, and it would vote against its deletion."

8. Statements about contributory classes from 1961

The Chairman invited delegations to say which class of contribution their Administrations would choose. Such declarations would not be formally binding and would be subject to confirmation by the governments concerned before 1 July, 1960.

The Delegate of Afghanistan :

"Mr. Chairman, since the budgetary questions were finished only two days ago, we have been unable to report back to the Afghan Government, so that I cannot, at this stage, give a definite answer. I can assure this august assembly, however, that the Afghan Government will as, always, do all in its power to honour its international obligations."

The Delegate of Argentina said he had received no authorization from his Government to decide on the class of contribution. He would take that opportunity to say that later on it would be necessary to do away with the existing system of voluntary contributions by a compulsory system, based on a proportional levy, like United Nations contributions. That did not apply in the Union and this it was that the United States contributed thirty units, and Argentina twenty-five. It was very much to be feared that his country, because of internal circumstances, would not be able to go on rivalling in that field with the Great Powers.

The Secretary of the Conference had received a letter from the Australian Delegation saying that that country would not reduce its contribution. Indeed, it was actually considering increasing it.

The Delegate of Belgium lamented that he could not give the information requested because the Belgian Government had come to no decision. It would not decide until it had perused the report which the Belgian Delegation would make after the Conference.

The Delegate of Brazil said there was no reason why his country should reduce its contribution, which was twenty-five units.

The Delegate of Canada had heard nothing about a possible reduction in the Canadian contribution of twenty units. But if his Government heard that there was a marked tendency for contributions to be reduced, it might well be obliged to follow suit.

The Delegate of Ceylon deplored the fact that he was unable to announce his Government's decision. But he would not recommend any reduction to his Government.

The Delegate of China said that his country would go on paying fifteen units.

The Delegate of the Vatican City State said the Vatican's contribution would be maintained.

The Delegate of Colombia could make no formal declaration but did not think his country would reduce its contribution.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo was in the same position as the Delegate of Belgium and hence associated himself with the latter's statement.

The Delegate of Korea stated that his Administration would remain in the same contributory class.

The Delegate of Cuba could make no formal declaration. He would make enquiries within his country and would give the pertinent information later.

The Delegate of Denmark stated that his Administration would remain in the same contributory class.

The Delegate of Spain said that he had no definite instructions with regard to the future contributions of Spain; he could therefore give no undertaking that the number of units at present contributed by his country would be reduced.

The Delegate of the Overseas States of the French Community could make no formal statement because he merely represented a community and had been unable to contact the financial authorities concerned. A number of states in the community were at present independent and in 1961-1965 intended to apply for admission to the Union, to the expenses of which they would duly contribute.

The Delegate of the United States said that the United States would go on paying its thirty units.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that his country would make no reduction. Indeed, it was considering how to increase it.

The Delegate of France could give no indication. The Ministry of P.T.T. was not financially autonomous, and had to refer the matter to the competent authorities.

The Delegate of Ghana could make no formal statement.

The Delegate of Greece said that in view of the very considerable increase in Union expenses, the three units which Greece had been paying were beyond its resources and Greece reserved the right to choose a lower class.

The Delegate of Guinea had no instructions from his Government.

The Delegate of India :

"The structure of the budget of the Union has undergone a radical change in the adoption of the system of a consolidated budget. As a result the contributory unit has also changed considerably in its value. In fact, it is likely that the value of the unit might change depending on the annual budget estimates, which in turn depend on regular expenses and conference expenses. All these are new factors which the Administration of India has to take into account in deciding its contribution to the Union. In the past in spite of increased expenses, the Republic of India has maintained its scale of contributions. While I have no direction at present to give the views of my Administration, I am sure that the Republic of India will do its best to bear an equitable burden of the Union expenses as in the past".

The Delegate of Indonesia had no instructions.

The Delegate of Iran :

"Iran will certainly not reduce the number of its contributory units, but I would point out that an Administration like ours, which uses none of the working languages of the Union, has heavy burdens to bear in the translation and publication of Union documents, which many other Administrations do not have to pay. Hence it can hardly be expected to increase its contribution."

The Delegate of Israel lacked instructions but thought his country would make no reduction.

The Delegate of Italy said that Union expenses were far from equitably apportioned. Some countries paid three units, others thirty, while Italy, in proportion, paid twenty. Unhappily he could say nothing about his Government's intentions.

The Delegate of Japan said his country would maintain its twenty-five units, subject to approval by the Diet.

The Delegate of Mexico said that Mexico would go on paying the same number of units, indeed, his Delegation would recommend that it be increased.

The Delegate of Nicaragua lacked definite instructions but thought that the present contribution would be maintained.

The Delegate of New Zealand : "No change in the 5-unit class.

The Delegate of Pakistan :

"Pakistan is contributing 15 units at present. I regret very much Mr. Chairman that we have no instructions to commit our Government in this respect at the moment. However I may state that we have every reason to hope that we may continue to bear the burden at the same level as heretofore."

The Delegate of Paraguay said his country would make no change.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said his delegation did not intend to recommend a reduction in the Dutch contribution of ten units.

The Delegate of Peru could not give any information for the time being.

The Delegate of the Philippines said he lacked information, but thought there would be no change.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that his Government had made an official statement which had been published as a conference document. In it his Government announced a reduction to three units.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces said that the entity he represented would go on paying eight units.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic lacked instructions.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said his country would go on paying twenty units.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia lacked instructions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said his Administration would go on paying thirty units, unless there was a marked tendency to reduce contributions, in which case it might review its attitude.

The Delegate of Switzerland had asked for instructions from his Government but had not received them.

The Delegate of the United States Territories said his Administration would go on paying 25 units, provided there was no marked change in the situation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the Delegate representing the Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were responsible was absent. Hence no definite information could be provided.

The Delegate of Tunisia said that his country would keep its class as before.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa :

"Unfortunately I have no mandate at this stage to commit my Government in any way. While it seems probable that South Africa will maintain its contribution on the basis of 13 units, the possibility of a request for a reclassification after the situation has been fully examined cannot be excluded."

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that during the discussion on the budgets for 1961-1965 he had pointed out that the constant increase in expenditure and the parallel reduction in contributory units would mean an increase in the unit of contribution. Hence he would not make a formal statement at that stage, but would prefer to wait until he had been able to make a full report to his Government on the possible financial effects of the present state of affairs.

The Delegate of Uruguay said that before the Conference met, his Government had already indicated its desire to reduce its contribution to one unit, because of economic difficulties.

The Delegate of Venezuela said that in Document No. 382, dated 11 December, 1959, a Venezuelan plea ~~appeared in the same~~, for reduction in its contribution to 5 units. That request was prompted by an analysis of the contributions made by other Members of the Union which bore no relation to their economic possibilities, territorial extension, etc. But such a reduction was not final and his Government might well review the position and return to the 10-unit class.

The Chairman thanked the delegates for the very useful information provided.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, suggested that Monday morning's meeting begin at half-past ten, so that all delegates should have time to read the documents distributed during the week-end. He would remind them all that the final meeting would take place on Monday at four o'clock in the afternoon.

There was nothing more to discuss, to the meeting rose at twenty past one o'clock

Rapporteur :

A. Quintano

Secretary of the Conference :

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman :

J.D.H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 454-E  
20 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

for the

#### Twenty-Ninth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 21 December, 1959, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the minutes of the seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth plenary meetings (Documents Nos. 414, 443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452, and 453).
2. Place and date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
3. Any other business.



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 455-E (CP)  
Document No. 911-E (CAR)  
20 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### A G E N D A

#### JOINT CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Plenipotentiary Conference - 30th and last Plenary Meeting

Administrative Radio Conference - 32nd and last Plenary Meeting

Monday, 21 December, 1959, at 4 p.m.

1. Induction ceremony for the new Secretary-General of the Union
2. Induction ceremony for the new Deputy Secretary-General of the Union
3. Formal signing of the Final Acts of both conferences :  
Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference
4. Closing statement by the Acting Secretary-General of the Union
5. Closing speech by the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference
6. Closing speech by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference
7. Reply speech by the Dean of the Conferences : Commissioner T.A.M. Craven
8. Formal closing of the Conferences' the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 456-E  
22 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

### TWENTY-NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 21 December 1959, at 10.50 a.m.

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Libero O. de Miranda (Brazil)  
Mr. Katsuzo Okumura (Japan)

Secretary of  
the Conference: Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy-Secretary  
of the Conference: Mr. Clifford Stead

### Questions discussed :

1. Adoption of the Minutes of the seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eight plenary meetings (Documents Nos. 414, 443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452 and 453).
2. Place and date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
3. Reimbursement of members of the staff for overtime and certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred during the Conference.
4. Consideration of the Final Acts as printed in white.
5. Documentary procedures.
6. Statements of thanks and appreciation.

Members present:

Afghanistan; Albania (People's Republic of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Belgium; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia (Republic of); Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Guinea (Republic of); India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iraq (Republic of); Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Laos (Kingdom of); Libya (United Kingdom of); Monaco; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Swiss Confederation; Territories of the United States of America; Tunisia; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. Adoption of the Minutes of the seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth Plenary Meetings (Documents Nos. 414, 443, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452 and 453)

The Secretary of the Conference said that a serious error had been made in all the Minutes under consideration - namely, the name of one of the Vice-Chairmen, Ambassador Katsuko Okumura, of Japan, had been omitted. He wished to apologize for the omission.

He was also in possession of a letter from the Delegation of Australia drawing attention to a correction which was to be made to the Minutes of the twenty-third meeting and which would be made as a Corrigendum.

The Minutes of the meetings referred to above were approved, subject to corrections by the delegates of United Kingdom, Korea, Canada, Switzerland, the Vatican City State, Peru, Denmark, Ceylon, Italy, France, Ethiopia, Cuba and Belgium, all of which will appear in the corrected documents.

2. Place and date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference

The Chairman pointed out that the next Plenipotentiary Conference could take place in 1965, which was the centenary of the foundation of the Union. It was particularly gratifying that the government of the Swiss Confederation had invited the other members of the Union to hold that Conference in Switzerland. He was sure that the conference would wish to accept the invitation.

The invitation was accepted by acclamation.

The Chairman said that it was not yet possible to fix the exact date in 1965 or the exact place in Switzerland where the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference would take place. He proposed that those details be left to the Administrative Council in consultation with the Swiss authorities.

It was so agreed.

3. Reimbursement of members of the staff for overtime and certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred during the Conference

The Delegate of Australia said that it had come to his attention that certain members of the Union's staff who had carried out invaluable work during the Conferences were not eligible for reimbursement of overtime or out-of-pocket expenses. He wished to point out that the work of Committees 4 and 8 of the Radio Conference in particular had been immensely facilitated by the work of members of the Secretariat who had given up a lot of their free time. He thus proposed that the Secretary-General be authorized to reimburse such members of the Secretariat, in cases where it could be clearly shown that they had incurred out-of-pocket expenses as a result of their work for the Conferences.

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that, in addition to the members of the Secretariat mentioned by the Delegate of Canada, there had been others who had done invaluable work for the Drafting Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference and who should, he thought, be reimbursed in like manner.

The Delegates of the Vatican City State, the United States, Canada (Chairman of the Radio Conference), the United Kingdom, China, Colombia, Ceylon, Belgium, India, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Afghanistan, and Ghana, supported the proposal of Australia, as amended and supported by France.

The Delegate of Colombia said that a special vote of thanks was due to the Drafting Committee and its Chairman for the work they had done.

(Applause)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he assumed that, in making any such payments as those proposed by the Delegates of Australia and France, the Secretary-General would take into account Decision 243 of the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that special mention should be made of the work carried out by the members of the Secretariat in the Palais des Expositions responsible for producing the vast volume of documents that had appeared during the conference.

The Delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, thanked the Delegate of Colombia for his kind words. The main credit, however, belonged to the Secretariat.

The Secretary of the Conference said that he was deeply appreciative of the tribute that had been paid to the Secretariat, and in particular endorsed the remarks of the Delegate of Ceylon concerning those members of the Secretariat who had worked in the silent watches of the night to produce the documents necessary for the Conferences. Without the co-operation and loyalty of the staff, it might not have been possible for the two Conferences to complete their work in the time they had.

With regard to the question of reimbursement, however, Article 50 of the Staff Regulations only provided for compensation or remuneration for overtime in the case of officials in classes e to k. He would thus be grateful if the Conference would give him clear instructions as to the procedure it wished to be followed for reimbursement.

If the proposal of the Delegate of Australia were adopted, he would suggest that any reimbursement to staff members should be governed by the following three conditions:

firstly, that such reimbursement should in any case be within the limits of the Conferences' budget;

that it should, if the Conference so desired, be limited to a figure fixed by the Conference;

and that a special, confidential report should be submitted by himself to the Administrative Council giving the details of the reimbursement that had been made. Before making any reimbursement, he would consult the heads of the various departments in the Conferences so as to be in a position to carry out the reimbursement accurately and equitably.

The Delegate of Canada, speaking as Chairman of the Radio Conference, said that, in view of the time that had been saved to the Conferences by the overtime work of members of the Secretariat, he would propose that reimbursement be carried out up to a maximum figure of 20,000 Swiss Francs.

The Delegate of Italy asked which budget the Acting Secretary-General had been referring to and how many members of the Secretariat were to be reimbursed.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the budget referred to was the one which appeared in the Final Report of Committee C3, which amounted to a total figure of 3,958,450.89 Swiss Francs and which had been approved by Plenary Meetings of both Conferences. He was not yet in a position to state exactly how many staff members would be reimbursed since, as he had already observed, he would first have to consult with the various heads of departments. He was sure that the figure proposed by the Chairman of the Radio Conference would make it possible to give adequate reimbursement to staff members for their out-of-pocket expenses.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was not clear whether the reimbursement would be given for the out-of-pocket expenses of all staff members or only of those not entitled to overtime.

The Secretary of the Conference said that it would apply to out-of-pocket expenses of all staff members, since even those who were paid overtime might have been unable to cover their out-of-pocket expenses from such payment.

The proposals of the Delegates of Australia and Canada, as interpreted by the Secretary of the Conference, were adopted.

4. Consideration of the Final Acts as printed in white

The Chairman drew attention to the copy of the Final Acts printed on white paper. He thought that the Conference could be justly proud of the result of its work, and he wished to express thanks to the Drafting Committee, the Secretariat and to the printers.

The Secretary of the Conference drew attention to the fact that the word "Telecommunication" had erroneously been printed in the plural on the first page of the cover of the Final Acts. That error would, of course, be corrected.

The Delegate of Indonesia pointed out that Document No. 434 had not been incorporated in the Final Acts.

Recalling the appeal that had been made at an earlier Plenary by the Delegate of Colombia for a general withdrawal of reservations, he said that Indonesia would have withdrawn its Reservation No. XI at that time,

but, since the Reservation had not appeared in either the blue or pink texts, there had been nothing to withdraw. He took the present opportunity, however, of withdrawing Reservation No. XI.

The Secretary of the Conference said that, in the case of three Delegations - those of Bolivia, Costa Rica and El Salvador - which had full powers for signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference as attested by the Heads of their Governments, certain questions had arisen concerning their rights to sign the Final Acts of the Radio Conference. He would propose that, in view of the larger scope of their Plenipotentiary powers, they might be permitted to sign the Final Acts of both the Plenipotentiary and Radio Conferences.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the United States drew attention to paragraph 1 of Article 15 on page 22, which concerned the expenses of the Union. It was stated in sub-paragraph a) that those expenses should comprise, among other things, "the International Consultative Committees", and in sub-paragraph c) that they should comprise "all meetings of the International Consultative Committees". In view of the apparent duplication, it should be made clear that the reference in sub-paragraph a) to the C.C.I.'s was only concerned with their Directors, and specialized Secretariats.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supposed that the reference to "the Secretariats of International Consultative Committees" in paragraph 1 of the Protocol on page 101 would be taken to include the Directors of those Committees.

After drafting changes had been pointed out by the Delegates of Ceylon, Iran and United States, and had been approved the Final Acts were adopted for signature at the subsequent meeting.

## 5. Documentary Procedures

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 409 was erroneous, due to the fact that his Delegation had handed in the wrong statement to the Secretariat. He therefore asked that the Corrigendum be withdrawn.

The Delegate of the United States asked whether the Minutes of Plenary Meetings were to be printed in permanent form and whether the Secretariat intended to send free copies of the Final Acts to Administrations.

The Deputy-Secretary of the Conference recalled that the Conference had decided that free copies of the Final Acts would be distributed to all members of the Conference and that these would consist of the white copies now available.

The Secretary of the Conference said that the Convention in book form would be ready by about the end of January and would be sent to Administrations in the course of February. Between 15,000 and 20,000 copies would be printed.

The Delegate of France said that the Minutes of the Plenary Meetings should be mimeographed, and not printed, for reasons of economy.

The Delegate of Ethiopia said that his Administration would welcome bound copies of the Minutes and a heavier binding for the Convention.

The Delegate of India thought that the binding for the Convention should be similar to that used for the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

The Delegate of the United States asked whether it was planned to have an index to the Convention.

The Secretary of the Conference said that an index would be prepared. However, in view of the fact that it would take time for it to be drawn up, he wondered whether the Delegate of the United States would prefer it to be issued separately. To include it in the Convention itself might involve a delay of about a month or so.

The Delegate of the United States said that an additional month's delay in despatching the Convention was not of great consequence, and he therefore believed that the index should be included with the Convention itself.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said, with regard to the publication of the Minutes of Plenary Meetings, that they should be issued in bound, mimeographed volumes. That was the only method consistent with sound economic practice.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he assumed that the final copies of the Final Acts would be the ones certified.

The Deputy-Secretary of the Conference said that the Secretary-General, when the printed version was published, would certify to the Administrations that the copy corresponded exactly to the original.

## 6. Statements of thanks and appreciation

The Chairman made the following statement :



"This afternoon will be the signing ceremony, combined with that of the Radio Conference.

" I may then have the opportunity of saying still some words in general but I am taking this opportunity of being for the last time together as the Plenipotentiary Conference, to express my great appreciation and gratitude for your co-operation in this Conference. A very special word of thanks, of course, to Mr. Gross, Mr. Stead and their collaborators in the Secretariat; they have had a very difficult task in preparing and running these two conferences and they did it in a most satisfactory and efficient manner.

" Our interpreters have also had a difficult task but they have been of invaluable help in overcoming the language barriers existing between us. We have, of course, profited very much from the help and advice of the members of the I.F.R.B., the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and the Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. Unfortunately Dr. Metzler had to leave the Conference halfway to undergo a serious operation. I visited him yesterday and I think he is making a marvellous recovery. We send him our best wishes for a prompt and complete recovery.

" The general spirit of this Conference, the relations between the delegates, and the tone of their discussions have been excellent. Most of the burden of the work has fallen, of course, on our main committees and their Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and the reporters. We are therefore much indebted to the Chairmen of our Credentials Committee, Mr. Langenberger, Mr. Darnell of the Budget Control Committee, Dr. Nicotera who faced the difficult problems of the structure of the Union and Mr. de Wolf who, with much enthusiasm, brought technical assistance a step forward; Mr. Carli whose committee made many improvements in the Convention and its Regulations, Mr. Wolverson, who, with his expert knowledge on the subject, succeeded in having his Committee take very important decisions in the personal field of personnel and who certainly deserves very special thanks; Mr. Garrido who struggled with almost insurmountable financial obstacles; Mr. Drevet and his collaborators in the Drafting Committee upon whom during the last part of the Conference, fell the great burden of preparing the Convention in the form we have before us today.

" I would also express my gratitude to our two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. de Miranda and Ambassador Okumura for their assistance, support and friendship. Our work is now finished. You can all go home now with satisfaction, proud of the results obtained. We shall all go our different ways, back to our homes all over the world. May you have a good return and find your families, from whom you were separated for so long, all in good health. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May our feelings of friendship and the spirit of co-operation which existed here not be influenced by the distances which from now on will separate us. May God bless you all."

(Applause)

The Delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan then made the following statement:

"I have the greatest pleasure in expressing, Mr. Chairman, our utmost appreciation for the way in which you have so ably and tactfully conducted this tedious conference and for the admirable way in which you have tackled all the problems.

" As we are aware, the number of members of this Union has greatly increased and we are happy at such expansion; that is the sign of a tendency towards international peace and equality. Some of you ladies and gentlemen have had long experience in this field, but some of us are new to this Conference. There have of necessity been new points of view which have somewhat upset this experience. Two of these points which may have been overlooked are the confinement and restriction of the real functions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences and the aspect of geographical representation, upon which our elders have repeatedly insisted.

" However, without wishing to dwell any further upon this subject, may I say that I hope the future will rectify this deficiency and develop the sense of equity so necessary for this kind of specialized and distinguished gathering.

" I hope, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we shall go back home without ill-feeling but with fraternal affection and good memories. May we hope that 1965, the centenary of this Union, will bring us peace, justice and equity.

" Once more, I express to you, Mr. Chairman, my very deep affection, and for you, dear Colleagues, a Merry Christmas and a happy return to your home countries.

" In conclusion, I should like to thank and express our gratitude to the Swiss Government and to all the organs of the Union for their generosity and for the facilities and services which have enabled us to accomplish our task with success."

The Delegate of the United States said that it had caused him great pleasure to work with the Chairman, who had shown infinite patience, courtesy and ability, even at the most difficult sessions. It was a pity that the I.T.U. could not confer decorations because the Chairman of the Conference would certainly deserve the supreme medal. However, all the delegates - and there had been some seven hundred of them - would take home with them, in their hearts, the memory of his excellent chairmanship. (Applause.)

The Delegate of China expressed deep appreciation of the wisdom, ability and patient guidance of the Chairman. The Plenipotentiary Conference had been most fortunate in having Mr. van der Toorn as its Chairman and had learnt from him what patience, ability and wisdom could do in a gathering of that kind.

The Delegate of Colombia wholeheartedly supported the statements made by previous speakers and agreed with the Delegate of the United States that it was a pity that no medals could be conferred by the Union since the Chairman of the Conference certainly deserved the supreme decoration they could decern. He suggested, however, that the Chairman be given the gavel he had so efficiently handled, in token of the gratitude of the assembly. (Applause.)

The Chairman expressed some doubt that the budget would cover such an item.

The Delegate of India wholeheartedly associated himself with the tributes paid by previous speakers to the Chairman. The Delegate of India had felt confidence and great satisfaction when the Chairman had been elected, knowing how useful his profound knowledge and experience would be in reviewing the Convention which was to guide telecommunication development throughout the years to come. The Chairman had performed his work with patience, skill, knowledge and a sense of quiet humour which had saved many seemingly impossible situations. He supported the suggestion made by the Delegate of Colombia regarding the gavel and hoped that it would convey the confidence they all had in him. They could all leave the Conference with the satisfaction of a job well done, thanks to the able and experienced guidance of the Chairman, and on behalf of the Indian Delegation he wished the Chairman a happy and prosperous life, and a continued interest in the field which was so supremely his. (Applause.)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference was a major event in the history of the Union. It had crowned its work by the adoption of a new International Telecommunication Convention and a series of important recommendations and resolutions designed to reinforce international cooperation in telecommunication matters and for continuation of the good work whereby Technical Assistance was provided for the "new and developing" countries.

Several newly independent countries, beginning a life of their own, were represented for the first time, and had already made a contribution of their own to the common cause. For the first time, the African countries would be properly represented in the Administrative Council and would share in directing the affairs of the Union. Then the Conference, by democratic procedures, had elected a new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. A native of Asia had for the first time been chosen for a high post in the Union. He wished Mr. Gross and Dr. Sarwate every success.

He wished to pay his respects to the Chairman of the Conference, who had displayed great tact, experience and understanding in guiding the deliberations of the Conference. He thanked the Secretary-General and his colleagues, the interpreters, and those humble workers behind the scenes who had done so much for a successful outcome to their discussions. In wishing everybody a happy journey home, a pleasant holiday, and success for themselves and their families, he affirmed, on behalf of his Delegation, his conviction that international cooperation and understanding in telecommunication matters would continue to develop, in the interests of peace throughout the world.

The Delegate of France said that, although the French language was rich in means of expression, he could find no words to say how grateful they all felt. He could only associate himself with the warm statements made, and added that the Chairman's kindly understanding had appealed to them all; he deserved all their friendship. He requested the Chairman to convey their greetings to Mrs. van der Toorn, and wished the Chairman a Happy New Year, good health, and a pleasant retirement.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom endorsed all that had been said by previous speakers about the qualities which had made Mr. van der Toorn such an excellent and successful Chairman. Like the Delegate of the United States, he regretted that there was no medal that could be awarded him. He also felt, however, like the Delegate of France, that Mrs. van der Toorn should also be granted a medal since, by her soothing and agreeable presence, both in the Conference and outside, she had made a marvellous contribution to the general atmosphere. He knew he spoke for the entire Conference when he voiced their good wishes for future happiness and success both to Mr. van der Toorn and his wife; he would be glad if the Chairman would convey the message from the Conference to her. (Applause.)

The Chairman said that he was deeply moved and would with pleasure convey to his wife the kind words expressed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Australia expressed the heartfelt thanks of his Delegation for the efficient Chairmanship of the Conference, and the fervent wish that he and Mrs. van der Toorn would long be spared to observe the fruits of his most excellent labours. (Applause.)

The Delegate of Ceylon, speaking as one of the younger Members of the Union, expressed his admiration for the many great qualities shown by the Chairman, both as Head of his Delegation, and as Chairman of the Conference, and referred to the words of a great Indian poet who had likened his task to crossing the Ocean on a frail boat. The Chairman's qualities were great and many and had been amply demonstrated each day; words failed him adequately to express his appreciation of them. The admiration and respect of delegates, both those who had known the Chairman before, and those who had met him for the first time, had increased with each day. His conduct was an example to all to contribute all they could to the progress of the Union, since it was by the contribution of individuals that the Union could continue to prosper. Speaking as a new Member, he stated that he would try ever to emulate the example given by the Chairman, and contribute all he could to the service of the Union, so that it could prosper and live through many, many centuries. In conclusion, he wished the Chairman perfect health, and that his interest in the affairs of the Union would continue to grow.

The Delegate of Iran associated himself with the remarks made by previous speakers and expressed the gratitude of his Delegation to the Chairman. He also thanked the Swiss government authorities and the Swiss P.T.T. department.

The Delegate of Ethiopia associated himself with the words of appreciation addressed to the Chairman and the tribute to Mrs. van der Toorn. The Plenipotentiary Conference would remain in his mind as the one at which the I.T.U. really became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, one in which the I.T.U. took a big step forward in technical assistance, and - a fact which was very important in the eyes of his Delegation - recognized Africa and elected four African countries to serve on the Administrative Council. He would always think of the Chairman in association with the achievements of the Conference he had so ably conducted.

(Applause)

The Delegate of the Vatican City State said that it was not easy to be Chairman, as the Delegate of the United States had once remarked to him. The Order to which he belonged was at the origin of the oldest democratic tradition of Europe, and he was therefore experienced in matters of democracy. With all these centuries of the democratic tradition of his Order behind him, he congratulated the Chairman with all his heart for the excellent Superior he had been. His present to the Chairman would be what the members of his Order asked for in the 13th Century: "Sic prior gratiosus". It was no mean compliment to say that, after presiding the Conference for two months, he should still be "prior gratiosus". (Applause)

The Chairman said that he was very moved by the words spoken. It had been a great honour for him and also a great pleasure to preside over the meetings. The statements made were kind and generous and he would remember them and carry in his heart the friendship he had for all of them.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

C. Mackenzie  
S. Vittese

Secretary of the Conference:

Gerald C. Gross

Chairman of the  
Conference:

J.D.H. van der Toorn

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 457-E (CP)  
Document No. 914-E (CAR)  
22 December, 1959

## PLENARY MEETING

### MINUTES

of the

Thirtieth and Last Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference

and of the

Thirty-Second and Last Plenary Meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference

Monday, 21 December, 1959 at 5 p.m.

Chairman of Plenipotentiary Conference : Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands)  
and of Combined Meeting

Chairman of Administrative Radio : Mr. C.J. Acton (Canada)  
Conference

Vice-Chairman of Plenipotentiary : Mr. L.O. de Miranda (Brazil)  
Conference : Mr. Katsuzo Okamura (Japan)

Vice-Chairman of Administrative Radio : Mr. J. Autelli (Argentine Republic)  
Conference : Dr. M.B. Sarwate (Republic of India)

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford Stead

- 
1. Induction ceremony for the new Secretary-General of the Union
  2. Induction ceremony for the new Deputy Secretary-General of the Union
  3. Formal signing of the Final Acts of both Conferences :  
Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference
  4. Closing statement by the Acting Secretary-General of the Union
  5. Closing speech by the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference
  6. Closing speech by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference
  7. Reply speech by the Dean of the Conferences : Commissioner T.A.M. Carven
  8. Formal closing of the Conferences by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference
-

Before proceeding to the induction ceremonies, the Chairman regretted that he had a said announcement to make. He had just received a telegram informing him that Mr. de Vries, who had been the Head of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa at the beginning of the Conference, had died in his country the previous night.

The Chairman said, that although this news was not entirely unexpected, it nevertheless came as a great shock. The Assembly would certainly remember Mr. de Vries, as he had been among them just a few weeks before, as a man of great abilities, a charming personality and a very friendly presence, who had still had a splendid future before him. He asked the Assembly to observe a few moments silence in his memory.

The Assembly stood in silent homage to the memory of Mr. de Vries.

The Delegate of South Africa thanked the Assembly, on behalf of his Administration, for the tribute paid to Mr. de Vries.

1. Induction Ceremony for the new Secretary-General of the Union

The Chairman announced that a formal letter of appointment had been sent to Mr. Gross, who had been elected Secretary General to take office 1 January 1960, and Mr. Gross, in reply, had officially accepted that post. In accordance with the decision taken in plenary meeting, he would now request Mr. Gross to repeat the oath of office after him, and thereupon read it out.

The Assembly stood to attention, while Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary General elect of the International Telecommunications Union, solemnly took oath of office, as follows :

"I, Gerald C. Gross, solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as an official of the International Telecommunication Union, to discharge these functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the Union only in view, without seeking or accepting instructions or assistance from any Government or other authority external to the Union with regard to the accomplishment of my duties."

(Prolonged applause)

The Chairman congratulated Mr. Gross on his appointment, and wished him every success in the execution of his duties, to the benefit of the Union and to his own satisfaction.

2. Induction ceremony for the new Deputy Secretary-General of the Union

The Chairman announced that a formal letter of appointment had been sent to Dr. Sarwate, who had been elected Deputy Secretary General as of 1st January 1960, and who, in his reply, had officially accepted that post.



The Assembly stood to attention while Dr. Sarwate (India) Deputy Secretary-General-elect of the International Telecommunication Union, solemnly repeated the oath of office:

"I, Manohar Banaji Sarwate, solemnly promise to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as an official of the International Telecommunication Union, to discharge these functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the Union only in view, without seeking or accepting instructions or assistance from any Government or other authority external to the Union with regard to the accomplishment of my duties."  
(Prolonged applause)

The Chairman congratulated Dr. Sarwate on his appointment, which would mean an important change in his career and in his life, and wished him every success in his new functions.

3. Formal signing of the Final Acts of both Conferences :  
Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference

The Chairman announced that the Convention and the Radio Regulations would now be signed, and asked the delegates to approach the table. He explained that the Final Acts of the Radio Conference would require three sets of signatures, one for the Radio Regulations, one for the additional Radio Regulations, and one for the Final Protocol. Likewise, the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference required three sets of signatures, one for the Convention, one for the Final Protocol and one for the additional Protocol.

Signatures were successively appended. The first to sign was the Delegate of Afghanistan and the last the Delegate of Venezuela. One Associate Member signed. The Delegate of Liberia wished his presence to be recorded as an observer of the ceremony.

The complete list of countries signing the Final Acts is shown in tabular form as Annex to these Minutes.

The Secretary of the Conference, at the end of the ceremony, announced that 85 countries had signed the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference and 84 countries had signed the Final Acts of the Radio Conference. One country had not signed the additional Radio Regulations.

The Chairman considered this result to be very gratifying and congratulated all present on the successful outcome of their work.

4. Closing Statement by the Acting Secretary-General of the Union.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Acting Secretary General of the Union, made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the end of four months of hard work at two conferences during which I am sure all of you have become very tired, If not worn out, it is not my intention to take up your time with a very long statement and may I re-assure you that this will be shorter than the one I made at the opening session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

" At the 14th Plenary Session on 9 December 1959 in thanking your Conference for the honour it paid to me in electing me Secretary-General, I mentioned the fact that I thought we should look back to the traditions of the past and then look forward to the new and ever-widening vistas of the future.

" With this in mind we have strengthened our ties with the Swiss Government. We have confirmed the seat of the Union in Geneva for another six years. We have requested the Swiss Government to continue its traditional rôle of exercising a vigilant eye over our financial activities and to continue to serve as our bankers.

" With an eye to the future the Plenipotentiary Conference has streamlined the structure of the Union and the Radio Conference has given considerably increased duties and responsibilities to the permanent organs of the Union.

" As a result of these decisions, the original budget ceiling estimate which I presented to you at the opening Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference on 14 October, 1959 has been increased by your decisions from my original estimate of 8½ million francs to 9 million francs for 1960, going up to 12,200,000 francs for 1965. These increases reflect the importance of the additional work which you are calling upon the Union to do for you. Although our budget ceiling reflects the need for substantial additional contributions, when we consider the amount of time we have spent on outer space problems, it is helpful to get a proper perspective when we realize that the launching of just one single outer space satellite into orbit costs more than ten times the entire I.T.U. budget from its founding in 1865 until the present time.

" One of our financial experts has told me that the two Conferences, in terms of conference costs and delegate expenses alone, not including delegate salaries, amounts to well over 100,000 francs per day which, on the basis of an 8-hour day, means 12,500 francs an hour. Therefore I had better speed up my delivery somewhat.

" Since you have entrusted me with the responsibility for the management of "all the administrative and financial services of the Union" until the next Plenipotentiary Conference and, since the authority of the Secretary-General has been considerably strengthened by the new Geneva Convention, you may wish to have some idea as to what general policies I propose to follow during the next few years. First, may I state that I shall do my best to provide prudent, efficient and economical management. You may recall that I supported the proposal of the Delegation from the United Kingdom to reduce the 1965 consolidated budget figures by more than 400,000 francs by shortening the duration of the proposed Conferences during that year and operating then with a maximum of efficiency. For every conference day that can be eliminated material savings will accrue both to the Union as well as to the countries sending delegations.

" There are two kinds of economies which can be practised in this world, in my opinion, one the pro forma type more accurately described by the French phrase "économie de bouts de chandelle" which in English can be freely translated as penny-wise and pound foolish, and the other the more serious economies which result in real and important savings to the Members of the Union.

" Similarly, we shall do our best to propose an efficient plan of operation for the Administrative Council with a possibility of reducing the duration of their annual meetings.

" Following your authorization, I have already taken the preliminary steps to arrange for an administrative management study. Among the results that I expect to come from this study are the elimination of proliferation and duplication such as in our 3 mimeograph sections, 3 stenographic pools, 2 mail and shipping services as well as 4 offices dealing with finance and personnel questions.

" I propose to transfer those staff members who may not be indispensable in these offices to other and more useful work. I also feel that all of the purely mechanical operations including the machine systems should be grouped into a common services operation which would include related consequential daily work such as financial records, book-keeping and preparation of service documents. I do not promise you any large-scale economies in this direction but I do feel that we can achieve increased efficiency and hence turn out more useful work for the manpower involved.

" In accordance with the enlightened discussions and the decisions taken during this conference concerning public relations and public information, it is planned to incorporate a small but active section dealing with this problem in the General Secretariat. I will be to a considerable extent guided by the discussions which took place during the course of the meetings of Committee D (see Document No. 235) and by the impetus given to public information requirements by Dr. Sterky, and by the fine example given of what can be done by the distinguished head of public relations borrowed from I.C.A.O., Mr. Léon Boussard.

" I also believe that it will be possible to vitalize the "Telecommunication Journal" as part of this same operation. It is obvious that it is indispensable for an international organization like I.T.U. to be known, and also for it to make known to the Administrations concerned, and to the public at large, its aims, its plans, its deeds and its achievements.

" I feel that, with the ever-expanding character of the Union and its universal field, there should be more contact between the senior officials of the Union and the responsible heads of the Administrations concerned. I plan to visit as many national Administrations as possible during the five years of my incumbency, both with a view to increasing our technical assistance programmes as well as to strengthening our links with all Members of the Union.

" Finally, I believe that the decisive action taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference in approving full assimilation into the United Nations System of Salaries, Allowances and Pensions will have a most stimulating and healthy effect upon the morale of the staff. Mr. Chairman, I think it is important for all of us present to remember the source of our funds - they come from the ordinary taxpayer - and I think it is fair to say that both as international officials and as national officials it is important for us to provide the best possible service for the financial contributions made.

" In approaching my increased duties beginning on January 1 1960, I do so with a feeling of humility and deep responsibility to all of the governments Members of the Union.

" I am happy to say that in undertaking these new responsibilities I have made no commitments whatsoever of an individual or national character. My only commitment is a general one and that is to try to carry out to the best of my abilities, and as faithfully as possible, the duties which are prescribed for the Secretary-General in the International Telecommunication Convention.

" Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman" (Prolonged applause.)

5. Closing Speech by the Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference

Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada), Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference, made the following speech :

"Four months ago the Radio Conference started its work in Geneva to revise the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations of Atlantic City, 1947. Its task was complicated by the major developments which had taken place in the intervening period. On the opening of the Conference I had some misgivings as to the ultimate possibility of its success. The many problems which we had to face in the Conference were in the main reflected in the proposals submitted by Administrations prior to the Conference which, together with those submitted by Delegations during the Conference, numbered over 6,000.

" At Atlantic City the main frequency allocation problems were in the band 4 - 27.5 Mc/s, whereas the higher part of the spectrum has now become extremely important. This is reflected in the allocation table adopted here in Geneva, but unfortunately with over 250 footnotes. Included in the allocations we have agreed to at the Radio Conference are those to two new radio services - Radio Astronomy, also Earth and Earth-Space. In the case of Radio Astronomy the provisions for the use of frequencies by this service will, for the first time, give some assurance to radio astronomers on having the necessary 'windows' for scientific research purposes. The Conference devoted much time to the question of the provision of frequencies for space communications and decided to allocate within the allocation table, and by means of footnotes, frequencies for space research purposes only, pending reconsideration of the whole question of frequency allocations for outer space telecommunications at a Conference tentatively proposed to be held in 1963.

" When I addressed the Radio Conference in plenary session earlier this afternoon I paid tribute to all those who had assisted me and who had worked so hard behind the screens. But I am sure that you appreciate that the efficient functioning of any conference relies to a great extent on the Secretariat. Mr. Gross, the Secretary of the Conference, and Mr. Stead, Deputy Secretary of the Conference, deserve our special praise for their untiring efforts during the past four months.

" Although the objective of the Radio Conference has been difficult to achieve, I am happy to say that much greater success has been attained than appeared possible, even though at times there seemed to be insurmountable obstacles. This success is due to the cooperation of all delegates.

" In conclusion, may I express my congratulations to my colleague, Mr. van der Toorn, Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the work done by his Conference, and my thanks for his cooperation in my task.

" May I wish you all God speed and a safe return to your own countries and wherever you may be a Happy Christmas and a Good and Prosperous New Year !"

(Applause)

Mr. Van der Toorn thanked Mr. Acton for his very clear exposé of the tasks of the Radio Conference. That Conference had indeed had a most difficult task to perform, which had been terminated with very successful results and on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference he wished to congratulate him personally and also all the participants in the Radio Conference most warmly.

6. Closing speech by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn (Netherlands), Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, made the following speech :

"Our work is finished, our long labours have achieved the results we have just signed. My warm congratulations to all of you!

" The Plenipotentiary Conference has changed the structure of the Union, has given birth to a different and larger Administrative Council, has widened technical assistance and has taken decisions of great consequence in the field of personnel and finances. We have held important elections, made important appointments in the top posts of our Union and taken decisions on our new building. Together with the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations adopted last year, and the Radio Regulations and the additional Radio Regulations annexed to them, the new Convention, Geneva 1959, will for years to come form the basis for world communications.

" It has been mentioned several times in these conferences that we are living in a rapidly changing world. It is indeed changing with an astonishing and seemingly ever increasing speed and it is difficult to get as yet a picture of world of tomorrow based on these enormous scientific and technical developments, or of their influence on society and on man himself.

" One thing is sure, that telecommunication will be of increasing influence in the relations between men in every field of human activity.

" We may be proud to have contributed during these months of intense labour to the promotion of telecommunication, by improving the legal and structural basis and by laying down regulations which allow for future developments.

" Of course every achievement is dependant on how humanity will use it, and it is our very ardent hope that telecommunications nationally and internationally, on a world-wide - and even on a space-wide - scale will be handled by mankind in such a way that they will be to their blessing, to their benefit and not to their disaster.

" To achieve this, the moral and spiritual faculties of man should develop in step with the development of science and technique.

" There have already been opportunities for expressing our thanks for the work, the cooperation and the friendship encountered in this Conference, but I still want to say, in these closing moments, how grateful we are to the Secretary-General and his whole staff for the way these conferences have been organized and have been running, and also how much we appreciate the work of the Chairmen and Members of Committees, and how glad we have been for the help we got from the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.s.

" An excellent spirit of cooperation has existed between the delegations. It has been very marked in these Conferences that so many new countries have actively cooperated in our work. These new countries, and others soon to come, but also the younger generation in general, will change our Union in many respects, but I have no doubt that the new members and the new delegates and the younger generation will have the same purpose as the old generation, that of serving this great Union to the benefit of mankind.

" Last, but certainly not least, I want to express respectfully and warmly our feelings of gratitude to the Swiss Government and of course also to the Swiss P.T.T. Our appreciation also goes to the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva and to the City of Geneva, who gave hospitality to our conferences, and I can assure them that their generous contribution and cooperation in providing the Union with suitable accommodation and new housing has been highly appreciated by these conferences.

" Personally, I have found it a great honour to preside over the Plenipotentiary Conference and I hold the happiest remembrance of all your help and your friendship. My very best wishes for the future prosperity of the I.T.U.! I will follow your development from a distance, but with the same keen interest I have always had for the International Telecommunication Union.

" May the spirit of peaceful and harmonious cooperation remain and prevail, not only in our field of telecommunication, but in all other fields, not the least also in the political field, in order that mankind can drive from that the fulfilment of their ardent hope and prayers for a world living together in harmony, in liberty and in peace !" (Prolonged applause)

7. Reply speech by the Dean of the Conferences : Commissioner T.A.M. Craven

Commissioner T.A.M. Craven (United States of America), Dean of the Conferences, made the following speech in reply :

"I speak on behalf of all the delegations to these two international radio conferences, when I say that we wish to express our appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and to the Council and the citizens of this beautiful city of Geneva, for their very warm hospitality throughout our four months of work here.

"All of the delegates to the Plenipotentiary and the Administrative Radio Conferences pay tribute to our Chairmen, Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn and Mr. Charles J. Acton and to the Honorary Chairman of the Radio Conference, Dr. E. Weber, Director-General of the Swiss P.T.T. We are likewise grateful to our Vice-Chairmen of the Conferences : Mr. Libero de Miranda and Mr. Katsuzo Okamura for the Plenipotentiary Conference and Senor Juan Autelli and Dr. Sarwate for the Radio Conference.

"These eminent gentlemen have served these conferences in a most efficient, effective and diplomatic manner. They have worked arduously on our behalf in bringing these conferences to a successful conclusion.

" Under their leadership, the Conferences have achieved truly constructive results, in fact far better results than seemed possible when judging the vast number of differing proposals which confronted the delegations at the beginning of these Conferences.

" The complexity of our work has been tremendous. Nevertheless, the Conferences have managed successfully to reach acceptable solutions with respect to over 6,000 proposals to revise the International Radio Regulations which have been in force since 1947.

" There were nearly 90 nations represented at the Conferences. These nations sent highly trained delegates who were proficient in the administrative, operational and technical field of radio communications. Consequently, the atmosphere of the Conferences may be characterized generally as friendly but businesslike. That is to say, logic rather than sentiment has prevailed. The delegates conducted themselves as professionals dedicated to achieve results in the international coordination of radio communications. These results are designed for the benefit of the public in all of the nations of the world.

" Among the more important actions of the Plenipotentiary Conference was the recognition of the needs of the new and developing countries by providing technical assistance in establishing their communications systems. Likewise more extensive representation was provided for the Administrative Council which was increased from eighteen to twenty-five members. Moreover, the Conference reorganized the International Frequency Board to provide for the election of experts by name rather than by country. Finally, the Conferences wisely provided for the financing of the ever increasing work load of this most important International Telecommunication Union.

" The Administrative Radio Conference, as stated by its Chairman, has recognized the most recent developments in radio spectrum usage. The allocation of radio spectrum space was extended to 40,000 megacycles. The previous limit was 10,500 megacycles. This means the Conference decided that the useful radio spectrum should be increased by three times its present amount.

" Another important accomplishment of the Radio Conference is the agreement to accept new procedures to enhance the efficiency of operation of stations using frequencies within the radio spectrum space allocated to each service. One of the objectives of these new procedures is to accommodate the ever-increasing demands for additional radio service. Those portions of the radio spectrum which are most useful for long-distance international communications, including trans-oceanic telegraph and telephone service, overseas aeronautical service and maritime telephone and telegraph as well as international radio broadcasting are now already heavily overloaded.



"The new procedures should result in improved efficiency for these long-distance uses of radio.

" Another important provision designed to improve the efficiency of radio service is the agreement to use more modern techniques. This is accomplished by adopting stricter technical performance requirements for radio equipment. It is expected that the net result of these more modern requirements also will be of assistance in accommodating the ever increasing demands for radio spectrum usage.

" The existing Radio Regulations governing international operating procedures for establishing contact and handling messages between ship and shore, between ships, between aircraft and land stations, between aircraft themselves and between aircraft and ships have been extended and modernized. The radio communication procedures involving distress and rescue at sea have been improved. A new international standard pronunciation for various code words used in radio telephone communication by ships and aircraft has been agreed upon. This will facilitate exchange of information particularly in distress and rescue operations by ships and aircraft of various nationalities.

" Finally, the Radio Conference adopted the words "gigacycles per second" and "teracycles per second" to express frequencies above 3,000 megacycles per second. This is indeed an innovation which may plague those of us who are older than the proponents of this new language. For example, this is the fourth time I have been required to learn new terminology. I started with wave lengths, then kilocycles, then megacycles and now gigacycles and teracycles.

" Now, ladies and gentlemen, I know you will agree unanimously that the Chairmen of Committees, Sub-committees, Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups deserve the commendation of these Conferences for their able leadership. Likewise I know that all of us appreciate that these leaders spent hours upon hours of arduous and painstaking work on our behalf. Special commendation should be made to Mr. Henry, Chief of the Delegation of France, at the Radio Conference, for his superlative leadership and guidance of a most competent Drafting Committee.

" We likewise owe a debt of gratitude to the Secretary General, Mr. Gross, to the Deputy Secretary of the Conference, Mr. Stead, and to the entire Secretariat for the efficient manner in which the members of that staff have assisted the Conference in its administrative work and day to day operation. In particular, we appreciate the work done by the staff behind the scenes, the minute writers, also those at the reception desks and the ladies who served us at coffee breaks. Their's was a tremendous task exceedingly well done. In like manner, we are deeply appreciative of the assistance rendered this Conference by the C.C.I.s. and, in particular, the I.F.R.B. Because of their superior technical knowledge, this Conference has avoided many pitfalls.

" Last, but by no means least, we must honour the most efficient interpreters in the world to-day. They translate into the official languages of the Conference the most complex terms of radio technology. They have been constantly on duty day and night, Sundays, and holidays for the past four months without one word of complaint. I know the delegations of these Conferences will agree unanimously that these ladies and gentlemen deserve our hearty thanks for a task superbly done.

" In conclusion, the delegates again express our appreciation for the effective leadership of our respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and we wish them a happy and safe voyage to their homelands."

Mr. Chairman, Mr. van der Toorn, thanked Mr. Craven for his reply speech, which had been very much appreciated.

8. Formal closing of the Conferences by the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Mr. van der Toorn, Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in closing the Joint Plenary Session, said :

"Our work is finished. You can now go home with satisfaction and be proud of the results achieved. We all will spread out in the different directions in which the wind blows - we return to our homes all over the world. May you have a good return and may you find your families, from whom you have been so long separated, well and safe. I wish you a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

" May our feelings of friendship and the spirit of cooperation which has existed here between us not be influenced by the distance which, from now on, will separate us again.

May God bless you all."

The 30th Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conferences and the 32nd Plenary Meeting of the Radio Conference were formally declared closed, and the Meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.

Rapporteur :

J. Unberg

Secretary of  
the Conference :  
Gerald C. Gross

Chairman :

J.D.H. van der Toorn

A N N E X

The Representatives of the following countries signed the Final Acts of both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference, unless specific mention is made to the contrary.

Afghanistan	Cuba
Albania (People's Republic of)	Denmark
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Dominican Republic
Argentina (Republic)	El Salvador (Republic of)
Australia (Commonwealth of)	Spain
Austria	Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories
Belgium	
Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	United States of America (did not sign the Additional Radio Regulations)
Burma (Union of)	Ethiopia
Bolivia	Finland
Brazil	France
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Greece
	Guatemala
Cambodia (Kingdom of) (signed the Final Acts of the Radio Conference only)	Hungarian People's Republic
	India (Republic of)
Canada	Indonesia (Republic of)
Ceylon	Iran
China	Iraq (Republic of)
	Ireland
Vatican City (State of the)	Iceland
Colombia (Republic of)	Israel (State of)
	Italy
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	
Korea (Republic of)	
Costa Rica	

Japan	Federal Republic of Germany
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Kuwait	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Laos (Kingdom of) (signed Final Acts of Plenipotentiary Conference only)	Roumanian People's Republic
Lebanon	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Libya (United Kingdom of)	Sudan (Republic of)
Luxembourg	Sweden
Malaya (Federation of)	Swiss (Confederation)
Morocco (Kingdom of)	Czechoslovakia
Mexico	Territories of the United States of America
Monaco	Overseas Territories for the Inter- national Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible
Nepal	Thailand
Nicaragua	Tunisia
Norway	Turkey
New Zealand	Union of South Africa
Pakistan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
Peru	Venezuela (Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of)	Vietnam (Republic of) (signed Final Acts of Plenipotentiary Conference only)
Poland (People's Republic of)	British East Africa
Portugal	
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	
United Arab Republic	

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 458-E  
22 December 1959LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED  
BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 451 - 458

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
451	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 26th Plenary Meeting 18 December 1959, 9 a.m.
452	"	"	Minutes, 27th Plenary Meeting 18 December 1959, 3.10 p.m.
453	"	"	Minutes, 28th Plenary Meeting 19 December, 1959, 11.30 a.m.
454	"	"	Agenda, 29th Plenary Meeting 21 December, 1959, 10.30 a.m.
455	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, Joint Closing Plenary Session, 30th and last Plenary Meeting, 21 December 1959, 4 p.m.
456	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes, 29th Plenary Meeting 21st December 1959, 10 a.m.
457	"	"	Minutes, Joint Closing Plenary Session, 30th and last Plenary Meeting, 21 December 1959, 5 p.m.
458	Secretariat		Last list of documents published by the Conference, Nos 451 - 458

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL, MR. GERALD C. GROSS,  
AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCES

Monday, 21 December 1959

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the end of four months of hard work at two conferences during which I am sure all of you have become very tired, if not worn out, it is not my intention to take up your time with a very long statement and may I re-assure you that this will be shorter than the one I made at the opening session of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

At the 14th Plenary Session on 9 December, 1959 in thanking your Conference for the honour it paid to me in electing me Secretary-General, I mentioned the fact that I thought we should look back to the traditions of the past and then look forward to the new and ever-widening vistas of the future.

With this in mind we have strengthened our ties with the Swiss Government. We have confirmed the seat of the Union in Geneva for another six years. We have requested the Swiss Government to continue its traditional rôle of exercising a vigilant eye over our financial activities and to continue to serve as our bankers.

With an eye to the future the Plenipotentiary Conference has streamlined the structure of the Union and the Radio Conference has given considerably increased duties and responsibilities to the permanent organs of the Union.

As a result of these decisions, the original budget ceiling estimate which I presented to you at the opening Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference on 14 October, 1959 has been increased by your decisions from my original estimate of 8½ million francs to 9 million francs for 1960, going up to 12,200,000 francs for 1965. These increases reflect the importance of the additional work which you are calling upon the Union to do for you. Although our budget ceiling reflects the need for substantial additional contributions, when we consider the amount of time we have spent on outer space problems, it is helpful to get a proper perspective when we realize that the launching of just one single outer space satellite into orbit costs more than ten times the entire I.T.U. budget from its founding in 1865 until the present time.

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Following your authorization, I have already taken the preliminary steps to arrange for an administrative management study. Among the results that I expect to come from this study are the elimination of proliferation and duplication such as in our 3 mimeograph sections, 3 stenographic pools, 2 mail and shipping services as well as 4 offices dealing with finance and personnel questions.

I propose to transfer those staff members who may not be indispensable in these offices to other and more useful work. I also feel that all of the purely mechanical operations including the machine systems should be grouped into a common services operation which would include related consequential daily work such as financial records, book-keeping and preparation of service documents. I do not promise you any large-scale economies in this direction but I do feel that we can achieve increased efficiency and hence turn out more useful work for the manpower involved.

In accordance with the enlightened discussions and the decisions taken during this conference concerning public relations and public information, it is planned to incorporate a small but active section dealing with this problem in the General Secretariat. I will be to a considerably extent guided by the discussions which took place during the course of the meetings of Committee D (see Document No. 235) and by the impetus given to public information requirements by Dr. Sterky.

I also believe that it will be possible to vitalize the "Telecommunication Journal" as part of this same operation. It is obvious that it is indispensable for an international organization like I.T.U. to be known, and also for it to make known to the Administrations concerned, and to the public at large, its aims, its plans, its deeds and its achievements.

I feel that, with the ever-expanding character of the Union and its universal field, there should be more contact between the senior officials of the Union and the responsible heads of the Administrations concerned. I plan to visit as many national Administrations as possible during the five years of my incumbency, both with a view to increasing our technical assistance programmes as well as to strengthening our links with all Members of the Union.

Finally, I believe that the decisive action taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference in approving full assimilation into the United Nations System of Salaries, Allowances and Pensions will have a most stimulating and healthy effect upon the morale of the staff. Mr. Chairman, I think it is important for all of us present to remember the source of our funds - they come from the ordinary taxpayer - and I think it is fair to say that both as international officials and as national officials it is important for us to provide the best possible service for the financial contributions made.

In approaching my increased duties beginning on January 1 1960, I do so with a feeling of humility and deep responsibility to all of the governments Members of the Union.

I am happy to say that in undertaking these new responsibilities I have made no commitments whatsoever of an individual or national character. My only commitment is a general one and that is to try to carry out to the best of my abilities, and as faithfully as possible, the duties which are prescribed for the Secretary-General in the International Telecommunication Convention.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman